

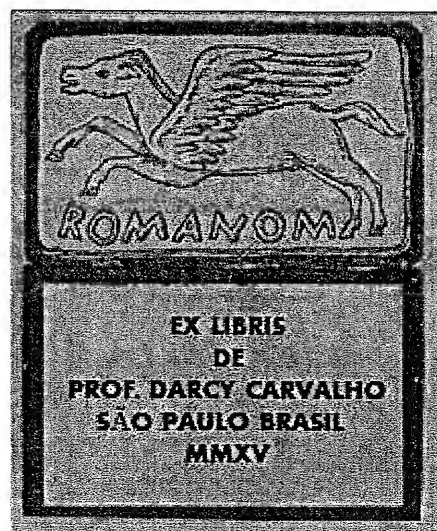
A LATIN DICTIONARY

LEWIS AND SHORT

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A
LATIN DICTIONARY

FOUNDED ON ANDREWS' EDITION OF

FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, PH.D.

AND

CHARLES SHORT, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is

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alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March 1*, 1879.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but *afui*, *v. absum*).
 abicio, better than abjicio.
 abscisio, better than abscisio.
 absum, *afui*, *afore*, etc. (not *abfui*).
 ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better *adquiro*, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
 adicio, better than adjicio.
 adsimulo, better than adsimilo.
 adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so *adulescentia*, etc.
 aeneus, *aenus*, better than *ahe-*.
 aequipero, not *aquiparo*.
 alioqui, better than *alioquin*.
 aliunde or *alicunde*.
 allucinor or *hallu-*; old form *halucinor*.
 ancora, not *anchora*.
 antenna or *antenna*.
 antiquus, *old*; *anticus*, *that is in front*.
 anulus, *anellus*, not *ann-*.
 apud; also (less freq.) *aput*.
 arcesso or *accereso*.
 atqui, better than *atquin*.
 auctor, *auctoritas*, not *aut-*.
 audacter, not *audaciter*.
 autumnus, not *auctumnus*.
 bacca, better than *bacca*.
 bacchar, better than *bacchar*.
 ballista, better than *balista*.
 balneum or *balineum*.
 barritus, not *baritus*, *barditus*.
 belua, not *bellua*.
 benedico, *benefacio*, or separately, *bene dico*, *bene facio*.
 benevolus, *beneficus*, etc., better than *benivolus*, *benificus*.
 bipartitus and *bipertitus*.
 braca, not *bracca*.
 brachium, not *brachium*.
 buccina, not *buccina*; so *bucinator*.
 caecus, not *coecus*.
 caelebs, not *coelebs*.
 caelum, *caelestis*, etc., not *coel-*.
 caementum, not *cementum*.
 caenum, not *coenum*.
 caerimonia or *caeremonia*, not *cer-*.
 caespes, not *cespes*.
 caestus, not *cestus*.
 candela, not *candella*.
 cauda, vulgar form *coda*.
 causa, better than *caussa*.
 cena, not *coena*.
 ceteri, not *caeteri*.
 cheragra or *chiragra*.
 circumeo or *circueo*, *circumitus* or *circul-*.
 coclea, better than *cochlea*.
 coicio, better than *coicio*, *coiicio*.
 comissor or *comisor*.
 cominus, not *cominus*.
 comprehendo, better than *comprendo*.
 condicio, not *conditio*.
 conecto, not *connecto*; so *conexio*, *conexus*.
 conitor, not *connitor*.
 coniveo, not *conniveo*.
 conjunx, better than *conjux*.
 contio, not *concio*.
 conubium, not *connubium*.
 convicium, not *convitium*.
 cottidie or *cotidie*, not *quotidie*.
 culleus, *culleum*, not *culeus*, *culeum*.
 cum, or *archaic quom*, not *quum*.

cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in *conecto*, *coniveo*, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except *comedo*, *comes*, *comitor*, *comitium*, and their derivv.); hence *cogo* for *coago*; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
 cumba, better than *cymba*.
 cumque, not *cunque*.
 cuppes, better than *cupes*; so *cuppedo*, *cuppediae*.
 cupressus, not *cypressus*.
 Cybebe or *Cybele*.
 damma, not *dania*.
 Dareus, better than *Darius*.
 deicio, better than *dejicio*.
 denuntio, not *denuncio*.
 deprehendo or *deprendo*.
 derigo and *dirigo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
 describo and *discribo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
 designo and *dissigno* are to be distinguished; *v. designo*.
 deversorium, better than *devor-*, not *diversorium*.
 dicio, not *ditio*.
 dilectus (a military levy), not *delectus*.
 discidium, not *dissidium*.
 discribo, *discriptio*, *v. describo*.
 disicio (dissicio), better than *disjicio*.
 dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not *designator*.
 dumetum or *dummetum*, *dumosus* or *dummosus*.
 dumtaxat, not *duntaxat*.
 dupondius, later form *dipondius*.
 eculus, better than *equculus*.
 edo, *esum*, better than *essum*.
 edyllium or *idyllium*.
 ei (interjection), not *hei*.
 eicio, better than *ejicio*.
 elleborus, better than *helleborus*.
 emo, *emptum*, not *emtum*; so *emptio*, *emptor*, etc.
 epistula, not *epistola*; but *epistolicus* (= *ἐπιστολικός*).
 Erinys, not *Erinys*.
 erus, *era*, *erilis*, not *herus*, etc.
 Euander, *Euandrus*, not *Evander*.
 euhoe (= *εὐοή*), not *evoe*.
 ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
 ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except *epotus*, *epoto*), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. *exsanguis*, better than *exanguis*, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.
 exim or *exin*.
 eximo, *exemptum*, not *exemtum*.
 faenum (vulgar form *fenum*), not *foenum*.
 faenus, better than *fenus*, not *foenus*; so *faenero*, *faenerator*, etc.
 fecunditas, *fecundo*, *fecundus*, not *foecunditas*, etc.
 fetidus, *feteo*, *fetor*, better than *foetidus*, etc.
 fetus (subst. and partic.), not *foetus*.
 futilis, better than *futilis*.
 gaesum, not *gesum*.
 Gaetuli and *Getuli*.
 Genava, not *Geneva*.
 genetivus, *genetrix*, not *genitivus*, *genitrix*.
 glaeba, better than *gleba*.
 gratis and *gratis*.
 Hadria, *Hadriaticus*, *Hadrianus*, not *Adria*, etc.
 Hadrumetum, *Hadrumetinus*, not *Adrumetum*, etc. [*edus*].
 haedus, not *hoedus*, *aedus*. Rustic form

Halaesa, *Halaesus*, not *Halesa*, etc.
 Halicarnasus and *Alicarnasus*.
 Hamilcar, not *Amilcar*.
 Hannibal, not *Annibal*.
 harena, *harenosus*, better than *arena*, etc.
 hariola, *hariolatio*, *hariolor*, *hariolus*, and *ariola*, *ariolatio*, *ariolus*.
 harundo, better than *arundo*.
 haruspex, better than *aruspex*.
 haud and *haut*; also, before consonants, *hau*.
 haveo and *aveo*.
 hebenus, better than *ebenus*.
 hedera, better than *edera*.
 helluo, *helluatio*, *helluor*, better than *helluo*, etc.
 hercisco and *ercisco*.
 heri and (in Quintilian's time) *here*.
 Hiberes, *Hiberia*, *Hiberus*, not *Iberes*, etc.
 holus, better than *olus*; *archaic helus*.
 humo, *humus*, not *umo*, *umus*.
 idcirco and *iccirco*.
 ilico, not *illico*.
 immo, not *imo*.
 in primis, *inprimis*, and *imprimis*.
 inclitus and *inclutus*, not *inclutus*.
 inchoo, better than *inchoo*; not *incoo*.
 indutiae, not *inducia*.
 inicio, better than *injicio*.
 intellego, *intellegentia*, not *intelligo*, etc.
 internecio, better than *internicio*.
 inunguo, not *inungo*.
 Kalendae, better than *Calendae*.
 Karthago and *Carthago*.
 lacrima, not *lacruma*, *lachrima*, or *lachryma*.
 lamina, *lamna*, and *lammina*.
 lanterna, better than *laterna*.
 lepor and *lepos*.
 levis, not *laevis*.
 libet, *libens*; *archaic lubet*, *lubens*; so *libido*.
 littera, better than *litera*; so *litterula*.
 litus, not *littus*.
 maereo, *maeror*, *maestus*, *maestitia*, not *moereo*, etc.
 maledicus, *maleficus*, *malevolus*, better than *malivulus*, etc.
 mille, *plur. milia*, better than *millia*.
 millies and *milies*, better than *milliens*, etc.
 multa, not *mulcta*; so *multo*.
 murra, not *myrrha*.
 myrtum, *myrtus*, not *murtum*, etc.
 navus, better than *gnavus*.
 ne (particle of affirmation), not *nae*.
 neglego, *neglegentia*, not *negligo*, etc.
 naenia, not *naenia*.
 nequiquam, better than *nequicquam*.
 nummus, not *numus*.
 numquam and *nunquam*.
 nuntio, *nuntius*, not *nuncio*, etc.
 ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in *obsolesco*; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (for *obstendo*).
 obicio, better than *objicio*.
 oboedio, not *obedio*.
 obscenus, better than *obscaenus*; not *obscoenus*.
 obstipesco, better than *obstupesco*.
 opilio, better than *upilio*.
 otium, *otiosus*, not *ocium*, etc.
 paelex, better than *pelex*; not *pellex*.
 paene, not *pene* nor *poene*.
 paenitet, not *poenitet*.
 paenula, not *penula*.
 Parnasus, *Parnasius*, not *Parnassus*, etc.

paulus, better than paullus.
 pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
 penna and pinna (for the distinction, v. the Lexicon, s. v. penua).
 per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
 percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
 perlego, not pellego nor pelligo.
 plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
 pretium, not precium.
 proelium, not praelium.
 proicio, better than projicio.
 promunturium, not promontorium.
 protinus, better than protenus.
 pulcher, not pulcer.
 quamquam and quanquam.
 quattuor, better than quatuor.
 querela, better than querella.
 quicquam, better than quidquam.
 quidquid and quicquid.
 quotiens, better than quoties.
 raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
 recipero, better than recupero.
 reicio, better than rejicio.
 religio, religiosus, not relligio.
 robigo, not rubigo.

saeculum, not seculum.
 saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
 saeta, not seta.
 sarisa, better than sarissa.
 satura, later form satira; not satyra.
 scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
 sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
 sescenti, not sexcenti.
 setius, not secius (v. secus).
 singillatim, not singulatim.
 sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
 somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
 stuppa, not stupa, stippa; so stuppeus.
 suadela, not suadella.
 sub in composition, before vowels and *h, i* (for *j*), *b, d, l, n, s, t, v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely *sub*); *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *sus* (for *subs*) in *suscipio*, *suscito*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*, *sustento*, *sustuli*; *su* in *suspicio*, *suspiro*.
 subicio, better than subjicio.
 suboles, not subolis, soboles.
 subsicivus, not subsecivus.
 sucus, not succus.
 suspicio, better than suspitio.
 taeter, not teter.
 tamquam and tanquam.
 tingo, not tinguo.

totiens, better than toties.
 traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
 trans in composition before vowels and *b, c, f, g, p, r, t, v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d, l, m, n*.
 tropaeum and trophaeum.
 tus, not thus.
 ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
 Ulixes, not Ulysses.
 umerus, not humerus.
 umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
 unguo and ungo.
 urgeo, not urgueo.
 utcumque, better than utcunque.
 utrimque, not utrinque.
 venum do and venundo.
 Vergilius, not Virgilius.
 Verginius, not Virginius.
 vertex, not vortex.
 vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
 vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
 virectum, not viretum.
 Vulcanus, not Vulcanus.
 vulgus, not volgus.
 vulnus, not volnus.
 vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit, B. C.	14	Auct. Her. or }	{ Auctor ad Herennium, v. Corni-	
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	flor.	" 110	Auct. ad Her }	{ ficius.	
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?) A. D.	400	Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilli Veneris,	flor. (?) A. D. 150
Agrim. or }	{ The ancient writers on surveying; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.			Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.	
Agrimens. }				Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	obit, " 430
Albin.	C. Peto Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 28	" Acad., Contra Academicos.		
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A. D. 523	" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.		
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, <i>Bishop of Salisbury, England</i> ,	"	" 709	" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.		
"	Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.			" Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.			" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.		
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>Jctus</i> ,	fl. (?) B. C.	38	" Music., De Musicâ.		
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A. D. 397	" Retract., Retractationes.		
"	De Cain et Abel.			" Serm., Sermones.		
"	De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum Augustum.			" Trin., De Trinitate.		
"	De Isaac et Animâ.			August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	" " 13
"	De Noë et Arcâ.			Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> ,	fl. " 360
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Caes., De Caesaribus.	
"	Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.			"	Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.	
"	in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam, Libri X.			"	Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.	
"	in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.			"	Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.	
"	Off., De Officiis.			Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 390
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 400	"	Caes., De XII Caesaribus.	
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, <i>historian</i> ,	fl. (?)	" 200	"	Ecl., Eclogarium.	
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and Fragments in verse, by P. Burmann; edited also by Meyer and by Riese.			"	Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.	
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, <i>writer on cookery</i> ,	"	" 25	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Apicius, is a compilation of a later age.			"	Ephem., Ephemeris.	
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), <i>philos.</i> ,	"	" 160	"	Epigr., Epigrammata.	
"	Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.			"	Epit., Epitaphia.	
"	Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.			"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.	
"	Dogn. Plat., De Dognate Platonis.			"	Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.	
"	Flor., Florida.			"	Parent., Parentalia.	
"	Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth century A. D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.			"	Per., Periochae.	
"	Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.			"	Prof., Professores.	
"	Met. or M., Metamorphoses.			"	Sap., Sapientes.	
"	Mund., De Mundo.			"	Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.	
"	Trism., Trismegistus.			Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 370
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 295	"	Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.	
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob.	" 88	"	Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.	
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	"	" 5	"	Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.	
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 14	Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius or Boëthius, <i>philos.</i> ,	" " 525
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	"	B. C. 135	"	Anal., Analytica.	
Atta.	T. Quinctius Atta, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	" 80	"	Consol., De Consolatione.	
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius Junior),	" (?) A. D.	60	"	Mus., De Musicâ.	
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	"	B. C. 50	"	Porphyr., Dialogi in Porphyrium.	
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	"	" 50	"	Top., De Differentiis Topicis.	
Auct. B. G. S.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii, in continuation of Cæsar's commentarii (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	"	" 50	Brut.	M. Junius Brutus, <i>correspondent of Cicero</i> ,	" B. C. 42
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	"	" 50	Caecil.	Statius Caecilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl. " 180
				Cael. Aur.	Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> ,	" (?) A. D. 420
				"	Acut., Acutae Passiones.	
				"	Tard., Tardae Passiones.	
				Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, <i>historian</i> ,	ob. B. C. 41
				"	B. C., Bellum Civile.	
				"	B. G., Bellum Gallicum.	
				Callistr.	Callistratus, <i>Jctus</i> ,	fl. A. D. 200
				Calp.	Calpurnius Siculus, <i>poet</i> ,	" (?) " 65
				"	Ecl., Eclogae.	
				Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" (?) " 320
				"	Balb., Vita Balbini.	
				"	Gord., Vita Gordiani.	
				"	Max., Vita Maximî.	
				"	Maxim., Vita Maximini.	
				Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, <i>historian</i> ,	" B. C. 140
				Cassiod.	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	ob. A. D. 575
				"	Chron., Chronicon.	

Cassiod. (cont.).	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 575	Cinc.	L. Cincius Alimentus, <i>annalist</i> , etc.,	flor. B.C. 210
"	Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.		Cinn.	C. Helvius Cinna, <i>Epic. poet</i> ,	" " 40
"	De Anim., De Animâ.		Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 40?
"	Hist., Gothorum Historia.		"	B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.	
"	Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.		"	B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.	
"	Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.		"	Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.	
"	Var., Variarum Libri XII.		"	Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probrini.	
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" B.C. 149	"	Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cat. or Catull.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 54	"	VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physic.</i> ,	flor. A.D. 50	"	Epith., Epithalamium.	
Censor.	Censorinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 238	"	in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.	
Charis.	Flav. Sospiter Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> .	" " 375	"	in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.	
Cic. or C.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob. B.C. 43	"	Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.	
"	Acad. or Ac., Academicæ Quaestiones.		"	Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.	
"	ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.		"	Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.	
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.		"	Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.	
"	Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.		Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 470
"	Am., De Amicitia, or Laelius.		"	Stat. An., De Statu Animae.	
"	Arat., Aratus.		Cloath.	Cloathius Verus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) " 100
"	Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archia.		Cod.	Codex,	
"	Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.		"	Greg., Gregorianus, compiled	(?) " 295
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	(?) " 330
"	Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.		"	Just. or Cod., Justinianus.	" " 530
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.		"	Theod., Theodosianus.	" " 438
"	Cacl., Oratio pro M. Caclio.		Col.	L. Junius Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl. " 50
"	Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.		Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 245
"	Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.		"	Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.	
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		"	Instr., Instructiones.	
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		Consent.	P. Consentius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 475
"	De Or., De Oratore.		Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	" " 565
"	Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.		"	Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.	
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caeciliam.		"	Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justini Augusti.	
"	Dom., Oratio de Domo sua.		Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 25
"	Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.		Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28
"	Fat., De Fato.		Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhetorician</i> (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.),	fl. (?) " 80
"	Fin., De Finibus.		Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Flac. or FL., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 257
"	Font. or Fonteî., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about	" 380
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		Dig.	Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.	
"	Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.		Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 375
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		Dion. Cato,	The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.	
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.		Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	" " 350
"	Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.		Dracont.	Dracontius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 490
"	Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitia.		"	Hexaem., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.	
"	Leg., De Legibus.		Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 169
"	Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.		"	Ann., Annales.	
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		"	Trag., Tragoediae.	
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		Ennod.	Ennodius, <i>Chr. poet and biographer</i> ,	" A.D. 521
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.		"	Epithal., Epithalamium.	
"	Off., De Officiis.		"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		"	Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphani.	
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.		Eum.	Eumenius, <i>orator and panegyrist</i> ,	fl. " 300
"	Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.		"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.	
"	Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.		"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.	
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.		Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 375
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, <i>historian</i> ,	" B.C. 214
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		Falisc.	See Gratius Faliscus.	
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		Favorin.	Favorinus, <i>philosopher</i> ,	" A.D. 130
"	Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.		Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 36
"	Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.		Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	about (?) " 150
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo.		Firm. Mat. or }	{ Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	" " 340
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.		Firm.		
"	Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.		Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 140
"	Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.		Fortun. or }	{ Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	" " 600
"	Rep., De Re Publicâ.		Ven. Fort.		
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.				
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comedo.				
"	Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.				
"	Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.				
"	Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.				
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.				
"	Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.				
"	Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.				
"	Top., Topica.				
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.				
"	Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.				
"	Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.				
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.				
"	Verr., Actio in Verrem.				

ABBREVIATIONS.

ix

Front. or Frontin.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>engineer</i> , etc., obit, A.D. 103			Liv.	Titus Livius, <i>historian</i> , obit, A.D. 17		
"	Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.			Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> , " B.C. 204		
"	Strat., Strategematica.			Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> , " A.D. 65		
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> , " 168			Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> , " B.C. 103		
"	ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.			"	Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.		
"	ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.			Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> , " " 55		
"	De Diff., De Differentiis.			Macr.	Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> , flor. A.D. 400		
"	De Eloq., De Eloquentia.			"	S. or Sat., Saturnalia.		
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc., " 550			"	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.		
"	De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.			Mamert.	Claud. Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> , " " 362		
"	Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.			Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> , " " 12		
"	Myth., Mythologiae.			"	Astron., Astronomica.		
"	Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.			Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> , " " 400		
Gai.	Gaius, <i>JCtus</i> , " 180			Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 102		
"	Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.			Mart. Cap.	Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, <i>satirist</i> , fl. (?) " 425		
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gramm.</i> , etc., " 175			Maxim.	Maximianus, <i>poet</i> , " " 520		
German.	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> , " 18			Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> , " " 45		
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Min. Fel.	Minucius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> , " " 200		
"	Cyril., Cyrilli.			"	Oct., Octavius.		
"	Isid., Isidori.			Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>JCtus</i> , " " 240		
"	Philox., Philoxeni.			Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Caesar, " " 14		
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> , flor. " 10			Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> , ob. B.C. 198		
"	Cyn. or Cynege., Cynegetica.			Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> , fl. A.D. 320		
Her.	See Auctor ad Herennium.			"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.		
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob. " 420			Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> , " " 260		
"	Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.			"	Cyn., Cynegetica.		
"	Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.			"	Ecl., Eclogae.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> , " B.C. 44		
"	in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.			"	Ages., Agesilaus.		
"	in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.			"	Alcib., Alcibiades.		
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Caesar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.), " B.C. 44			"	Arist., Aristides.		
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> , " 8			"	Att., Atticus.		
"	A. P., Ars Poetica.			"	Cat., M. Porcius Cato.		
"	C., Carmina, or Odae.			"	Chabr., Chabrias.		
"	C. S., Carmen Seculare.			"	Cim., Cimon.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Con., Conon.		
"	Epod., Epodi.			"	Dat., Datames.		
"	Od., Odae, or Carmina.			"	Dion., Dion.		
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.			"	Epam., Epaminondas.		
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> , fl. " 10			"	Eum., Eumenes.		
"	Astr., Astronomia.			"	Ham., Hamilcar.		
"	F., Fabellae.			"	Hann., Hannibal.		
Hyg. (Gromat.).	Hyginus, <i>writer on surveying</i> , " A.D. 100			"	Iph., Iphicrates.		
"	Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.			"	Lys., Lysander.		
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			"	Milt., Miltiades.		
"	Don., Donii.			"	Paus., Pausanias.		
"	Fabr., Fabretti.			"	Pelop., Pelopidas.		
"	Graev., Graevii.			"	Phoc., Phocion.		
"	Grut., Gruteri.			"	Reg., De Regibus.		
"	Gud., Gudii.			"	Them., Themistocles.		
"	Maff., Maffei.			"	Thras., Thrasybulus.		
"	Momms., Mommsenii.			"	Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.		
"	Murat., Muratorii.			"	Timoth., Timotheus.		
"	Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).			Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>gramm.</i> , " " 60		
"	Orell., Orelli.			Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gramm.</i> , " (?) A.D. 280		
"	Rein., Reinesii.			Not. Tir.	Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.		
Inst.	Institutiones.			Nov.	Novius, <i>writer of comedy</i> , " B.C. 90		
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gramm.</i> , ob. " 640			Novat. or Nov.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , " A.D. 250		
"	Orig., Origenes.			Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigis</i> , " (?) " 375		
Javol.	Javolenus Priscus, <i>JCtus</i> , fl. " 100			Optat.	Publius Optatianus Porphyrius, <i>panegyrist</i> , " " 330		
Jornand.	Jornandes or Jordanis, <i>historian</i> , " 552			Orell.	See Inscriptiones.		
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> , " 290			Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>historian</i> , " " 410		
"	Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.			Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 17		
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>JCtus</i> , " 130			"	A. A., Ars Amatoria.		
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> , about " (?) " 150			"	Am., Amores.		
Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> , ob. " 565			"	Cons., Consolatio.		
"	Inst., Institutiones.			"	F. or Fast., Fasti.		
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> , " 130			"	H. or Her., Heroides.		
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, <i>Chr. poet</i> , fl. " 325			"	Hal., Halieuticon.		
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> , " B.C. 50			"	Ib., Ibis.		
Lact.	L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob. A.D. 325			"	M. or Met., Metamorphoses.		
"	De Ira D., De Ira Dei.			"	Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.		
"	Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.			"	Nux, Nux Elegia.		
"	Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.			"	P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.		
"	Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.			"	R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.		
Laev.	Laevius, <i>lyric poet</i> , fl. (?) B.C. 100			"	Tr. or Trist., Tristia.		
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> , ob. " 300			Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> , " B.C. 182		
"	Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.						
"	Com., Commodi Vita.						
"	Elag., Elagabali Vita.						
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled " 450						

ABBREVIATIONS.

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	flor. A.D. 389	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, B.C. 35
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		"	C. or Cat., Catilina.	
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?) " 350	"	Fragm., Fragmenta.	
"	Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.		"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
"	Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.		"	J. or Jug., Jugurtha.	
"	Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.		Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	flor. A.D. 440
"	Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.		"	Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.	
"	Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.		"	Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.	
"	Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.		Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" B.C. 95
"	Mal., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.		Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.		"	Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.	
"	Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.		Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 470
"	Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.		Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" " 15
"	Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.		"	Contr., Controversiae.	
Papin.	Aemilius Papin., <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	"	Suas., Suasoriae.	
Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher and tragedian</i> ,	ob. " 65
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	obit, " 431		1. <i>Prose writings</i> .	
"	Carm., Carmina.		"	Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.		"	Ben., De Beneficiis.	
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordiensis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. " 470	"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.	
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob. " 62	"	Clem., De Clementia.	
Petr.	Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 60	"	Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.	
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.		"	Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.	
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	" " 40	"	Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.	
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.		"	Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantia Sapientis.	
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, <i>scholiast</i> ,	" (?) " 450	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob. B.C. 184	"	Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.	
"	Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.		"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.	
"	As. or Asin., Asinaria.		"	Prov., De Providentia.	
"	Aul., Aulularia.		"	Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.	
"	Bacch., Bacchides.		"	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.	
"	Capt., Captivi.		"	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.	
"	Cas., Casina.		"	2. <i>Tragedies</i> .	
"	Cist., Cistellaria.		"	Agam., Agamemnon.	
"	Curc., Curculio.		"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.	
"	Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.		"	Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.	
"	Men., Menaechini.		"	Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.	
"	Merc., Mercator.		"	Med., Medea.	
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.		"	Octav., Octavia.	
"	Most., Mostellaria.		"	Oedip., Oedipus.	
"	Pers., Persa.		"	Phaedr., v. Hippol.	
"	Poen., Poenulus.		"	Phoen., Phoenissae.	
"	Ps., Pseudolus.		"	Thyest., Thyestes.	
"	Rud., Rudens.		"	Troad., Troades.	
"	Stich., Stichus.		Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>physic</i> ,	" (?) " 230
"	Trin., Trinummus.		Serv.	Servius Honoratus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	fl. " 390
"	Truc., Truculentus.		Sev.	See Corn. Sev.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	" A.D. 79	Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob. " 438
"	H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).		"	Carm., Carmina.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	" " 113	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.		Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 101
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>historian and orator</i> ,	" B.C. 57
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physic</i> . (the last book is a later addition),	" (?) " 400	Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. A.D. 260
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl. B.C. 90	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 285
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 138	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 96
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" B.C. 3	"	Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.	
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.		"	S. or Silv., Silvae.	
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 500	"	Th. or Theb., Thebais.	
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 16	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 160
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 400	"	Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.	
"	Cath., Cathemerina.		"	Caes., Julius Caesar.	
"	c. Symm., contra Symmachum.		"	Calig., Caius Caligula.	
"	Psych., Psychomachia.		"	Claud., Claudius.	
"	σπεφ., περί Στεφάνων.		"	Dom., Domitianus.	
Pub. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	" B.C. 44	"	Galb., Galba.	
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob. " 43	"	Gram., De Grammaticis.	
"	Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.		"	Ner., Nero.	
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" A.D. 95	"	Oth., Otho.	
"	Decl., Declamationes.		"	Rhet., De Rhetoricis.	
"	Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.		"	Tib., Tiberius.	
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Tit., Titus.	
"	Fond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.		"	Vesp., Vespasianus.	
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 350	"	Vit., Vitellius.	
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 410	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 425
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 50	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>orator</i> ,	" " 420
Rutil. or }	Claudius Rutilius Namatianus,	" " 416	"	etc.,	
Rutil. Nam. }	poet,		Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 119
			"	Agr., Agricola.	
			"	A. or Ann., Annales.	
			"	Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
			"	G. or Germ., Germania.	
			"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
			"	Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
			Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 159
			"	Ad., Adelphi.	

Ter. or T. (cont.).	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit, B.C. 159	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	flor. B.C. 10
"	And., Andria.		Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 305
"	Eun., Eunuchus.		Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>historian</i> ,	about " 295
"	Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.				
"	Hec., Hecyra.				
"	Phorm., Phormio.		Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).	
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	flor. (?) A.D. 290			
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 220			
"	ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.		"	Abd., Abdias.	
"	Apol., Apologeticum.		"	Act., Actus Apostolorum.	
"	Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.		"	Agg., Aggaeus.	
"	Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.		"	Am. or Amos, Amos.	
"	Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.		"	Apoc., Apocalypsis.	
"	Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.		"	Bar., Baruch.	
"	Idol., Idolotria.		"	Cant., Canticum Canticorum.	
"	Jejun., De Jeuniis.		"	Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses	
"	Monog., Monogamia.		"	Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.	
"	Paen., De Paenitentia.		"	Dan., Daniel.	
"	Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.		"	Deut., Deuteronomium.	
"	Pudic., De Pudicitia.		"	Ecc., Ecclesiastes.	
"	Spect., De Spectaculis.		"	Ecclesi., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach	
"	Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.		"	Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.	
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Esdr., Esdras.	
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 18	"	Esth., Esther.	
Tiro,	Tiro, <i>freedman of Cicero</i> ,	fl. " 40	"	Exod., Exodus.	
Titin. or Titinn.	Titinnius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 160	"	Ezech., Ezechiel.	
Treb. Pol.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 306	"	Gal., Epistula ad Galatas	
Turp.	Sex. Turpilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 130	"	Gen., Genesis.	
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 228	"	Hab., Habacuc.	
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> ,	about B.C. 80	"	Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.	
"	Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).		"	Isa., Isaia.	
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 70	"	Jac., Epistula Jacobi.	
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 26	"	Jer., Jeremias.	
Val. Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) " 60	"	Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.	
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry, etc.</i> ,	ob. B.C. 27	"	Jon., Jonas.	
"	L. L., De Lingua Latinâ.		"	Jos., Josue.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	Jud., Epistula Judae.	
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer on the art of war</i> ,	fl. A.D. 386	"	Jud. or Judic., Judices.	
"	Mil., De Re Militari.		"	Lev., Leviticus.	
Veg.	P. Vegetius,	" (?) " 420	"	Luc., Evangelium Lucae.	
"	Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ siue De Mulomedicinâ.		"	Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.	
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 30	"	Mal., Malachias.	
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	ob. " 600	"	Marc., Evangelium Marci.	
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) B.C. 4	"	Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.	
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 19	"	Mich., Michaeas.	
"	A. or Aen., Aeneis.		"	Nah., Nahum.	
"	Cat., Catalecta.		"	Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.	
"	Cir., Ciris.		"	Num., Numeri.	
"	Cop., Copa.		"	Os., Osee.	
"	Cul., Culex.		"	Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.	
"	E. or Ecl., Eclogae.		"	Petr., Epistula Petri.	
"	G. or Geor., Georgica.		"	Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.	
"	M. or Mor., Moretum.		"	Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.	
Vib. Séq.	Vibius Sequester, <i>geograph. er.</i> ,	fl. (?) A.D. 500	"	Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.	
			"	Psa., Psalmi.	
			"	Reg., Reges.	
			"	Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.	
			"	Sap., Sapientia.	
			"	Soph., Sophonias.	
			"	Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses	
			"	Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.	
			"	Tit., Epistula ad Titum.	
			"	Tob., Tobias.	
			"	Zach., Zacharias.	

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.	fin. or ad fin., at the end.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	orig., originally.
abl., ablative.	fol., following.	p., page.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	fr., from.	P. a., participial adjective.
abstr., abstract.	Fr., French.	part., participle.
acc., accusative or according.	fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.	partit., partitive.
access., accessory.	freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.	fut., future.	patr., patronymic.
adj., adjective, -ly.	gen., genitive or general.	per., period.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.	geog., geography, -ical.	perf., perfect.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.	Germ., German.	perh., perhaps.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.	Goth., Gothic.	pers., personal, -ly.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatici.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
amplif., amplificative.	Gr., Greek.	pl. or plur., plural.
analog., aualogous, -ly.	h., hence.	pleon., pleonastically.
antiq., antiquities.	h. l., hic locus (this passage).	plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
ap., apud (in).	h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.	plur. tant., used only in the plural.
appel., appellative.	Heb., Hebrew.	poet., poetical, -ly.
append. or app., appeudix.	hibr., hybrid.	polit., political, -ly.
Arab., Arabic.	hist., history, -ian.	posit. or pos., positive.
archit., architecture, -tural.	ib., ibidem.	poss., possessive.
art., article.	id., idem.	prae f., praefatio.
aug., augmentative.	i. e., id est.	prae p., preposition.
Aug., Augustan.	i. q., idem quod.	proced., preceding.
c., cum (with).	imper., imperative.	pregn., pregnant, -ly.
c. c., coupled with.	imperf., imperfect.	prep., preposition.
cf., confer (compare).	impers., impersonal, -ly.	pres., present.
chh., church.	inanim., inanimate.	prob., probably.
class., classic, -al.	in bon. part., in bonam partem.	prol., prologus.
Cod., Codex (MS.).	in mal. part., in malam partem.	pron., pronoun.
collat., collateral.	inch., inchoative, inceptive.	prooem., prooemium.
collect., collective, -ly.	indecl., indeclinable.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.	indef., indefinite.	prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
comm. or c., common gender.	indic., indicative.	qs., quasi.
commentt., commentators.	inf., infinitive.	q. v., quod videas.
comp., compare or comparative.	init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.	rad., radical or root.
compd., compound.	inscr., inscriptions.	rar., rare, -ly.
concr., concrete.	intens., intensive.	ref., refer, -ence.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	rel., relative or reliquiae.
constr., coustrued, -ction.	intr., intransitive.	respect., respectus.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.	Ital., Italian.	rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
corresp., corresponding.	JCtus, juris consultus.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	jurid., juridical.	saep., saepe.
decl., declension.	kindr., kindred.	saepis., saepissime.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.	l., lege or lectio.	sc., scilicet.
dep., deponent.	l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.	s. h. v., sub hac voce.
deriv., derived, -ative, -atiou.	lang., language.	s. v., sub voce.
diff., differs or differcut.	Lat., Latin.	signif., signifies, -cation.
dim., diminutive.	leg., legit, legunt.	simp., simple.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.	lex., lexicon.	Span., Spanish.
distr., distributive.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	specif., specifically. [lowing].
dub., doubtful.	Lith., Lithuanian.	sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the fol-)
eccl., ecclesiastical.	m. or masc., masculine.	subj., subjunctive.
ed., editio or editor.	math., mathematics, -ical.	subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
e. g., exempli gratia.	med., medio (in the middle).	subst., substantive, -ly.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	medic., medical or medicine.	suff., suffix.
elsewh., elsewhere.	metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	sup., superlative or supine.
epic., epicene.	meton., by metonymy.	syll., syllable.
epit., epitaph.	mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
equiv., equivalent.	unlit., military, in military affairs.	sync., syncopated.
esp., especially.	MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.	tab., tabula (table, plate).
etc., et cetera.	n. or neutr., neuter.	temp., tense or temporal.
etym., etymology, -ical.	n. pr. or uou. propr., nomen proprium.	term., terminus.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	naut., nautical.	trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
ex., exs., example, examples.	neg., negative, -ly.	trans., translated, -tion.
expl., explanation, explained.	uo., numero.	transf., transferred.
express., expression.	nom., nominative.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
ext., externa.	num. or numer., numeral.	trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
cxtr., extremo (at the end).	obj. or object., object, objective, -ly.	t. t., technical term.
f. or fem., feminine.	obl., oblique.	usu., usual, -ly.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	om., omit.	v., verb, vide, or vox.
	onomat., onomatopoeia.	v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
		var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
		vb., verb.
		voc., vocative.

* A star before a word denotes that it is found but once; before a meaning, that the meaning is found but once; and before an author's name, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

‡ These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

§ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

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etc., were the forms in use; v. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 442 sq.; 449; Brambach, p. 20 sq. — On the vacillation of the oldest MSS. between *cu* and *qu*, see Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. — *Q* often corresponds with the Greek π : Lat. quinque, equos, sequor; Gr. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$ ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$) $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\pi\omega$. — And also with the Gr. τ , for which the Oscan has *p*: Gr. $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$; Oscan *pis*, *pit*; Lat. *quis*, *quid*; Gr. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$; Oscan *pe*; Lat. *que*: Gr. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\alpha\pi\alpha$; Oscan *petora*; Lat. *quattuor*; on the origin of the Lat. *qu* in an Indo-European *kō*, v. Corss. Ausspr. I, 67 sqq.; Ascoli, Vergl. Lautl. I, p. 49 sqq.; cf., on the development of *qu* from *c* in the Latin language itself, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 356 sq. — As an abbreviation, *Q* designates most freq. the prænomen Quintus, but also stands for Quæstor, *que*, quinquennalis, al. *Q. I. S. S.* quæ infra scripta sunt. *Q. R. C. F.* quando rex comitiavit fas. *Q. S. P. P. S.* qui sacris publicis præsto sunt. *Q. V. A.* qui vixit annos. *S. P. Q. R.* senatus populusque Romanus, etc.

quā, adv. [abl. fem. from *qui*], on which side, at or in which place, in what direction, where, by what way (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: orasque Italicas omnis, quā adgreditur mare, sumus circumvecti, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 12: fumus si quā exit foras, id. Aul. 2, 4, 22: jubet persequi, si quā queat reperire quæ sustulerit, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35: regna mihi liquit Pelops, quā ponto ab Helles urgetur Isthmos, Pœt. ap. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; cf. Cic. Or. 49, 163: ad omnes introitus, quā adiri poterat, id. Caecin. 8, 21: quo loco depulsus, Caecina, quā potuit, profectus est, id. ib. 8, 22: sum e proximo vicini fundo dejectus, quā adibam ad istum fundum, id. ib. 23, 82: in templum ipse nescio quā ascendit, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: eadem, quā ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quā se parens persequeretur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: arx Athenarum, quā ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5: reliquum spatium, quā flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima quā silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361: complentur moenia ac tecta, quāque longissime prospectari poterat, i. e. as far as the eye could reach, Tac. A. 3, 1; Verg. A. 2, 753: quā te ducit via, dirige gressum, id. ib. 1, 401; 12, 507: oras, quā medius liquor Secernit Europæ ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46; 3, 30, 10; Ov. M. 1, 187: vagari, quā velit, *whenever, wheresoever, as far as*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: omnia, quā visus erat, constricta telis, armis, Sall. J. 101, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 241: quā murum ducturi erant, Liv. 1, 44; 4, 17; 5, 43: quā modo simulatio metu cesserant, eā in veram fugam effusi, id. 6, 24, 11. — Rarely with antecedent in *plur.*: ad omnes introitus quā adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: vias relaxat, veniat quā succus in herbas, Verg. G. 1, 90: viae, quā, id. A. 5, 590: duæ erant viae, quā, etc., Nep. Eum. 8, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Partit.: quā... quā, partly... partly; as well... as; both... and: mores rapere properant, quā sacrum, quā publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 39: qui consecrare quā maris quā feminas, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; 4, 9, 15: ut si sunt quā suis quisque quā totius ordinis viribus, Liv. 2, 35, 4: omnia convestivit hederā, quā basim villas, quā intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 § 5: quā dominus, quā advocati, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; 9, 12, 1: quā de Buthrotis, quā de Bruto, id. ib. 15, 18, 2: quā falsa, quā vera, Liv. 2, 45 et saep.: quā feminas, quā viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4. — **B.** As far as, in so far as (mostly post-Aug.): statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi quā Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegyptii ignem vocant masculinum, quā ardet flamma, et feminam, quā lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 12, 2: assumere in causam naturas eorum, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt, oportebit, Quint. 4, 1, 17; Tac. A. 6, 10; cf.: in praesentia non quā filius alicujus, sed quā homo, aestimatur, Dig. 35, 2, 63. — **C.** In what manner, how, by what method; to what degree or extent: quominus ei liceat eadem illā facultate et copia vagari, quā velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: numquid tute prospexti tibi, Quid feret? quā feret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56 (id est: quā ratione, quo modo feret, Don.); cf. id. ib. 4, 18: quā facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: coeant in foedera dextrae, Quā datur, Verg. A. 11, 293 Forbig. ad loc. ante praedico; M.

Antonium delectus, quā possit, habiturum, in whatever manner, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: veterem tutare sodalem, Quā licet, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: quā licet et possum, luctor celare furem, id. H. 15 (16), 235: quā populus laboret, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cumque (-cunque) (in tmesi: quā porro cumque, Lucr. 1, 508: quā se cunque tulit, Verg. A. 11, 762), adv. **I.** By whatever way, wherever, wheresoever (class.): quācumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44; id. Clu. 68, 193: quācumque ingredimur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quācumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2: quācumque equo invectus est, Liv. 8, 9, 12. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Whence-soever, from what side soever: hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quācumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120. — **B.** Whithersoever: quācumque nos comovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6. — **C.** By whatsoever means, in whatever way: nisi me quācumque novas incidere lites monuisset cornix, Verg. E. 9, 14.

quādamtenus or **quādamtēnus** (in tmesi, Hor.; v. infra), adv. [quidam-tenus]. **I.** To a certain point or limit, so far (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. — **II.** Transf., to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat: citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 110: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76, § 124: quæ fuerit origo gemmarum diximus quadantenus, id. 37, prooem. 1, § 2: ut noctes nostræ quadantenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

Quādi, orum, m., a German people in the modern Moravia, Tac. G. 42; 43; Eutr. 8, 6; 9, 6; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 3.

1. quādra, ae, f., a square. **I.** In gen.: qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. s. v. Romanam, p. 262 Müll. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In arch. **1.** The lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the foundation-stone, socle, plinth, Vitruv. 3, 3. — **2.** Any small member for the separation of larger ones, a platband, list, fillet, Vitruv. 3, 3; 10, 2. — **B.** A table to eat from, a dining-table (as these were usually square; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.): patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Verg. A. 7, 115. — Hence, alienā vivere quādrā, to live from another's table (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2. — **C.** A (square) bit, piece, morsel: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32, 18: plantæ, id. 6, 75, 1; 9, 92, 18: panis, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2.

2. Quādra, ae, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Hostius Quadratus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1.

quādragenarius, a, um, adj. [quadragenī], of or belonging to the number forty, consisting of forty, of forty: delium, perh. holding forty congi, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: fistula, a forty-inch pipe, i. e. made of a plate forty inches in width, Vitruv. 8, 7: numerum, Vulg. Deut. 25, 3: pupillus, of forty, i. e. forty years old, Sen. Ep. 25, 1. — As subst.: **quādragenarius**, i, m., a man forty years of age: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, Arn. 2, 60.

quādrageni, ae, a (gen. quadragenūm, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; Liv. 38, 38), num. distrib. adj. [quadraginta]. **I.** Forty each: columnæ singulae sestertiis quadragenis milibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 66, § 147; id. Att. 4, 18, 2: octoginta confecti centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43: pyramides complures quadragenarum unarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Liv. 38, 38: septuagies centeni quadragenī sunt novem milia et octingenti, forty each time, Col. 5, 2, 8. — **Plur. fem.** quadragenae (supply plagae), forty stripes, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 24.

II. In gen., for quadraginta, forty: centies vices ducenti quadragenī sunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, i. e. 240 × 120 = 28,800, Col. 5, 2.

quādragesimus (old form **quādragensūmus**, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, adj. [quadraginta]. **I.** The fortieth: pars quadragesima, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: nono et quadagesimo die, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 7: anno fere centesimo et quadagesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; id. Fam. 10,

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (in which *i* and *j* were reckoned as one), concerning the origin of which the ancients were in doubt, some correctly supposing it to be the Greek Koppa (Ϟ), transferred from the Dorian alphabet of Cumæ, Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; while others erroneously explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V, Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diem. p. 420 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 255; Asid. Orig. 1, 4, 14. There is a perpetual vacillation between the spelling *cu*, *q*, and *qu* in the inscr. and MSS.; hence *q* frequently stands for *c*. In early inscriptions, *peqvres* and *peqvria* occur for pecudes and pecunia (Lex Thor. lin. 14 and 19); *qvix* for the prep. cum; Inscr. Vet. ap. Orell. 566, and also upon a coin, A. U. C. 737; and *qvom* for the prep. cum, in the fourth epitaph of the Scipios, and in the Lex Thor. lin. 21: *qvovroa* for quocirca in the Lex Jul. Municip. in *qvovroa* for in occulto, S. C. Bacchi. On the other hand, for quod stands *qvom*, Inscr. Orell. 3882; for aquae, *acvix*, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5. But *qu* before a *v* sound does not occur during the Republican period, when *qvom* or *cum*, *qvōs*, *locuntur*, *anticus*,

33, 5: pars quadragesima octava, Col. 5, 1, 9; Plin. 2, 8, 6; § 37.—**II.** *Subst.*: **quadragesima**, ae, f. (sc. pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth*: quadragesima summae, Suet. Calig. 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As a tax, *the fortieth part, a fortieth* (as with us, a tenth, a tithe): abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51: quadragesimae portorium sive vectigal, Symm. Ep. 5, 65: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: c. ATIO ALCIMO FELICIANO . . . PROG. QUADRAG. GALLIARVM, INSCR. Maffi. Mus. Veron.; cf. abbrev., TABVLARIVS XXXX. GALLIAR., INSCR. Orell. 3344.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *the Christian fast of forty days, Lent*, Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

quadrages (old orthogr. QVA DRAGENS, Monum. Ancyrr. ap. Grut. 230), *adv.* num. [id.], *forty times*: quadrages quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 47: sestertium ter et quadrages, the 4,300,000 sesterces, Cic. Fl. 13, 30; Liv. 38, 55, 9 and 12.

quadragesima, num. *adj.* [quattuor], *forty*: quattuor quadragesima minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102: annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; id. Rep. 2, 30, 52: jugera arvi, Cat. 115, 2; Col. 5, 2, 10; 5, 1, 13.

quadrangulatus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrangulus], *quadrangular* (eccl. Lat.): quadrangulata turris, Tert. Anim. 17: ligna, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 5.

† **quadrangulum**, i, n. [quattuor-angulus], *a quadrangle*: quadrangulum, τριγώνον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 754 (dub.; al. quadrangulo).

quadrangulus, v. quadrangulus.

quadrans, antis (gen. plur. quadrantium, Front. Aquaed. 24), m. [quattuor]. **I.** *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter*: operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fourth part, a fourth of a whole*: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23, 2: heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance*, Suet. Caes. 83; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 1; Dig. 44, 4, 17, § 2; Ulp. Frag. 24, 32.—**B.** *The fourth part of an as (as a coin), three unciae: nota in triente et quadrante rates (fuit). Quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus uncis*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45: quadrans mihi nullus est in apca, *not a farthing, not a copper*; Mart. 2, 44, 9; Liv. 3, 18, 11; Juv. 1, 121.—As the customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137; cf. Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Juv. 6, 446.—As the smallest coin, *a mite, farthing*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 93; Juv. 7, 8; Vulg. Matt. 5, 26; id. Marc. 12, 42.—**C.** *Of the rate of interest, four for a hundred*: usurae quadrantes, *four per cent.*, Dig. 33, 1, 21.—**D.** *As a measure of land, a quarter of an acre (jugerum)*, Col. 5, 1, 10.—**E.** *As a weight, a quarter of a pound*, Mart. 11, 105, 1.—With pondo: amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20, 5; Cato, R. R. 84, 1: quadrans pondo bacarum, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 156.—**F.** *As a measure for liquids, the fourth part of a sextarius, three cyathi: ita ut earum calices quadrantes octoginta capere possint*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: quadrantem duplicare, Mart. 9, 94, 2: vini, Cels. 3, 15.—**G.** *As a measure of length, a quarter of a foot*: pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10, 11; 9, 4, 10; cf. Cato, R. R. 18, 2; 18, 6.—**A quarter-digit**, Front. Aquaed. 25.—**H.** *As a measure of time, a fourth of a day, six hours*, Sol. 1, 39; 1, 41 sq.

quadrantal, alis, n. [quadrantalus]. **I.** *A liquid measure containing eight congi, a quadrantal*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 258, 20 Müll.; id. R. R. 57, 2; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 15; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95.—**II.** *A die, cube*, Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quadrantalus, e, *adj.* [quadrans], *containing the fourth part of a measure* (post-Aug.): mensa crassitudine quadrantali, *of a quarter of a foot*, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93.

quadrantarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Prop., of or belonging to a quarter, relating to a fourth part*: in tabulis quadrantiis, quas ait ab Hirtuleio institutas, i. e. *new accounts reducing all debts to one fourth*, Cic. Font. 1, 2.—**II.** In partic., *relating to a quarter of an as (as a coin), that costs a quarter of an as, etc.*: res quadrantaria, i. e. *a bath* (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath; v. quadrans, II. B), Sen. Ep. 86, 8: mulier, *of Clodia, wife of Metellus, who sold herself for a bath*, Cic.

Cael. 26, 62; she is also called Clytaemnestra quadrantaria, because, like Clytaemnestra, she destroyed her husband, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

quadratarius, a, um, *adj.* [quadratus], *of or belonging to work with the square, i. e. to the work of the stone-cutter*: opvs, *perh. a stone monument*, Inscr. Murat. 2012, 2.—As *subst.*: **quadratarius**, ii, m., *a stone-cutter* (post-class.), interchanged with lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Auct. Limit. p. 294 Goes.

quadrâte, *adv.*, v. quadro, P. a. fin.

Quadrâtilla, ae, f., *a Roman female name*, e. g. Ummilla, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7; cf. Inscr. Murat. 3, 27, 5.

† **quadrâtum**, *adv.* [quadratus], *fourfold, acc. to Charis. p. 168 P.*

quadratio, ônis, f. [id.], *a square*, *quadrâte*: agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vit. 4, 3, 9.

quadrator, ôris, m. [quadro], *a stone-cutter*: marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7.

quadrâtum, i, n., v. quadro fin.

quadrâtura, ae, f. [quadro]. **I.** *A making square, squaring, quadrature* (post-class.): circuli quadratura, *the squaring or quadrature of the circle*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 11.—**II.** *Transf., a square*: vitreae, Vop. Firm. 3.

1. quadratus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, v. quadro.

2. quadratus, i, m., v. quadro fin.

3. Quadratus, i, m., *a Roman surname*, e. g. Ummilius Quadratus, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; 7, 24, 6.

quadrangulus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-angulus], *four-cornered, quadrangular* (post-Aug.): figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: herba quadrangulo caule, id. 25, 6, 27, § 63: membrum, Aus. Epigr. 128.—As *subst.*: **quadrangulum**, i, n., *a quadrilateral figure, quadrangle*, Prisc. Fig. Num. p. 417; cf. quadrangulum.

† **quadrībaccium** and † **quadrībaccium**, ii, n. [quattuor-bacca], *four-beads, four-pearls*, an ornament composed of four pearls, Inscr. Murat. 139, 1.

Quadrīburgium, ii, n., *a fortified town in Gallia Belgica*, Amm. 18, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2090.

quadrībivus, v. quadrivivus.

quadrīdens, entis, *adj.* [quattuor-dens], *four-toothed, having four teeth* (ante-class.): rastro quadridentes, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4.

quadrīduanus (quadrīd-), a, um, *adj.* [quadrīduum], *of four days, for the space of four days*: Lazarus mortuus, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 24; Vulg. Joan. 11, 39.

quadrīdium (quadrīd-), ii, n. [quattuor-dies], *a space of four days, four days* (class.): in hoc triduo aut quadrīdū, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 37; so Cato, R. R. 65, 2; 113, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11; 4, 38, 82; Liv. 3, 3; Curt. 4, 7, 15: quadrīdū quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quadrīdū per vastas solitudines absumptum est, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86.

quadrīennis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-annus], *of four years, four years old* (post-class.): homo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quadrīennium, ii, n. [quadrīennis], *a space or period of four years* (class.), Cic. Caecin. 7, 19; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 22; id. Sen. 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Flor. 2, 6.

quadrīeris (quāt-), is, f. [vox hibr. from quattuor and apo, analog. to τριπνος], *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (post-class.): EX CLASS. PR. MIS. QUADRIERE FIDE, Inscr. Murat. 876, 3: quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quadrīfariam, *adv.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Fourfold, into four parts* (class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): quadrīfariam aliquid disperire, Varr. ap. Non. 92, 15: conjurati quadrīfariam se disiverunt, Liv. 38, 1: quadrīfariam divisio exercitu, id. 4, 22, 5; Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *In a fourfold manner*, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; cf. quadrīfariter.

quadrīfariter, *adv.*, in a fourfold manner, in four ways (post-class.), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14; cf. quadrīfariam.

quadrīfarius, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor],

fourfold (post-class.): divisio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; 1, 45; Arn. in Psa. 108.

quadrīfidus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-fido], *four-cleft, split into four parts, quadrifid* (poet.). **I.** *Lit.*: quadrīfidus sudes, Verg. G. 2, 25: quadrīfidam quercum Scindebat, *was cleaving in four*, id. A. 7, 509: quadrīfidā trabe fingere tela Jovis, Val. Fl. 1, 663: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4.—**II.** *Transf.*, in gen., *divided into four parts*: labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268.

quadrīfinalis, e, *adj.* [quadrīfinium], *bordering on four places, or marking four boundaries* (post-class.): arca, Innocent. de Casis Litterar. p. 222 Goes.

quadrīfinium, ii, n. [quattuor-finis], *a place where four boundaries meet* (post-class.), Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

quadrīfluus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-fluo], *having four streams, flowing into four parts* (eccl. Lat.): amnis, Prud. Cath. 3, 103.

quadrīfluvium, ii, n. [quattuor-fluvius], *a flowing into four parts, in four directions*: ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrīfluvis disparatur, i. e. *into four parts, according to the course of the veins*, Vit. 2, 9, 7.

quadrīfôris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-fores], *four-doored, i. e. having four doors or four doorways (openings)* (post-Aug.): nidi, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 74: januae, *having four leaves, divided crosswise*, Vit. 4, 6, 5.

† **quadrīformis**, e, *adj.* [quattuor-forma], *four-formed, quadriform*, Macr. S. 1, 9, 13; Not. Tir. p. 110.

quadrīfrons, tis, *adj.* [quattuor-frons], *four-fronted, having four foreheads, or four faces*: Janus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 607.

quadrīga, ae, f., v. quadrigae, I. fin.

quadrigae, arum (collat. form in the sing. v. infra), f. [contr. from quadrīgae], *a set or team of four, a four-abreast, four-in-hand, four together* (class.). **I.** *Lit.* **1.** *Of horses, applied to the animals with or without the car or vehicle, rarely to the car or chariot alone*: quadrigarum currus duplici temone olim erant, perpetuoque, et qui omnibus equis iniceretur iugo. Primum Clisthenes Sicyonius tantum medios jugavit, eosque singulos ex utraque parte simplici vinculo applicuit, quos Graeci σείραφορος, Latini funarios vocant, Isid. Orig. 17, 5: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in curru earum distentum illigat Metum, Liv. 1, 28 fin.; so Col. 3, 9: Glauci Potnia-des malis membra absumpserunt quadrigae, Verg. G. 3, 267 et saep.; Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.—**2.** *Of other animals*: quadrigae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11.—**3.** *Esp. freq. of the four-horse team used in races*: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Brut. 47, 173; id. Or. 47, 157; id. Mur. 27, 57: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Verg. G. 1, 512: quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39.—**4.** *Of the horses drawing a war chariot or car*: in extremis jugis binae eminebant falces . . . sic armatae quadrigae, with scythes attached to the yokes, Liv. 37, 41, 8: falcatae, id. 37, 40, 12.—**5.** *Poet., of the four-horse team of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.*: cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Verg. A. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis Mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17.—In sing. (post-class.): quod unum ergo rarissimum videbatur, invenimus quadrigam numero singulari dictam in libro satirarum M. Varronis qui inscriptus est Exdemptricus, Gell. 19, 8, 17; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 39; 3, 9 (4, 8), 17; Mart. 6, 46; Grat. Cyn. 228; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; 36, 5, 4, § 36; Suet. Vit. 17; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9 ext.; Dig. 31, 1, 67; Vulg. Isa. 43, 17; id. Zech. 6, 2 and 3 et saep.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** *Of abstract things*: initiorum quadrigae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.—**2.** *Of a chariot drawn by four horses, a chariot, car*: eburneis quadrigis ludere, Suet. Ner. 22; cf. Liv. 37, 41, 8; 37, 40, 12, supra: apta quadrigis equa, Hor. C. 2, 16, 35.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** *The rapid course of any thing*: irarumque effunde quadrigas, i. e. *give free course to your wrath*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 499 (Ann. v. 464 Vahl.; for which Verg., in this

passage, irarumque omnes effundit habenas: numquam edepol quadrigis albis indispiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13: quadrigae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a); 2; cf.: quadrigas inscendere Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294; id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155: jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, i.e. *my joy, cheerfulness, is gone*, Petr. 64: navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, i.e. *by sea and land, in every way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29.—**B.** Of the union of four persons or things in a common work: quadrigae tyrannorum, Vop. Prob. 24: initiorum quadrigae, locus et corpus, tempus et actio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.

quadrīgālis, e, *adj.* [quadrigae], of or belonging to a team of four: equi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curules, p. 49 Müll.

quadrīgānus, i, m. [vox hibr. from quattuor-*yaqot*], one who has married four times, a husband for the fourth time (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 15.

1. quadrīgārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], of or belonging to a four-horse (racing) chariot (post-Aug.): quadrigario habitu, in the dress of the driver of a quadriga, Suet. Calig. 17: pulvis, for the race-horses, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 28, 19: *FAMILIA, slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.—Hence, as *subst.*: **quadrīgārius**, ii, m., one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer (class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 7: in victoria, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Toga Cand. ap. Ascon.; Suet. Ner. 16; Arn. 2, 70; Paul. ex Fest. p. 36, 12 Müll.

2. Quadrīgārius, ii, m., a Roman surname. Thus, Q. Claudius Quadrīgārius, an old Roman historian, Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9; called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13.

quadrīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga (a coin), Liv. 22, 58, 4; cf.: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde bigati et quadrigati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 3 Müll.

quadrīgēminis, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-geminis], fourfold, four (post-Aug.): cornicula, four, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; cf. Sol. 27, 28.

quadrīgēni, v. quadringeni.
quadrīgōnus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus, *ῥῶνος*], having four angles: figura, Claud. Mam. Ep. 1 *med.*

quadrīgūlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [quadrigae], a little four-horse team (class.), Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—In *sing.*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 33.

† **quadrīgūlārius**, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigulae], of or belonging to a little four-horse team (post-class.): pictor, who painted little four-horse teams, Inscr. Don. 317, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4262.

quadrījūgis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-jugum], of or belonging to a team of four (poet. and post-Aug.): equi, Verg. A. 10, 571: currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 356, 14.

quadrījūgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a team of four (poet.): curru, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 162; id. G. 3, 18; Plin. Pan. 22, 1: equi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; id. Tr. 4, 2, 54: certamen, with four-horse chariots, Stat. Th. 6, 370.—*Subst.*: **quadrījūgi**, ārum, m., a four-horse team: ruunt tritumque relinquunt Quadrījūgi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167; Sil. 4, 441; Stat. Th. 12, 533.

quadrilāterus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-latus], four-sided, quadrilateral, Front. p. 35 Goes.; Boeth. Art. Geom. p. 375, 16 (Friedl.): figura, Isid. Orig. 3, 3, 12.

quadrilībris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-libra], that weighs four pounds (ante-class.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2.

quadrīmānus, a, um, and **quadrīmānis**, e, *adj.* [quattuor-manus], four-handed, having four hands (post-class.): puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. Prodig. 111: pueri quadripedes et quadrimanes, id. ib. 73.

quadrīmātus, ūs, m. [quadrimus], the age of four years (post-Aug.): extra quadrimatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58, § 181: ante quadrimatum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2; 9, 1, 7.

quadrīmēmbis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-mēmbis], four-limbed or four-footed, going on all fours (post-class.), Mart. Cap. poet. 8, § 805 dub. (al. hiantimēmbem).

quadrīmēnstrīus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-mensis], of four months (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 32, 1; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 27, § 1.

quadrīmēstris, e, *adj.* [id.], of four months (ante-class. and post-Aug.): agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: indutiae, Cod. 7, 54, 3, pr. § 1.

quadrīmīlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus], of four years, four years old (Plautin.): parvulus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4: altera, id. Poen. prol. 85.

quadrīmūs, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor and root ghim-, him-, of Sanscr. himas, snow; cf. Gr. χιών, χεῖμα; Lat. hiems, hibernus; hence, of four winters], of four years, four years old (class.): de quadrimo Catone, of Cato of Utica, when four years old, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1; cf.: infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 5: merum, Hor. C. 1, 9, 7: vitis, Col. 4, 16, 1: dies, a term of four years, Dig. 23, 4, 19: equae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171.

quadrīngēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni], of four hundred each (class.): cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: quadringenariae cohortes (al. quadringentariae), Liv. 7, 7, 4: *INDEX, who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces*, Inscr. Murat. 1048, 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 7.

quadrīngēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quadringenti], four hundred each, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*; 45, 16, 3: milia nummum, Suet. Vit. 13.

(**quadrīngēntēni**, a false read. for quadringenti, q. v.)

quadrīngēntēsīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringenti], the four hundredth: annus, Liv. 5, 48, 4; so Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.

quadrīngēnti, ae, a, *adj.* [quattuor-centum], four hundred: anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so id. Pis. 5, 10: talis quadringentis jactis, id. Div. 2, 21, 48: (sestertia), Juv. 1, 105; Vit. 10, 9, 4: pantheres, Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64.

quadrīngēntiēs, adv. [quadringenti], four hundred times: HS quadringenties, forty millions of sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Rab. Post. 8, 21.

quadrīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quattuor], four each, four (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quattuor quadrini, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: si habere quadras molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 483, 24: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120: febris quadrini circuitus, a quartan fever, id. 7, 50, 51, § 170: cardines, Arn. 6, 192: temporum vices, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 16.

† **quadrīnoctium**, -ii, n. [quattuor-nox], a space or period of four nights, acc. to Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quadrī-partiō, no perf., itum, 4, v. a., and **quadrī-partiō**, īri, 4, v. dep. [quattuor-partiō], to divide into four parts (in the verb *fin.* post-class.): quadripartitum exercitus, Dict. Cre. 1, 19.—*Dep.*: quadripartiretur, Not. Tir. p. 109.—Hence, **quadrīpartītus** (**quadrīpart-**), a, um, *P. a.*, divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, fourfold, quadripartite (class.): distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: commutationes temporum, fourfold, four, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: divisio, id. N. D. 3, 3, 6: oratio, Varr. L. L. 9, § 31 Müll.: distinctio, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: ratio, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 3, 6, 87: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20.—*Adv.*: **quadrī-partitō**, in four divisions or parts, quadripartitely: brachia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quadrī-partitō, ōnis, *f.* [quadripartitō], a division into four parts, quadripartitio (only in Varro), Varr. L. L. 5, § 1, and 7, § 5 Müll.

quadrīpartītō, adv., v. quadripartitio, *P. a. fin.*

quadrīpartītus, a, um, *P. a.*, from quadripartitio.

quadrīpēdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quadrīpertītus, a, um, v. quadripartitio, *P. a.*

quadrīpēs, ēdis, v. quadrupes.

† **quadrīplātōres**, dicebantur, qui eo

quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quorum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; v. quadruplatores.

quadrī-rēmīs, e (quadrī-rēmis), Not. Tir. p. 177, *adj.* [quattuor-rēmis], having four banks of oars: machina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.—Hence, *subst.*: **quadrī-rēmīs**, is, *f.*, a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme (class.): egreditur Centuripinā quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; 2, 5, 34, § 88: quinque, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; Liv. 24, 33; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207; Inscr. Orell. 2671; 3629.—As *adj.*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quadrī-sēmūs, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-*sema*, sign], quadri-syllabic, containing four morae or prosodial times (gram. term): numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 981.

quadrī-sōmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quadrus, *σῶμα*], containing four bodies: SEPVLGRVM, Inscr. Rein. col. 2, 40; 43 al.

quadrīvīum, ii, n. [quattuor-via]. **I.** L. i. l., a place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road: in quadrivis et angipontis, Cat. 58, 4; so Juv. 1, 63: *du, the tutelary gods of cross-roads*, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1; Inscr. Rein. col. 1, n. 14.—**II.** Transf., the assemblage of the four mathematical sciences (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy), Boeth. Arithmet. 1, 1.

† **quadrīvīus**, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus-via], of the cross-roads, only in the phrase DIS OR LARIBVS QVADRIVIVS (sometimes QVADRIBVS), Inscr. Orell. 389; 1664; 2103 sqq.

quādro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [quadrus]. **I.** Act., to make four-cornered, to square, make square: abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 2, 13: lapides, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 17.—**B.** Transf., to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect: quadrandae orationis industria, in properly arranging, Cic. Or. 58, 197: quae pars quadrat acervum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** Neutr. (to be square, said of squared stones for building, which fit well together; hence), transf., to square or agree with, to fit, suit: secto via limite quadret, Verg. G. 2, 278: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: omnia in istam quadrant, fit her, id. Cael. 29, 69: ad multa, to suit in many respects, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, it seems to you so proper, pleases you so, id. Brut. 11, 43.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of accounts, to square, agree, accord: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3).—**2.** Of words, to be fitting, appropriate: scire, quod quaque loco verborum maxime quadret, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—Hence, **quādrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*

A. In gen., squared, square, quadrate (class.): quadrata basis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: pes, a square foot, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; Col. 5, 1, 6; 5, 2, 5: saxum, squared, heven stone, Liv. 10, 23; so, lapis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: littera, capital letters, which are composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, square, robust, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, stout, vigorous, Col. 6, 1, 3: canis, id. 7, 12, 4: signa, i.e. statues, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56: agmen, a marching in regular order of battle; also, an army advancing in regular order of battle, so that the whole body forms a parallelogram, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, Tib. 4 (5), 1, 100: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, in order of battle, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18; 2, 42, 108; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Liv. 21, 5, 16; Curt. 5, 1, 19; Sen. Ep. 59, 6: quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; v. agmen; cf.: quadrato Exercitu, Cat. ap. Non. p. 204, 33: pallium, square, four-cornered, Petr. 135: numerus, a square number, Gell. 1, 20, 4: versus, a verse of eight feet, id. 2, 29, 20: Roma, the most ancient Rome, built in the form of a square, on the Mons Palatinus; and, in a narrower sense, the enclosed square place on the summit of the Palatine, the mundus of all cities built in the Etruscan fashion, Fest. p. 258 Müll.; cf. on the Roma quadrata, Becker, Alterth. 1, p. 105 sq.—**2.** *Subst.* **a.** **quādrātum**, i, n. (a) **A**

square, a quadrate: dimensio quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: in quadratum, into a square, tetragon, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 189; Quint. 1, 10, 40.—(β) Astronom. t. t., *quadrature, quartile*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.—**b. quadratus**, i. m., a square, quadrate: marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7.—**B. Transf.**, fitting, suitable (rare): lenis et quadrata verborum compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9; cf. id. 9, 4, 69.—Hence, adv.: **quadrātē**, fourfold, four times (post-class.), Manil. 2, 295.

quadrūla, ae, f. dim. [quadra], a little square (post-class.), Sol. 37.

quadrūm, i, n. [quattuor], something square, a square, quadrate (class.). **I. Lit.**: perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: per quadrum singulos habens cubitos, Vulg. Exod. 37, 25.—**II. Transf.**, a being squared or fitted together, fitness, proper order, arrangement: in quadrum redigere sententias, Cic. Or. 61, 208; 70, 233.

quadrū-pēdāns, antis, Part., from the obsol. quadruped [quadrupes]. **I. Going on four feet, galloping** (poet. and post-Aug.): canterius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo iuxta quadrupedem, galloping close by on horseback, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 182: sonitus, of a horse galloping, Verg. A. 8, 596.—**II. Subst.**, a galloping horse, a steed, courser (poet.): quadrupedantum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 614.

† **quadrūpēdātim**, adv. [quattuorpes], in the manner of a quadruped, acc. to Charis. p. 163 P.

* **quadrūpēdius**, a, um, adj. [id.], four-footed, quadruped, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 36.

quadrūpēdus (**quadrūpēdus**), Front. ad M. Anton. Or. 1, a, um, adj. [quadrupes], going on four feet, galloping (post-Aug.): quadrupedo gradu repentis, on all fours, Amm. 14, 2, 2: quadrupedo cursu, on a gallop, Front. 1, 1.—**Absol.**: quadrupedo currere, to gallop, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quadrūpēs (**quadrūpēs**), pēdis (gen. plur. quadrupedium, Capitol. Ver. 5, 2), adj. [quattuorpes], having four feet, going on four feet: esp., **A. Galloping** (post-Aug.): ecus, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 4; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 10: equestri celeritate, quadrupedi cursu solum replaudens, App. M. 6, p. 185, 7.—**Transf.**: dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupedis cursus, Ov. M. 6, 226.—**B. Of persons, on all fours, creeping, going on hands and feet**: atque audin? quadrupedem constringito, so that he can only move on all fours, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: mox quadrupes (infans) ritumque tulit sua membra ferarum, Ov. M. 1, 222: homines... bestiarum more quadrupedes coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 48.—**II. Subst.**: **quadrūpēs**, edis, m, f, and n, a quadruped, four-footed creature. **A. Masc.**, mostly of beasts of draught or burden; v. Quint. 8, 6, 20: calcari quadrupedem agitato advorsum clivum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11: reprimere parumper vim citatū quadrupedum, Att. ap. Non. 495, 20: quadrupedum vectioes, quorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: de omnibus quadrupedibus... qui idonei sunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; Verg. A. 11, 714: saucius quadrupes, id. ib. 7, 500.—**Contemptuously** (opp. bipes), Cic. Dom. 18, 48: nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem interesse, id. Par. 1, 3, 14: quadrupes nequissima, App. M. 7, p. 200, 10.—**B. Fem.** (sc. bestia): ducite eo mutas quadrupedes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 924 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.): si quamvis quadrupedem serpens momorderit, Cato, R. R. 102; Enn. ap. Non. p. 407, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 219 Vahl): quadrupes tardigrada, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.): quadrupes qua vasta tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Verg. E. 5, 26: sollicitari quadrupedes cunctas, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62.—**C. Neutr.** (sc. animal): cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2, 33: majora, id. 11, 2, 14: crocodilum, quadrupes malum et infestum, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89: plurima autem obruerit quadrupedia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

quadrūplāris, e, adj. [quadruplus], fourfold, quadruple (post-class.): numerus

duplaris, triplaris, quadruplaris (al. quadruplus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.

1. quadrūplātor (**quadrūplātor**, Fest. p. 259 Müll. v. h. v.: **quadrūplātor**, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18), ōris, m. [quadruplo]. **I. One who multiplies by four, a quadrupler**, App. Mag. p. 330, 20.—**B. Transf.**, a multiplier, magnifier, exaggerator: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 1.—**II. One who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part**, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

2. quadrūplātor (**quadrū-**), ōris, m. [quadruplor], a public informer, who received a fourth part of the thing informed against (acc. to others, against one who committed an offence punishable with a fourfold penalty; cf. sector); also, in gen., a trickster, chicaner, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18: deterimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 21; 2, 2, 8, § 22; Liv. 3, 72; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; 21, 68.

quadrūplex, icis, adj. [quattuor-plico]. **I. Fourfold, quadruple**: pecunia, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: quadruplici radice, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60.—**II. Poet.**, in gen., four: stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.—**III. As subst.**: **quadrūplex**, icis, n., a fourfold amount: gubernatoribus duplex, magistris quadruplex dedit, Liv. 45, 42, 1.

quadrū-plīcātō, ōnis, f. [quadruplico], a making fourfold, quadruplication (post-class.): numeri, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; so Dig. 44, 1, 2.

quadruplicātō, adv. v. quadruplico fin.

quadrūplīco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [quadruplex], to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruplicate: rem suam, one's property, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Dig. 38, 10, 10.—Hence, adv.: **quadrūplīcātō**, four times as much, quadruply (post-Aug.), Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76: emptis vineis, id. 14, 4, 5, § 51.

quadrūplo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [quadruplus], to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruple (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14, §§ 1, 7: numerus quadruplatus, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 17; 47, 2, 50 pr.; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 5, 22.

quadrūplor, āri, v. dep. [id.], to be an informer, cheat, trickster, chicaner: neque quadruplari me volo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10 (al. quadrupulari).

quadrūplus (**quadrūplūs**, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 49 Fleck.), a, um, adj. [quattuor], fourfold, quadruple (rare as adj.): strenua, Suet. Tib. 34: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21; 2, 1, 19.—**Subst.**: **quadrūplum**, i, n., a fourfold amount, four times as much, quadruple (class.): furem dupli condemnari, feneratorum quadrupli, to a fourfold penalty, Cato, R. R. proem.: iudicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, to sentence the cultivator, who did not deliver the quantity of grain fixed by law, to pay four times as much, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 34; Plin. Pan. 40: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, four times as large, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: actio quadrupli, Dig. 4, 2, 14, § 2, 8, 5; Gai. Inst. 3, 192; 4, 4: in quadruplum damnari, Dig. 48, 13, 13: si quid aliquem defraudavi reddo quadruplum, Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

† **quadrurbem** Athenas Attius appellavit, quod scilicet ex quattuor urbibus in unam domicilia contulerunt, Braurone, Eleusine, Piraeo, Sunio, Fest. p. 258 Müll. (transl. of τετραπόλις).

quādrus, a, um, adj. [for quatus, from quattuor], square (post-class.): quadrus terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 281 Goes: cella, Pall. 1, 40: lapides, Vulg. Isa. 9, 10.

quādrūs, a, um, adj. [quattuor], four-cornered or fourfold (post-class.): errabam riguis per quadra compita in hortis, i. e. laid out in squares, Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, fourfold, Prud. Psych. 842.

quaeritō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [quaero], to seek, search, or look for earnestly (ante-class.). **I. In gen.**: hominem inter vivos quaeritum mortuum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 15: defessus sum quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 4; id. Cist. 4, 2, 19: aliquem mari terraque, id. Poen. prol. 105: te ipsum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 2: hospitium ab aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lanā ac telā victum, to earn, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: multis languoribus peresus essem

te quaeritando, Cat. 58, 15.—**Prov.**: hujus sermo haud cinerem quaerit, needs no ashes, i. e. no polishing, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10.—**II. In partic.**, to ask, inquire, or demand earnestly, to wish to know exactly: quid tu id quaeritas? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 22; id. Cist. 4, 2, 57; Ter. Eun. 3, 17.

quaero (old orthogr. qvaero, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6; for the original form and etym. **quaeso**, ēre, v. quaeso), sivi or sii, situm, 3, v. a., to seek. **I. Lit.**

A. In gen.: aliquem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 3: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: escam in sterquilino, Phaedr. 3, 12 init.—**B. In partic.** **1. To seek to get or procure, to seek or search for a thing**, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: rem mercaturis faciendis, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—**Absol.**: contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15; 5, 2, 37; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57; id. A. P. 170.—**b. Transf.**, to get, procure, obtain, acquire a thing: uxores liberorum quaerendorum causā ducere, Suet. Caes. 52: liberorum quaerendorum causā ei uxor data est, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 109; cf.: quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 1, 21.—**2. To seek for something missing, to miss**: Siciliam in uberrimā Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebe comam, Tib. 2, 3, 20: amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703.—**3. To ask, desire, with ut and subj.**: quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem quidnam istis agendum putem, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4.—**II. Trop.** **A. In gen.**, to seek, i. e. to think over, meditate, aim at, plan a thing: dum id quaero, tibi qui illum restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: quoniam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum peramus, Sall. C. 33, 5: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1; id. Mur. 37, 80: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Clu. 9, 27: de gratiā quid significares, mecum ipse quaerebam, id. Att. 9, 11, A. 1.—**With inf.**: tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, seeks, strives, endevours, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7; id. Am. 1, 8, 51; Hor. C. 3, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2 al.—**B. In partic.** **1. To look for, seek to gain any thing; to get, acquire, obtain, procure**: laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: negabant ullā aliā in re nisi in naturā quaerendum esse illud summum bonum, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—**2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, to demand, need, require**, = requirere: quod cuiusquam oratoris eloquentiam quaereret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 29: lites ex limitibus iudicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15, 1: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30: quaerit Boeotia Dirce, Ov. M. 2, 239.—**3. To seek to learn from any one; to ask, inquire, interrogate** (cf.: interrogo, percontor). (a) With ab: cum ab iis saepius quaereret, made inquiries, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Hortensii, cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion. 2, 4: a quo cum quaesisset, quo se deduci vellet, id. Epam. 4, 5; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60.—(β) With de: quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid, etc., Cic. Pis. 9, 18: de te ipso quaero, Vatini, utrum, etc., id. Vat. 4, 10: quaero de te, arbitrisne, etc., Liv. 4, 40: cura tibi de quo quaerere nulla fuit, Ov. P. 4, 3, 18.—(γ) With ex: quaesivi ex Phaniā, quam in partem provinciae putaret, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1: quaerit ex solo ea, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—(δ) With a rel. clause: ille baro te putabat quaesitum, unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, Quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 31.—**4. To desire**, a. With inf. (post-Aug.): e monte aliquo in alium transilire quaerens, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214: qui mutare sedes quaerebant, Tac. G. 2.—**b. Transf.**, of animals, plants, etc., to desire, prefer, seek: salictum et harundinetum... umidum locum quaerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: glires aridum locum quaerunt, id. ib. 3, 15, 2; Col. 1, praef. § 26: lupinum quaerit maxime sabulosa, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 134; so of the soil: ager aquosus plus stercoris quaerit, demands, Pall. 1, 6, 15.—**5. To examine or inquire into judicially, to investigate, institute an investigation**; with

acc. (rare): hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter. Ad. 3 (4), 36: non dubitabat Minucius, quin iste (Verres) illo die rem illam quaesiturus non esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 72. —With *de* and *abl.* (class.; cf. Krebs, *Antibarbar.* p. 962 sq.): de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 27: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture, put to the rack*, id. Mil. 22, 59: aliquid per tormenta, Suet. Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to the laws, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 3. —**b.** Transf.: si quaeris, si quaerimus (prop., *if we, or you, look well into the matter; if we, or you, would know the truth, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatusissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes: si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. Sen. 18, 65: si quaeritis, id. de Or. 2, 62, 254; so, too, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8, 1: si verum quaeritis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: noli quaerere or quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. ib. 3, 1, 2. —Hence, **quaesitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, sought out. **A.** In a good sense, select, special, extraordinary (mostly post-Aug.): epulae quaesitissimae, Sall. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, 9 (Sall. H. 2, 23, 4 Dietsch); comp.: leges quaesitiores (opp. simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitor adulationis, id. ib. 3, 57. —**Sup.**: quaesitissimi honores, Tac. A. 2, 53. —**B.** In a bad sense (opp. to what is natural), *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed* (class.): vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore facta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ut numerus non quaesitus, sed ipse secutus esse videatur, id. ib. 65, 219: comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, id. ib. 5, 3. —**C.** Subst.: **quaesitum**, i, n. **1.** A question (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 793; id. F. 1, 278; Hor. S. 2, 6, 82. —**2.** A question as a rhetorical figure, as *πρόσφα*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

quaesitio, ōnis, f. [quaero], a seeking or searching after (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App. M. 5, p. 171, 8. —**II.** In partic., a questioning by torture, the question, *inquisition*: cum postero ad quaestionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45; Inscr. Bertol. Antiq. Aquilei. p. 300, n. 419.

quaesitor, ōris, m. [id.], a seeker, searcher (post-class.). **I.** In gen., as for gold, connected with scrutator, Pacat. Pan. Th. 28. —**II.** In partic., an investigator. **A.** In judicial (esp. in criminal) matters, an examiner, inquisitor: quid mihi opus est sapiente iudice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Font. 6, 11; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: quaesitor emere, id. Planc. 17, 43: quaesitor Minos, Verg. A. 6, 432: tres, Sall. J. 40, 4. —Of Cicero, as the investigator of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: iudex desit esse, quaesitor est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 3. —Esp. of the praetor who presided in criminal trials, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. —**B.** In a scientific point of view, an inquirer, examiner, considerer, as a transl. of the Gr. *σκεπτικός*, a sceptic (post-class.), Gell. 11, 5, 2: quaesitor ille solus animaeque corporisque, Prud. Hymn. ante Somn. 89.

quaesitum, i, v. quaero, *P. a. C.* (**quaesitura**, ae, a false read. for quaesitura, Tac. A. 3, 29.)

1. quaesitus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from quaero.

2. quaesitus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), m. [quaero]. **I.** A seeking, searching (post-Aug.), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51 (al. quae situs). —**II.** Investigation: (rem) semper quaesitu dignam putavi, Macr. S. 7, 8, 9.

quaeso, ūvi or ii, 3, v. a. [old form of quaero; root kis-; Sanscr. *kis-*, to hunt out]. **I.** To seek, to seek to obtain any thing (ante-class.): quaeso, ut significat idem, quod rogo, ita quaesere ponitur ab antiquis pro quaerere, Fest. p. 258 Müll.: nautisque mari quaesentibus vitam, Enn. ap. Fest. 1. 1: quaeso adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Plant. ap. Non. 44, 30. —**II.** To beg, pray, beseech, entreat (class.; mostly in *first pers. sing.*; syn.: rogo, oro, obsecro,

peto, precor). (a) With *ut*: Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, etc., an ancient formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 2: aliquid ut redeat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1: te, Jupiter, quaeso, Amphitruoni ut semper iratus sies, id. Am. 3, 2, 52; id. Rud. 4, 7, 30; id. Trin. 1, 2, 52: deos, ut, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11; Naev. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: peto quaesoque, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: quaeso, ut eum diem memoriae mandetis, id. Quint. 6, 24: a te quaeso et peto, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 2, 1: quaeso a vobis, ut, in hac causa, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3: quaeso, hercle, ut liceat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13; Caecil. ap. Non. 154, 13; 515, 1: quaeso obtestorque, ne, Cic. Red. in Sen. 1, 1; Liv. 10, 13: id uti permittatis, quaesumus, id. 28, 39: precor quaesoque, ne, etc., id. 23, 9, 2. —(β) With simple subj.: P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciat, Liv. 10, 13. —(γ) *Absol.* (thrown parenthetically into the sentence): quaeso, quaesumus, I (or we) pray, beg, beseech; freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithoe*: quaeso, quotiens dicendumst tibi? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 33: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. And. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10, 10: nunc eadem illa, quaeso, audite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 102: ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 7, 1, 2; 12, 29, 1; 12, 30, 2; 12, 35, 2; 12, 44, 3: hoc, quaeso, iudices, diligenter attendite, id. Quint. 9, 2, 56; id. Mil. 9, 23; id. Att. 15, 8, 2: quid, quaeso, interest inter unum et plures, si, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, etc., id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5. —(δ) With *acc.* of object sought: non divom pacem votis adit ac prece quaesit, Lucr. 5, 1229.

quaestīcūlus, i, m. *dim.* [quaestus], a small profit, slight gain (class.), Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34; id. Fam. 9, 16, 7; App. M. 11, p. 272, 1.

quaestio, ōnis, f. [quaero], a seeking.

I. In gen. (Plautin.): cave, suas mi in quaestione, lest you suffer yourself to be to seek, lest I have to look after you, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne in quaestione essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3; id. Fs. 2, 2, 68. —**II.** In partic., an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question, subject of inquiry: quaestio est appetitus cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; 2, 36, 115: quae veri simillima (sententia sit), magna quaestio est, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32, 129: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Clu. 58, 159: de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv. 3, 141: res in quaestione venit, comes *under investigation*, Quint. 5, 14, 16: modo aliquam quaestionem poeticam ei proponeret, Nep. Att. 20, 2; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 19 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 6; id. Ep. 48, 1; Suet. Tib. 56: quaestionem instituere, *to institute an investigation*, Quint. 7, 1, 6: quaestionemolvere, Sen. Ep. 48, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26. —**2.** A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, *inquisition*; the crime is usu. constr. with *de*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *instituted a trial for assassination*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: quaestionem fugitare, id. ib. 28, 78: servos in quaestionem polliceri, id. ib. 28, 77: quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to appoint, institute, make a motion for*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 33, 28: facere alicui, *against any one*, Dig. 34, 3, 20: quaestionem de furto constituere, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: quaestionem instituere de morte alicujus, id. ib. 64, 181: quaestionem de morte viri habere, id. ib. 65, 182; 63, 176: quaestionem habere de servis in caput filii, id. ib. 63, 176: ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, id. ib. 33, 89: alicui servum in quaestionem ferre, id. ib. 64, 181: postulare servum in quaestionem, id. ib. 64, 181: quaestiones severius exercere, Liv. 9, 34: quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: quaestiones perpetuae, *the inquisitions concerning certain crimes* (repetundarum, majestatis, de

falso, de sicariis, de injuriis, etc.), *conducted annually, after 605 A.U.C., by a standing commission, and presided over by the praetor*, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: iudex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the praetor*, id. Clu. 54, 148; 33, 89; id. Brut. 76, 264: quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials out of the common course, held under a special commission*, Liv. 39, 14; so, quaestio nova, Cic. Mil. 5, 13: A quaestionibus, *an attendant in examinations, a torturer, inquisitor*, Inscr. Grut. 545, 6; 560, 1. —**B.** Transf. **1.** The court, the judges: dimittere eo tempore quaestionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74: totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, 6. —**2.** The subject of investigation, the matter, case, question: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: dividere totam de dis immortalibus quaestionem in partis quattuor, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: quaestio proposita, Quint. 9, 2, 39. —**b.** In partic., in rhet. (a) *The rhetorical subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod *ὑποθεσιν* Graeci, nos causam: infinitum, quod *θέσιν* illi appellant, nos propositum possumus nominare, Cic. Top. 21, 79. —(β) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause*: quaestio est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: Non jure fecisti: jure feci. Causarum autem haec est conflictio, in qua constituto constat; ex ea igitur nascitur controversia, quam quaestionem dicimus, hoc modo: jurene fecerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 8. —(γ) *A question, a disputed point*, quaestio est, *it is doubtful, may be disputed*: sapientia efficit sapientis sola per se: beatos efficiat necne sola per se quaestio est, Cic. Top. 15, 60; id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: quaestio est, an, etc., Quint. 7, 3, 22; cf. nulla quaestio est, Aug. Retract. 1, 19, 6; cf. also: in quaestione est, Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 57; 10, 22, 27, § 52: quaestionis est immensae, id. 7, 28, 29, § 101; 28, 2, 3, § 10.

quaestionaliter, adv. [quaestio], *by way of question, in the form of a question* (post-class.): propositio quaestionaliter posita, Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 16.

quaestionarius, ii, m. [id.], a torturer, executioner (post-class.), Cod. Th. 16, 12, 3; Hier. in Joel 2, 21; Schol. Juv. 6, 480; Inscr. Grut. 545, 6.

quaestio, ōvi, i, v. a. [id.], *put to the question, i. e. put to the torture, put to the rack* (eccl. Lat. and rare): omnes quaestionari, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Ante-Just. p. 109 Mai: tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cypr. Ep. 69, n. 6.

quaestūncula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a little or trifling question (class.): quaestūnculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; Sen. Ep. 117, 1: multae, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51; Quint. 1, 3, 11; Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.*

quaestor (old orthogr., *QVAISTOR*, Epit. of the Scipios, et saep.), ōris, m. [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero], a *quaestor*, the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom had charge of the pecuniary affairs of the State, while others conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people): quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.: et quia de capite civis Romani in jussu populi non erat lege permissum consulibus dicere, propterea quaestores constituebantur a populo, qui capitalibus rebus praeesent: hique appellabantur quaestores parricidii, quorum etiam meminit lex duodecim tabularum, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 23; cf.: parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creati causā rerum capitalium quaerendarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 221 Müll. (cf. Fest. p. 258, 31). But they were commonly called simply quaestores, Liv. 2, 41, 11; 3, 24, 3; Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60. —As a standing magistracy, the quaestors were *treasurers of State, treasurers*. They distributed their duties among themselves by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34; id. Mur. 8, 18. Of these the quaestor urbanus or aearrii, who remained at Rome, took charge of the treasury, of the

public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the aerarium, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 2; Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 43; id. Verr. 1, 4, 11; Liv. 7, 23; 26, 47; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Tac. A. 13, 28. The quaestors appointed as assistants to the consuls or praetors for the provinces, called quaestores provinciales or militares, provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops, collected the imposts, and, in the absence of the governor, acted in his stead, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Sen. 10, 32; Liv. 26, 47. Service in the higher offices of State began with the quaestorship, the lowest of them which conferred a seat in the Senate, to which no one was legally eligible before the age of twenty-five, Tac. A. 11, 22. Augustus instituted a new sort of quaestors, quaestores candidati or principis (Caesaris), who conveyed the imperial messages to the Senate, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43; oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27; Dig. 1, 13, 1; cf. candidatus, 2. The emperor Constantine appointed quaestores palatii or chancellors, Cod. Th. 1, 8; 6, 9; 7, 62, 32; Cassiod. Var. 6, 5; called **QUAESTOR INTRA PALATIUM**, Inscr. Orell. 1188.—**II**. Trop.: quaestor non imperii, sed doloris mei, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 35 (bracketed as dub. by B. and K.).

‡ **quaestōriciūs** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [quaestor], of or belonging to a quaestor, quaestorian: **QUAESTORICI**, who had been quaestors, Tab. Canusin. ap. Inscr. Orell. 3721.

quaestōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a quaestor, quaestorian (quite class.): officium quaestorium, the duty of a quaestor, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: scelus, perpetrated in the quaestorship or by a quaestor, id. Verr. 1, 1, 4: aetas, the age requisite for the quaestorship, Quint. 12, 6, 1; cf.: adulescentes jam aetate quaestorios, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: scribae, of the quaestor, Suet. Dom. 10: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, acted as secretary to a quaestor, id. Vit. Hor.: munera, i. e. gladiatorial combats, which the quaestors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, Cic. Dom. 4: comitia, id. Fam. 7, 30, 1; Liv. 4, 54 fin.: porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. 34, 47: forum, id. 41, 2: agri, taken from the enemy and sold by the quaestor, Auct. Rei Agr. Sicul. Fl. p. 2: dignitas, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2: legatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: ornamenta, Suet. Claud. 28.—**II**. Subst. **A**. **quaestorius**, ii, m., one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor, Cic. Brut. 76, 263; id. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 45; Inscr. Orell. 3990.—**B**. **quaestorium**, ii, n. **1**. (Sc. tentorium.) The quaestor's tent in the camp, Liv. 10, 32, 8.—**2**. (Sc. aedificium.) The residence of the quaestor in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99.

quaestuarius, a, um, adj. [quaestus], of or belonging to gain, money-making, mercenary (post-Aug.): quaestuarium mancipia, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2: mulier, a prostitute for hire, ib. 23, 2, 43, § 7: majestas, Tert. Apol. 13.—**II**. Subst.: quaestuarium, ae, f., a prostitute: ex adultera in quaestuarium versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1.

quaestuosē, adv., v. quaestuosus fin.

quaestuosus, a, um, adj. [quaestus].

I. Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive (class.; syn. lucrosus): ager, productive, fruitful, Cat. R. R. 1, 6: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: quaestuosissima officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: res Verri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. ib. 1, 14, 40: hoc multo est quaestuosius, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: benignitas quaestuosior, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: edictum quaestuosissimum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: insula quaestuosissima margaritis, rich in, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: emporium, Liv. 39, 15.—**II**. That looks to one's own gain, advantage, or profit, eager for gain: quaestuosus homo, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: gens, Curt. 4, 7, 19: nec satis in arte eā quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: dummodo eam (mulierem) des, quae sit quaestuosissima, id. e. a prostitute, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 190.—**III**. That has great gain or profit, wealthy, rich: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosissima, Curt. 4, 7, 19: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 50: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35: quaestuosi et opulenti, id.

ib. 12, 63.—**Adv.**: **quaestuosē**, gainfully, advantageously, profitably (post-Aug.).—**Comp.**: quaestuosius, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56.—**Sup.**: quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3, 3.

quaestūra, ae, f. [quaestor], the office of quaestor, the quaestorship (class.): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quaesturam petere, id. Mur. 8, 18; Tac. A. 3, 29: ex quaestura consulatum petere, Liv. 32, 7: gerere, Suet. Calig. 1.—**II**. Transf., the quaestor's chest: translator quaesturae, an embezzler of the public chest, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

quaestus, ūs (archaic gen. quaesti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. prol. 95; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38; Titin., Nov., Turp., and Caecil. ap. Non. 483, 19 sq.; Varr. ib. 492, 20.—**Gen.** quaestuis, Varr. ap. Non. 483, 32), m. [quaero], a gaining, acquiring; gain, acquisition, profit, advantage (quite class.; syn.: lucrum, emolumentum). **I**. Lit.: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: emendi aut vendendi quaestu et lucro duci, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 2: ad suum quemque hominem quaestum esse aequomst callidum, id. As. 1, 3, 34: quaestus ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106: cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, id. ib. 2, 2, 3, § 6: quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia quaestui sunt, are vental, are turned to gain, Sall. J. 31, 12: quaestui deditum esse, id. C. 13, 5: quaestui servire, Cels. 3, 4: ad suum quaestum callere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 40: in quaestu esse, to bring gain, be turned to profit, Quint. 1, prooem. § 13: quaestui habere rem publicam, to derive advantage, enrich one's self, by the administration of public affairs, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, to let out money at interest, on usury, id. Pis. 35, 86.—**Prov.**: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74; cf.: is (sumptibus suis) vel Herculi conterere quaestum posset, i. e. he could spend all the tithes offered to Hercules, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent et fastidiant, every one looks to his own interest, id. Truc. 2, 5, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62.—**B**. Transf., a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment, trade: meretricius, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—**Plur.**: meretricii quaestus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 4: de quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 50: malus, id. Most. 3, 2, 92.—**Of** a prostitute (freq. and class.): corpore indignum quaestum facere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 21; Liv. 26, 33, 8; Tac. A. 2, 85; Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: quaestum corpore facitare, id. 6, 1, 10; so without corpore: uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27: quaestum occipit, id. And. 1, 1, 52; id. Ad. 2, 1, 52; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 30.—**Of** a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1.—**II**. Trop., gain, profit, advantage: qui sui quaestus causā fictas suscitant sententias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl): ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 1: est autem quaestus magnus pietas, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 6.

‡ **quā-libescit**, adv., for qualibet, everywhere, in every way, Not. Tir. p. 35.

qualibet (-libet, abl. from quilibet), where it pleases, i. e. **I**. Where you will, everywhere: qualibet perambula aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122; id. Aul. 4, 4, 19: quisquis amore tenetur, eat tutusque sacerque qualibet, Tib. 1, 2, 27: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**II**. As you please, anyhow, in any way: qualibet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6; 76, 13.

qualis, e, pron. adj. [quis; kindr. with Gr. πῶς-ἴσως; Goth. huc-leik; Germ. welcher], how constituted, of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of (a class.). **I**. Interrog.: qualine amico mea commendavi bona? Call. Probo, et fideli et fido, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3: qualis oratoris et quanti hominis in dicendo putas esse historiam scribere? Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse, qui, etc., Cic. Font. 10, 21: qualis est istorum oratio? what kind of a speech is that? id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—**In** exclamations: hei mihi, qualis erat! Verg. A. 2, 274; Enn. ap. Serv. ad loc. (Ann. v. 7

Vahl.): O Romule, Romule, dic, qualem te patriae custodem di generunt! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.).—**In** indirect questions: nam cogitato, qualem haberes gratiam (si, etc.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 54: ego te qualis sis scio, id. Aul. 2, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20: ipsius rei natura qualis et quanta sit quaerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: qualis esset natura montis, cognoscere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: doce me quales sint corpore, what sort of a body they have, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65.—**II**. Rel., with or without the correlative talis, so constituted, of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as, as: ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano, praebuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58, 176; id. Off. 2, 13, 44: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25; id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: equitum acies, qualis quae esse instructissima potest, etc., Liv. 8, 39: tale tuum carmen nobis, quale, etc., Verg. E. 5, 47: bis sex... qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, id. A. 12, 899.—**B**. Esp., in quotations and citations, as, as for instance, as, for example: aperta et clara (somnia), quale est de illo, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis: non enim, etc., Quint. 5, 14, 4; so id. 1, 5, 65 Zumpt N. cr.; 3, 6, 41; 3, 11, 6 et saep. al.—**2**. P. o. et. for the adv. qualiter, as, just as: qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra Amissos queritur fetus, Verg. G. 4, 511; id. A. 3, 679; 4, 143: quale caelum Subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35; id. M. 3, 682.—**3**. Repeated: qualis qualis (post-class. for qualiscumque), of what quality soever, whatsoever: quali quali obligatione interposita, Dig. 20, 5, 12.—**III**. Indef.: quale, having some quality or other: et ita effici quae appellantur qualia, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 28: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117, 28.—**Adv.**: **quā-liter**. **A**. In what way or manner, how: refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4, 6; Mart. 5, 7, 1.—**Qualiter** qualiter, in what manner soever, for qualitercumque (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7.—**B**. Just as, as: lacrimae fluxere per ora, Qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57; Cels. praef. p. 6; Val. Fl. 5, 305; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.—**C**. Repeated: qualiter qualiter, in whatever manner, however, Dig. 4, 4, 7 pr.; 9, 2, 7, § 1; 26, 7, 5, § 10.

qualis-cumque, quale-cumque, or -cunque (separated: quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 76; Ov. P. 4, 13, 6), adj. [qualis]. **I**. Rel., of what quality soever, of whatever kind (class.). **A**. With verb: licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumeliā, be they as they may, id. Att. 14, 14, 5.—**B**. Absol. by ellipsis of verb, in emphatic expressions (v. Zumpt, § 706): qualescumque urbis statu sisti potuisti, Liv. 2, 44, 10: plurius qualemque vitam honesta morte aestimare, Curt. 5, 8, 6: si libertatem sequimur, qui locus hoc dominatu vacat? Sin qualescumque locum, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; id. Att. 9, 6, 4: imperatores voto exepere, qualescumque tolerare, Tac. H. 4, 8; id. A. 11, 4: carmina lector Commendet dulci qualiacumque sono, Ov. A. A. 2, 283; Liv. 38, 9, 2; Quint. 9, 10, 1; 11, 1, 14; Curt. 5, 9, 12; Suet. Calig. 8; Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.—**II**. Transf., indef., any without exception, any whatever: sin qualescumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; Manil. 2, 856.—**Hence**, adv.: **qualitercumque** or -cunque, in what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may (post-Aug.), i. q. utcumque, Col. 2, 10, 2: proeliare, Just. 2, 11, 11; Flor. 3, 19, 1; Col. 11, 3, 34; Dig. 27, 1, 21.

qualis-libet, quale-libet, pron. indef., of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will (post-class.): pisces, Apic. 4, 2, § 143; Aug. Ep. 48; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93, written separately).

qualis-nam, pron. rel., of what quality, what sort of a (post-class.): qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Mag. p. 274, 21. **qualis-qualis**, quālequāle, adj., i. q. qualiscumque, of what quality soever, of

whatever kind (post-class.), Dig. 4, 9, 7, § 4; 25, 4, 1, § 13; 43, 8, 2, § 11; 50, 14, 3 al.

qualitas, ātis, f. [qualis, III.], a quality, property, nature, state, condition (class.); a word formed by Cicero as the translation of Gr. ποιότης; freq. only in post-class. prose), Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 24; cf.: qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητες Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, id. ib. 1, 7, 25 sq.; cf. id. N. D. 2, 37, 94: litoris nostri, Col. 8, 17, 8; so, caeli, Quint. 5, 9, 15: facti, id. 7, 4, 16 et saep.—In plur.: qualitatum differentia, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, i.e. moods, Quint. 1, 4, 27: pro qualitate mensurae, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 17: sicut in organo qualitatis sonus immutatur, the sound of the mode, or rhythm, id. Sap. 19, 17.

qualiter, adv., v. qualis fin.

qualitercumque, adv., v. qualiscumque fin.

quālum, i, n., and **quālus**, i, m., a wicker basket or hamper, for various purposes; a fruit-hamper, wicker-basket, wine-strainer, etc. (cf. colum). 1. Neutr.: quala satoria, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; so, quala, id. ib. 23, 1: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9.—2. Masc.: in qualos pertusos propagari, Cato, R. R. 52, 1: spisso vimine qualos, Verg. G. 2, 241 Serv.; so Hor. C. 3, 12, 4: saligneus, Col. 9, 15, 12; 8, 3, 4: vindemiatorii, Dig. 33, 7, 8 pr.; Pall. 4, 10.

quam (archaic form **quamde** or **quande**: quande pro quam usos esse antiquos, cum multi veteres testimonio sunt, tum Ennius... et Lucretius (1, 640), Fest. p. 261 Müll.; cf. Enn. Ann. v. 29, and v. 139 Vahl. So, too, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. toppler, p. 352 Müll., adv. [qui], in what manner, how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. 1: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: quam sint morosi, intellegi potest, id. ib. 7, 15, 1: quam vellet, cunctaretur, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurant, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 75: quam potuit, as far as he was able, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5.—With *possum* and a sup.: concede huc ab isto, quam potest longissime, as far as possible, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 81: quam possunt mollissime, as gently as possible, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129.—Also without *possum*: quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 5: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—With *posui*, (post-Aug.): tum Manlius... quam poterat clara voce denuntiavit, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; 3, 2, 1 ext.; 4, 5, 1: dixi de philosophia quam breviter potui, Lact. 3, 17, 1: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 18, 28, 68, § 274.—B. In dependent clauses, indirect questions, etc.: est fidei nostrae, declarare, quam memores simus, Cic. Phil. 14, 11, 29: scio, quam timida sit ambitio, id. Mil. 16, 42: quam id ratum sit, tu judicabis, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: id quam injustum esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: dici non potest quam sim disputatione tua delectatus, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; id. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52; id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 1, 20, 65; 5, 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 47; 2, 1, 21, § 52; 2, 4, 44, § 98: videte quam iniqui sint, Sall. J. 85, 25; 62, 9: ut sentias quam vile sit corpus, Liv. 2, 12, 3; 24, 5, 2; Nep. Timoth. 4, 2.—II. In partic. A. In comparisons, as, than. 1. With *tam*: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuos, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 11: si era me sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; id. Div. 1, 6, 10 et saep.; v. *tam*.—2. With ellipsis of corresp. *tam*: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, not so celebrated as those, Liv. 35, 49: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, rather than, Tac. A. 4, 61.—3. With *sup.* and a corresp. *tam*, by how much the more, the more: quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum

optimum erit, the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil, Cato, R. R. 65, 1: quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi sunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14.—4. With *magis*: quam magis... tam magis, the more... the more, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5.—With *tam* omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra; Laeta magis pressis manabant flumina mammis, Verg. G. 3, 309.—With the second *magis* omitted: quam magis te in altum capeassis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6.—In the reverse order: tam magis... quam magis, the more... the more, Verg. A. 7, 787.—5. With *tanto*: quam magis... tanto magis, the more... the more, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19; so, Lucr. 6, 460.—6. With a double *comp.*: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, with more freedom than truth, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum, Liv. 31, 35: discrimen me occupavit, meliore hostium quam meo tempore, Curt. 7, 1, 9.—7. *Tam*... quam, with the *comp.* for the *posit.*, so... as: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiter, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8.—8. After comparatives or words of comparison, than: nobis nihil est timendum magis quam ille consul, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 3: his igitur, quam physicis potius credendum existimas? id. Div. 2, 16, 37; Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; Cic. Pis. 26, 62: majorem pecuniam praetori polliceri, quam quantam hic dedisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167: qui plures milites eorum occidisset, quam quot superesset, Liv. 35, 12.—So after verbs which imply comparison, verbs of preference, excellence, etc.; after *praestat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 4; after *malo*: esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: an est quod ego malim quam? Cic. Par. 1: after *statuo*, Nep. Dat. 8, 1; after *probo*, Tac. A. 1, 58; after *volo* (= *βούλομαι* ἤ), Liv. 3, 63, 11; 25, 29, 6.—Rarely *quantus* is used to strengthen *quam*, after *comp.*: de re majore quam quanta ea esset, Liv. 30, 23, 2: implere homines certioris spei, quam quantam fides promissi humani subicere solet, id. 26, 19, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 22, 2, 19.—But *quam* is often omitted after plus, minus, amplius, etc., without changing the case: minus duo milia hominum effugerunt, Liv. 24, 16, 4: plus partem dimidium hominum caesam, id. 36, 40, 5; cf. id. 29, 25, 2: cum decem haud plus milibus militum, id. 28, 1, 5: ut hoc nostrum desiderium ne plus sit annum, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 1: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, id. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45; Prop. 2, 19, 18 (37, 32); v. Zumpt, Gram. § 485.—9. With *si* (poet.): quam multa grandine nimbi Culminibus crepant, sic densis ictibus heros pulsat, etc., Verg. A. 5, 458.—With *si* omitted, Verg. A. 6, 309 sq.—10. After *aeque*, so much... as: nihil aeque eos teruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26.—11. After *contra*, otherwise... than, not so... as: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11.—So after *secus*: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50.—12. After *alius*, with a preceding negative, not otherwise than, not other than: nil aliud agens quam ut, etc., nothing else than, Liv. 44, 27, 12: neque aliud tota urbe agi quam bellum apparari, id. 4, 26, 12; Nep. Hann. 10, 1: ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne, from no other cause than, Liv. 45, 25; 34, 2, 12.—Rarely with *alius* affirmatively (for ac): ipse me paulum in alia quam prius habuerim opinione nunc esse conficior, Quint. 3, 6, 63.—13. After *aliter*, otherwise than: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 24: ne aliter quam si, etc., Col. 4, 2, 2.—14. After *supra*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, more than, Cic. Or. 40, 139.—15. After *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, producit, farther than, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.—16. After *diversum*, otherwise than: pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, something altogether different from what, Quint. 1, 4, 29; cf. after *advorsum*, only Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 139 Brix ad loc.—17. After words denoting number or quantity, which serve for comparison: dimidium tri-

buti quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo Romano pendere, the half of what, half as much as, Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, too great for, greater than, id. 7, 8: ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, twice as many as, Col. 1, 8, 8.—So, too, after designations of time: die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictaturā se abdicavit, on the twentieth day after, Liv. 6, 29: tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 1: postridie venissemus, quam... fuissetis, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9: postero die quam illa erant acta, id. de Or. 2, 3, 12: saeculis multis ante... inventa sunt, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 21.—18. After the *sup.*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, the most cruel that ever was, Liv. 34, 32.—19. So with *rel.* and *sup.* after *tam*: tam gratum mihi id erit, quam quod gratissimum, Cic. Fam. 13, 3: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. ib. 5, 2, 6: ego sum tam mitis, quam qui lenissimus, id. Sull. 31, 87.—20. Sometimes with *magis* or *potius* to be supplied, more... than: tacita mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70 dub.: pacem quam bellum probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58.—B. In mere intensive expressions, exceedingly, very, quite, indeed: admodum quam saevos est, very cruel indeed, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam formido, ne, etc., id. Most. 2, 2, 79: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: nam suos valde quam paucos habet, very few indeed, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: mire quam, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3: sane quam refrexit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

quamde, v. quam init.

quamdiu, less freq. **quandiu** (mostly as two words, sometimes separated: quam voluit diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7), adv. I. Interrog., how long ago? how long? quandiu id factum est? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: quandiu apud vos ero, Vulg. Marc. 9, 18.—II. Rel. 1. Of time, as long as, until, during (class.): quandiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quandiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; Col. 12, 52, 13.—(β) Until (very rare): jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quandiu tamen melius invenisset, Lampr. Elag. 29, 7.—Comp.: quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35.—Sup.: ‡ quamdiutissime, Not. Tir. p. 35.—2. Of inference, inasmuch as, in that (late Lat.): quandiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 40.

‡ **quamdiutinus**, a, um, adj. [quamdiu], lasting how long, of how long duration, Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdūdum, more correctly as two words, **quam dūdum**.

quamlibet (-lubet), adv. I. As it pleases, as you (they, etc.) will, at pleasure: quamlibet esto unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.—II. In gen., how much soever, ever so much, howsoever: quodvis quamlibet tenue munusculum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: occupat egresas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 5: infirmae manus, howsoever weak, id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, however inconsiderable it may be, Quint. 1, 1, 13; 1, 12, 5; 5, 13, 56; 12, 1, 29: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160; 3, 5, 9, § 54; 6, 4, 4, § 13: hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia implentur, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6, 10, 96 (97); 2; id. Pan. 61, 2: quamlibet pulchra elocutio, Quint. 2, 4, 32; 12, 8, 7; 8, 6, 4.—B. For quamvis, although (post-class.), Sol. 9.

quamobrem (or **quā ob rem**), adv. [quam-ob-rem] (class.). I. Interrog., for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? An. Scelastissimum te arbitror. So. Nam quamobrem? Am. Qula, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: quem ad finem?... quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; id. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—In indirect questions: cum quaereret quam ob rem Ariovistus non decertaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 50.—II. Rel., from which cause or reason, wherefore, why: hoc est homini, quamobrem vitam amet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 11; id. Most. 2, 1, 66; id. Aul. 4, 10, 6: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1: verum illud est, quamobrem haec commemorarim, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135: ei res reperietur, quam-

obrem videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Caecin. 33, 96.—**2.** At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition, on which account, for which cause, wherefore: quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: quamobrem quoniam, etc. . . . utar cā clausulā, etc., id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; 10, 10, 1.

quamplures, a (or **quam plures**), *adv.* [quam-plus], *very many* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for complures): curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 44: palaestrae, Petr. 21.—**Sup.**: **quamplurimus** (**quam plurimus**), a, um; commonly in *plur.*, *very many*: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 13, 29, § 126.—Hence, *subst.*: **quamplurimum**, i. n., *very much*: quam plurimo vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or **quam primum**), *forthwith, as soon as possible* (class.): hominem istum quam primum absolvitote, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: invisam quacrens quam primum abrumper lucem, Verg. A. 4, 631.—With *posse*: ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 88: sed recipe te, quam primum potes, id. Pers. 1, 1, 52.

quam-quam (**quan-**), *conj.*, *though, although, albeit*; ante-class. always, and in class. prose regularly joined with *indic.*; by Cic. rarely with the *subj.*, and usu. when the general idea would demand the *subj.* (as potential, conditional, consecutive, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 574; Madv. § 361, A, 3; and v. esp. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 696 sq.). (a) With *indic.*: quamquam blanda voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 50 Vahl.): quamquam libenter escis alienis studes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 8; id. Mil. 4, 8, 44: quamquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 4, 7; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 1, 9, 34: quamquam non venit ad finem tam audax inceptum, tamen, etc., Liv. 10, 32: Romani, quamquam fessi erant, Sall. J. 53: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. C. 1, 28, 35 et saep.—(β) With *subj.*: quamquam illa ipsa exclamatio Non potest melius sit velina crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: quamquam sint in quibusdam malis, tamen, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, although even that gave rise to no suspicion, id. Planc. 22, 53; id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: Romanis, quamquam procul a patria pugnant, etc., Liv. 23, 29, 7: quamquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem, Nep. Att. 13, 6: quamquam moveretur his vocibus, Liv. 36, 34, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 9, 6; 45, 17, 7.—(γ) Elliptic, with an *adv.* or *part.*: bellum atque arma, quamquam vobis in-visa, tamen quia Lepido placent, sumenda sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 48, 2: acri viro, et quamquam adverso populi partium, famā tamen aequabili, id. J. 43, 1 Dietsch: omnia illa, quamquam expetenda, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: curam adhibere, quamquam difficili in re, id. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 5, 3, 4; Liv. 4, 53, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.—(δ) With a *subj.-clause*: quamquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65, 3.—**II.** In partic., as a rhetor. particle of transition, in objections made by the speaker himself, although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding: quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: quamquam quid loquor, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: quamquam te quidem quid hoc doceam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197; id. Phil. 2, 16, 42: quamquam oi sed superent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 195.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.*, as you will, as much as you will or like, ever so much, ever so; hence, to designate a very high degree, as much as possible, very much, exceedingly (class.): quamvis multos nominatim proferre, as many as you will, very many, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17: et praeter eos quamvis cnumeros multos licet, ever so

many, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: per populum quamvis justum et moderatum, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; 2, 30, 101: quamvis pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quamvis pernix, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 2, 43: humanus et jocosus homo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—With *sup.*: quamvis vitiosissimus orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103; Col. 7, 8, 4; 2, 2, 25; 4, 24, 19; Tac. H. 2, 30; 3, 28; Quint. 6, proem. 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1.—**II.** *Conj.*, as much as ever you will, i. e. how much soever, however much, although, albeit; regularly joined with *subj.* (not so in Livy); only rarely, and mostly post-Aug., with *indic.* (v. infra). (a) With *subj.*: homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: non igitur potestas est cum velis opitulandi rei publicae, quamvis ea prematur periculis, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: quamvis sit magna (expectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, tamen nisi, etc., id. Att. 12, 37, 2; and with this cf.: huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi Excipiat . . . At genus immortale manet, Verg. G. 4, 206.—In a negative clause: senectus enim quamvis non sit gravis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; 26, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: quamvis non fueris suavor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2.—(β) With *indic.*: erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Mil. 2, 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40, 7; Cels. 1 praef.: quamvis est enim omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29: quamvis tacet Hermogenes, id. ib. 1, 3, 129; cf. Dillenb. ad Hor. C. 1, 28, 13; Verg. A. 5, 542; Ov. M. 2, 782. In Cic. only in joining to his discourse a Lucilian verse beginning with quamvis, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—(γ) Without a *verb.*, Carm. Marci ap. Fest. s. v. negumate, p. 165 Müll.: res bello gesserat, quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 116: quamvis iniqua passi, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 224; Col. 9, 14, 14.

quā-nam, *adv.* **I.** *Where indeed, where* (very rare): quānam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34.—**II.** *How then, how*: delphini quānam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

quande, v. quam init.

quandiu, v. quamdiu.

quando (old form **quandod**, acc. to Fest. p. 258 b Müll.), *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Interrog.*, at what time? when? *Do. Venit Chaerea. Ph. Quando? Do. Hodie. Ph. Quandudum? Do. Modo.* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30; id. Heaut. 2, 2, 9; Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Pis. 21, 49: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit? etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 60; id. Epod. 9, 1; id. C. 1, 24, 8: dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2.—**B.** *Rel.*, at what time, when: non intellegitur, quando obrepit senectus, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: expectans quando incipiendum sit, id. 11, 3, 159.—**C.** *Indef.*, at what time soever, i. e. at any time, ever, some time, some day, = aliquando, esp. after num, si, and ne: existit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59 Moser N. cr.; Ov. A. A. 2, 15: ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: ut ne quando amare inciperemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: fuisse autem illic pluviam, ne quando quidem auditum est, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 4.—Strengthened by *umquam*, Liv. 10, 14.—**II.** *Conj.* **A.** *Temp.*, when: quando esurio, tum (intestinalia) crepant, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 416 Vahl.): tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41; id. Off. 2, 21, 75 (al. si quando): quando dies adveniet, quem praefata Morta est, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 42; id. Epod. 16, 27; Verg. A. 6, 50.—**B.** *Transf.*, causal, since then, because then (class.; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 971; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; in some passages, esp. of Cic., quando has been changed

to quoniam by the editors; cf. Reisig. Vorles. p. 465): quando igitur virtus est adfectio animi constans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 B. and K.: quando igitur potest tibi Publius Geminus videri, quid habes, etc., id. Ac. 2, 26, 85: quando igitur inest in omni virtute cura quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—**2.** In gen., since, because, seeing that, inasmuch as (= quoniam, v. Drak. ad Liv. 33, 2, 98; freq. in Liv.; otherwise mostly poet. and post-Aug.); with *indic.*: quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando habeo multos cognatos, quid opus sit mihi liberis? id. Mil. 3, 1, 110: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: duc me ad eam, quando huc veni, id. And. 4, 5, 23: mancamus ergo in illā eadem sententiā, quando hoc miserius esse nihil potest, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: nunc, quando per illam licet, Sall. J. 102, 9: volo ego illi beluae ostendere, quando adeo ferox praesultat hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10, 3; 9, 4, 8: quando injussu populi facta est, id. 9, 8, 5: quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, id. 10, 14, 8: quando id certum atque obstinatum est, id. 2, 15, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 9; 2, 12, 12: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficilis est, oratorem facit, id. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 10 et saep.: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57; cf. id. ib. 1, 44; 4, 6; id. H. 1, 87 et saep.—With *subj.*: quando scnescant sata quaedam aquā, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28.

quandō-cumque or **-cunquē** (quandō-cumque, Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P; separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** *Rel.*, at what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as (mostly poet.). **A.** With *indic.*: quancumque ista gens suas literas dabit, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: quancumque igitur vitam mea fata reposcant, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quancumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 58: quancumque fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22.—**B.** With *subj.*: si Olympias mater immortalitatis consecratur, quancumque excesserit vita, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 8, 10; Prop. 2, 1, 71.—**II.** *Indef.*, at some time or other, in due time: quancumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544; id. Tr. 3, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 9, 33; Cels. 4, 19.

quandō-libet, *adv.*, at some time or other, in due time (eccl. Lat.): necesse est, ut mortem recipiat quandolibet, Lact. Opif. Dei, 4, 7.—

quandōnē, *adv.*, for quancumque, as soon as, when: QUANDONE EGO ESSE DE-SIERO, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1 dub.

1. quandō-quē, *adv.* **I.** *Rel.* **A.** *Temp.*, at what time soever, whenever, when-soever, as often as (class.): QUANDOVE SARPTA DONEC DEMPTEA ERVNT, Lex XII. Tabularum: quandoque ab eadem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, feriae per novem dies agerentur, Liv. 1, 31, 4: reddituros, quandoque recepisset, Curt. 7, 10, 9; Liv. 27, 10, 5: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum . . . Sicambros, id. C. 4, 2, 33: quandoque ossa Cypis detecta essent, fore ut, etc., Suct. Caes. 81.—**B.** *Causal, since, inasmuch as*: quandoque tu extra ordinem pugnavisti, etc., Liv. 8, 7, 15; 9, 10, 9: quandoque tu nullā umquam mihi in cupiditate defuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187.—**II.** *Indef.* **A.** *At some time, at one time or other*: ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6: et tu, Galba, quandoque degustabis imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20: emptio non videretur et ideo quandoque lui potest, Paul. Sent. 2, 13, 4.—**B.** *Now and then, sometimes* (post-Aug.): nonnumquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevis finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 15; Col. 7, 3, 13.

2. quandoque=et quando, v. quando. **quandoquidem** (o scanned short, Verg. E. 3, 55; Lucr. 2, 980), *adv.*, since indeed, since, seeing that (class.): quandoquidem tam iners, tam nulli consilii sum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2; 3, 2, 7; id. Ad. 5, 8, 33; id. Eun. 1505

2, 3, 82: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44, 163: quandoquidem id tale esse debet, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 13, 37; 5, 23, 66; Liv. 8, 33: haec detur cura censoribus, quandoquidem eos in re publica semper volumus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; id. Or. 31, 112; id. Phil. 2, 3, 6; id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba, Verg. E. 3, 55: quandoquidem totis mortalibus adsimulata, Lucr. 2, 980; Juv. 1, 111; 10, 146; 13, 129.

quantquam, v. quamquam.

quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus], *how small a deal*, i. e. *how little, how small, how diminutive* (Plautin.). 1. *Interrog.*: huic debet Philolaches paulum. *Then*. Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95; id. Ps. 4, 7, 95; id. Cure. 1, 2, 14.—In exclamations: haecine sunt meae filiae? Quanta e quantillus jam sunt factae! Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 8, 7.—2. *Rel.*: subducam ratiunculum, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, adv. [quantum, how much], *how long* (ante-class.). 1. *Interrog.*: velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 30.—2. *Rel.*: possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, *as long as*, Pompon. ap. Non. 511, 33.

quantitas, atis, f. [quantus]. 1. In gen., *greatness, extent, quantity* (perh. only post-Aug.): quantitas est modulorum ex ipsius operis sumptione, singulisque membrorum partibus, universi operis conveniens effectus, Vitr. 1, 2: umoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, *strength*, id. 11, 3, 14: quantitas et qualitas, id. 7, 2, 6: pretii, App. Mag. p. 239, 11.—II. In partic. A. *A sum, amount* (post-class.): si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Dig. 30, 1, 34, § 3; 12, 1, 6.—2. *A sum of money*, Dig. 16, 2, 11; 49, 14, 47; 45, 1, 65.—B. In logic: quantitas propositionis, *the quantity or extent of a proposition*, which is either universal or particular, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 fin.; Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 342, 371 sqq.

quantitudo, inis, f. [id.], *quantity, degree*, Cael. Aur. Salat. Praec. 10.

quantō, adv., v. quantus fin. B.

quant-ocius, adv. [quanto-ocius], *the sooner the better, as quickly as possible* (post-class.): ut quantocius ad ea perveniat oratio, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 2: discede quantocius, ne, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4; Licin. ap. Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 10; Vulg. Gen. 45, 19.

quant-ōpēre (contr. form, for which, in recent editions, the MS. form **quantō-ōpēre** is restored), adv., *how greatly, how much* (class.): dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6.—After *tanto opere*, *as*: neque enim tanto opere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quanto opere, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; v. quantus.

quantulum, adv., v. quantulus fin.

quantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantus], *how little, how small, how trifling* (class.): nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86: corpora, Lucr. 3, 378: quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: quantulus (sol) nobis videtur! Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19, 47: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, i. e. *as little as*, Gell. 17, 10, 9; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Plin. Pan. 8, 4.—Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *how little, how small, how trifling soever*: aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233, 35.—Neutr. adverb.: **quantulum**, *how little*: quantulum iudicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3.

quantulus-cumque (or -cunque), cumque, umcumque, adj., *however small, how little soever* (class.): de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: adfectus quantulicunque sunt, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: occasio, Juv. 13, 133:

umor, Col. 2, 11, 7.—Neutr. as subst.: **quantuluncumque**, *however small, however insignificant a thing*: quicumque eramus, et quantuluncumque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106.—Separated: quantulum id cumque est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 97.—With gen.: quantuluncumque aquae vel ciborum inest, Col. 8, 9.—Adv.: **quantuluncumque**, *in however small a degree*: spem ejus, quae quantuluncumque restabat, comminuit, Val. Max. 1, 5, 6.

quantulus-libet, libet, tumlibet, adj., *how little soever* (post-class.): febricula, Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantulus-quisque, quaeque, tumquodque, adj., *how small soever* (post-class.), Gell. praef. § 24.

quantum, adv., v. quantus fin.

quantumcumque, v. quantuscumque.

quantumlibet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvis, adv., v. quantumvis fin.

quantus, a, um, adj. [quam], *how great*.

A. Bellum, Nep. Dat. 5, 1: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129, 2.—Corresp. with *tantus*: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2.—With *sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74.—Without *tantus*: quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2: quanta maxime poterat vi perculit, id. 9, 10, 10; cf. id. 7, 9, 8; 42, 15, 1; 24, 35, 5; Verg. A. 12, 701; 3, 641: quanta me sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62.—Quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, *how great or much soever* (ante-class.): denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 28: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, tamen, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 10.—In quantum, *as far as, according as, in how far, in so far as, to whatever extent*: in quantum satis erat, Tac. Or. 2: declamatio, in quantum maxime potest, imitetur eas actiones, Quint. 2, 10, 4; Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 1: pedom digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75.—With a preceding *in tantum*, *as greatly... as*: vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intellegi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9.—B. Of number, value, etc., *how much, how many*: quanta milia, Prop. 1, 5, 10; Val. Fl. 3, 261.—And with or without *tantus*, *as much as, as many as*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; Liv. 23, 21.—As a designation of multitude, quantum = emphatic omnis: ut te quidem omnes di deaque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum in terra degit, hominum perjurissime! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117.—**quantum**, subst., with gen., *as much of... as*: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—Quantus, as gen. pretii, *how high, how dear, or as dear as, as high as*: quanti emi potest minime, *how cheap?* Ep. Ad quadraginta minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6 (5), 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you, how dear you are to me*, id. Fam. 7, 19 init.: noli spectare, quanti sit homo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: (tu) qui scias quanti Tulliam faciam, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: quanti est ista hominum gloria, *of how trifling worth*, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21: quanti ejus intersit, Dig. 43, 18, 3.—Quantus quanti, *at whatever price*: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.—Quanto opere, sometimes as one word, *quantopere* (q. v.), *with what care, how greatly, how much* (answering to tanto opere or tantopere, *so greatly, so much*): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: quantoque opere ejus municipii causa laborarem, id. Fam. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, A. **quantum**, adv., *as much as, so much as*: scribe, quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Quantum possum or potest, *as soon as possible*: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum

potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: quantum suspicio, *as far as I can conjecture*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 62.—Quantum in or ad me, *so far as concerns me*: non igitur adduc, quantum quidem in te est, intellego deos esse, i. e. *for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 15; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned, with respect to*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744: quantum ad Jus attinet, Sen. Contr. 5, 34, 16; 3, 16, 1.—With *compp.* for quanto, *the more, the greater, etc.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 488, A. 2).—Followed by *eo*: quantum juniores patrum plebi semagis insinuant, eo acius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15, 2; 44, 7, 6; Col. 12, 23 init.—Followed by *tanto*: quantum augebatur militum numerus, tanto majore, etc., Liv. 5, 10, 5; 6, 38, 5; 27, 47, 11; cf. id. 32, 5, 1.—Also without a *correl.*: quantum... et minus, Liv. 44, 36, 5.—B. **quantō**, adv., *by how much, by as much as, according as, the*: quanto diutius Abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15: quanto gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: quanto magis philosophi delectabantur, si, etc., *how greatly*, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: quanto praeclarior vita, tanto, Sall. J. 85, 22 Kritiz.—With *verbs* which contain the idea of comparison: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus Romanus antecedeat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—With *posit.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *inasmuch as*, Tac. A. 6, 45: quanto frequenter impellitur, tanto firmiter roboratur, Lact. 5, 7, 9.—With *ante*, *secus*, *aliud*: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3, 8: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53.

quantus-cumque, tācumque, tumcumque, adj., *how great soever, of whatever size* (class.): quantuscumque sum ad iudicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: bona, quantacumque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8, 22: adfectus, quantuscumque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: quantacumque de Romanis tamen, victoriae fama, *however small*, Liv. 27, 31, 3: unum quantumcumque ex insperato gaudium, id. 30, 10, 20 Weissenb. ad loc.: quanticumque, *at whatsoever price*, Sen. Ep. 80, 4.—To denote indefiniteness in number, *how many soever*: naves eorum, quantacumque fuerint, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 5.—Neutr. adverb.: **quantum-cumque**, *as much soever*: quantumcumque possum, *as much as ever I can*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 10.

quantus-libet, tālibet, tumlibet, adj., *as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6: quantalibet lassitudine recreari defessos, Plin. 27, 12, 104, § 127.—Neutr. adverb.: **quantum-libet**, *how much soever, ever so much*: quantumlibet intersit, Liv. 39, 37, 14; Quint. 12, 6, 4: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Const. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vis, tāvis, tumvis, adj., *as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great* (class.): et manus una regit quantovis impete euntem (navem), Lucr. 4, 903; 4, 1171: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum, quantaevs classi, *for any fleet, be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: ingenium hominis, Gell. 4, 1, 2.—Neutr. subst.: **quantum-vis**, *however great an amount, as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much*: meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—With *gen.*: quantumvis fiducia et spiritus capias, *how much soever*, Nazae. Pan. Const. 19.—A *verb.*, *very, very indeed*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53.—2. For *quamvis*, *although, albeit*: ille *caus.* quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39 (ap. Cic. Lael. 20, 73, and Sen. Ep. 85, 12, the true read. is *quamvis*).

quā-propter (in tmesi: qua me propter adduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv.* [qui-propter], *for what, wherefore, why*. **I.** *Interrog.* (ante- and post-class.): quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 52: *Tra.* Quapropter? *Theo.* Quia, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 140: parumper opperire me hic: *My.* Quapropter? Ter. And. 4, 2, 31.—**B.** *Indirect*: sed quid est quapropter nobis vos malum minitami? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 4, 25: credo te non nihil mirari, Quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 6: interrogatus quapropter rellet, etc., Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2.—**II.** *Transf.*, in passing to a new thought, *wherefore, on which account* (class.): quapropter hoc dicam, numquam, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 78; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116; id. And. 3, 2, 44; Val. Max. 6, 4, 4 al.

quāquā, *adv.* [prop. abl. of quisquis], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (ante- and post-class.): quāquā incedit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: tangit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 9; App. M. 2, p. 116, 2; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 258, 30: quāquā versus, to all sides, id. ib. 4, p. 145, 6.

(quāquam), a false read. for quoquam, Lucr. 1, 428.)

quāquē, *adv.* [prop. abl. of quisque], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): quāquē iverit, Manil. 5, 313.

quā-rē (or separately, **quā rē**), *adv.* [quae-res]. **I.** *Interrog.*, *by what means? how?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78.—**B.** *Rel.*, *by which means, whereby* (rare but class.): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94.—**II.** *From what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. **A.** *Interrog.*: quare ausus? Plaut. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse latum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 71: quā re enim primum ille adesce noluit? id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44; 2, 3, 30, § 71; id. Att. 11, 15, 4; id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; Hor. S. 2, 2, 103; Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 7, 1, 36; Suet. Claud. 16; Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; id. Ben. 3, 19, 1 et saep.—**2.** *Indirect*: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41.—**B.** *Transf.*, for joining on a consecutive clause, *for which reason, wherefore, therefore*: quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52, 17.

quartā-dēcūmāni, ōrum, *m. adj.* [quartus-decimanus], *of or belonging to the fourteenth legion; subst., the soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac. H. 2, 11.

quartānārius, a, um, *adj.* [quartus]. **I.** *Amounting to or containing a fourth* (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 2, 11.—**II.** *That has a quartan ague*, Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to the fourth; esp., I.* *Of or occurring on the fourth day, quartan*: febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166; Mart. 10, 77, 3.—*Hence, as subst.: quartāna*, ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *an ague occurring every fourth day, a quartan ague* (class.): in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1; cf. Cels. 2, 1, 20; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**II.** *Of or belonging to the fourth legion; plur. as subst.: quartāni*, m., *the soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37; Inscr. Orell. 3118.

quartārius, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A fourth part, quarter of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quatern, gill*: sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato, R. R. 95, 1: vini, Liv. 5, 47: mellis, Col. 12, 5, 1: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.—**II.** *A mule-driver, muleteer, who received a fourth part of the profits*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.

*** quartatō**, *adv.* [id.], *for the fourth time*: tertiatō et quartatō dicere, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti**, *v.* quartus.

*** quarticeps**, cipitis, *adj.*, *four-peaked*: collis, an old formula, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; so id. ib. 5, § 50 and 47.

quarto, *adv.*, *v.* quartus fin.

*** quartocērius**, a, um, *adj.* [quartus-cera], *that is of the fourth rank*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quartum, *adv.*, *v.* quartus, *A. fin.*

quartus, a, um, *num. adj.* [for quater-tus from quattuor, kindr. with Gr. τέταρτος and Sanscr. caturtha, the fourth], *the fourth*: perfidia, et peculatus ex urbe et avaritia si exsulant, quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesilā, the fourth from Arcesilas, Cic. Ac. 2, 6: pater, i. e. abavus, Verg. A. 10, 619: quartus decimus, the fourteenth, Tac. A. 13, 15: die quarto, on the fourth day, four days ago: nuper die quarto, ut recorder, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10.—*In the future, four days hence, in the ante-class. form, die quarte* (al. *quarti*): die quarte moriar fame, Pompon. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 5.—**B.** *Subst.*. **1.** **quarta**, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fourth part, a quarter*, esp. of an estate, Quint. 8, 5, 19; so Dig. 5, 2, 8; 5, 4, 3.—**2.** **quartum**, i, n., in econom. lang., *the fourth grain*: nam frumenta majore parte Italiae quando cum quarto responderint vix meminisse possumus, i. e. yielded a harvest of four for one, Col. 3, 3, 4.—**C.** *Adv.*. **1.** **quartum**, *for the fourth time* (class.): Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6 (Ann. v. 293 Vahl.): eo quartum consul, Cic. Sen. 4, 10; v. infra: T. Quinctio quartum consul, Liv. 3, 67.—**2.** **quarto**, *for the fourth time, the fourth time*: ter cōnata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823: quarto Excudit amplexus, id. M. 9, 51: Caesar dictator tertio, designatus quarto, Auct. B. Hisp. 2 init.; cf.: quarto vel quinto, four or five times, Eutr. 7, 18: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quartum tempus assignificat et ter ante factum. Igitur Ennius recte, qui scripsit: Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6.

quartus-dēcīmus, a, um, *num. adj.*, *the fourteenth*: pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70; 13, 15.

quasi (old form **qvāsei**, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488), *adv.* [quamsi]. **I.** *Lit.*, *as if, just as, as it were* (cf.: veluti, sicuti, tamquam): modo introii. *Si* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, as if I asked, Ter. And. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, just as though they ought to have come, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: quasi vero ille factum id esse defendat, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9; cf.: quasi decursus temporis, id. Fam. 3, 2.—*After the comparative particles, sic, ita, perinde, proinde, item, itidem, prorsus, quippe, etc.*: Graecas litteras sic avidae arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, as if, Cic. Sen. 3, 26: qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, etc., id. Quint. 2, 9: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris, id. ib. 26, 83: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31, 84: item quasi salsa muriatrica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 31: itidem quasi occisam suam, id. Rud. 3, 2, 46: prorsus quasi silentium damnum pulchritudinis esset, Just. 1, 7, 16: quippe quasi minus perjurii contra haberent, id. 3, 7, 15.—*For sic... quasi, in late Lat., aequae... quasi occurs, Dig. 49, 1, 3, § 1.—After assimilare, to make or act as if: assimilabo, quasi nunc exeam, will pretend to be just going out, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—Sometimes pleon. quasi si: qvāsei sei, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488: quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut. Cas. prol. 45.—**II.** *Transf.*. **A.** *About, nearly, almost* (cf.: circiter, fere): quasi una aetas erat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 20 Brix ad loc.: quasi talenta ad quindecim Coegi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extremā paginā, Cic. Or. 13, 41; id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Suet. Calig. 58; Sall. J. 50, 3; 48, 3; id. H. 3, 26; 4, 41.—**B.** *Quasi... quasi, partly... partly*: qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, etc., Spart. Get. 4.*

quāsillāria, ae, *f.* [quasilla], *a basket-wench, spinning-girl* (post-Aug.), Petr. 132; Inscr. Grut. 648, 5.

quāsillum, i, n., and **quāsillus**, i, *m. dim.* [qualum], *a small basket for various purposes; esp., a wool-basket* (class.), Cato, R. R. 133.—*Of wool-baskets*: inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, in the spinning-room, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10: pressumque quasillo Scortum, who must spin, i. e. low, mean, Tib. 4, 10, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 37.

quassābilis, e, *adj.* [quasso], *that may be shaken* (post-Aug.): munimen quassabile ferro, Luc. 6, 22.

quassābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tottering, of a drunkard*, Macr. S. 5, 21.

quassātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaking*: capitum, Liv. 22, 17, 3: cymbalorum, a striking together, beating, Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, shakings of the body, Macr. S. 7, 15, 9.—**II.** *A disturbance, affliction*: cessavit quassatio, Vulg. Psa. 105, 30.

*** quassāti-pennae**, ārum, *f.* [quatio-penna], *feather-shaking, an epithet of geese*: anates, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8 dub.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [quasso], *a shaking; hence, transf., I.* *An injury occasioned by shaking*: quassaturas fovere, Plin. Val. 4, 5.—**II.** *A part injured by shaking*, Veg. Vet. 1, 28, 5.

quasso (old form **casso**, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71 Ritschl), āvi, ātum, *1. v. freq. a. and n.* [quatio]. **I.** *Act.*, *to shake or toss violently* (class.). **A.** *Lit.*: ecus saepe jubam quassat, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 506 Vahl.): caput, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 15; Verg. A. 7, 292; Val. Fl. 1, 526: Etruscum pinum, Verg. A. 9, 521: hastam, id. ib. 12, 94; Ov. A. A. 1, 696: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 5: lampade, of the Furies, Sil. 2, 611; cf. lampada, Verg. A. 6, 587.—*Pass.*, in mid. force, *tremble*: quassantur membra metu, Sen. Phoen. 530.—**2.** *In partic.*. **a.** *To shatter, shiver, to break or dash to pieces, to batter, make leaky*: quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 434: quassata ventis classis, Verg. A. 1, 551: quassata domus, Ov. Tr. 2, 83; cf.: hordeum sub mola, App. M. p. 194, 35: harundinem, Petr. S. 134.—**b.** *To strike or shake*: ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat Tempora, Verg. A. 5, 854.—**B.** *Trop.*, *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken*: quassata re publica, Cic. Sen. 34, 73; id. Marc. 8, 24: quassatum corpus, shattered, enfeebled, Suet. Aug. 31: ingenia vitia quassant, Sil. 11, 428: tempora quassatus, of a drunkard, fuddled, beclouded, disordered, id. 7, 202; cf.: quassus, B. s. v. quatio: IYVENTAM FLETU, to disfigure, impair, Inscr. Grut. 607, 4: harundo quassata, a bruised reed, Vulg. Matt. 12, 20.—**C.** *Esp.*, of countries, communities, etc., *to disturb, unsettle, throw into confusion*: quassata Placentia bello, Sil. 8, 593: bellis urbs, id. 7, 252.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): cassanti capite incedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23 (Ussing, quassanti): quassanti capite, App. M. 4, p. 156, 7; 3, p. 140, 28: siliqua quassante, rattling, Verg. G. 1, 74.—*Plur.*: capitibus quassantibus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71.

1. quassus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from quatio.

*** 2. quassus**, ūs, *m.* [quatio], *a shaking*, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

*** quāte-f' cō**, feci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio-facio], *to shake; trop., to cause to waver, to weaken*: quatefecit Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 4.

quā-tēnus (quātīnus, quātēnos; cf. Fest. p. 258 fin. Müll.), *adv.*. **I.** *Lit.* (only in indirect questions; cf. quā), *until where, how far*: in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, Cic. Or. 22, 73: quatenus progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36.—**II.** *Transf.*. **A.** *How far, to what extent*: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237: quatenus quaque fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3, 16.—*Ellipt.*: nulla cognitio finium, ut ullā in re statuere possimus, quatenus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92; id. Or. 12, 72: est enim quatenus amicitiae dari venia possit, id. Lael. 17, 61.—**B.** *Where*: petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8, 11.—**C.** *Of time, how long*: quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14.—**D.** *Causal, seeing that, since, as* (cf.: quoniam, quando): clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odinus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 21: nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: quatenus innocentiae meae nusquam locus est, Tac. A. 3, 16 Nipperd. ad loc.—**E.** *How* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 27 init.; 4, 30, 3.—**F.** *So*

that, in order that, that (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14; Cassiod. H. Tr. 5, 17.

quater, *adv. num.* [quattuor], *four times*: quater in anno pariunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 10; Verg. A. 2, 242; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1. — With other numerals: quater quinque minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: quater deni, forty, Ov. M. 7, 293: quater decies, fourteen times, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100: quater centies, Vitr. 10, 14. — Freq. in phrase: ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, three and (or) four times, i. e. over and over again, often, extremely: ter et quater Anno revisens aequor, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Verg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque solum scindendum, id. ib. 2, 399: terque quaterque beati, id. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

quaternarius, *a, um, adj.* [quaterni], *consisting of four each, containing four, quaternary* (post-Aug.): scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoqueversus pedum quattuor, *four feet square*, Col. 11, 2, 28: numerus, the number four, the quaternary, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64: formae, of coins, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38.

quaterni, *ae, a (gen. plur. quaternum, Liv. 6, 22, 7; Col. 5, 5, 2; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4), adj. plur.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5, 9: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legionibus tenebant, i. e. four from each legion, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: saepe tribus lectis videas cenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86. — **II.** *Four together, four at once*: propter bis quaternas causas, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 6; Aus. Idyll. 10, 60; Sedul. 2, 175; Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64.

quaternio, *ōnis, m.* [quaterni], *the number four, a quaternion*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 767. — **Esp.** **B.** *On dice, a quatre* (post-class.), Isid. 18, 65. — **C.** *A body of four soldiers, a quaternion*, Vulg. Act. 12, 4.

quatinus, *v. quatenus.*

quatio, *no perf.*, quassum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root, cyu-, to move, set in motion; cf. Gr. *σείω*, instrument; *σείω*, to prepare], *to shake* (class.); *syn.*: concutio, convello. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *In gen.*, Fest. p. 261 Müll.: cum equus magni vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Verg. A. 3, 226: pennas, Ov. M. 4, 676; Hor. C. 3, 29, 53: aquas, *to agitate, disturb*, Ov. H. 18, 48: cymbala, Verg. G. 4, 64: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: caput, Ov. F. 6, 400: comas, id. H. 14, 40: quercum huc illuc, id. M. 12, 329. — *Of earthquakes*: quatuor terrae motibus Ide, Ov. M. 12, 521: quid quateret terras, id. ib. 15, 71: quatiens terram fragor, Sil. 1, 536. — *Of the ground, by treading, marching, etc.*: campum, Verg. A. 11, 875: campos, id. ib. 11, 513; Sil. 1, 297: quatuor tellus pondere, id. 4, 199: sonitu quatit ungula campum, Verg. A. 8, 596: pede ter humum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 28: pede terram, id. ib. 1, 4, 7: quatuor certamine circus, Sil. 16, 323. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *Of arms, weapons, reins, etc., to wield, brandish, ply, hold*: securim, Verg. A. 11, 656: ense, Sil. 1, 429: aegida, id. 12, 336: scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: hastam, Petr. 124: lora, Sil. 16, 415; 16, 440: largas habenas, id. 17, 542: verbera (i. e. flagella), Verg. Cul. 218. — **2.** *Of the body, breast, limbs, etc., to agitate, shake, cause to tremble, etc.*: horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29: anhelitus artus et ora quatit, id. ib. 5, 199: tussis pulmonem quatit, Sil. 14, 601: terror praecordia, id. 2, 254: pectora quatit gemitu, Val. Fl. 5, 310. — **3.** *To beat, strike, drive*: homo quatuor certe cum dono foras, *to beat out of doors*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67: Arctophylax prae se quatit Arcutum, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109: cursu quater equum, Verg. G. 3, 132; Sil. 12, 254. — *Of things*: quatuor fenestras juvenes, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1: scutum hastata, Liv. 7, 26, 1. — **4.** *To shake, beat, or break in pieces, to batter, shatter*: urbis moenia arietate quateret, Liv. 21, 10: muros, Verg. A. 2, 610: muros arietibus, Liv. 33, 10: turres tremenda cuspid, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tecta quatuor, Plin. Pan. 51, 1: exteras arces, Sil. 2, 300: Pergama, id. 13, 36; cf.: tonitru quatuor caerulea caeli, Lucr. 6, 96. — **II.** *Trop.*, *to agitate, move, touch, affect, excite*: est in animis tenerum quiddam quod aegritudine quasi tempestate quatitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: mentem, Hor.

C. 1, 16, 5: nec vultus tyranni Mente quatit solida (justum virum), id. ib. 3, 3, 4: non ego te Invitum quatiam, id. ib. 1, 18, 12: quatuor oracula Colchos, Val. Fl. 1, 743: fama oppida, id. 2, 122: quatit castra clamor, Sil. 3, 231: tumultus pectora quatit, Sen. Thyest. 260: ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 23: animum, Gell. 9, 13, 5: cum altissima quaterentur, hic inconcussus stetit, Plin. Pan. 94, 3. — **B.** *In partic., to plague, vex, harass*: quater oppida bello, Verg. A. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. H. 4, 28. — Hence, **quassus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Lit.*, *shaken, beaten, or broken in pieces, battered, shattered*: aula quassa, a broken pot, Plaut. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51: naves, id. 25, 3: faces, i. e. pieces of pine-wood split up for torches, Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, shattered, leaky, Hor. C. 4, 8, 32; 1, 1, 18: murra, Ov. M. 15, 399: lectus, id. H. 11, 78: harundo, Petr. 69: turres, Sen. Thyest. 568; cf.: multo tempora quassa mero, Ov. R. Am. 146; cf. quasso, I. B. — **B.** *Trop.*: quassa voce, in a broken voice, Curt. 7, 7, 20: littera, Quint. 12, 10, 29: anima quassa malis, broken down, exhausted, worn out, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308: quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7.

quatrīduānus, *v. quadriduānus.*

quatrīdūm, *v. quadrīdūm.*

quatrīeris, *v. quadrieris.*

quatrīngēnārius, *v. quadringēnārius.*

quatrīni, *v. quadrini.*

quatrīo, *ōnis, m.* [quattuor], *the number four, esp. on dice, a four, a quatre*: jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trio, quatrīo, quīnio, senio. Postea appellatio singulorum mutata est, et unionem canem, trionem supplem, quatrionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quatrīremis, *v. quadrīremis.*

quatrīsexūm, *ii, n.* [quattuor-sextus], *four times sixfold*, Not. Tir. p. 147.

quattuor, less correctly **quattuor** (also written **quattor**), *num. adj.* [kindr. with Sanscr. catur; Gr. *τέτταρες* from *τέττα*], *four*: ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl.); Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102; Cic. Univ. 5: ex centum quattuor centuriis, id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: tria aut quattuor paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 3, 8; Verg. E. 5, 65; Juv. 5, 47.

quattuordecīens (**quat-**), *num. adv.* [quattuordecim], *fourteen times* (post-Aug.): quattuordecīens centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84.

quattuordecīm (**quat-**), *num. adj.* [quattuor-decem], *fourteen*: partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58: sedere in quattuordecim (sc. ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre*, i. e. to be a knight, Suet. Caes. 39; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; Sen. Ep. 44. — **2.** *With ordinibus expressed*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32. — *In reverse order: decem quattuor* (only in connection with larger numbers), censa ducenta decem quattuor milia hominum, Liv. 29, 37, 6; 28, 38, 5; 34, 10, 4; 34, 52, 7; cf. tredecim.

quattuor-prīmi (**quat-**), *ōrum, m.*, *the four first decurions in the municipal administration* (cf. decurio and decemprīmi), written IIII PRIMI, Inscr. Grut. 506; Inscr. Viscont. Op. Var. 1, p. 80.

Quattuorsignāni, *ōrum, m.*, *an appellation of a part of the Tarbelli, a tribe of Gauls*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

quattuorvirālis (**quat-**), *e, adj.* [quattuorviri], *of or belonging to the quattuorviri, who have been one of the quattuorviri*, Inscr. Grut. 426, 3.

quattuorvirātus (**quat-**), *ūs, m.* [id.], *the office of the quattuorviri* (class.), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2. — Abbreviated: IIII vir., Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 402.

quattuor-viri (**quat-**), *ōrum, m.*, *the board of four, i. e. a body of four men associated in certain official functions*; thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways, Dig. 1, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. 773; cf. ib. 3669. — *In the municipia or colonies, the board of chief magistrates*, Cic. Clu. 8, 25.

quaxare *ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt (to croak)*, Fest. p. 258 Müll. (collat. form to coazare).

quē (lengthened in arsis by the poets, like the Gr. *τε*: Faunike Satyrique, Ov. M. 1, 193; 4, 10; 5, 484; Verg. A. 3, 91 al.), *conj. enclitic* [kindr. with Gr. *τε*, *κα*, and Sanscr. *ca*, the same], *a copulative particle affixed to the word it annexes*. According to Dräger (Hist. Synt. Th. 3, p. 32), it is, in archaic and official language, preferred to et, from which it is distinguished by denoting a closer connection. It is used, **I.** *Singly, to effect*, **A.** *Co-ordination of words*, **1.** *Of cognate meaning*: fames sitisque, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: augeri amplificarique, id. ib. 1, 11, 38: admirabilis incredibilisque, id. ib. 3, 22, 74: fuga pavorque, Liv. 29, 25: cibus victusque, id. 2, 35: concilium coetusque, Cic. Sen. 23, 84: res rationesque, Plaut. Am. prol. 4: blandimenta voluptatis otioque, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: extremum summumque supplicium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: imperio auspicioque, Curt. 5, 1, 1: carus acceptusque, Sall. J. 12, 3: jus fasque, Liv. 8, 5. — *Esp. in phrases like longe longaque*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: longe multumque, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1. — *With comp.*: plus plusque, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10: magis magisque, id. Ps. 4, 7, 116: minus minusque, id. Aul. prol. 18; with *personal and possessive pronouns*: me meoque, Plaut. Bacch. 8, 4, 6: ipse meique, Hor. S. 2, 6, 65; and in archaic formulae: potes pollesque, Liv. 1, 24: vivunt vigentque, id. 25, 38. — **2.** *Of contrasted meaning*: jus nefasque, Hor. Epod. 5, 87: longe lateque, Naev. ap. Non. p. 503: cominus eminusque, Liv. 31, 24: ultro citroque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: terra marique, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 25: ferro ignique, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37: pace belloque, Liv. 2, 1: belli domique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230: domi forisque, Sall. J. 85, 3: tempus locusque, Liv. 1, 9: parvis magnisque, Plaut. Ps. 771: floribus coronisque, *flowers loose and bound up*, Curt. 4, 4, 5. — **B.** *Adding a detail or explanation* (not in Cic.). **1.** *General*: fratres consanguineosque, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv. 2, 42: ad tempus non venit, metusque rem impendebat, Sall. J. 70, 5: a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque, Liv. 7, 15, 7: Graeco peregrinoque sermone, Just. praef. 1. — **2.** *Special to general*: arma tantum ferrumque in dextris, Liv. 5, 42, 8. — **3.** *General to special*: nostra consilia quaeque in castris gerantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: obsides daturos quaeque imperasset facturos, id. ib. 4, 27: regno fortunisque omnibus expulit, Sall. J. 14, 2: Baliares levemque armaturam, Liv. 21, 55. — **C.** *Introducing an explanatory clause, and so* (Liv.): fretusque his animis Aeneas, Liv. 1, 2: Sabinusque, id. 1, 45. — **D.** *In an answer* (very rare): Ain heri nos advenisse huc? Aio, adveniensque illico me salutasti, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 167. — **E.** *Equivalent to quoque only in hodieque* (not before Velleius): quae hodieque appellatur Ionia, Vell. 1, 4, 3: quae hodieque celebres sunt, id. 2, 8, 3: in Abydi gymnasio colitur hodieque, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 150: et hodieque reliquiae durant, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: sunt clari hodieque, Quint. 10, 1, 94. — **F.** *Connecting final member of a clause*: fauste, feliciter, prospereque, Cic. Mur. 1, 1 *fin.*: ab honore, fama fortunisque, id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.*: pacem, tranquillitatem, otium concordiamque afferat, id. ib. 1, 1. — **G.** *In transition to a new subject or thought*: quoniamque ea natura esset hominis, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: discriptioque sacerdotum nullum justae religionis genus praetermittit, id. Leg. 2, 12, 30; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73. — **H.** *Repeated, que . . . que*. **A.** *Both . . . and* (not in Cæs., once in Cic.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 338), *co-ordinating*, **1.** *Similar notions*: quasque incepistis res, quasque incepistis, Plaut. Am. prol. 7: risusque jocosque, Hor. S. 1, 5, 98. — **2.** *Contrasted notions*: meque teque, Asin. 3, 2, 31: mores veteresque novosque tenentem, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4: mittuntque feruntque, Ov. M. 12, 495: noctesque diesque, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51. — **3.** *Esp. when one or both of the words are pronouns*: seque remque publicam curabant, Sall. C. 9, 3: quique in urbe erant, quosque acciverant, Liv. 1, 55: quique exissent, quique ibi mansissent, id. 25, 22. — **B.** *Que . . . que, and . . . and*, the first que referring to a previous clause: singulasque res definimus, circumscripenteque

complectimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147.—**III.** More than twice. **1.** *Que... que... que*: quod mihi quae eraeque filiaeque crili est, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 3: regnaque tristitia, Divosque mortalesque turbas regit, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46.—**2.** Four times, Sil. 2, 444: five times, Verg. G. 3, 344; seven times, Ov. M. 9, 691.—**IV.** Followed by other conjunctions. **1.** *Que... et* (not in Cic., Caes., Suet., or Nep.): peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 5: deus, qui quae nos gerimus auditque et videt, id. Capt. 2, 2, 63: seque et oppidum tradat, Sall. J. 26, 1: illosque et Sullam, id. ib. 104, 1: signaque et ordines, Liv. 2, 59; 1, 43, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: legatque et tribuni, id. 29, 22: in formulam jurisque et dicionis, id. 26, 24: omnes gentesque et terrae, id. 21, 30, 2 (v. Fabri ad loc.): Arpinique et Romani, id. 24, 47: seque et arma, Curt. 8, 4, 15: seque et delatores, Tac. Agr. 42.—**2.** *Que... et... et*: Romanique et Macedones et socii, Liv. 44, 29: seque et arma et equos, Tac. Agr. 18: seque et domum et pacem, id. A. 1, 4; 12, 37.—**3.** *Que... ac* (rare, not earlier than Verg.): satisque ac super, Ov. M. 4, 429: minusque ac minus, Liv. 26, 17: oculisque ac mente turbatus, id. 7, 26: posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Verg. G. 1, 182: seque ac liberos suos, Tac. H. 3, 63: opibusque atque honoribus, id. ib. 4, 34.—**4.** *Que... ac... et*: in quos seque ac conjuges et liberos condunt, Curt. 5, 6, 17.—**5.** *Que... et... ac*, Liv. 35, 41.—**V.** Following a conjunction, *et... que*: paratissimi et ab exercitu reliquisque rebus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a. 5: id et singulis universisque honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2 (Weissenb. et id.); occasionally in Cic. (through negligence, acc. to Madvig): igitur et Epaminondas... Themistoclesque, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: officia et servata praetermissaque, id. Ac. 1, 10, 37.—**VI.** *Que* nearly equivalent to autem, sed..., but (not in Caes.): studio ad reimplicandum latus sum ibique multa mihi adversa fuere, but there, Sall. C. 3, 3.—Mostly after a negative: Socrates nec patronum quaesivit nec iudicibus supplex fuit, adhibuitque liberam contumaciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. Cat. 2, 13, 28 fin.: qui non temere movendam rem tantam expectandosque ex Hispania legatos censerent, Liv. 21, 6, 7: quae neque dant flammam lenique vapore cremantur, Ov. M. 2, 811.—**VII.** *Que* is usually appended to the first word of the phrase, but to a noun rather than to a monosyllabic preposition governing it, unless the preposition is repeated: de provinciâque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: per vimque, id. Phil. 5, 4, 10; cf. ab iisque, id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94: sub occasumque solis, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.—Exceptions are to be found, especially in Liv.: proque ignoto, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 10: exque eo tempore, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; 1, 34, 122: inque eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: inque eo exercitu, id. Sest. 18, 41: inque eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36; Liv. 10, 37, 15; 40, 57, 5; Tac. A. 15, 45: cumque eis, Sall. C. 6, 1: proque, Liv. 4, 26, 9; 6, 26, 5; 30, 18, 2: deque praedâ, id. 23, 11, 3: perque, id. 1, 49, 5; 3, 6, 7; 5, 36, 7: transque, id. 22, 41, 7: aequae, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: eque, Verg. E. 7, 13; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3: exque eo, Cels. 7, 27: perque somnum, id. 2, 5.—And where the same preposition is repeated que is regularly joined to it: haec de se, deque provinciâ, Liv. 26, 28, 3; 22, 59, 16; 29, 23, 10; 31, 5, 4; 38, 35, 7: de matrimonio Agrippinae, deque Neronis adoptione, Suet. Claud. 43 init.: per senectutem tuam, perque eam, quam, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3.—Where the preposition is dissyllabic it regularly takes the que: interque eos, Liv. 2, 20, 8; 5, 49, 7: sine scutis sineque ferro, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64.—It is rarely annexed to the second word of the clause, when the first word is an adverb: tantos tam praecipitisque casus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 13: tanto tam immensoque campo, id. ib. 3, 31, 124 al.—In class. Latin que is not appended to hic, sic, nunc, huc, etc. (v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40): hucque et illic, Tac. A. 13, 37; 15, 38: tuncque id. ib. 6, 7 (1); 14, 15.—Que is often misplaced by the poets, especially by Tibullus and Propertius in the latter part of the pentameter: Messallam terrâ dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56: ferratam Danae transillamque domum, Prop. 2, 16, 11.

queis = **ques**, also for quibus, v. 1. qui init.

quemadmodum or **quem ad modum**, adv., in what manner, how (cf.: quomodo, qui). **I.** Interrog.: facere amicum tibi me potis est semperiternum. Sa. Quemadmodum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quem ad modum est adservatus? id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1; 7, 2, 1.—**II.** Rel.: ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; Caes. B. G. 1, 36; 6, 43; 3, 16; Nep. Dion. 2, 4.—**B.** In part. **1.** Corresp. with *sic*, *ita*, etc., just as, as: quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis praefereundas puto, *sic*, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3; cf.: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus... sic de amicitia disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16.—Corresp. with *ita*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. 4; Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; with *item*, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 110; with *eodem modo*, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83; with *adaequae*, Liv. 4, 43, 5.—**2.** In introducing examples, as, as for instance: quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75; 2, 5, 20; 8, 6, 56; 9, 2, 36 al.: quemadmodum si, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 1.

quēo, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, v. n. [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. *evay* âmi, am strong or able], to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can (class.; esp. freq. with a negation; Cic. does not use *quēo* in the first pers. sing.; for a full account of the forms in use, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 607 sqq.; cf.: possum, polleo, valeo).—With *inf.*: non quēo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non qui sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 10: queam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 5: queas, id. ib. 4, 8, 74; Hor. S. 2, 5, 10: queat, Sall. C. 58, 15: queamus, Verg. A. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4, 15: non quibam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 31: quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8; Vulg. Dan. 8, 7: quirem, Plaut. Merc. prol. 55: quiret, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62; Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Verg. A. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 31; Nep. Att. 19, 2: quirit, Att. ap. Maec. S. 6, 1: quivimus, Vulg. Dan. 13, 39: quivisse, Juven. 2, 679: quiverunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 15, 1: quivere, Tac. H. 3, 25: quivero, Vulg. Exod. 32, 30: quiverit, Liv. 4, 24; Tac. A. 1, 66: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quiveritis, Arn. 5, 161: quiverint, Hier. in Isa. 8, 24, 13: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 25: quibunt, Arn. 7, 218: quiens, App. M. 6, p. 175, 9; in *abl.*: quiente, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 11, 9, 1: quisse, Lucr. 5, 1422.—Affirmatively: hoc queo dicere, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: habere quod queant dicere, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: queat, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: queamus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 250: queunt, Sall. J. 44, 5; Col. 2, 2, 22.—In *pass.*: si non scirei quitor, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 380 P.: percipi queuntur, Att. ib.: suppleri queatur, Lucr. 1, 1045: subigi queantur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 12: neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum, *could not be driven*, Att. ap. Diom. p. 380 P.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.—As *dep.*: pollicitus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able*, App. Mag. p. 274, 17.

quercerus, v. **querquerus**.

quercētum (**querquētum**, Fest. s. v. *querquetulanæ*, p. 261 Müll.), i. n. [quercus], an oak-wood, oak-forest, Varr. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. C. 2, 9, 7; Fcst. 1, 1.

quercēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of oak, oaken, oak- (post-Aug.): quercæe coronae, garlands of oak-leaves, Tac. A. 2, 83; Aur. Vict. Epit. 3 fin.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 772.

(**quercicus**, a, um, a false reading for quercenus, Suet. Calig. 19; v. quercenus.)

quercinus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus], of oak-leaves, Tert. Cor. Mil. 13.

quercus, ūs (gen. querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; gen. plur. quercorum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.; dat. and *abl. plur.* do not occur), f. [perh. from root kar (kal-k), to be hard; cf.: cornu calx, calculus]. **I.** An oak, oak-tree, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred

to Jupiter (cf. robur): quercus dicitur, quod id genus arboris grave sit ac durum, tum etiam in ingentem evadat amplitudinem: quercueram enim gravem et magnam putant dici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 259 Müll.: percellunt magnas quercus, Enn. ap. Maec. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): magna Jovis quercus, Verg. G. 3, 332: glandiferae, Lucr. 5, 939; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: aëriae, Verg. A. 3, 680: quercus et ilex Multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9: auritae, id. C. 1, 12, 12: aridae, id. ib. 4, 13, 10: durior annosa quercu, Ov. M. 13, 799: quercorum rami, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** Of things made of oak-wood. Of a ship, of the ship *Argo*, Val. Fl. 5, 65.—Of a javelin, Val. Fl. 6, 243.—Of a drinking-vessel, Sil. 7, 190.—Capitolina, a garland of oak-leaves, Juv. 6, 386; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle, Ov. F. 4, 953; id. M. 1, 563; Luc. 1, 357: civilis, Verg. A. 6, 772.—**B.** For *acorns* (very rare): veteris fastidia quercūs, Juv. 14, 184.

quērela or **quērella**, ae, f. [queror], a complaining, complaint (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: hominum vel admiratio vel querela, id. Lael. 1, 2: inveterata, id. ib. 10, 36: epistula plena querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1: his de tot tantisque injuriis, id. Sest. 30, 64: cui sunt inaudita cum Delotaro querelae tuae? id. Delot. 3, 9: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46: QUI VIXIT SINE VLLA QUERELA CVM CONVGE, *without any complaint*, Inscr. Grut. 480, 5.—With *obj. gen.*: frontis tui, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: querelae temporum, *against the times*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1: aequalium meorum, id. Sen. 3, 7.—With *quod*: an quod a sociis eorum non abstinerim. Justam querelam habent, Liv. 32, 34, 5.—With *obj. clause*: falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** In part. **a.** *a complaint, accusation* (post-Aug.): advocati flagitabant, uti iudex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: frequentes, Dig. 5, 2, 1: instituere, *to institute*, ib. 5, 2, 8; 5, 2, 21; Val. Max. 9, 10, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A plaintive song for lulling children to sleep: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616.—**B.** A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint; of animals or instruments.—Of swans: tollunt lugubri voce querellam, Lucr. 4, 546.—Of frogs: et veterem in limo ranae cecinerat querellam, Verg. G. 1, 378; cf. id. A. 8, 215.—Of doves, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of the plaintive tones of the tibia: dulcesque querellas, Tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 584; 5, 1384.—**C.** A pain that occasions complaining, a complaint, disease, malady: pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1, 3; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (29), 1.

quērelor, āri, v. *dep. n.* [querela], to make a complaint, complain: de malis praesentibus querelatur, Arn. in Psal. 76: eum querelantem invenimus, Serv. Argum. ad Bucol. Verg.

quērēlosus, v. **querulosus**.

quērībundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror], complaining (rare but class.). **A.** Of persons: totos lustrat quērībunda penates, Val. Fl. 7, 126.—**B.** Of things: magna et quērībunda voce dicebat, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: senectus, Sil. 13, 588.

quērīmōnia, ae, f. [id.], a complaint (class.): quērīmōniae de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: novo quērīmōniae genere uti, id. ib. 2, 1, 9, § 24; id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: nulla inter eos quērīmōnia intercessit, Nep. Att. 17, 2: tristes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 33: malac, id. ib. 1, 13, 19: versibus impariter junctis quērīmōnia primum inclusa est, id. A. P. 75: quērīmōnias aut gemitus, Gell. 1, 26, 7.

quērītōr, āri (gen. plur. part. queritāntum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 147), v. *freq. n.* [id.], to complain vehemently (post-Aug.): queritāntibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29, 4: flentes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34.

quērēnus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. from quercunus, quercenus, from quercus), of oaks, oaken, oak- (ante-class. and post-Aug.): frondem populneam, ulmeam, quer-

neam caedito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1: folia, id. 6, 3, 7: corona, Suet. Calig. 19 Oud. N. cr.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus; cf. quercus], of oaks, *oaken*, *oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tunc stringere tempus, Verg. G. 1, 305: vimen, id. A. 11, 65: stipes, Ov. F. 4, 233: corona, a garland of oak-leaves, id. Tr. 3, 1, 36.

queror, questus, 3, v. *dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root, *qvas-*, to sigh]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., to complain, lament, bewail (class.). (a) With *acc.*: suas fortunas, to bewail one's fate, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 12: suum fatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4: injuriam, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2: omnia, id. Fl. 24: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493: nova monstra, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6 al.: labem atque ignominiam rei publicae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33. — (b) With *de*: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: de injuriis alicujus, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3. — (c) With *cum*: quereret tecum, atque exposituram, ni, I would complain to you, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 7: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: cum deo, quod, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Vell. 2, 130, 3: tecum inconsideratae pietatis queror, Sen. Contr. 4, 27, 2. — (d) With *apud*: apud novercam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80: apud aliquem per litteras, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13. — (e) With *dat.*: nec quereris patri? nor complain to your father? Juv. 2, 131. — (f) With *obj.-clause*: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. — (g) With *quod*: legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod, etc., Nep. Chabr. 3, 1: queri libet, quod in secreta nostra non inquirant principes, Plin. Pan. 68, 8; cf.: quereris super hoc, quod non mittam carmina, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 24. — (h) With *pro*: haec pro re publica, in behalf of, in the name of the State, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 193. — (i) *Abso.*: nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, querere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: non injuste, Vell. 2, 40, 6. — **B.** In part., to make a complaint before a court: de proconsulatu alicujus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2. — **II.** Transf., of animals and things that utter a plaintive sound. Of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100. — Of the owl, Verg. A. 4, 463. — In gen., of the song of birds, to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing, Hor. Epod. 2, 26: dulce queruntur aves, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 4. — Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52: Hor. C. 2, 13, 24.

querquedula, ae, f. [from the Gr. *κέρκυρα*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture], a kind of duck, perh. the teal, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3; 3, 11, 4; Col. 8, 15, 1: aquatiles querquedulae, Varr. ap. Non. 91, 4.

querquērus or **quercērus**, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. *καρκίρα*, to tremble], cold to trembling, shivering (ante- and post-class.): querqueram frigidam cum tremore a Graeco *καρκάρα* certum est dici, unde et carcer. Lucilius: Jactans me ut febris querquera, the *ague*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.; so, febris querquera, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.: febris rapida et quercera, Gell. 20, 1, 26; also, *abso.*, **querquera**, ae, f., the *ague*: querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28; App. Mag. p. 297, 14 (al. querquerum).

querquetulānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum], of or belonging to an oak-forest, named from an oak-wood: querquetulanae virae (i. e. virgines) putantur significari nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti: quod genus silvae judicant fuisse intra portam, quae ab eo dicta sit Querquetularia. Sed feminas antiqui, quas sciens (scitas?) dicimus, viras appellabant: unde adhuc permanent virgines et viragines; Fest. p. 261 Müll.: mons, an earlier name of the Mons Caelius at Rome, Tac. A. 4, 65; here was querquetulana sacellum; Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; and: querquetulana porta, a gate in Rome between the Mons Caelius and Esquilinus, Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37. — **II.** Plur.: **Querquetulani**, orum, m., a people of Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Querquetulāria porta, v. Querquetulānus fin.

querquetum, v. quercetum.

querulōsus (**querēl-**), a, um, *adj.* [querulus], full of complaints, querulous (late Lat.): murmuratores, Vulg. Ep. Jud. v. 16; Cassiod. Var. 9, 14.

querulus, a, um, *adj.* [queror]. **I.** Lit., full of complaints, complaining, querulous (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 73: dolor, id. Tr. 3, 8, 32: vox, id. A. 2, 308: fastus, Mart. 12, 75, 7: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5, 12: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 1: nec querulus essem, id. Pan. 4, 9, 21. — **II.** Poet., transf., of animals and things, softly complaining, uttering a plaintive sound, murmuring, cooing, warbling, chirping, etc.: querulae cicadae, Verg. G. 3, 325; cf.: nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. Fac. 77: rana, Col. 10, 12: capella, Mart. 7, 31, 3: fetus suis, Petr. 133: chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: tibia, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: tuba, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20.

ques, v. 1. qui *init.*
quescumque, v. quicumque *init.*
quesdam, v. quidam.

* **questio**, ōnis, f. [queror], a complaining, complaint: habebat enim flebile quiddam in questionibus aptumque ad misericordiam commovendam, Cic. Brut. 38, 142 Orell. (B. and K. ex conj. Lambin.: conquestionibus).

1. questus, a, um, *Part.*, from queror.
2. questus, ūs, m. [queror], a complaining, complaint, *plaint* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. Quint. 90, 94: caelum questibus implet, Verg. A. 9, 480: tantis illa suo rumpebat pectore questus, id. ib. 4, 553: tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: edere questus, id. ib. 4, 587: in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11: creber, id. ib. 3, 7: quae stu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. — **B.** In part., a complaint, accusation (poet.): questusque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624; 1, 113; Luc. 1, 247; 9, 880. — **II.** Transf., of the soft, plaintive note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Verg. G. 4, 515.

1. qui, quae, quod (old forms: *nom. quci*; *gen. quojus*; *dat. qui* and in inscr. *qvoei*, *qvoiei*, and *qvei*; *abl. qui*; *plur. ques* or *queis*; *fem. qvai*; *neutr. qua*; *dat. and abl. queis* and *quis*). — Joined with *cum*: quocum, quācum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely cum quo, Liv. 7, 33: cum quibus, id. 4, 5. — Placed also before other prepositions: quas contra, quem propter, etc.; v. h. praep.]. **II.** Interrog., who? which? what? what kind or sort of a? (adjectively; while quis, quid is used substantively; qui, of persons, asks for the character, quis usu. for the name). **A.** In direct questions: quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? what sort of a feast? what kind of a festival? Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 752 P. (a transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: *τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ θυμὸς δὲ ἐπλετο*; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 619): Th. Quis fuit igitur? Py. Iste Chaerea. Th. Qui Chaerea? what Chaerea? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8: qui color, nitor, vestitus? id. ib. 2, 2, 11: qui cantus dulci-or inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitanda veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quae patria est tua? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 88: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? what sort of a person? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96. — **B.** In indirect discourse: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicae status, what is the state of the country, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori... Hinc canere incipiam, Verg. G. 1, 3: iste deus qui sit da, Tityre, nobis, id. E. 1, 18, 2; 19, 3, 8; id. A. 3, 608: nescimus qui sis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 20: qui sit, qui socium fraudarit, consideremus, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17. — **II.** *Rel.*, who, which, what, that, referring to a substantive or pronoun as antecedent.

A. As a simple *rel.* **1.** With antecedent expressed: habebat duces Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: ille vir, cui patriae salus dulci-or fuit, id. Balb. 5, 11: vir acer, cui, etc., id. Brut. 35, 135: vir optimus, qui, etc., id. Fam. 14, 4, 2: Priscus, vir cujus, etc., Liv. 4, 46, 10; 23, 7, 4: quod ego fui ad Trasimenum, id. tu hodie es, id. 30, 30, 12: collaria, quae vocantur maelium, Varr. R. 2, 9, 15: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant, Liv. 8, 23: succus, quem opobalsamum vocant, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116: sidere, quod Canicula appellavimus, id. 18, 28, 68, § 272. — **2.** With pronom. antecedent understood: qui in ius vocabit, IVMENTVM DATO, Lex XII. Tabularum: si ad-

RAT FVRTO, QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ESCIT, ib. tab. 2, l. 8: novistine hominem? ridicule rogatas, quicum cibum capere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60: beati, quis contigit, etc., Verg. A. 1, 95: fac, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1. — **3.** The *rel.* freq. agrees with the foll. word: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 55, 3: ea loca, quae Numidia appellatur, id. J. 18, 11: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: justa gloria, qui est fructus virtutis, id. Pis. 24, 57: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, id. Sest. 42, 91. — **4.** Sometimes it agrees with the logical, not the grammatical antecedent: ne tu me arbitrare beluam, qui non novisse possum, quicum aetatem exegerim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112: ubi est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1: hoc libro circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 11: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: illa furia mulierum religionum, qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 9, 15: alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerit, Auct. B. Afr. 78. — **5.** Relating to a remote subject: annis ferme DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit... anno ante natum Ennium: qui (sc. Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; v. the commentators ad loc.; Liv. 21, 26, 2; 31, 38, 10; 37, 14, 2; cf. Krellh ad Prisc. 2, 9, § 48, p. 91. — **6.** The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the *rel.*: erant itinerz duo, quibus itineribus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6. — **7.** In a question, with *ne* affixed: sed ubi Artotrogus hic est? Art. Stat propter virum fortem... Mil. Quemne ego servavi in campis Curculionis? whom I saved? Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 9: quemne ego vidi? whom I saw? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29. — **B.** With an accessory signifi., causal or final, joined to the subj. **1.** As, because, seeing that, since: Actio malum inter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1: hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: ingrata es, ore quae caput nostro Incolume abstuleris, Phaedr. 1, 8, 11. — **2.** Qui, with the subj., also follows dignus, indignus, aptus, idoneus, etc., answering the question, to or for what? dignus est, qui imperet, i. e. to, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: socios laud indignos judicas, quos in fidem receptos tuarum, Liv. 23, 43: idoneus nemo fuit quem imitare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41. — **3.** Also after demonstr. or clauses expressing or implying a quality or degree which is defined or explained in the *rel.-clause*: qui potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat summum bonum in voluptate? Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: nullo modo videre potest quicquam esse utile, quod non honestum sit, id. ib. 3, 19, 77: non sumus is, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: nunc dicis aliquid quod ad rem pertineat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? as that, that, to, id. Cat. 3, 9. — **4.** To express a purpose, design, in order that, to: sunt autem multi, qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: Caesar equitatum praemisit, qui viderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: domi creant decem praetores, qui exercitui praeesent, Nep. Milt. 1, 4. — **C.** The *rel.* serves as a connective, instead of is, ea, id, with a *conj.*: res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, and this, Cic. Mil. 20, 53: ratio docet esse deos, quo concessio, confutendum est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 30, 75. — **D.** The *rel.* sometimes means, by virtue of, according to, such: quae tua natura est, according to your disposition, Cic. Fam. 13, 78, 2: qui meus amor in te est, such is my love, id. ib. 7, 2, 1. — **E.** In *neutr. sing.* **a.** Quod signifies, **1.** As much as, as far as, what, = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7: cura, quod potes, ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: quae tibi mandavi, velim ut cures, quod sine molestia tua facere poteris, id. Att. 1, 5, 7: tu tamen, quod poteris, nos consiliis juvabis, id. ib. 10, 2, 2; 11, 2, 2; 11, 12, 4; id. Fam. 3, 2, 2: nihil cuiquam, quod suum dici vellet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36: (Epicurus) se unus, quod sciam, sapientem profiteri est ausus, id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tuo commodo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: quod litteris exstet,

id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: quod sciam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14: quod ad me attinet, as far as depends on me, for my part, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122.—With ellipsis of *attinet*: quod ad Caesarem crebri et non belli de eo rumores, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.—With *gen.*: quod operae, so much trouble, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20.—**2.** *Wherein*: si quid est, Quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23.—**b.** Quo, *abl. neutr.*, with *compp.* (with or without *hoc, eo, or tanto*): quo...eo, by how much, by so much, the...the: quo difficilior, hoc praecarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—**III.** *Indef.*, any one, any; with *si, num, ne, v.* quis: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 7: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deiderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: (BACANALIA) SERI QVA SVNT, S. C. de Bacchan.: ne qui forte putet, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

2. qui, adv. interrog., rel. and indef. [old *abl. of i. qui*]. **I.** *Interrog.*, in what manner? how? whereby? by what means? why? **A.** In direct questions: qui minus eadem histroni sit lex quae summo viro? Plaut. Am. prol. 76: Qui, amabo? id. Baech. 1, 1, 19: qui scire possum? id. ib. 2, 13: Qui in mentem venit tibi istuc facinus facere? id. ib. 4, 4, 31: Qui non? id. ib. 5, 2, 44: qui vero dupliciter? id. Mil. 2, 3, 25: qui vero? id. Merc. 2, 3, 60: qui seis? Ter. And. 2, 1, 2: qui istuc facere potuit? id. Eun. 4, 3, 15: qui potui melius? id. Ad. 2, 2, 7: sed nos deum nisi semperiternum intellegere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? id. ib. 1, 30, 84: qui potest? id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: qui ego minus in Africam traiecerem, Liv. 28, 43, 18.—**B.** In indirect questions: nimis demiror, qui illaec me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133: qui istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: nec qui hoc mihi eveniat scio, id. Hec. 2, 3, 6: neque videre, qui conveniat, Liv. 42, 50.—**C.** In curses (cf. Gr. *πῶς*, and Lat. *utinam*), how, would that, if but: qui illum di deaque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 377 Vahl): qui te Jupiter dique omnes perdidit! Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: qui istum di perdidit! id. Trin. 4, 2, 78: qui te di omnes perdidit! id. ib. 4, 2, 155; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73.—**Ellipt.**: qui illi di irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1.—**II.** *Rel.*, wherever, where-by, wherefrom, how (referring to all genders and both numbers). **1.** In *gen.*: date ferrum, qui me animam privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30 (Trag. Rel. v. 233 Vahl): patera, qui Pterela potitare rex est solitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104; 1, 3, 37: sucphantia, qui admittitur miles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 172; id. Capt. 1, 1, 33; 3, 4, 24: mihi dari...vehicula qui vehar, id. Aul. 3, 5, 28: multa concurrunt simul, qui conjecturam hanc facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3, 2.—**2.** *Esp.*, of price, at what price, for how much, = quanti: indica minumo daturus qui sis, qui duci queat, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 41: qui datur, tanti indica, id. ib. 4, 4, 109: ut quantum possit quique liceat veniant, id. Men. 3, 3, 25.—**B.** *Transf.*, that, in order that: Ca. Restim volo mihi emere. Ps. Quam ob rem? Ca. Qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: ut det, qui fiamus liberi, id. Aul. 2, 4, 31: facite, fin-gite, invenite, efficit, qui detur tibi: Ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 34 sq.—**C.** *Indef.* (only with particles of emphasis and assurance; cf. Gr. *πῶς*, and v. Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 28; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 811; Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 550), in some way, somehow, surely (ante-class.); with *hercle*: hercle qui, ut tu praedicas, Cavendumst me aps te irato, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 58: hercle qui multo improbiore sunt, quam a primo credidi, id. Most. 3, 2, 139: hercle qui aequum postulabat senex, id. Stich. 4, 1, 53; id. Men. 2, 3, 74.—With *edepol*: edepol qui te de isto multi cupiunt nunc mentiri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184: edepol qui quom hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; id. Am. 2, 2, 144.—With *at* (cf. *atqui*), and yet, but somehow: Gr. Non audio. Tr. At pol qui audies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 9; id. Am. 2, 2, 73.—With *quippe*: horum tibi istuc nihil

eveniet, quippe qui ubi quod subripias nihil est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 22: ea nimias ratio, quippe qui certo scio, etc., id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: quippe qui Magnarum saepe id remedium aegritudinumst, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27.—With *ut*: an id est sapere, ut qui beneficium a benevolente repudies? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11: et eum morbum mi esse, ut qui med opus sit insputari? id. Capt. 3, 4, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.

quia, conj. [for *quiam*, from *abl. qui* and *jam*, whereby now; hence], because (usually, like *quod*, of the determining reason; while *quoniam* introduces any casual circumstance). **I.** In *gen.*, constr. with *indic.* in asserting a fact; with *subj.* in stating an assumed reason, or one entertained by another mind: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, quiaque istas buccas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: non quia multis debeo, id. Planc. 32, 78: non quia plus animi victis est, sed, etc., Liv. 10, 41, 12: non tam quia pacem volebant Samnites, quam quia nondum parati erant ad bellum, id. 8, 19, 3; 7, 30, 13; 33, 27, 6; 39, 41, 2.—With *subj.*: nil satis est, inquit, quia tantum, quantum habeas sis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Just. 17, 3, 10: mater irata est, quia non redicim, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 101; 2, 2, 25; Just. 24, 3, 3: carent quia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 28.—**II.** *Esp.*, with other particles. **A.** *Quiane*, in a question, because? (ante-class. and poet.): Do. Tu nunc me irrides? Le. Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Verg. A. 4, 538.—**B.** *Quia* enim, because forsooth (poet.): qui tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? So. Quia enim sero advenimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14.—**C.** *Quia* nam, and quianam, like the Gr. *τί γάρ, why? wherefore?* (poet.): quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos; Fest. p. 257 Müll.; Naev. and Enn. ap. Fest. 1. 1: quianam arbitrare? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam legiones cecidim? ferro? Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 6: quianam scntentia vobis Versa retro? Verg. A. 10, 6; 5, 13 al.—**III.** Introducing an *object-clause*, = quod, that (post-class.): nescitis quia iniqui non possidebunt? Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 9; id. 4 Reg. 2, 3: credo, quia mendacio possunt (animas movere), Tert. Anim. 5; id. Idol. 20: ignoras, quia, etc., Aug. Serm. 9, 3; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 62: non advertentes, quia, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 71.—*Quia* very rarely follows the verb, Hor. S. 1, 9, 51.

quianam and **quiane**, v. *quia*.

quicquam, v. *quisquam*.

quicque, v. *quisque*.

quicquid, v. *quisquis*.

quicum, v. *qui init*.

quicumque (or **-cunque**), quaecumque, quodecumque (also separately: cum quibus erat eumque una, Ter. And. 1, 1, 36: quam se eumque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59.—Old form of the *plur.* quescumque, Cato ap. Charis. p. 70 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.), *pron. rel.* **I.** *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, every thing that, all that* (class.): quicumque is est, ci me, etc., whosoever, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 8: quoscumque de te queri audivi, quicumque potui ratione placavi, whomsoever I have heard complaining, them I have satisfied in every possible way, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: petere fortunam, quaecumque accideret, what fortune soever, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ut quodecumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10, 1.—Rarely with *subj.* in orat. rect.: quocumque haec modo se habeant, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 114.—**2.** *Absol.* (Cic., Caes., and Sall. always construe quicumque as *rel.* with its own verb, except in *abl. sing.*; v. infra; as *absol.* for *quis* or *quilibet*, freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 706), any whatever, etc.: te audio (libenter) quicumque de re, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: qui quicumque de causa ad eos venerunt, Caes. B. C. 6, 23: quocumque modo, Sall. J. 103, 3: laeti quancumque condicione paciscendi acceperunt, Liv. 22, 58, 5: ubicumque et quicumque matre genitus, id. 1, 3, 3: qui de quicumque causa tum aspernati nostra auxilia estis, id. 45, 23, 6: quicumque condicione arma viris auferre, id. 9, 9, 11: quocumque gladiatorio munere

prolapsi, Suet. Claud. 34: Ciceronem quicumque eorum opponere, Quint. 10, 1, 105.—In *neutr. subst.*, with *gen.*, whatever, however much: quodcumque est lucri, i. e. all the profit, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, as many troops as ever you can bring together, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. 4: quodcumque hoc regni, all this authority, Verg. A. 1, 78.—When the *rel.* occurs twice or oftener in the same connection, only *qui* is repeated: quaecumque navis ex Asia, quae ex Syria, quae, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: hoc quodcumque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** In *partic.*, for *qualiscumque, howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21.—**II.** *Transf.*, each or every possible, each, every, all: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, in every possible way, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: et quocumque modo maluit esse mea, under all circumstances, Prop. 1, 8, 34 (1, 8, b, 8): de quacumque causa, Liv. 45, 23.

quid, v. *quis*.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and *subst.* quiddam, *pron. indef.*, a certain, a certain one, somebody, something (v. aliquis *int.*): quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: quidam de collegis nostris, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5: quaedam certa vox, id. de Or. 3, 12, 44: inopem quendam describere, id. Att. 7, 16: quodam tempore, a certain (indefinite) time, once upon a time, once, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4.—In *plur.*, some: excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21, 79.—Also with *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49: quibusdam Andriorum persuasit, etc., Liv. 31, 45, 7.—Often with an *adj.* to soften the assertion: timiditate quidam ingenua, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream quidam esse volunt, id. Lael. 13, 48.—*Subst.*: **quiddam**, something; with *gen.*: quiddam mali, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 23.—Without *gen.*: quiddam divinum, something divine, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33.—*Plur.*: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.

quidem, adv. **I.** *Indef.*: sibi quidem persuaderi, eum, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44, 93.—**B.** *Esp.* **1.** In a confirmation or extension of what precedes, too, also: et poscit quidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 45: pergam, quo coepi hoc iter, Et quidem ego, id. Hec. 1, 2, 120: quod quidem perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12, 3.—**2.** In a qualification or opposing thought, but, however, yet: utebatur hominibus improbis multis, et quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: re quidem vera, but in fact, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Hann. 2, 6.—**C.** In the phrases, **1.** Ne...quidem, not even: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37 (v. ne).—**2.** Nec (neque)...quidem, and not indeed, and that not (very rare, and never *ac* or *et* ne quidem; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. 111, p. 809 sqq.; Rib. Lat. Part. p. 46 sqq.): his litteris animum tuum confirmandum puto; nec his quidem verbis, quibus...sed ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2: nec ejus quidem rei finem video, id. ib. 12, 1, 1: nec nunc quidem viris desidero adolescentis, id. Sen. 9, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 55.—**II.** *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth*: unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1: volui id quidem efficere certe, id. Brut. 3, 13: quidem certe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261; Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 4 al.—In expressing the utmost indignation, indeed, truly: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, for that is an affront indeed, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5; Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 82.—**III.** In introducing an example, for instance, for example: Dicaearchus quidem et Aristoxenus nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 61; 1, 33, 80; Nep. Att. 11, 4; 14, 1.

quidnam, v. *quisnam*.

quidni, v. *quis*, I. B.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquia.

quidum, v. 2. qui, II. B.

I. quies, ētis (abl. quie, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 703 P.), f. (Sanscr. *qī* = jacere; Gr. *quēai*, to lie; cf. Lat. *civis*, rest, quiet).

I. Lit., rest, repose, cessation from labor, from cares, etc.: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13, 38: quem non quies, non remissio delectarent, id. Cael. 17, 39: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, a state of rest, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: quietem capere, to take repose, id. B. G. 6, 27: tribus horis exercitui ad quietem datis, id. ib. 7, 41: quietem pati, Sall. J. 101, 11: nulla metuentibus quies, Just. 2, 13, 11.—**In plur.**: uti somno et quietibus ceteris, recreations, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.—**B. In partic.** **1.** A quiet life, a keeping still, neutrality between political parties: Attici quies tantopere Caesari fuit grata, ut Nep. Att. 7, 3; Suet. Tib. 15; Tac. A. 14, 47.—**2.** Quiet, peace: quae diuturna quies pepererat, Sall. C. 31, 1: quieti Subdita montanae brachia Dalmatiae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 77: ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14: atrox clamor et repente quies, id. A. 1, 25: longa, id. Agr. 11.—**Transf.**, of inanim. things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque Inter, i. e. the repose of spring, Verg. G. 2, 344: ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: pelagi, Stat. S. 2, 2, 26: lenis materiae, evenness, smoothness, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—**3.** The rest of sleep, repose, sleep, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 22: capere quietem, to fall asleep, go to sleep, Ov. F. 1, 205: alta, deep sleep, Verg. A. 6, 522: ire ad quietem, to go to rest, go to sleep, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: quieti se tradere, id. ib. 1, 29, 61: secundum quietem, in sleep, id. ib. 2, 66, 135: per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81: neque vigiliis neque quietibus, Sall. C. 15, 4.—**4.** The sleep of death, death: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, Verg. A. 10, 745: quod si forte tibi properant fata quietem, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 25.—**II. Transf.** **1.** A dream: vanae nec monstra quietis, Nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205: praesaga, id. ib. 10, 324: Vell. 2, 70, 1: ducem terruit dira quies, nam Varum cernere visus est, etc., Tac. A. 1, 65.—**2.** A resting-place, lair of a wild beast (poet.): intactae fronde quietes, Lucr. 1, 405.—**III. Personified**: Quies, the goddess of rest, Liv. 4, 41, 8; Stat. Th. 10, 89.

2. quies, ētis, adj., for quietus, a, um (cf. inquires), quiet, peaceful (ante-class.): mens, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P.: milites quietes, Licin. Macer. ib.

quiescentia, ae, f. [quiesco], rest, quiet (post-class. for quies), Firm. Math. 1, 3.

† **quiescitus**, a, um, Part., from quiesco; v. quiesco init.

quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (the uncontr. Part., *quiescira*, Inscr. Don. cl. 10, n. 11), v. n. and a. [quies], to rest, repose, keep quiet. **I. Lit.**: placida compositus pace quiescit, Verg. A. 1, 249: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305: patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, Petr. 39: numquam hodie quiescet, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 59: renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11, 11: non somno quiescere, to get no rest, Curt. 4, 13, 18: non aure quiescit, Non oculis, Val. Fl. 2, 43: quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem, Hor. S. 1, 6, 22.—**Impers. pass.**: quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, which we might easily have been spared, Ter. And. 4, 2, 8; Symm. Ep. 1, 8.—**B. In partic.** **1.** In polit. or milit. affairs, to keep quiet, remain neutral, abstain from action, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 10: pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16: quieverant per paucos dies, Liv. 22, 34, 1; Curt. 10, 8, 16.—**2.** To rest, sleep: quievi in navi noctem perpetui, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100; id. Merc. 2, 3, 36; Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: somnum humanum quievi, I slept like a human being, App. M. 9, p. 213, 14.—**3.** Of inanim. things, to rest, lie still, be still or quiet: et prae gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. A. 10, 836: flamma, ceases to burn, id. ib. 6, 226: quiescunt Aequora, the waves are at rest, do not rise, id. ib. 7, 6: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov.

Ib. 305; Petr. 39: molliter ossa quiescant, Verg. B. 10, 33: quiescentes Nili aquae, standing waters, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71: venti, id. 17, 22, 35 § 170: quiescit terra, rests, lies fallow, id. 17, 6, 3, § 39: humus, Petr. 123: quiescunt voces, are still, silent, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.—**4.** To make a pause in speaking: quiescere, id. est, *ἡσυχάζειν*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93.—**II. Trop.** **A.** To suffer or allow quietly, to peaceably permit a thing to be done: quiescere rem adduci ad interrognum, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2.—**With in and abl.**, to rest in, be content with: ne victos quidem in misera et inopi senectâ quiescere, Just. 14, 3, 10.—**B. Neutr.**, to cease, leave off, desist from any thing: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 51: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28, 2: manibus significare coepit utrisque, quiescerent, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 8: indoctus discive trochive, Hor. A. P. 380.—**2. Act.**, to cause to cease, render quiet, stop, etc.: laudes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1584.—**Hence**, **quietus**, a, um, P. a., at rest, calm, quiet (syn. tranquillus).

A. Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: animus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2: quietus et solutus animus, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: regnum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 33: de istoc quietus esto, be at ease, rest contented, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 6.—**2. In partic.** **a.** Taking no part in war, peaceful, neutral: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, Sall. J. 20, 2: quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1: quietos accessit, Just. 7, 6, 13: nihilo quietiores postea res habuit, Liv. 33, 19.—**b.** Of the mind, calm, tranquil, free from ambition: ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7): vir rectus, integer, quietus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 1: vir ingenio mitis, moribus quietus, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Tac. H. 1, 52.—**c.** Tame, gentle: equi sunt quietiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.—**d.** Resting, sleeping: quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49.—**Hence**, **subst.**: **quieti**, ōrum, m., si sentire datur post fata quietis, i. e. the dead, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 38.—**B.** Of things, calm, quiet: amnes, gently flowing, Hor. C. 3, 29, 40: quietiore aequore ferri, id. Epod. 10, 11: aer, Verg. A. 5, 216: bacca, that has lain a while, Col. 12, 50, 19: res publica (opp. perturbata), Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19: aetas, id. Sen. 23, 82: quietus et remissus sermo, calm, not vehement, id. ib. 9, 28.—**Subst.** **1.** **quietum**, i, n., the still, tranquil, motionless air, Petr. 131, 9.—**2.** **Quieta**, ae, f., a woman's name, Inscr. Grut. 754, 2.—**Adv.**: **quiete**, calmly, quietly: quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: quiete acta aetas, id. Sen. 5, 13.—**Comp.**: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. 27, 12: quietius edere (opp. avidius vorare), Macr. S. 7, 12, 21.—**Sup.**: quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 fin.

† **quietalis** ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, a resting-place, Fest. p. 257 Müll.

quiete, adv., v. quiesco, P. a. fin.

† **quieto**, āre, v. a., and **quietor**, āri, 1, v. dep., to calm, to quiet, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.

† **quietorium**, ii, n. [quietus], a resting-place, tomb, sepulchre, Inscr. Grut. 810, 2.

† **quietudo**, inis, f. [quies], rest, calmness, quietude: quietudo, *ἡσυχία*, *ἡσυχία*, Gloss. Cyrill.

quietus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. quiesco.

qui-libet (-libet), quaelibet, quodlibet, and subst. quidlibet, pron. indef., any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, the first that comes, any, all (class.): quem ament igitur? Sy. Alium quolibet, any body else, any other, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 38: quaelibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: quemlibet, modo aliquid, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: quamlibet in partem, Lucr. 1, 292: nomen, the first name that occurs, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126: ars, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: pars, id. C. 3, 3, 38: si quolibet earum rerum possemus unâ esse contenti, any one alone, Quint. 10, 1, 1: quibuslibet temporibus, at all times, Liv. 2, 49:

quolibet unus, any one, Liv. 9, 17: quilibet alter agat currus, Ov. M. 2, 338.—**Subst.**: **quidlibet**, all and every: pictoribus atque poetis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9; id. Ep. 1, 17, 28; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45.—**II.** In partic., with an accessory contemptuous signif., the first that comes, no matter who, any one: ut enim histrioni actio, saltatori motus, non quilibet, sed certus quidem est datus: sic vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Div. 2, 34, 70: cum quidlibet ille Garrire, Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, with no insignificant enemy, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104; so, virtutesque non quilibet faciebat, Vulg. Act. 19, 11: injuria, trifling, Dig. 2, 8, 5.

quilon (cylon), i, n., jelly (post-class.): si cylon feceris, etc., Veg. Vet. 3, 38: ut quilon fiat, id. ib. 3, 66.

(**quimatus**, is, a false read for quinquennatus, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178.)

quin, conj. [abl. qui and ne]. **I.** As an interrog. particle, why not? wherefore not? (only in exhortation or remonstrance; not in inquiring for a fact; cf. quidni, cur non).

1. Usu. with indic. pres.: quid stas, lapis? Quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin experimur, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 5 Fleck. (Umpf experiemur): quin continetis vocem? Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: quin potius pacem aeternam Exerceamus? Verg. A. 4, 99: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam? Curt. 5, 7, 4: quin consendimus equos? why not mount our horses? Liv. 1, 57.—**2.** With imper.: quin me aspice et contempla, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, just say in one word! Ter. And. 1, 1, 18: quin tu hoc crimen obice ubi licet agere, i. e. you had better, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25.—**3.** With subj. only in orat. obliq.: quin illi congregarentur acie inclinandumque semel fortunae rem darent, Liv. 3, 61, 14; 4, 43, 11; 40, 40, 4.—**II. Transf.** **A.** As a rel. particle, prop. qui or qui ne, and mostly where the rel. stands for a nom. masc. or for abl. of time, who... not, that not, but that, but, often = Engl. without and a participial clause. **1.** In gen.: curiosus nemo est quin sit malevolus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 54: neque aequum est occultum id haberi, quin participem te, id. Aul. 2, 1, 13; id. Cas. 2, 8, 68: nulla causast quin me condones cruci, id. Rud. 4, 4, 26: ut nullo modo Introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending to you, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 3: cum causae nihil esset, quin secus indicaret, id. Quint. 9, 32: nihil abest, quin sim miserri-mus, id. Att. 11, 15, 3: neminem conveni, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: repertus est nemo quin mori diceret satius est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: nemo, qui aliquo esset in numero, scriptis orationem quin redigeret omnis sententias, etc., id. Or. 61, 208: nihil praetermissi, quin enunciate ad te scriberem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque ullus flare ventus poterat quin aliqua ex parte secundum cursum haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: nulli ex itinere excedere licebat quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur, without being cut off, id. ib. 1, 79: nullum fere tempus intermiserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, without sending, id. B. G. 5, 55: in castello nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, id. B. C. 3, 53: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: vix superat, quin triumphus decernatur, it wants little that, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 13, 5: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, i. e. they were very near deserting their camp, id. ib. 17, 13, 5.—**So** quin (= qui non) stands for a rel. abl. of time: neque ullum fere tempus intercessit quin aliquid de motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 53.—**More rarely** quin stands for quae non, quod non, etc.: nulla est civitas quin ad id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: nulla fuit Thessaliae civitas quin Caesari pareret, id. ib. 3, 81: nulla (natura), quin suam vim retineat, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 32: horum autem nihil est quin intreat, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter.

quolibet unus, any one, Liv. 9, 17: quilibet alter agat currus, Ov. M. 2, 338.—**Subst.**: **quidlibet**, all and every: pictoribus atque poetis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9; id. Ep. 1, 17, 28; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45.—**II.** In partic., with an accessory contemptuous signif., the first that comes, no matter who, any one: ut enim histrioni actio, saltatori motus, non quilibet, sed certus quidem est datus: sic vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Div. 2, 34, 70: cum quidlibet ille Garrire, Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, with no insignificant enemy, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104; so, virtutesque non quilibet faciebat, Vulg. Act. 19, 11: injuria, trifling, Dig. 2, 8, 5.

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1. Usu. with indic. pres.: quid stas, lapis? Quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin experimur, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 5 Fleck. (Umpf experiemur): quin continetis vocem? Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: quin potius pacem aeternam Exerceamus? Verg. A. 4, 99: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam? Curt. 5, 7, 4: quin consendimus equos? why not mount our horses? Liv. 1, 57.—**2.** With imper.: quin me aspice et contempla, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, just say in one word! Ter. And. 1, 1, 18: quin tu hoc crimen obice ubi licet agere, i. e. you had better, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25.—**3.** With subj. only in orat. obliq.: quin illi congregarentur acie inclinandumque semel fortunae rem darent, Liv. 3, 61, 14; 4, 43, 11; 40, 40, 4.—**II. Transf.** **A.** As a rel. particle, prop. qui or qui ne, and mostly where the rel. stands for a nom. masc. or for abl. of time, who... not, that not, but that, but, often = Engl. without and a participial clause. **1.** In gen.: curiosus nemo est quin sit malevolus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 54: neque aequum est occultum id haberi, quin participem te, id. Aul. 2, 1, 13; id. Cas. 2, 8, 68: nulla causast quin me condones cruci, id. Rud. 4, 4, 26: ut nullo modo Introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending to you, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 3: cum causae nihil esset, quin secus indicaret, id. Quint. 9, 32: nihil abest, quin sim miserri-mus, id. Att. 11, 15, 3: neminem conveni, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: repertus est nemo quin mori diceret satius est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: nemo, qui aliquo esset in numero, scriptis orationem quin redigeret omnis sententias, etc., id. Or. 61, 208: nihil praetermissi, quin enunciate ad te scriberem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque ullus flare ventus poterat quin aliqua ex parte secundum cursum haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: nulli ex itinere excedere licebat quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur, without being cut off, id. ib. 1, 79: nullum fere tempus intermiserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, without sending, id. B. G. 5, 55: in castello nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, id. B. C. 3, 53: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: vix superat, quin triumphus decernatur, it wants little that, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 13, 5: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, i. e. they were very near deserting their camp, id. ib. 17, 13, 5.—**So** quin (= qui non) stands for a rel. abl. of time: neque ullum fere tempus intercessit quin aliquid de motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 53.—**More rarely** quin stands for quae non, quod non, etc.: nulla est civitas quin ad id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: nulla fuit Thessaliae civitas quin Caesari pareret, id. ib. 3, 81: nulla (natura), quin suam vim retineat, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 32: horum autem nihil est quin intreat, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter.

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Phorm. 4, 4, 16: nihil tam difficile est quin investigare possiet, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: Messaniam nemo venit, quin viderit, id. ib. 2, 4, 4, § 7: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspekerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 1, § 1; cf. Gell. 17, 13, 2 sq., and Cato ap. Gell. ib. § 3.—**2.** Esp. after words expressing hesitation (usu. with *neg.*): non dubitaturum, quin cederet, Cic. Mil. 23, 63: nolite dubitare, quin, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: et vos non dubitatis, quin, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni in rem publicam confertis? id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—**3.** Much more freq. after words expressing doubt, ignorance, etc.: non dubitabat, quin, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20, 6: non dubitabat quin... non posset, id. Att. 5, 11, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: non esse dubium, quin... possent, *no doubt that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: neque abest suspicio, quin, *a suspicion that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who is ignorant that? who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27, 64: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, id. Att. 1, 1, 3.—**B.** *That not, as if not, as though not*: non quin ipse dissentiam, sed quod, *not but that*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 1: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. 2, 15.—**C.** For corroboration. **1.** But, indeed, really, verily, of a truth: Herclie quin tu recte dicis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 77: credo; neque id injuria: quin Mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—Esp. in reaching a climax or adding a stronger assertion or proof: quin etiam, *yea indeed, nay even*: credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 3; 14, 21, 3: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut, etc., id. Lael. 16, 59: quin etiam voces jactare, Verg. A. 2, 768: mortem non esse metuendam, quin etiam si, etc., *nay, not even if*, etc., Lact. 3, 27 fin.; cf.: quin et Atridas Priamus fefellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 13.—**2.** Rather, *yea rather*: nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei natus, Liv. 35, 26.—**D.** In corrections, *nay, rather*: non potest dici satis quantum in illo scelere fuerit, Quin sic attendite, judices, etc., Cic. Mil. 29, 78 sq. (cf. Halm ad loc., and Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 164).

qui-nam, quānam, quodnam, *pron. interrog.*, *who, which, what, pray* (ante-class.): quānam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quānam Tantalidarum interfectioni modus sit? Att. ap. Charis. p. 70 P.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3; rarely = *uter, which of two?* Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quānam anteferebatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.

quinārius, a, um, *adj.* [quini], *containing five* (mostly post-Aug.): quānaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25; so, fistulae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58: quānarius nummus, and *absol.*, quānarius, *a half denarius*: denarii quod denos aeris valebant: quānarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: numerus, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 277; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

quingenti, v. quingenti *init.*
Quinctianus, Quinctilianus, Quinctilis, etc., v. Quint.

quincuncialis, e, *adj.* [quincunx]. **I.** *Containing five twelfths of a whole* (of a foot, etc.): quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—**II.** In partic., *planted in the form of a quincunx*: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78.

quincunx, uncis, m. [quinque-uncia], *five twelfths of a whole* (of an as, a jugerum, a pound, a sextarius, etc.). **I.** Lit.: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. A. P. 327; *so five twelfths of a jugerum*, Col. 5, 1, 11; *of a pound*, id. 12, 28, 1; *of a sextarius*, five cyathi, Mart. 1, 28, 2; 2, 1, 9: quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, id. 11, 36, 7.—Of five twelfths of an inher-

itance, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.—Of interest, *five per cent.*, Pers. 5, 149.—In apposition with *usura*: quincunces usuras spondit, Dig. 46, 3, 102; Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. 28, p. 356.—**II.** *Transf.*, *tres planted in the form of a*

quincunx (i.e. * * *, the five spots on dice); also, *trees planted in oblique lines*, thus:

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quid illo quincunce speciosus, qui in quincuncem partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9 Spald.: in quincuncem sere, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; cf.: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: in quincuncem disposita, Col. 3, 13, 4; 3, 15, 1: obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

* **quincupēdal**, alis, n. [quinque-pes], *a measuring-rod of five feet, a five-foot rod*, Mart. 14, 92 in lemm.

quincuplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque-plico], *fivefold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4: quincuplex Tolosa, *consisting of five wards or quarters*, Aus. Ep. 24, 83; Vop. Fl. 3.

quindēcies (-decies), *adv.* [quindēcim], *fifteen times*: quindēciens sestertium (*neutr. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sestercies*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindēcim, num. *adj.* [quinque-decem], *fifteen*: quindēcim pondus, Lex XII. Tab.: quindēcim miles minas dederat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 51; 1, 3, 112; Hor. C. S. 70: dies circiter quindēcim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; App. Mag. p. 304, 33.

quindēcim-primi, ōrum, *the board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia*, in MSS. abbrev. XV. primi: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 1; so perh. also Inscr. Murat. 626, 1.

quindēcimus, a, um, *adj.* [quindēcim], *the fifteenth* (late Lat. for the class quintus decimus), Marc. Emp. 36.

quindēcimvir (*plur.* in Inscr. usually XV. viri, but also written in full, quindēcim viro sacris faciundis, Inscr. Grut. 476, 7, of A. D. 346), viri (separated, quindēcim Diana preces virorum, Hor. C. S. 70), m. [quindēcim-vir], *a member of a college, commission, or board of fifteen men for any official function*.—Usually in *plur.*:

quindēcimvirī, gen. ūm and ōrum, *the college or board of fifteen men, the fifteen*. So esp., **I.** In Rome, the quindēcimvirī Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, from which, in times of danger, they divined the means of averting the peril by religious rites, Hor. l. l.; Tac. A. 6, 12 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 1100; 2263 sq.; 2351.—*Gen. plur.*: quindēcimvirum, Tac. l. l.: quindēcimvirum conlegi magister, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.—*Sing.*: L. Cotta quindēcimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79; Tac. A. 6, 12, 1: quindēcimvir sacris faciundis, Gell. 1, 12.—**II.** Quindēcimvirī agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139.

quindēcimvirālis e (in Inscr. abbrev. XV. VIRALIS), *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to the quindēcimvirs or council of fifteen* (post-Aug.): sacerdotium quindēcimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11: SACERDOS (fem.), Inscr. Orell. 2198; 2199; 2328.

quindēcimvirātus, ūs, m. [id.], *the dignity of a quindēcimvir, the quindēcimvirate*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindēnārius, a, um [quindenī], *containing fifteen*: numerus, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 3, 25 fin.

quindenī, v. quindenī.

quingēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quingēni]. **I.** *Consisting of five hundred each* (post-Aug.): cohortes, Curt. 5, 2, 3.—**II.** *Consisting of five hundred*: thorax, i.e. of five hundred pounds weight, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: lanx, id. 33, 11, 52, § 145: poena, *a fine of five hundred asses*, Gai. Inst. 4, 14 init.

quingēni, ae, a, num. *distr. adj.* [quingēni]. **I.** *Five hundred each* (class.): quingēnos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; 4, 16, 7; Suet. Aug. 101; id. Caes. 38; id. Ner. 10; Dig. 38, 1, 15.—**II.** In gen., *five hundred*, Col. 5, 2, 6.

quingētārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of five hundred* (post-class.): cohortes, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingētēni, ae, a, num. *distr. adj.* [id.], = quingēni, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 22.

quingētēsimus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the five hundredth* (class.): annus, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; so Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 2.

quingēti (old orthogr. quingenti, acc. to Fest. p. 254 Müll.), ae, a (*gen. plur.* quingentum, Liv. 10, 37, 5, etc.: quingentorum, Tac. A. 6, 34; Just. 2, 11), num. *adj.* [quingēcentum]. **I.** *Five hundred*: quingentos uno ictu occidere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43; Suet. Galb. 5: quingentum milium verborum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 37 Müll.; so, quingentum, Gell. 7, 14, 8: quingentorum milium, Just. 2, 11, 15.—**II.** Indefinitely, for a great number, *five hundred*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf.: milia quingenta, thousands upon thousands, Cat. 95, 3.

quingēties (-tiens), *adv.* [quingēti], *five hundred times*: quingētiens mille, Vitr. 1, 6.—Of money: quingētiens HS., *fifty millions of sestercies*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: miliens et quingētiens, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Galb. 5.

quīni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinum, Col. 4, 30; Pandect. 40, 9, 5: quinorum not found), num. *distr. adj.* [quingē]. **I.** *Five each*: quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: pedes, Caes. B. G. 3, 73: ordines, id. ib. 7, 23: versus, Nep. Att. 18, 6: milia peditum, Liv. 8, 8: ova pariunt, Col. 8, 14, 5: aureorum, Dig. 40, 9, 5.—**II.** In gen., *five*: minae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: bis quinos silet dies, Verg. A. 2, 126: armenta, id. ib. 7, 538: nomina principum, Liv. 28, 26.—In *sing.*: lex me perdit quina vicanaria, i.e. *a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five* (the lex Plautoria; v. Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, i.e. *two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

quīni-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, num. *distr. adj.* **I.** *Fifteen each*: quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quindenī pedes, Vitr. 6, 9: anni, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 178: HS., Suet. Claud. 10: menses, Curt. 8, 9, 35.—**II.** In gen., *fifteen*: quindenis hastis corpus transēgi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quīnio, ōnis, m. [quini], *the number five, a pentad* (post-class.): quinionem filiorum enti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, id. ib. 46.—Esp. at dice, *a five, a cinque*, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **quīni-vicēni** (**quīni vicēni**), ae, a, num. *distr. adj.*, *twenty-five each* (only in Liv.): militibus quini vicēni denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 fin.

quīnquāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quīnquageni]. **I.** *Consisting of fifty, containing fifty*: grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11: dolium, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: urna, id. ib. 10, 2: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: quīnquagenarius (homo), *fifty years old*, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—**II.** Subst.: **quīnquāgēnarii**, among the Israelites, *military officers commanding fifty men, captains over fifty*, Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 3; Vulg. Exod. 18, 21; id. Deut. 1, 15; id. 1 Reg. 1, 9 sq.

quīnquāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quīnquagēnūm, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99 al.: quīnquagenorum not found), num. *distr. adj.* [quīnquaginta]. **I.** *Fifty each*: in singulos HS. quīnquagenis milibus damnari mavult? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5.—In *sing.*: centena quīnquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: quīnquagēno filo, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**II.** In gen., *fifty*: per quīnquagenas bramas, Manil. 3, 603; Mart. 12, 66, 1.

* **quīnquāgēnsiens**, *adv.* [id.], *fifty times* (for the usual quīnquagēns), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99 Ritschl N. cr.

quīnquāgēsīmus, a, um, num. *adj.*

[quinquaginta]. **I.** *The fiftieth*: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romanam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 2, 35, 60: quinquagesimo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: liba, Mart. 10, 24, 4.—**II.** *Subst.*: **quinquagesima**, ae, f. (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth*, as a tax: ab omnibus enim terna praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 116: binae, id. ib. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

quinquagies, adv. [id.], *fifty times*: dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: centena milia, id. 6, 9, 10, § 27: perficere, Cels. 2, 14.

quinquaginta, num. adj., *fifty*: quinquaginta et quattuor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35: famulae, Verg. A. 1, 703: milia, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; Pomp. ap. Non. p. 280, 18; Col. 12, 23, 1.

quinquangulus, a, um, adj. [quinque-angulus], *five-cornered, quinquangular*, Prisc. Pond. p. 1358 P.; Boeth. Geom. p. 398, 8 and 10.

Quinquatrus, ñum, f. and **Quinquatria**, ñrum and ñum, n. [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Fest. p. 254 sq. ib.; Gell. 2, 21, 7], *a festival celebrated in honor of Minerva, the festival of Minerva* (of these there were two, the greater, maiores, held from the 19th to the 23d of March; and the lesser, minores or minuscule, on the 13th of June): Quinquatrus, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque. Dictus ut ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus similiter vocatur Sexatrus, et post diem septimum Septimatrus; sic hic, quod erat post diem quintum Idus Quinquatrus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll. This is described by Ov. F. 3, 809 sqq.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 97: Quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: pridie Quinquatrus, id. Att. 9, 13, 2: Quinquatribus ultimis, Liv. 44, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 197.—In the form Quinquatria: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis Quinquatria Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnia Quinquatrum, id. Ner. 34: nos Quinquatriis satis iucunde egimus, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 65.—Of the lesser Quinquatrus: Quinquatrus minuscule dictae Juniae Idus ab similitudine majorum, quod tibicines tum feriati vagantur per urbem et conveniunt ad aedem Minervae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 149 ib.: et jam Quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651.

1. quinque, num. adj. [Gr. πέντε; Sanscr. pañcan; Germ. fünf; Engl. five], *five*: minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98: sensus, Lucr. 3, 626: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: formae, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: quinque tenent caelum zonae, Verg. G. 1, 233: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: talenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 89: quinque ter ulnae, Ov. M. 8, 749: viginti quinque aëris poenae synro, Lex XII. Tabularum, tab. 6.

2. quinque, for et quin, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 70.

quinquefolius, a, um, adj. [quinque-folium]. **I.** *Five-leaved*: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 24.—**II.** *Subst.*: **quinquefolium**, ñ, n., *a plant, cinque-foil*, Cels. 2, 33 fin.; Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109.

Quinquegentiani, ñrum, m. [quinque-gens], *a people in Cyrenaica* (Latinized for Pentapolitani), Eutr. 9, 22.—As *adj.*: Quinquegentianae nationes, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.

quinquegenus, a, um, adj. [quinque-genus], *of five kinds* (post-class.): nux, Aus. Idyll. 12 in Monosyll. de Cibis, 10.

quinquejugus, a, um, adj. [quinque-jugum], *having five summits, five-peaked* (post-class.): vertex, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quinquelibralis, e, adj. [quinque-libra], *of five pounds* (post-Aug.): pondus, Col. 3, 15, 3.

quinque-libris, e, adj. [id.], *of five pounds-weight* (post-class.): patera, Vop. Prob. 5, 1.

quinquemestris, e, adj. [quinque-mensis], *of five months, five months old* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198.

quinquennalicius, a, um, adj. [quinquennalis], *who has been a quinquennial*, Inscr. Orell. 3720; 3721; 3890.

quinquennalis, e, adj. [quinquennis].

I. *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial*: quinquennalis celebras ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: certamen, Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9: agon, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 18.—**B.** *Subst.*: **quinquennalia**, ñum, n., *games celebrated every fifth year*: NERONIS, Inscr. Grut. 116, 3.—**II.** *Continuing five years, quinquennial*: censura, Liv. 4, 24: magistratus quinquennalis, the office of a quinquennial, App. M. 10, p. 247, 25; cf. quinquennalitas.—**B.** *Subst.*: **quinquennalis**, is, m., *a magistrate in the municipal towns who held his office five years, a quinquennial*, Spart. Hadr. 19: decurionum quinquennales, App. M. 11, p. 273; cf. Spart. Hadr. 19; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 1.

quinquennalitas, atis, f. [quinquennalis, I. B.], *the office and dignity of a quinquennial* (post-class.), Inscr. Orell. 4075; cf. ib. 82; 6029.

quinquennatus, ñs, m. [quinquennatus], *the age of five years*: robor in quinquennatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178 Sillig. N. cr.

quinquennis, e, adj. [id.], *of five years or five years old*: filia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial, Ov. P. 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47: oleae, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: juvenis, Col. 7, 3, 6.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **quinquennia**, ñrum, n., for **quinquennalia**, ñum, n., *games celebrated every fifth year*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113.

quinquennium, ñ, n. [quinquennis], *a period of five years, five years* (class.): CENSORES MAGISTRATVM QVINQVENNIVM HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: tria quinquennia, i. e. fifteen years, Ov. M. 4, 292: duo, id. ib. 12, 584.

quinquepartito, adn., v. quinquepartitus fin.

quinque-partitus (-pertitus), a, um, adj. [partio], *divided into five parts, fivefold, quinquepartite* (rare but class.): argumentatio (al. quinquepartita), Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59.—*Adv.*: **quinquepartito**, in a fivefold manner, fivefold (post-Aug.), Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65.

quinquepedal, ñlis, n. [quinquepedalis], *a five-foot measure, a rod five feet long*, Mart. 14, 92 in lemn.

quinque-pedalis, e, adj., *of five feet* (post-class.): terminus, Hyg. Limit. p. 212 Goes.

quinqueplex, ñcis, adj. [quinqueplex], *for quinquplex, fivefold*: quinquplex, πεντάπλους, Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplum, i, n., *a quintuple*: quinquiplum, πεντάπλου, Gloss.

quinque-primi (and separated, **quinque primi**), ñrum, m., *the five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and municipia*; transl. of πεντάπρωτοι: magistratus et quinqueprimi evocantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68.

quinqueremis, is, adj. [quinque-remus], *decem quinquereemes naves, having five banks of oars*, Liv. 41, 9, 1.—As *subst.*: **quinqueremis**, is, f., *a ship or galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereeme* (class.): in quinquereimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: una, Liv. 42, 48; 37, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

quinqueres, is, f. [vox libr., from quinque-ῥέσσω], *a vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquereeme*: bieris, trieris, quateris, quinquereis; hexeris, hepteris, penteris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertium, ñnis, m., v. quinquertium.

quinquertium, ñ, n. [quinque-ars], *the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον. . . Livius quoque (Andron.) ipsos athletas sic nominat: quinquertiones praeco in medium vocat, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ib.

quinquessis, is, m. [quinque-as], *five asses* (post-class.): sed tum quinquarius quinquessis valebat, App. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinque-vertex, ñcis, adj., *having five summits, five-peaked* (post-class.): urbs, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquevir (V.), i, m., usu. in plur.

quinque-viri, ñrum, m. [vir], *board of five, the quinquevirs*, a board or commission of five men for any official function.

Thus, *five commissioners*, **1.** For the apportionment of lands, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 7: quinqueviri Pomptino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21, 4.—**2.** For regulating indebtedness (quinqueviri mensarii), Liv. 7, 21, 5.—**3.** For repairing walls and towers, Liv. 25, 7, 5.—**4.** As assistants to the tresviri for the watch by night, Liv. 39, 14; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31 al.—**5.** Under the emperors, a commission to control the public expenditures: collegium quinquevirorum publicis sumptibus minuendis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 9.—In sing., a member of the board of five, a quinquevir: quinquevir, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

quinqueviralicius, a, um, adj. [quinquevir], *of or belonging to the quinquevirs*, Inscr. Grut. 395.

quinqueviralis (V.), e, adj. [id.], *belonging to the quinquevirs*, Cod. Th. 9, 1, 13; Cassiod. Var. 4, 23.

quinqueviratus (V.), ñs, m. [id.], *the office or dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate*: quinqueviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41.

quinquens, adv. [quinque], *five times*: quinquens quinque numerare, Cato, R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: quinquens miliens, five thousand, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85.

quinquifidus, a, um, adj. [quinquefindo], *five-cleft, quinquifid* (post-class.): tela, Ven. 5, 6 praef.

quinquiplico, ñre, v. a. [quinqueplico], *to make fivefold, to quintuplicate*: magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36 fin.

quinquo, ñre, v. a., *to expiate, purify by religious rites*: quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis. p. 62 P. dub.

quintadecimani, ñrum, m. [quintadecimus], *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion, the men of the fifteenth*, Tac. H. 4, 36; id. A. 1, 23.

quintanus, a, um, adj. [quintus], *of or belonging to the fifth, viz.*, **I.** *Of or belonging to the fifth rank or order, the fifth in order*: nonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: sicut septimanae, quae septimo, that fall on the fifth day of the month (but septimana, that fall on the seventh), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: vineas semper quintanis seminari (sc. vicibus), at every fifth stake, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.—**B.** *Subst.*: **quintana**, ae, f. (sc. via), *a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth*. Here was the market and business-place of the camp: quintana appellatur porta in castris post praetorium, ubi rerum utensilium forum sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.: ad quaestorium forum quintanumque hostes pervenerunt, Liv. 41, 2, 11.—Hence, transf.: quintana domi constituta, a market, Suet. Ner. 26.—**II.** *Of or belonging to the fifth legion*; only *subst.*: **quintani**, ñrum, m., *the soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac. H. 1, 37; 1, 55; 4, 36.

quintarius, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to five, containing five*: quintarius numerus, i. e. five sixths, taking the number six as a whole, Vitr. 3, 1: limes, that encloses five centuriae, Hyg. Limit. p. 158 Goes.

Quintianus (Quinct-), a, um, v. Quintius, B.

quinticeps, cipitis, adj., *having five peaks, five-peaked*: Cespicius mons quinticeps, an ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 50, 52, and 54 Müll.

1. Quintilianus (Quinct-), i, m., *Quintilian, a Roman surname*. Thus, M. Fabius Quintilianus, the celebrated rhetorician, teacher of Pliny the younger and Juvenal; a native of Calagurris, in Spain, whose rhetorical work, De Institutione Oratoria, is still extant, Mart. 2, 90, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 9; 6, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 75 and 280; 7, 180.

2. Quintilianus, adj., v. Quintilius, II.

Quintilis (Quinct-), is, m., with and without *mensis* [quintus], the fifth month (counting from March), afterwards, in honor of Julius Caesar, called Julius, *Julij*, Suet. Caes. 76; Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.: mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7, 2: idibus Quintilibus, on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July, Liv. 9, 46: nonae, id. 27, 23.

Quintilius (Quinct-), i, m., **Quintilia (Quinct-)**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. Thus, 1. Quintilius Varus, proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Suet. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; Flor. 4, 12.—2. A poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5; 12; id. A. P. 438.—3. Fem. Quintilia, Cat. 96, 7.—Hence, **II. Quintilianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Quintilius, *Quintilian*: Luperici, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. fiviani, p. 87 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 257.

Quintipor, pōris, m. [Quintus-*puer*], a name for slaves, of frequent occurrence, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 15; cf. Marcipor and Fest. p. 257 Müll.

Quintius (Quinct-), i, m., the name of a Roman gens. Thus, 1. L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 26, 8 sq.—2. T. Quintius Flaminius, Liv. 32, 10, 7.—Hence, **A. Quintius (Quinct-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Quintius, *Quintian*: in Quintia gente, Liv. 3, 12: prata, at Rome, beyond the Tiber, named after L. Quintius Cincinnatus, id. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.—**B. Quintianus (Quinct-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Quintius, *Quintian*: Quintianus exercitus, commanded by L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 28: judicia, Cic. Clu. 41, 113.

quinto and **quintum**, adv., v. 1. *quintus fin.*

quintuplex, icis, adj. [quintus-plico], fivefold, *quintuple* (post-class.): salarium, Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplīco, v. *quinquīplo*.

1. quintus (old form *quinctus*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 123), a, um, num. adj. [quinque], the fifth: quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 8: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102; 1, 55, 107: natura, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinta pars, *quintessence*, *essence*, Hor. C. 1, 13, 16: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.—Adv. **A. quintum**, for the fifth time: declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6; 6, 42; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—**B. quinto**, for the fifth time: eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

2. Quintus, i, m., and **Quinta**, ae, f., Roman praenomen; the former usually abbreviated Q.: Quintus Arrius, Cic. Mil. 17, 46; Q. Scaevola, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31.—**Quinta**, Cic. Cacl. 14, 34; id. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Liv. 29, 14, 12.

quintus-décimus, a, um, num. adj., the fifteenth (class.): locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105: quintisdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33 *fin.*: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16, 11; often separately: quinto decimo Kal. Dec., Col. 11, 2, 88; and sometimes in reverse order: anno decimo quinto, Eutr. 1, 19.

quīnus, a, um, v. *quini*, II.

quippe, adv. and conj. [qui-pe], a particle of corroboration, similar to *nampe* (from *nam-pe*), *surely*, *certainly*, *to be sure*, *by all means*, *indeed*, *in fact*. 1. Recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius est quam probari iis, qui? etc., Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe; leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: a te quidem apte (dictum est); quippe; habes enim a rhetoribus, etc., id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—Ironically, *certainly*, *indeed*, *forsooth*: quippe, vetor fati, I. forsooth, am forbidden by the fates! Verg. A. 1, 39: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12, 33.—2. Introducing an explanation, *for*, *for in fact*: quippe benignus erat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 4: quippe color nivis est, Ov. M. 2, 352, 14, 91; 11, 495: quippe homo jam grandior Se continebat ruri, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 15: quidam contra miserit, periturae quippe, Phaedr. 3, 2, 5.—So parenthet.: non illi

contempsero, quippe toties fusi fugatique... se et vos novere, Liv. 3, 67; Curt. 3, 4, 8 sq.—3. Hence, introducing a fact given as a reason or cause, = *nam*, *enim*, *for*, *because*, *inasmuch as* (not in Cic. or Caes.): quippe si hercle rescivere inimici consilium tuum, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 9: intellego aequos bonosque mihi favere, quippe beneficia mea rei publicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 6: duo exercitus periculi magis praesentis quam curae expertes, quippe imperium agebatur in tam paucorum virtute positum, Liv. 1, 25, 2; cf. Sall. C. 19; Liv. 5, 24; 6, 6.—4. In connection with the causal particles, *enim*, *etenim*, *quia*, etc., *for indeed*, *since in fact*, *inasmuch as*, Lucr. 6, 617: quippe etenim, id. 1, 104: insanabilis non est credendus, quippe quoniam in multis sponte desit, Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 100: quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 106.—Esp. freq.: quippe cum, Cic. Att. 10, 3, 1; cf. neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef. § 4; Liv. 26, 39, 9: quippe ubi dimidia pars pars semper habebit Dimidiam partem, Lucr. 1, 617; 990.—Also *absol.*, Verg. A. 1, 661.—5. In connection with the relative pronouns, *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, *prop.*, as *one in fact who*, *which*, or *that*, i. e. *since* or *inasmuch as* I, thou, he, it, etc. (a) With *indic.*: dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudius tertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 30: tametsi pro imperio vobis quod dictum foret, Scibat facturus; quippe qui intellexerat, Vereri vos se et metuere, *since he knew that you revered*, etc., id. Am. prol. 22: aperite janua hanc Orci: nam equidem haud aliter esse duco: quippe quo nemo advenit, nisi quem spes reliquere omnes, *since no one comes here*, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 2; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27: multa de mea sententiā questus est Caesar, quippe quod etiam Ravennae Crasum ante vidisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv. 5, 37.—(β) With *subj.* (class.): convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, quippe quae in lege scripta non sit, id. Inv. 2, 45, 131: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset: tamen, Nep. Dion. 2, 3.—6. In connection with *etiam* and *et*, *since indeed*, *for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G. 1, 268: quippe et Collinas ad fossam moverit herbas, Stantia currenti diluerentur aqua, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 11.—7. With *ut*, *so that* (post-class.), Just. 4, 3, 2.

quippiam, v. *quispiam*.

quippi-ni (quippēni), adv. [quippe-ni], *why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly*, *to be sure*, *by all means* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50; id. Poen. 3, 4, 21; 28; 30; App. M. 9, p. 229, 15: Chr. Quid? illam meretricem esse censes? N. Quippeni? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41; id. Ps. 4, 1, 12.

qui-qui, *pron. indef.*, for *quisquis*, *whosoever* (very rare): quique est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

Quiriana mala, v. *Quiriniana*.

Quirina, ae, f., a Roman tribe: Quirina tribus a Curensibus Sabinis appellationem videtur traxisse, Fest. p. 254 Müll.; Cic. Quint. 6, 24; id. Fam. 8, 5 and 6; Inscr. Grut. 56, 11 et saep.

Quirinalis, e (abl. *QUIRINALE*, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396), adj. [Quirinus]. 1. Of or belonging to Quirinus (Romulus), *Quirinal*: Quirinalis flamen, priest of Romulus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.: lituus, such as Romulus bore (an historical prolepsis), Verg. A. 7, 187: trabea, id. ib. 7, 612: collis Quirinalis, the Quirinal Hill, the Quirinal, one of the seven hills of Rome, now *Monte Cavallo*: collis Quirinalis ob Quirini famum: sunt qui a Quiritibus, qui cum T. Tatius Curibus venerunt Romam, quod ibi habuerunt castra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; cf.: Quirinalis collis qui nunc dicitur, olim Agonus appellabatur, ante quam in eum commigrarent fere Sabini Curibus venientes, post foedus inter Romulum et Tatium

ictum: a quo hanc appellationem sortitus est: quamvis existiment quidam quod in eo factum sit templum Quirino, ita dictum, Fest. p. 254 Müll.; and: templa Deo (Quirino) sunt: collis quoque dictus ab illo, Ov. F. 2, 511: collis Quirinalis teriticeps incis aedem Quirini, an ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; also, Quirinale jugum, Ov. F. 6, 218: Quirinalis porta dicta sive quod ea in collem Quirinalem itur, seu quod proxime eam est Quirini sacellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.—II. Subst.: **Quirinā-lia**, ium, n., the festival in honor of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February (XIII. Cal. Mart.), the Quirinal festival, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; 2, 13, 3.

Quiriniana and **Quiriāna mala**, a kind of apple, Cato, R. R. 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Macr. S. 2, 15, 2.

1. Quirinus, i, m. [from Quiris for Cures, a Sabine town; falsely derived from curim, a Sabine word, = *hasta*, Macr. S. 1, 9, 16; cf. Ov. F. 2, 475 sqq., or from curia, Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 357 sq.], a proper name. 1. Of Romulus, after his deification: Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 3 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 13, 22, 2: tertia (lux) dicta Quirino. Qui tenet hoc nomen, Romulus ante fuit. Sive quod hasta curis priscis est dicta Sabinis (Bellicus a telo venit in astra Deus): Sive suum regi nomen posuere Quirites: Seu quia Romanis junxerat ille Cures, Ov. F. 2, 475 sqq.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: duos flamines adiecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv. 1, 20: Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Verg. A. 1, 292; hence, *populus Quirini*, i. e. the Romans, Hor. C. 1, 2, 46: urbs Quirini, i. e. Rome, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 37: turba Quirini, id. M. 14, 607.—Poet., *transf.*: gemini Quirini, i. e. Romulus and Remus, Juv. 11, 105.—II. Of Janus: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum a condita Urbe clausum, i. e. the temple of Janus, Suet. Aug. 22; August. in Monum. Ancy. Macr. S. 1, 9; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 610; cf.: Janus Quirini, Hor. C. 4, 15, 9.—III. Of Augustus (poet.), Verg. G. 3, 27.—IV. Of Antony (poet.): altera classis erat tenero damnata Quirino, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 21.

2. Quirinus, a, um, adj. [1. Quirinus, I.], of or belonging to Quirinus, i. e. Romulus, *Quirinal* (poet.): spolia ex umeris Quirinis (al. Quirini), Prop. 4 (5), 10, 11: collis, i. e. the Quirinal, Ov. M. 14, 836.—Hence, as subst.: **Quirina**, q. v.—And hence, *perh.*, subst., the poet. appellation Quirinus, given to Augustus and Antony, cited under 1. Quirinus.

1. quiris or **cūris** [Sabine], a spear: sive quod hasta curis (al. quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

2. Quiris, itis, and mostly plur., **Quirites**, tium (or tum, Aus. Prof. 22, 9), m. [Cures]. 1. Originally, the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures, the Quirites (very rare): prisci Quirites, Verg. A. 7, 710 Serv.: veteres illi Sabini Quirites, Col. praef. § 19.—After the Sabines and the Romans had united in one community, under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*: post foedus Titi (Tatii) et Romuli placuit, ut quasi unus de duobus fieret populus. Unde et Romani Quirites dicti sunt, quod nomen Sabinorum fuerat a civitate Curibus; et Sabini a Romulo Romani dicti sunt, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 710; cf. Liv. 1, 13.—Joined with *populus Romanus*, the technical expression is usually *POPVLVS ROMANVS QUIRITIVM*, *qs. the Roman commonwealth of Quirite citizens*, the Roman nation of Quirites; but not unfreq. also in apposition: *POPVLVS ROMANO QUIRITIVS* (like *homines prisci Latini*, and *populus priscorum Latinorum*): QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIBI POPVLVS ROMANO QUIRITIVM, REIQVE PVBLICAE POPVLI ROMANI QUIRITIVM... OMNES QUIRITES, PEDITES ARMATOS PRIVATOSQVE VOCA INLICIVM HVQ AD ME, Tab. Censor. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 86 Müll.: populo Romano Quiritium, Liv. 8, 9; 41, 16: populus Romanus Quiritium, id. 1, 32: populi Romani Quiritium, id. 1, 24; 32; 10, 28; 22, 10 al.—In the other form: *POPVLVS ROMANO QUIRITIVS*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr.

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Arv. tab. 24, 1, 34; cf. id. ib. 41, 2, 24; so, an ancient formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14, acc. to the MSS.; so, too, id. 10, 24, 3; Macr. S. 1, 4 fin.—We rarely meet with the form populo Romano Quiritibusque, Liv. 8, 6 (al. om. quo); cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dici, p. 67 Müll.: devovisse eos se pro patriâ Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romani Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, to the citizens of the Roman nation, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites, Tac. A. 1, 42; Suet. Caes. 70; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52 sq.; Luc. 5, 358: Quiritium fossae dicuntur, quibus Ancus Marcius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostium, et quia populi opera eas faceret, appellavit Quiritium, Fest. p. 254 Müll.: jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship: ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati latralipiae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 6 (22), 1: Latinis jus Quiritium (constituit), Suet. Claud. 19: Latini jus Quiritium consequuntur his modis, beneficio principali, etc., Ulp. Reg. tit. 4, de Latinis.—Sing.: Quiris (also Quiritis, acc. to Prisc. p. 633 P.), a Roman citizen, a Quirite: ollus Quiris Leto datus, an ancient formula in Fest. p. 254 Müll.: dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 823: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am. 1, 7, 29; Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, makes a Roman citizen, sets free (for in the ceremony of manumission the slave was turned around), Pers. 5, 75: quis te redonavit Quiritem Dis patris? an un injured Roman citizen, Hor. C. 2, 7, 3: epulis repleto Quirite, i. e. populo Romano, Claud. Carm. 12, 16: Romani more Quiritis, i. e. civis, Luc. 2, 386: Quiris Eois, an eastern Roman, i. e. an inhabitant of Constantinople, Sid. Carm. 1, 31.—In fem.: Q. TYLLIVS Q. F. PONTIFEX SACR. IVNONIS QVIRITIS, Inscr. Grut. 308, 1.—II. (Poet. transf.) Of bees, citizens, commonalty: ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg. G. 4, 201.

* **quiritatio**, ōnis, f. [quiritio], a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek: quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quiritatus, ūs, m. [id.], a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1; 6, 2, 8.

Quirites, v. Quiris.

quirito, āre (in a dep. form: de Fene-stella quiriritau, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P.), v. n. and a. [Quirites, i. e. to cry: pro fidei, Quirites], orig. to implore the aid of the Quirites or Roman citizens; hence, in gen. I. *Neutr.* to raise a plaintive cry, to wail: quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritium fidem clamans implorat, Varr. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ut quiritare urbanorum, sic jubulare rusticorum, id. ib. 6, § 68 lb.: clare quiritantes, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 21: vox quiritantium, Liv. 39, 8.—B. In partic., of an orator, to scream, shriek, Quint. 3, 8, 54.—II. *Act.* A. To shriek out, cry aloud something: illi misero quiritanti, Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—B. To bewail, lament, aliquid: insanā voce casum mariti, App. M. 8, p. 203, 33; 8, p. 209, 27.

quirrito, āre, v. n., to utter the natural sound of the boar, to grunt: quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

I. **quis**, quid (old nom. plur. QVES, S. C. Bacch.), pron. interrog. [Sanscr. kis, in nakis=nemo; Gr. τίς, who? which? what? what man? (while qui, quae, quod, interrog. is used adject.; for exceptions, v. qui and infra.—Quis is properly used only of more than two; uter, which of two? v. infra). I. *Masc.* and *fem.* quis; lit., A. As *subst.*, in a direct question. 1. Of males: unde es? ejus es? whose are you? to whom do you belong? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 44: Da. Quis homo est? Pa. Ego sum Pamphilus, who is there? Ter. And. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graeciâ Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Lael. 12, 42; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: quis Dionem doctrinis omnibus expolivit? non Plato? id. ib. 3, 34, 139.—2. Quis, of females, as *subst.* and *adj.* (ante- and post-class.): et quis il-

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laec est, quae? etc., Enn. ap. Non. 198, 3 (Trag. v. 133 Vahl.): quis tu es mulier, quae? etc., Pac. ap. Non. 197, 33; cf. Varr. L. 6, § 60 Müll.: quis ea est, quam? etc., who is she? Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48: quis haec est? id. Pers. 2, 2, 18: quis illaec est mulier, quae? etc., id. Ep. 4, 1, 6: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76: quis nostrarum fuit, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23: quis haec est simia? Afran. ap. Charis. 1, p. 84.—B. As *adj.* 1. *Absol.*, what? i. e. what sort of a person or thing? quis videor? Cha. Miser aequae atque ego, in what state or condition do I seem? what do you think of me now? Ter. And. 4, 2, 19: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Lael. 5, 17.—2. With *nouns*. (a) With words denoting a person (class.): quis eum senator appellavit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: quis gracilis puer, Hor. C. 1, 5, 1.—(b) In gen. (in Cic. only before a vowel, for qui): quis color, Verg. G. 2, 178: quisve locus, Liv. 5, 40: quod caedis initium? quis finis? Tac. A. 1, 48: quis esset tantus fructus? Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—II. In *neutr.* A. Lit. 1. In simple constr.: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: quid est iudicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? what is bribing the court, if this be not? id. Verr. 1, 10, 28: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208.—2. With *gen. partit.*, what? i. e. what sort of? what kind of a? quid mulieris Uxorem habes? what sort of a woman have you for a wife? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? what is that knot of people? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 60: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum... apud illum putatis esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; cf. esp.: hoc enim, quis homo sit, ostendere est, non quid homo sit, dicere, i. e. to point out an individual, not to define a class, Gell. 4, 1, 12.—3. Esp. in phrase quid dico? what do I say? in correcting or strengthening the speaker's own expression: Romae a. d. XIII. Kal. volumus esse. Quid dico? Volumus? Immo vero cogimur, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1; id. Fam. 5, 15, 2; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. de Or. 2, 90, 365; id. Lig. 9, 26.—B. Transf. 1. *Quid? how? why? wherefore?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut? etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: quid hoc? id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25: quid? eundem nonne destitui? id. Phil. 2, 38, 99: eloquere, quid venisti? why? wherefore? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 221: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16, 44.—2. In *quid? wherefore? for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3.—3. *Quid, with particles*: quid, quod? what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Off. 3, 25, 94; id. Ac. 2, 29, 95 et saep.: quid ita? why so? id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? why not? (in rhet. questions, while cur non expects an answer), always with *subj.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34; Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 73; Sen. Tranq. 9, 3; id. Ira, 1, 6, 1; cf. separated: quid ego ni teneam? Plaut. Ps. 2, 5, 57; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28; and pleonastically: quid ni non, Sen. Ep. 52: quid si? how if? Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: quid si illud addimus, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: quid tum? what then? how then? id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; Verg. A. 4, 543; id. E. 10, 38; Hor. S. 2, 3, 230: quid ergo, ironically, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 14: quid enim, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62; Liv. 20, 9.—III. In indirect discourse: quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi, cognosces, Sall. C. 44, 5: rogat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7, 9: videbis, quid et quo modo, Cic. Att. 11, 21, 1: quis quem, who... whom? who... the other? considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, who is said to have defrauded whom? id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: quos autem numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est, what... with what? id. Or. 58, 196: notatum in sermone, quid quo modo caderet, Quint. 1, 6, 16.—Quid with *gen.*: exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, what sort of a man he is, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: scititur, quid ejus sit, what there is in it, how much of it may be true, id. Att. 16, 4, 3.—Rarely for *uter, which of two, whether*: incerti quae pars sequenda esset, Liv. 21, 39, 6: proelia de occupando ponte crebra erant, nec qui poterent, satis discerni poterat, id. 7, 9, 7: ut dii legerent, qui nomen novae urbi daret, id. 1, 6, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. 1, 24, 3; 9, 45, 8; 10, 12, 6; cf.: validior per Germaniam

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exercitus, propior apud Pannoniam; quos igitur anteferebat? Tac. A. 1, 47.

2. **quis**, quid, pron. indef. I. As *subst.* A. Alone, any one, any body, any thing; some one, somebody, something: aperite, heus! Simoni me adesce, quis nunciate, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis, et est, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. H. 3, 58: injuriam cui facere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71.—B. In connection with *si, ne, nisi, cum*: si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: ne cui falso assentiamur, id. Fin. 3, 21, 72: si tecum agas quid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: si quid in te peccavi ignosce, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: si quis quid de re publicâ rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: si quo usui esse posset, Liv. 40, 26, 8: ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: nisi quid existimas, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2: neve quis invitam cogeret esse suam, Prop. 1, 3, 30: cum quid, Col. 4, 25.—II. As *adj.*: jam quis forsitan hostis Haesura in nostro tela gerit latere, Tib. 1, 10, 13.

3. **quis**, for quibus, v. quis and qui. **quisnam**, quatenam, quidnam, pron. interrog. [quis-nam], who, which, what pray (class.). I. In direct interrogation: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sed earum artificem quem? Quemnam? id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 5: cruciatur cor mihi et metuo. Ca. Quidnam id est? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45: sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? for what pray? why pray? Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; id. Ad. 3, 2, 7; id. And. 2, 6, 18: quisnam igitur liber? Hor. S. 2, 7, 83.—Sometimes joined, pleon., with *num*: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illâ fuit? pray had you nothing further to do with her? Ter. And. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? nemo est, any body else? Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? is there any thing new? id. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—Sometimes separated: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quid tu, malum, nam me retrahis? id. Rud. 4, 3, 8; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 26.—Quisnam as *fem.*: quis ea est nam optima? Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 16.—In the poets nam sometimes stands before quis: nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg. G. 4, 445.—II. In indirect discourse: reviso, quidnam Chaearea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: ut sciam num quidnam afferat, etc., id. And. 1, 4, 8: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, and *subst.* quidpiam or quippiam, pron. indef., any one, any body, any thing, any; some one, something, some: quispiam quin significet aliquis, et quaequam aliqua, similiterque alia ejusdem generis, ut dubium non est, ita unde sequens pars ejus coeperit, inveniri non potest, Fest. p. 254 Müll.: num non vis te moneam unum, si videtur quippiam? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 129 P.: quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaequam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: si cupiam pecuniam fortuna ademitt, id. Quint. 15, 49: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30: ne suspicari quidem possumus quemquam horum ab amico quippiam contempsisse, id. Lael. 11, 39: neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum, ejus, Just. 38, 7, 2: grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4, 2: quispiam ex his qui, etc., id. 2, 21, 6.—In *plur.*: aliae quaequam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App. Flor. p. 361, 19.—Adv.: quidpiam or quippiam, in any respect, somewhat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51: num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. And. 2, 6, 7: si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86.

quis-quam (old form QUIQVAM, S. C. Bacch.), quaequam, quicquam or quidquam (*abl. masc.* quoquam, very rare, Liv. 3, 57, 6 Weissenb. ad loc., and 34, 35, 9; Suet. Caes. 59), pron. indef., any, any one, any body, any thing, something (cf.: aliquis, ullus, quispiam). I. In gen. A. *Adj.*: an invenire postulas quemquam cocum, nisi, etc., Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 62: nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet

aut adest, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 5: si cuiquam generi hominum, si cuiquam ordini aratorum probatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: ubi cuiquam legationi fui impedimento, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6. — **B.** *Subst., any man, any person, any thing*; also emphatic, *any person whoever, any person or thing* (even the least, etc.): sed mandare quemquam litteris cogitationes suas, qui eas nec disponere nec inlustrare possit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: si quisquam est timidus, is ego sum, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Ter. Eun. prol. 1: ne quemquam interficiat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40; Sall. J. 46, 2; Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: aut enim nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: si quidquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33: an quisquam usquam gentium est aequo miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? Cic. Att. 9, 5, 3: percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11. — **II.** In part. **A.** Nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one, and none*, = nemo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 29: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 378: nostrum quisquam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discescerat, Sall. C. 36, 5: neque cuiquam nostrum licuit lege uti, id. ib. 33, 1. — **B.** With *unus*, *a single one*: quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebat, Liv. 3, 55, 15. — Hence also, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one*: nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, Liv. 23, 37; 2, 9, 8. — **C.** Quicquam with *nil*, pleonastically, *nothing whatever, nothing at all*: comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 63. — **D.** With *numquam*: quae nocet numquam cuiquam, *no man at any time*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 60: numquam quidquam, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29. — **E.** Quisquam as *fem.*, like *quis* (ante-class.): nec quisquam alia mulier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68: anum quemquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 75: illarum neque te quisquam novit, neque, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 83.

quis-que, quaeque, quodque, and *subst.* quicque (quidque), *pron. indef., whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing* (prop. of more than two persons or things; cf. uterque): non tute incommo- dam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 130; id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: tantum quisque laudat, quantum se posse sperat imitari, id. Or. 7, 24: quod cuique obtigit, id. quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: magni est iudicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, id. ib. 3, 17, 70: sibi quoque tendente, ut periculo prius evaderet, Liv. 21, 33: ut quaeque stellae in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: quancumque rem a quoque cognovit, id. de Or. 1, 15, 67: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quisque monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89. — With *gen.*: tuorum quisque necessarium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: quantum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Si. Hor. S. 2, 3, 124. — With *comp.*: quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: quo majus quodque animal, eo, etc., Cels. 2, 18: ut quisque (pedes) sunt temporibus pleniore, hoc, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 83: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4. — With *sup.*, to express universality (quisque is then placed after the *sup.*, class. with *sing.* and *neutr. plur.*; rare with *plur. masc.* and *fem.*): doctissimus quisque, *every learned man*, i. e. *all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: recentissima quaeque sunt correctae et emendatae maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: asperissima quaeque ad laborem deposcimus, Liv. 25, 6, 23; Suet. Caes. 44; Tac. A. 1, 24; Sen. Ep. 31, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: summum quodque spectate, millites, decus, Liv. 7, 32, 14; 23, 3, 14: antiquissimum quodque tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: gravissima quaeque grana serere, Plin. 18, 3, 20, § 85. — With *pur. masc.* and *fem.*: optumi

quique expetebant a me doctrinam sibi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 76: fortissimis quibusque amissis, Just. 5, 6, 3; Lact. Epit. 51, 2: multi mortales convenerunt... maxime proximi quique, Liv. 1, 9, 8; cf.: tot leges et proximae quaeque duriores, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Lael. 10, 34: litterae longissimae quaeque, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 2. — With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality (placed after the ordinal): vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every other word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year*, i. e. *every four years*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139: quinto quoque palo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169. — Rarely of time (days, years, etc.), without an ordinal numeral: notentur, quae (ova) quoque die sint edita, Col. 8, 5, 4: annis quibusque, *every year*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52. — With *primus*, the *very first*, the *first possible*: primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39: primo quoque die, *at the earliest day*, *as soon as possible*, id. ib. 8, 11, 33: exercitum diem primam quibusque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7. — Quisque stands freq. in app. with *plur. subst.*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2: sibi quisque habeant, quod suum est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 24: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59: octo delecti notissimus quisque, id. 7, 19, 2: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscerentur, id. 25, 12, 2; 1, 44, 1: viri in vestibulo suarum quisque aedium stabant, Curt. 4, 4, 14: ultimi cum suis quisque ducibus, id. 3, 3, 25; 5, 2, 6; 6, 11, 20. — Often in connection with *se, suus* (in good prose almost always placed after the *pron.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 701; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 983): pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: pro se quisque ad populum loquebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 56: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 51: cum suo cuique iudicio sit utendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1: edixit, ut quod quisque a sacris haberet, id. in suum quidque sanum referret, id. ib. 3, 34, 84: quo feret natura sua quemque, id. Brut. 56, 204: dicere quos cupio nomine quemque suo, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 64: quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg. A. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44: quos Poenus in civitates quemque suas dimisit, Liv. 21, 43, 2; cf. Just. 13, 6, 2; 33, 2, 8; Tac. A. 6, 37. — Quisque, of two, for uterque, *each*: oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44, 9; 2, 7, 1; 10, 12, 3; 27, 35, 3; for uterqueque: ut cuiusque populi cives vicissent, etc., id. 1, 24, 3 (dub. al. cuius). — Quisque as *fem.* for quaeque, like *quis* (ante-class.): omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 107: quo quisque pacto hic vitam vostram exigit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 19. — **II.** Transf., for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who, all that* (ante- and post-class.): quemque videritis hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 5; id. As. 1, 3, 47; 2, 3, 24; Liv. 1, 24: at tu, quisque doles, amice lector, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 in *carm.*

quisquiliae, ārum, *f.* (neutr. collat. form **quisquilia**, ōrum, Petr. 75; cf.: quisquilia, σκῦβαλα, Gloss. Philox.) [prob. from quisque, all sorts of things, odds and ends]. **I.** Lit., *the waste or refuse of any thing, the droppings of trees, sweepings, off-scourings, rubbish, filth*: quisquiliae dici putantur quicquid ex arboribus minutis surculorum foliorumve cadit, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf.: quisquiliae, stipulae immixtae esurculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6; and: quisquiliae, σκῦβαλα, φρονιάνων χαῖται, περὶνήματα, Gloss. Philox.: quisquiliae, volantes, venti spolia, memoras, Caecil. ap. Fest. l. l.: quisquiliae frumenti, Vulg. Amos, 8, 6: nugas marinas et quisquiliae litorales quaerere, App. Mag. p. 296, 36. — **II.** Transf., of vile or worthless persons, beasts, or things, *refuse, outcast, ruffraff, dregs, rubbish, trash*: omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquillas seditiosis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43, 94; id. Att. 1, 16, 6:

homo non, quisquillae, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll. — Of worthless fish, App. M. 1, p. 113, 28: corcillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquillia omnia, *are trifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquilius, ii, v. in quisquillae *fin.*
quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and *subst.* quicquid, quidquid, *pron. rel., whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, each, every, all*: hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginensis, Quisquis erit, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51 (Ann. v. 285 Vahl.); quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153: quisquis es, quicquid tibi nomen est, id. Men. 5, 2, 60: quisquis ille est, qui adest, id. Ps. 4, 1, 17: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspererat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: quemquem hominem attigerit, id. Truc. 2, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: sed quicquid id est, jam sciam, id. Men. 5, 2, 22: quicquid animo cernimus, id. omne oritur a sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 64: sed quanam est iste epilogus? aveo enim audire, quicquid est, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: esto ut hi sint, qui integri sunt, et sani, id. Sest. 45, 97: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception*, Liv. 41, 8: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: quoquo tempore fuerit, *at what time soever*, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quoquo modo se res habet, *however it may be, be it as it may*, id. Fam. 1, 5, 2: quoquo modo accipitur, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: si quid a quoquo eorum, quos, quasve ibi habebunt, furtum factum esse dicetur, Dig. 47, 5, 1. — With *plur. verb.*: quisquis ubique, viri, dociles adverte mentes, Ov. A. A. 1, 267: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedit saxis, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 77: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45 (1, 6, 39). — Quisquis, and esp. freq., quicquid, with *gen.*: deorum quisquis amicior Afiris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: per quidquid deorum est, *by all the gods*, Liv. 23, 9: quidquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122; but also adject. (rare): quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humani est, Verg. A. 10, 493: ille quicquid usquam concipitur nefas Tractavit, Hor. C. 2, 13, 9: quidquid genus, Cato, R. R. 48. — Quicquid, *adv.*, *how much soever*: quicquid progredior, *whithersoever, the farther, the more*, Liv. 31, 1: quicquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, magis, etc., id. 7, 32: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, i. e. *quantum, as much as*, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23. — Quisquis as *fem.*, like *quis* (ante-class.): mulier, quisquis es, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 66: quisquis es, quae, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 102.

quisquis-libet, quidquid-libet, *pron. indef., whoever it may be, whatever it may be* (late Lat.): quidquidlibet dederis pro te, vile est, Salv. Avar. 3, 18.

quitis, Part., v. queo.
qui-vis, quaevis, quodvis (*abl.* quivis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1), and *subst.* quidvis, *pron. indef.* (separated: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato, R. R. 52), *who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing*: Jupiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 27: quaevis alia mora, id. Mil. 4, 7, 10: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, etc., Cic. Quint. 27, 84: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100: unus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, i. e. *quavis ratione*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quivis (*abl.*) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: cuiusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere, Sall. C. 17, 7: quovis modo inceptum perficere, id. J. 11, 9, 35; 4: quovis sermone molestus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: eripiet quivis oculos citius, id. ib. 2, 5, 35. — Joined with *unus*, *any one you please, any one whatever*: una harum quaevis causa, Ter. And. 5, 4, 1: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22, 62: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93, 320. — **quidvis**, as *subst.*, *any thing whatever, no matter what*: dicere hic quidvis licet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis satis est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 28: si quidvis satis est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 127. —

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With *gen.*: quidvis anni, i. e. at any season of the year, Cato, R. R. 17.

quivis-cumque, quaeviscumque, quodviscumque, *pron. indef.*, who or what you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every (poet.): nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis Sentinantis, Lucr. 3, 388: quoviscumque loco potes, at whatever place you please, Mart. 14, 1, 13.

Quizza, ae, f., a town or fortress of Mauritania, near the present Giza, in Oran, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; Mel. 1, 6.

quō, *adv.* [prop. dat. or abl. of qui]. **I.** Where (rare but class.): respondit, se ne-scire, quo loci esset, Cic. Att. 8, 10: quo loci illa nasceretur, id. Div. 2, 66, 135: mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** For which reason, wherefore, whence: miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 54: anseres voraces sunt natura: quo temperandum his, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Si, etc., Ter. And. 2, 5, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: quo magis hoc philosopho faciendum est, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4; id. Lael. 23, 86: quo factum est, ut, etc., Nep. Mil. 7, 4; id. Them. 3, 4.—**2.** For the reason that, because: non edepol quo te impudicam crederem, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, sed te ipsum putare, me, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3: non quo libenter male audiam, sed quia, etc., id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: neque eo nunc dico, quo quidquam illum senserim, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, Eo feci, sed, id. Eun. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** To or in which place, whither, where (rel. and interrog.): dōlia, quo vina-coos condant, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: locus, quo exercitui aditus non erat, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici potest, id. ib. 2, 21; Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 3.—Of persons, to whom: dabo parasitum inanem, quo recondas reliquias, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 79: quo illae nubent? id. Aul. 3, 5, 13: quo lubeat, nubant, id. ib.: hominem beatum, quo illae perveniunt divitiae! Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 6: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.—With *gen.*: quo gentium, where in the world, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 33; id. Rud. 3, 5, 44: quo terrarum, Liv. 39, 54, 8; cf.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amen-tiae progressi sitis, how far, to what pitch, id. 28, 27.—**B.** Trop., to what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why: quid hoc homine faciās? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reser-ves? Cic. Sest. 13, 29: quo tantam pecu-niam? id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, id. Cael. 21, 53: ne-scis, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usque? *what money is good for*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? id. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 41.—**2.** Transf., to the end that, in order that, so that, that: quo de-teriores anteponatur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 38; Ter. And. 3, 1, 14: id adjuva me, quo id fiat facilius, id. Eun. 1, 2, 70: quo mare finiat iram, Ov. H. 18, 203: frans mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? id. ib. 20, 23: hi omnes Athenas se contule-runt, non quo sequerentur otium, Nep. Pe-lop. 2, 1: quo ne, — ut ne: sed eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 1: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi habere-mus, Liv. 34, 9.—**III.** *Indef.*, with *si*, etc., to any place, anywhere: si quo tu me ire vis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 2, 48; Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7.

quō-ad (monosyl., Lucr. 2, 849; Hor. S. 2, 3, 91; collat. form **quaad**, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2; Inscr. Fabr. p. 641, 357; cf. Cardin. Dipl. p. 22, 30, and n. 337, and Cavedon. Marm. Moden. p. 243), *adv.* [orig. quod-ad = ad quod], how long? **I.** Lit., in direct ques-tions (rare): senem Quoad expectatis ves-tro? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As long as: quousque, inquires? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23, 1: tamdiu velle debetis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: quoad vixit,

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id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60.—**2.** Till, until, until that: ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad re-nuntiatum est vicisse Boeotios, Nep. Epam. 9, 3; 2, 5: hactenus existimo, consolatio-nem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: quoad ipse cum exercitu propius accessisset, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; Liv. 5, 50; Suet. Caes. 14; Just. 12, 9, 11.—**B.** How far, as far as: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5; cf.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare vo-luerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; id. Phil. 11, 3, 6: quoad insequi poterat, Liv. 2, 25; 22, 6.—**2.** So far as, as much as: jubeo te salvere voce summā, quoad vires valent, as far as my strength reaches, Plaut. As. 2, 30: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, to what extent, id. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad pa-tiatur consuetudo, as far as custom per-mits, Varr. L. L. 9, § 1: cognitis, quoad pos-sunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et ma-lorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: ut, quoad possem et liceret, nunquam discederem, id. Lael. 1, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.—With *gen.* ejus in the phrase, quoad ejus facere pos-sum, as far or as well as I can: tu tamen velim ne intermitas, quoad ejus (facere) poteris, scribere ad me, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4 (B. and K. quod); id. Fam. 3, 2, 2 Orell.: ut quoad ejus fieri possit, as much as pos-sible, id. Inv. 2, 6, 20: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori man-datum est, as far as possible without hav-ing recourse to arms, Liv. 39, 45.—Without ejus: quoad facere potui, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291.—**3.** With respect to, as to, — quod at-tinet ad (with the acc. only in the foll. ex-amples where the text is doubtful): quoad diem, Liv. 42, 6, 6 MSS. (Weissenb. quam ad diem): quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 46 Müll. (MSS. quod sexum; perh. ad is omitted; cf. Müll. ad loc.): nec interest, quoad feras besti-as et volucres, utrum, etc., Dig. 41, 1, 3 (Momms. quod ad feras).

quōad-usque, or, separated, **quōad usque**, until that (post-class.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; Lact. 4, 12, 17; Vulg. Cant. 2, 7; id. Act. 7, 18 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 14; Tac. A. 14, 58, a false read.).

quō-circā (separated: quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95; old form **quōqirca**; v. the letter Q), *conj.*, for which reason, wherefore (rare but class.), Varr. L. L. 9, 59: quō-circā bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: quō-circā nihil esse tam detestabile, quam, etc., id. Sen. 12, 41; Verg. A. 1, 673: quōcirca me-cum loquor haec, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 145; id. S. 2, 2, 135.—Relat.: quōcirca EVM IN ITALIA ESSE NON LICEAT, Inscr. Mazocchi, p. 423, 43.

quō-cumque (in tmesi: quo nos cum-que feret, Hor. C. 1, 7, 25: quo res cumque cadent, Verg. A. 2, 709: quae me cumque ducet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 15), *adv.*, to whatever place, whithersoever (class.): quocumque venerint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167: oculi, quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetu-dinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1, 1: tre, pe-des quocumque ferebat, quocumque per un-das Notus vocabat, Hor. Epod. 16, 21; Verg. A. 3, 682: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52: sequar-te, quocumque ieris, Vulg. Matt. 8, 19: quo-cumque me verto, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.

1. quod, *conj.* [acc. resp., from qui]. **I.** That, in that, because (cf.: quia, quoniam): cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere cō-gisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3, 1: mirari, Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspem, haruspem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24, 51; id. Att. 1, 17, 1: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod Sera-pionis librum ad me misisti, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: propter hanc causam, quod, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109: quod victoribus ultro infer-rent arma, Liv. 21, 1, 8, 1: quam quod urbes urerent, Curt. 4, 14, 2.—E s p.: propterea quod, because, Ter. And. 3, 4, 5; v. propterea.—E s p. after eo (mostly post-Aug.): eo de-ceptum, quod neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2: eo conspectus (supplicium), quod, etc., Liv. 2, 5, 5; 22, 34, 5; Plin. Pan. 25, 2: for-ma navium eo differt, quod, etc., Tac. G. 44; Quint. 8, 6, 8; Plin. 22, 25, 59, § 126; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7, 8; Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** Wherefore, why, that: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, it is not necessary that, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: magis est quod gratuler

QUOM

tibi quam, etc., id. Att. 16, 5, 2: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Heec. 3, 2, 3: hoc est quod ad vos venio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 70: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—

III. If so be that, as respects that, in case that: quod quispiam ignem quaerat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 13 Ussing ad loc.; id. Mil. 2, 2, 7 Brix ad loc.; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 175; cf. qui, E. 1.—**IV.** Though, although, albeit, even if: si te in platea of-fendero hāc post umquam, quod dicas mihi, Alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 261; id. M. 7, 705: quod sim ligatus, ut vides, Prendam te tamen, Auct. Priape. 6.—

V. In respect to time, since that, since (only post-Aug.; in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146, and Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2; recent edd. read quom); ter-tius dies est, quod audivi, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1.—**VI.** After facere and facile est, = ut, that: facile est, quod habeam conser-vam in villa, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: utinam dii immortales fecissent, quod ea lex etiam populo Romano esset constituta, Vitruv. praef. 10.—**VII.** With other particles, as *si*, *nisi*, *utinam*, *ubi*, etc., always with reference to something which precedes (very freq.), but, though, now: quod si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, Nep. Eun. 8, 3: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, ta-men, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; 1, 1, 14, § 41: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidiā de-bilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: quod utinam mi-nus vitae cupidus fuisset! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: quod ne longiore exordio legentem fatigemus, unum quasi exemplum subicie-mus, Col. 5, 11, 13: quod ubi ille intellexit, id. agi, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, protinus, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quod ut hanc quoque curam determinemus, etc., Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194: peccasse se non au-guntur, oburgari moleste ferunt: quod con-tra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gau-dere, instead of which, whereas, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: quod nunc, whereas now, Lucr. 1, 221.—**VIII.** With verbs of perceiving and declaring, instead of an object-clause: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretri-cem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 37; Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: recordatus quondam super ce-nam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestis-sisset, Suet. Tit. 8: nec credit, quod, etc., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 223: aliqui semen ejus non obrunt, opinantes, quod a nullā ave tangatur, Pall. 3, 24: rem miram de ocimo Martialis affirmat, quod, etc., id. 5, 3: no-tum facere, quod, etc., Dig. 25, 3, 1: novi quod pulchra sis, Vulg. Gen. 12, 11: vidit lucem quod esset bona, id. ib. 1, 4.—E s p. after illud: videndum illud, quod, si, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: illud mihi occurrit, quod, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1 fin.

Quod, in restrictive sense, v. qui, E. 1.

2. quod, another orthogr. for quot, v. h. v.

quōdam-mōdo, or, separated, **quōdam mōdo** (in tmesi: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5), *adv.* [quidam-modus], in a certain manner, in a measure (class.): quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eun. 7, 3: voce, motu, formā etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: diligamus, id. Lael. 8, 28; id. de Or. 1, 59, 251.

Quod-semel-arripides, is, m. [quod-semel-arripio], That, snatches-once-ides, a comically formed proper name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

quōi, i. q. cui, v. 1. qui init.

quōjas or **quōjatis**, e, i. q. cujas or cu-jatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33 et saep.

1. quōjus, for cujus, v. 1. qui.

2. quōjus, a, um, = cujus, a, um, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

quō-libet, *adv.* [quolibet], whither it pleases, to any place whatever (poet.): gu-bernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, v. 2. cum init.

quō-minus, *conj.*, that not, from, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.; v. mi-nus under parvus.

quō-mōdō, or **quō mōdō** (in tmesi: quō tu me mōdo vōles esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 48; Curt. 6, 4, 14), *adv.*, in what manner,

in what way, how. **I. Interrog.** Quomodo? Quantum poposcerit Apronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43: quomodo palam factum est verbum istud? Vulg. Exod. 2, 14: at scin, quo modo tibi res se habet? Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 8: cum fratre, an sine eo cum filio, an quomodo? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5. — **B.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesar! Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: quomodo mortem filii tulit! id. Lael. 2, 9. — **II. Rel.** non meminisse nos ratur, quomodo trecentos Philippos vilico dederis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistula quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: quomodo homines non inepti loquuntur, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: quo modo nunc se istorum artes habent, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: se aliquam rationem inuituros, quomodo ab Hispanis sumant, Liv. 23, 48. — **B. Esp.** corresp. to *sic*, in *what manner*, in the same manner, even as: et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 18: quo modo in omni vita praecipitur, sic, id. Off. 1, 38, 136. — **III. Indef.** for quocumque modo, in *whatever way*: quo modo potuissim, te convenissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1 (B. and K. ex conj. quocum modo).

quomodo-cumque (-cunque), adv. **I. Lit.**, in *what manner soever, howsoever* (class.): quomodocumque dicitur, intellegi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30. — **II. Transf.** be it as it may, in *any way whatever*: sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 33; Flor. 3, 23, 4.

quomodo-libet, adv., *howsoever* (eccl. Lat.): qui quomodolibet vixerint, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 19.

quomodo-nam, adv., in *what manner pray? how? (class.)*: quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 5.

quo-nam, adv. **I. Whither pray?** (class.): quo tu te agis? Char. Quonam, nisi domum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71; id. Merc. 5, 2, 16: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 4. — **II. How far pray?** quonam usque? Stat. Th. 1, 215; 9, 511; id. Achill. 1, 624; Gell. 1, 3, 19.

quondam (CONDAM, Inscr. Rein. p. 543), *adv.* [quom = cum, with the demonstr. part. dam]. **I. At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly**: verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29: olim, olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: omnia quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dissipata quondam fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 42, 187: populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: ut quondam Marsaeus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 55; 2, 5, 21; Curt. 3, 1, 12; 3, 4, 3; Ov. F. 2, 547. — **Of those deceased, the late, former, deceased** (post-class.): OPTIMAE MEMORIAE VIRO QVOND. FILIO AELII, etc., Inscr. Grut. 389, 8: Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum, Cod. Just. 6, 21, 3: matris tuae quondam mancipia, id. 7, 33, 8; 8, 57, 2; cf.: Cyro quondam rege, Curt. 10, 1, 23. — **II. Transf. A. At certain times, at times, sometimes**: quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: stomachum, cujus tu similem quondam habebas, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: quondam cithara tacentem suscitavit Musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg. A. 2, 367; Ov. M. 9, 170; Lucr. 6, 109: senatus quondam legatos decreverit, Suet. Caes. 24; id. Dom. 7. — **B. Of the future, one day, some day, ever** (poet.), Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno, Verg. A. 6, 877: haec tibi vir quondam, nunc frater, mittit, Tib. 3, 1, 23.

quon-iam, adv. [quom = cum, and jam], *since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas* (quoniam gives a ground or reason; quod and quia give the determining cause or reason). **I. With indic.**, stating a fact: quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod

postquam, hac scilicet de causâ, quod Graeci ἐπεὶ, utriusque significationem obtinet, Fest. p. 261 Müll.: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Aul. prol. 9: quoniam quidem circumventus inimicis praecipies agor, Sall. C. 31, 9; id. J. 85, 44; 31, 21: quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; 7, 50: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) Insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 301: quoniam ita tu vis, Cic. Planc. 33, 82: quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29; Verg. E. 2, 55. — **II. With subj.** (introducing a reason conceived by the mind, or given by another person): quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 1, 35; 6, 1: quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34; so Nep. Mil. 7, 5; id. Eum. 9, 6: quoniam tam propinqua sint castra, id. ib. 6, 40; 7, 72; Caes. B. C. 1, 72. — **III. Introducing an obj.-clause** (post-class.), *that*: videtis quoniam et vos hoc facere videtis, Cypr. Ep. 8, 3; Tert. Idol. 22: non advertit, quoniam, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 100; 2, 8, 53: negat quoniam Jesus non est Christus, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 22; cf. v. 19; id. 1 Cor. 6, 15.

quō-piam, adv. [quō], to *any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, adv. **I. To any place, whithersoever** (rare but class.): ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 45; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16; id. Hec. 4, 1, 50: meare diversa, Lucr. 1, 428 Lachm.: neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe, Nep. Att. 7; Sall. J. 14, 17; Liv. 34, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: non ivit servus tuus quoquam, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 25. — **II.** = in aliquam rem, in *any thing, in aught*: neque quoquam posse resolvī, Lucr. 1, 1053.

I. quōque, conj., also, too (subjoined to the emphatic word in a clause) [etym. dub.; perh. for quomque; v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 23 sq.]: quā de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: patriae quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 20: me quoque, id. ib. 1, 16, 22: te quoque, id. S. 2, 3, 312: non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, Gell. 17, 12, 1: quoque enim, Liv. 2, 18, 4; 3, 50, 7; 23, 12, 15; 27, 22, 9; 30, 1, 3 al.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 33, 108, p. 328: quoque igitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32. — **Pleon. with etiam, et**: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 56; id. Pers. 4, 9, 7; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 8: est etiam quoque, uti, Lucr. 5, 517: sunt vero et fortunae eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 56. — **II.** = quidem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, not even, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 18.

2. quōque = et quo.

‡ **quōqueversus, v.** quoquoversus.

quō-quō, or, separated, quō quō, adv. [quisquis], to *whatever place, whithersoever* (class.): quoquo ibo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 1: quoquo venias, id. ib. 3, 5, 31; id. Curc. 5, 3; 22: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id. Ps. 3, 2, 69: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 24. — **With gentium**: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, to *whatever place in the world she has been carried off*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 17; cf.: quoquo terrarum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18.

quōquō-mōdo, or, separated, quō-quō mōdo, adv. [quisquis-modus], in *what way soever, howsoever*: quōquomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2: tu quoquomodo hominem investiges velim, in *every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: tu cum esses praetor renuntiatus quoquo modo, I will not say how, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38.

quōquō-versus (-um) or quōquō-versum (quōquēversus, Inscr. Grut. 207, lin. 19; 21; 26; 801, 12) [quoquo-versus], in *every direction, every way* (class.): legatos quoquo-versus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 2; 7, 4, 14; Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17: pedes decem quoquo-versum, Cato, R. R. 15, 1; Col. 5, 5, 2; 8, 3, 2.

quorsum and quorsus, adv. [quorsus or -um], to *what place, whithersoever, whither*. **I. Lit.**: nescio hercle, neque

unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: quaerit quorsus potissimum in praedam superne sese ruat, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 6. — **II. Trop.**, *whither*: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 81: sane curae est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *where this may go to, how it may turn out*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118; so, eri semper lenitas Verebar quorsum evaderet, id. And. 1, 2, 5: sed quorsus haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 63: non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, *whither this tends*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum pertinuit, id. ib. 2, 3, 11: quorsum abeant, id. ib. 2, 3, 246: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91. — **B.** In partic., to *what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intellegere possitis, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 2, 5: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quorsus, inquam, istuc? id. Brut. 85, 292: quorsum est opus? *for what is it needed?* Hor. S. 2, 7, 116. — **2. * From what cause? why?** quorsum insanus? Hor. S. 2, 3, 201: Acron. ad loc. (but K. and H. read cursum; cf. Orell. ad loc.).

quōt (in MSS. often quōd), *adj. plur. indecl.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kati, quot, like tot, Sanscr. tatī]. **I. Lit.**, *how many, as many, as*: quot sunt? See. Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 6; id. Most. 3, 1, 114: quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 140: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: quot calamitates! id. ib. 1, 35, 86: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: idque declarat totidem quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 47; Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; Juv. 7, 225. — **B.** For quotiens; toties, quot, as often as, Liv. 2, 13, 2. — **II. Transf.** in specifications of time, *all, each, every*: quot diebus, *every day, daily*: quot mensibus, *every month, monthly*: quot annis, often as one word, quotannis (in Inscr. also, quod annis), *every year, yearly, annually*: quot Kalendis petere cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3: quot mensibus fodere, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboeae, quot annis, Verg. E. 1, 43: quot annos singula milia, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Pomponius scribit, nihil interesse, utrum in annos singulos, vel quot annis; an in singulos menses, vel quot mensibus; an in singulos dies, vel quot diebus legatur, Dig. 36, 2, 12: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 267, 29.

quōtannis, v. quot.

quōt-cumque, adv., *how many soever, as many as* (rare): quōt-cumque senatus creverit, tot sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: tot... quōt-cumque, Manil. 4, 315.

quōtēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quōt], *how many* (class.): is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1: quotenos suae aetatis annos Christus abolverit, Ven. Carn. 6, 5.

quōtēnnis, e, adj. [quot-annus], *of how many years, how many years old* (eccl. Lat.): quotenne vinum sit, Aug. Quantit. Anim. 19.

quōtidiānō, adv., v. cottidianus *fin.*

quōtī-dīānus, v. cottidianus.

quōtīdiē, v. cottīdiē.

* **quōtīdiō (cotīd-), adv.** for cottīdiē, *daily*, Q. Caepio ap. Charis. p. 174 P.

quōtīens or quōtīes, adv. [quōt], *how often, how many times, as often as* (class.): o quotiens et quae nobis Galatæ locuta est! Verg. E. 3, 72: quotiens et quot nōminibus a Syracusanis statusus auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145; id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiē accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7, 1; Verg. A. 12, 483; Hor. C. 1, 5, 5; 4, 9, 40; Tac. A. 14, 20.

quōtīens-cumque, adv., *how often soever, as often soever as* (class.): quotiens-cumque dico; totiēns mihi videor in iudicium venire, etc., Cic. Clu. 18, 51; id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; Nep. Eum. 5, 7: hoc facite quotiens-cumque bibitis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 25.

quōtiens-quē (quōtīesquē), *adv.* for quotienscumque, *how often soever, as often soever as* (post-Aug.): quotiensque mel remediis adhibetur, Col. 6, 17, 8.

* **quot-libet,** *adv., as many as pleases, as many as one will,* Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

quot-quot, *adj. indecl.* [quot]. **I.** Lit., *how many soever, as many soever as* (class.): si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145; Cat. 42, 1: quotquot eunt dies, i. e. *daily*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 5: quotquot sunt, id. S. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., *all, every*: quoquot annis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll. al.: mensibus, id. ib. 5, § 47 ib. (al. quot mensibus): quotquot enim promissiones Dei sunt, in illo est, Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 20.

quōtūmus, *a, um, adj.* [quotus], *of what number* (Plautin): quōtūmas aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 7: quōtūmo die, *on what day* (by number)? id. ib. 4, 7, 77.

† **quōtuplex,** *icis, adj.* [quotus-plico], *how many fold, how many times*: quōtuplex, ὁσαπλάσιος, Vet. Onomast.

quōtus, *a, um, adj.* [quot], *which or what in number, order, etc.; of what number, how many* (class.): quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 220: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: quōta pars illi rerum perire mearum, Ov. M. 7, 522: hora quōta est? *what o'clock is it?* (prop. *what is the number of the hour?*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: scis, quōta de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships*, Mart. 9, 36, 8: tu, quōtus esse velis, rescribe, *of what number you wish to be*, i. e. *how many guests you would like to have invited with you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: pars quōta laudis, *how great*, i. e. *how very small*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9: quōta pars terrarum, Lucr. 6, 652; Ov. M. 9, 69; Curt. 5, 14.—In connection with *quisque* (also in one word, **quōtusquisque**) to designate a small number, *how few*; it may also be rendered into English by *how many* (in Cic. only in *nom.* and in principal clause): quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few?* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25, 62: quōto cuique lorica est? Curt. 9, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: forma quōta quaeque superbit? Ov. A. A. 3, 103: quōtum quemque inveneris, qui, etc., Tac. Or. 29: nam quōto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto, quae palam? Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: repete memoriā tecum quotus quisque dies ut destinaveras recesserit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3: quōto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish*, Auct. Her. 3, 17, 30.

quōtus-cumque, *tūcumque, tumcumque,* *adj., whatsoever in number, order, etc.; how great or small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis pars quōtacumque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54 (in Ov. H. 13, 60, the true reading is quōta quemque).

quōtus-libet, *tālibet, tumlibet, adj., of what number*: pars, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

quōtusquisque, *v. quotus.*

quō-usque (also separated, quo enim usque, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 3: quo te spectabimus usque, Mart. 2, 64, 9), *adv.* **I.** Of time, *until what time, till when, how long* (class.): De Quousque? *Ut*. Usque ad mortem volo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: quousque? inquires. Quoad erit integrum, id. Att. 15, 23: quousque ita dicis? id. Planc. 31, 75: quousque tandem abutere patientiā nostrā? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** Of place, *how far*. A. Lit.: quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. N. H. 33, prooem. § 3: cum decessero de viā, quousque degressi debeo? Gell. 1, 3, 15.—**B.** Trop., *how far, to what extent* (post-class.): quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Dig. 20, 3, 1.

quō-vīs, *adv.* [quavis], *to any place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 7: quovis admittunt aves, id. As. 2, 1, 11.—With *gentium*: immo abeat quovis gentium, *let him go anywhere in the world*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum, *conj., v. 2. cum.*

quummaxime, *v. 2. cum.*

R.

R, r, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) *f.* **I.** The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek ϱ, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πύρρος, ἀρραβών. In words borrowed from the Greek, an *h* was subsequently appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spiritus asper. On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog, *r* is called by Persius littera canina, Sat. 1, 109; cf. Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.—**II.** In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) represents an original *s*. Tradition ascribes the introduction of *r* for *s* to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul 446 and 457 A. U. C., or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul 417 A. U. C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2. Examples of a change of *s* into *r* are: asa, lases, plissima, meliosum, meliosibus, foedesium, Fusi, Papisius, Valesius, fustos, janitos, into ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, melioribus, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; heri (compared with hesternus and the Greek ἡρῆς); so, too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258 P.; Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 20; R. pro S. p. 134; pignosa, p. 198. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives of the third declension ending in *or* or *os* (arbor, color, honor, labor, lepor, etc., and also arbos, colos, honos, labos, lepos, etc.); so in quaesio, quaesum, also written quaero, quaerimus; cf. nasus and naris, pulvis and pulver, etc.—The converse change of an original *r* into *s* appears very doubtful. Forms like hesternus (from heri), festus (also feriae), ustum (from uro), etc., indicate rather an original *s*, when compared with arbutum also arboretum, and majusculum also major.—For the relation of the *r* to *d* and *l*, v. D and L.—**III.** *R* is assimilated, *a.* Most freq. before *l*: libellus, tenellus, intellego, pellicio, from liber, tener, inter-lego, per-lacio, v. the art. per.—*b.* Before *s*: dossuarius, from dorsum.—**IV.** *R* is elided in pejero (from perjuro), and in the forms crebesco, rubesco, sursum, also written crebresco, rubresco, sursum, etc.—**V.** As an abbreviation, *R.* signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatae (cf. Fest. p. 228 Müll.).

rabide, *adv., v. rabidus fin.*

rabidus, *a, um, adj.* [l. rabo], *raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce, mad, rabid* (as *adj.* mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. furens, furiosus, insanus): canes, Lucr. 5, 892; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98; Sen. Ira. 1, 1, 6; 1, 15, 2; 3, 30, 1; id. Ep. 99, 24: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: corpus (Canis), Cic. Arat. 110: tigres, Verg. G. 2, 151; cf. leones, Lucr. 4, 712; Hor. A. P. 393: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: bimembres, id. M. 12, 494: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 93: non impulsus et rabidus, Sen. Ira. 1, 12, 4.—**II.** Transf., of things: Pelorum (on account of the neighboring Scylla), Luc. 6, 66 Cort. N. cr.: lingua, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 11; cf. murmur, Val. Fl. 4, 239: ut rabida ora quierunt, Verg. A. 6, 102; cf. id. ib. 6, 80: aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: certamen, Sil. 16, 410; cf. arma, id. 7, 253: fames (Cerberi), Verg. A. 6, 421; cf. sitis (Tantali), Sen. Herc. Oct. 1077: rabies, Cat. 63, 44.—**III.** Trop., *impulsive, passionate, impetuous*: impulsus et rabidus, Sen. Ira. 1, 12, 5: affectus, id. ib. 3, 16, 2: furor animi, Cat. 63, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501: rabida et iurgiosa facundia, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—**Adv.** **rabidē,** *ravingly, madly, furiously, rabidly*: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16.—**Comp.**: raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

rabies, *em, e (gen. rabies, Lucr. 4, 1083; the other cases do not occur), f.* [rabio]. **I.** Lit., *rage, madness* (cf. furor, insaniam). **1.** Of dogs, Col. 7, 12, 14; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; 29, 5, 32, § 99.—**2.** Of other animals, Col. 6, 35; Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68: ursina, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** Of men, *madness, frenzy*, Plin. 7, prooem. fin. 1, § 5; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26; cf.: contactos eo scelere velut in-

jecta rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48, 4.—

II. Trop., of any violent emotion, *rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness*: Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sine rabie, id. ib. 4, 24, 53; Tac. H. 1, 63: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 149: non dico horrendam rabiem, id. S. 2, 3, 323; Vell. 2, 64, 2: civica, fierce civil war, Hor. C. 3, 24, 26; cf. Tac. H. 2, 38; 5, 25; id. A. 1, 31; 39: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 fin.: edendi, Verg. A. 9, 64.—Of the madness of love, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10; Lucr. 4, 1079; Hor. Epod. 12, 9.—Of the Sibyl's inspiration, Verg. A. 6, 49.—**b.** Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7; cf. Noti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 14: caelique marisque, Verg. A. 5, 802: pelagi, Sil. 2, 290: Canis, the fierce heat of the dog-star, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, i. e. ravenous hunger, voracity, Verg. A. 2, 357; Sil. 2, 472.

rabio, *ēre, v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to rave, be mad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Varr. and Caecil. ap. Non. 40, 2 sq.: oculis rabere visa es ardentibus, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 207; 5, 222; Sen. Ep. 29, 7.

rabiosē, *adv., v. rabiosus fin.*

* **rabiosulus,** *a, um, adj. dim.* [rabiosus], *a little rabid*: litterae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

rabiosus, *a, um, adj.* [rabies], *raving, fierce, mad, rabid* (rare but class.; syn.: furiosus, furibundus): canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98: homo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 15: fortitudo, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: rabiosa barbaraque vox, Petr. 96, 5: stridor (anserum sacrorum), id. 136, 4.—**Adv.** **rabiosē,** *ravingly, madly, fiercely, rabidly*: nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

Rabirius, *i, m., the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, **1.** C. Rabirius, a tribune of the people; and, **2.** C. Rabirius Postumus, a knight; both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.—**3.** An indifferent philosophical writer, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 5.—**4.** An excellent poet, Ov. P. 4, 16, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90.—Hence, **II.** **Rabirianus,** *a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Rabirius, Rabirian*: domus, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1.

1. rabo, *ēre, v. n., v. rabio.*

2. rabo, *ōnis, = arrhabo, v. arrha.*

Rabocentus, *i, m., a Bessic prince, put to death by L. Piso, Cic. Pis. 34.*

rabula, *ae, m.* [l. rabo], *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger* (cf.: clamator, declamator): non declamatores aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro... quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; with *causidicus* and *proclinator*, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202; with *latrator*, Quint. 12, 9, 12; cf. Fest. s. v. rava vox, p. 137 Müll.; Non. 26, 21; 60, 19.

* **rabulana** pix, *an unknown kind of pitch* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120.

* **rabulatus,** *ūs, m.* [rabula], *a brawling, wrangling, pettifogging*, Mart. Cap. 2, 46 Graev. dub. (Kopp, § 213, reboatu).

rabuscula vitis, *an unknown species of vine* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

racco, *äre, v. n., to utter the natural cry of the tiger*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (al. rancant).

racemarius, *a, um, adj.* [racemus], *of or belonging to grape-stalks, stalky*: pampini, that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful, Col. 3, 18, 4.

* **racematio,** *ōnis, f.* [id.], *the gleanings of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning* (cf. spicilegium), Tert. Apol. 35.

* **racematus,** *a, um, adj.* [id.], *having clusters or berries*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

racemifer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [racemus-fero], *cluster-bearing, clustering*: a poet. epithet: uvae, Ov. M. 3, 666; and in a broader sense: racemifer Bacchus, crowned with clusters, id. ib. 15, 413; cf.: capilli (Bacchi), id. F. 6, 483.

* **racemor,** *āri, v. dep. a.* [racemus], *to glean; trop., to treat of in a supplementary manner*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1.

* **racemōsus,** *a, um, adj.* [id.], *full of clusters, clustering* (Plin.): pomum, Plin.

13, 4, 7, § 30: flos, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54.—*Sup.*: uvae, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

racemus, *i. m.* [ράκμος, *payós*]. **I.** Lit., the stalk of a cluster of grapes and similar plants: alia (pomae) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmarum, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; cf. id. 16, 26, 48, § 112; 14, 3, 4, § 43: sunt et mora cruenta, et lentis uva racemis, Verg. Copa, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A bunch of berries, cluster of grapes: fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60; Ov. M. 3, 484; id. Tr. 4, 6, 9; Prop. 4 (6), 2, 13; Hor. C. 2, 5, 11 al.: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. 3, 703; Verg. G. 2, 102; Sil. 7, 208 al.—**B.** Wine (poet.): donec eras mixtus nullis, Acheloe, racemis, Ov. F. 5, 343.

Racilius, *i. m.*; **Racilia**, *ae, f.*, the name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Racilius, a tribune of the people, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2.—**2.** Racilia, wife of Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 26, 9.

radians, *antis, v. radio*, II. B.

radiatilis, *e, adj.* [radio], emitting rays, radiant: umbra, Ven. Fort. 2, 286.

radiatio, *onis, f.* [id.], a glittering, shining, a beamy lustre, radiation (post-Aug.): marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: stellarum, Jul. Firm. Math. 1, 4.—*Plur.*, Arn. 6, 208.

radiatus, *a, um, v. radio*, II. A.

radicalis, *e, adj.* [radix], having roots (post-class.), Aug. c. Faust. 13, 12.

radicatus, *a, um, v. radior*.

radicesco, *ere, v. inch.* [radix], to take root, Sen. Ep. 86 fin.

radicitus, *adv.* [id.], with the roots, by the roots (class.). **I.** Lit.: effodere herbas malas, Cato, R. R. 50: concidere rosetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Cat. 64, 288: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: eximere, Col. 4, 33, 4: Interire, id. 6, 3, 1: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 51 al.—**II.** Trop., by the roots, i. e. utterly, completely, radically: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf. extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: omnia malefacta vestra repperi radicitus, thoroughly, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 62.

radico, *avi, 1, v. n.*, and **radior**, *atus, 1, v. dep. n.* [id.], to strike root, take root (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Form radico, Cassiod. H. E. 2, 6.—**2.** Form radior: mergi facile radicanter, Col. 4, 2, 2; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36; 18, 7, 10, § 51 al.—Hence, **radicatus**, *a, um, having roots*: semina, Col. Arb. 20 fin.; Pall. Febr. 10, 1; 18, 1; 19, 2 al.—**II.** Trop.: et radicavi in populo honorificato (i. e. ego sapientia), have found a home, struck root, Vulg. Eccles. 24, 16: in caritate radicati et fundati, id. Eph. 3, 17.—**radicatus**, *a, um, rooted*, Sid. Ep. 5, 10 fin.

radicosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], full of roots, having many roots: brachia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

radicula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., a small root, rootlet, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 136; Col. 5, 5, 5.—**II.** In partic. **1.** Fuller's-weed, soapwort, Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48.—**2.** A small kind of radish, Col. 4, 8, 1; 11, 2, 19; Cels. 2, 18; 21; 29 al.

radio, *avi, atum, 1* [radius]. ***I.** (Acc. to radius, I. B. 1.) *V. a.*, to furnish with spokes: rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.—**II.** (Acc. to radius, II.) *V. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Act., to furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate; only in pass., to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams.—*Lit.*: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. P. 3, 4, 103.—*Esp. freq. in the part. perf. and P. a.*: **radiatus**, *a, um, furnished with rays, irradiated, shining*: miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, irradiated, Luc. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, shining, Lucr. 5, 462: sol, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126; cf. also: orbis flammeus solis, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: lumen (solis), Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162; Ov. M. 4, 193: insigne diei (i. e. sol), Lucr. 5, 699: caput, surrounded with a halo or nimbus (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52; cf. corona, Suet. Aug. 94 med.: splendor radiatus lampade solis, Sil. 7, 143.—**B.** Neutr., to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate. **1.** Lit.: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9;

id. M. 2, 4: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 27; Sil. 8, 468: radiabant tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages, v. supra, A.), Sil. 3, 629; 2, 586.—*Freq. in part. pres.*: **radians**, beaming, shining: lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214; Ov. M. 7, 325; 9, 272: Aquarius, Cic. Arat. 172: luna, Verg. A. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 636; cf. galea claro ab auro, id. ib. 13, 105: templa auro, id. A. 3, 451: arma, Verg. A. 8, 616: carbunculi pinnato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93.—**2.** Trop., to shine, radiate: quasi de industria prospera ejus (fortuna) adversis radiaret, Flor. 4, 2, 30 Halm. (Duker, radiarentur): ipsi inter medios rosea radiante juvenia, Val. Fl. 8, 257: constitutio, quae inter imperiales radiat sanctiones, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3: radiantia signa, asterisks, Hier. praef. in Psa.

radiolus, *i. m. dim.* [radius]. ***I.** A small, feeble sunbeam, Amm. 28, 4, 18.—**II.** A kind of long olive, Col. 12, 49, 2.—**III.** A plant resembling fern, App. Herb. 83.

radiosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], emitting many beams, radiant: sol, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

radius, *ii, m.* [cf. radix, ramus], a staff, rod. **I.** In gen.: acuti radii immissi, stakes, Liv. 33, 5, 11: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 53, § 117.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A spoke of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206; Verg. G. 2, 444; id. A. 6, 616; Ov. M. 2, 108; 2, 317; Val. Fl. 6, 414: inter radios rotarum, Curt. 4, 9, 5; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206.—**2.** In mathematics, **a.** A staff, rod, for measuring, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Verg. E. 3, 41; id. A. 6, 850; Macr. S. 7, 2; Tert. Idol. 9.—**b.** A semidiameter, radius of a circle, Cic. Univ. 6.—**3.** In weaving, a shuttle, Ov. M. 6, 56; 132; Lucr. 5, 1352; Verg. A. 9, 476.—**4.** In zoology, **a.** The spur of many kinds of birds, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; esp. of the cock, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97.—**b.** The sting above the tail of the fish pastinaca, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; 32, 2, 12, § 25.—**5.** In botany, a kind of long olive, Verg. G. 2, 86; Col. 5, 8, 4; id. Arb. 17, 3; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13. A sub-species of the same, called radius major, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24.—**6.** In anatomy, the radius, the exterior bone of the forearm, Gr. *κερκis*, Cels. 8, 1.—**7.** Radius virilis=membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 14, 115.—**II.** A beam or ray of any shining object; of the sun, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2; Lucr. 1, 48; 2, 117; Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; Verg. A. 4, 119; 7, 25; Tert. Res. Carn. 47; of lightning, Verg. A. 8, 429; Val. Fl. 6, 55; of the eyes, Gell. 5, 16, 2; of the halo around the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Verg. A. 12, 163; cf. radio, II.

radix, *icis (gen. plur. radicium)*, Cassiod. H. E. 1, 1; Jul. Val. Itin. Alex. 32 (75), *f.* (Gr. *ρίζα*, a root; *ράκς*, a shoot or twig; cf. ramus), a root of a plant (cf. stirps). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly in plur.): radices agere, to strike root, Varr. R. R. 1, 37 fin.; Ov. R. Am. 106; id. M. 4, 254; Col. 5, 6, 8; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127; cf. infra, II.: capere radices, to take root, Cato, R. R. 133, 3; Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: penitus immittere radices, Quint. 1, 3, 5: emittere radices e capite, ex se, Col. 3, 18, 6; 5, 10, 13: descendunt radices, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 129: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: herbas radice revellit, Ov. M. 7, 226: radicibus eruta pinus, Verg. A. 5, 449: segetem ab radicibus imis eruere, id. G. 1, 319.—*Sing.*: (arbores) quae quantum vertice ad auras, tantum radice in Tartara tendit, Verg. G. 2, 292; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 123; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150; Ov. H. 5, 147.—**2.** In partic., an edible root, Caes. B. C. 3, 48; esp. a radish: Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59; also simply radix, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Hor. S. 2, 8, 8; Ov. M. 8, 666 al.: dulcis, licorice, Scrib. Comp. 170.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The root, i. e. the lower part of an object, the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.—*In plur.*: in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in radicibus Amani, id. Fam. 15, 4, 9: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; 7, 51 fin.; 69; id. B. C. 1, 41; 3, 85, 1 et saep.—*In sing.*: a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—**2.** That upon which any thing is fixed or rests (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock): a root, foundation (poet.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, id. ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102; Ov. M. 14, 713.—**3.** Radix

virilis=membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin, source (almost entirely in the plur.): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicem fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: facilitatis et patientiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. so deeply rooted, firmly established in the State, id. Att. 6, 6, 4: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, from its foundation, utterly, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marius), i. e. a native of the same city, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; cf. in *sing.*: Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72: ego sum radix David, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 16 et saep.—Of words, origin, derivation, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61; 7, 3, 88 al.

rado, *si, sum, 3, v. a.*, to scrape, scratch, shave, rub, or smooth; of the hair, to shave off with a razor (while tondere is to cut off with shears; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. scabo). **I.** Lit.: MYLIERES GENAS NE RADVNT, tear, lacerate by scratching, in mourning, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; and Fest. s. v. radere, p. 227: fauces, to irritate, Lucr. 4, 528; Quint. 11, 3, 13 Spald.; 11, 3, 20: terram pedibus (corvus), Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, to shave, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20 (just before, abrasa); Petr. 103: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 fin.; in mourning, Suet. Calig. 5; and in execution of a vow made in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81 (cf. Petr. 103 sqq.): barbam, Suet. Aug. 79.—*Transf.*, of the person himself: ut tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, Suet. Caes. 45; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: tigna, to smooth off, Lucr. 5, 1267: virgae, Verg. G. 2, 358; cf. lapides, to sweep the mosaic ground, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, to scratch, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 52: aream, i. e. to clear off bushes, Col. 2, 19; cf. medicam marris ad solum, to weed out, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 147: arva imbribus (Eurus), to strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage, Hor. Epod. 16, 54; cf. terras (Aquila), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, to scratch out, erase, Tac. A. 3, 17 fin.: margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: tabellae rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437.—**B.** Poet., transf.

1. To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze; of streams: ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 256; Ov. F. 1, 242; Luc. 2, 425; Sen. Hippol. 16.—Of sailors: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus (in sailing by), Verg. A. 3, 700; 5, 170; 7, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 108; Luc. 5, 425; 8, 246 al.: sicco freta radere passu (with percurrere; of horses running past), Ov. M. 10, 654: terra rasa squamis (serpentes), id. ib. 3, 75: arva radens serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 525; cf. Verg. A. 5, 217: trajectos sirculos rasit, crept through, Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** To strip off, nip off: damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, i. e. shaves her customers (sc. of their money), Mart. 2, 17, 5.—**II.** Trop., to grate upon, hurt, offend: aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, to lash, satirize, id. 5, 15.

***radula**, *ae, f.* [rado], a scraping-iron, scraper, Col. 12, 18, 5.

raeda or **reda** (falsely written **rheda**), *ae, f.* [prob. Celtic: plurima Gallica valuerunt ut raeda ac petorritum, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf. id. 1, 5, 68], a travelling-carriage or wagon with four wheels, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 25; 451, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 6, 30, 2; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 24, 58; id. Att. 5, 17, 1; 6, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 5, 86; 2, 6, 42; Juv. 3, 10.

raedarius (**redarius**), *i, m.* [raeda], of or belonging to a four-wheeled carriage: mulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—Hence, subst. **1.** A coachman, the driver of a raeda: raedarium occidunt, Cic. Mil. 10, 29.—**2.** A wagon-builder, coach-maker, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5, § 1.

Raeti (**Rhaeti**), *orum, m.*, the Raetians, a mountain people north of the Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 33 fin.; Just. 20, 5, 9; Tac. H. 1, 68; 3, 5; 53; Hor. C. 4, 14, 15 al.—Hence, **1.** Rae-

tia (Rhaetia), ae, f., the country of the Rhaeti, *Raetia*, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. H. 2, 98; 3, 5 et saep.—**2. Raeticus (Rhaeticus)**, a, um, adj., *Raetian*: oppida, Plin. 3, 13, 23; § 130: Alpes, Tac. G. 1: bellum, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Ov. Tr. 2, 226: copiae, Tac. H. 1, 59 fin.: vinum (of excellent quality), Verg. G. 2, 96; Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; 14, 6, 8, § 67; Suet. Aug. 77; Mart. 14, 100 al.—**3. Raetius**, a, um, adj., *Raetian*: provincia, Tac. G. 41.—**4. Raetus**, a, um, adj., *Raetian*: Alpes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 17.

raia, ae, f., a sea-fish, the ray, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 42, 67, § 144.

Ralla, ae, m., a Roman surname in the Marcan gens. **1.** M. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 29, 11.—**2.** Q. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 34, 52.

rallum, i, n. [rado], an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

* **rallus**, a, um, adj. dim. [for *rarulus*, from *rarus*], thin: tunica, a thin tunic, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; cf. Non. 539, 15.

ramale, is, n. [ramus], twigs, shoots, stichs, brushwood: very rare in sing.: ut *ramale vetus*, Pers. 1, 97.—Usually plur.: **ramalia**, ium, Ov. M. 8, 644; Pers. 5, 59; Sen. Ep. 90, 10; Tac. A. 13, 58.

ramenta, orum, n., less freq. in sing., **ramentum**, i, n. (collat. form **ramenta**, ae, f., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15; 3, 4, 23; id. Rud. 4, 3, 77) [rado]. **I.** Lit., what is grated, shaved, or rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, chips, etc. (larger than scobes), Col. 4, 29, 16; id. Arb. 8, 4: uvas scobe ramentive abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 67: ferri, scales struck off by the hammer, Lucr. 6, 1044: auri, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62: ligni, id. 24, 2, 2, § 6; 24, 5, 10, § 16: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: ramento e cornibus, id. 21, 2, 3, § 5: ramenta fluminum, what rivers throw up on their banks, grains of sand, id. 33, 4, 21, § 66: sulphuratum, a sulphur-match, Mart. 10, 3.—**II.** Transf., bits, morsels, small pieces, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, each and every, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.

ramentosus, a, um, adj. [ramentum], full of little bits, full of small pieces (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

ramentum, i, v. ramenta.

* **ramēus**, a, um, adj. [ramus], of or belonging to boughs or branches: fragmenta, i, e. sticks: = *ramalia*, Verg. G. 4, 303.

ramex, icis, m. [id.]. **I.** (In plur.) The blood-vessels of the lungs, Plaut. Merc. 1, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; Varr. ap. Non. 166, 12.—**II.** (Sing. and plur.) A rupture, *hernia*, *varicocèle*, Cels. 7, 19; Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121; 30, 15, 47, § 137; Juv. 10, 205; Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 15.—**B.** A staff, Col. 9, 1, 3.

* **ramicosus**, a, um, adj. [ramex], afflicted with *hernia*, ruptured, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136.

Ramises, is, m. (also **Rhamises** or **Rhamises**), an ancient king of Egypt, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; Tac. A. 2, 60.

Ramnes and **Ramnenses**, ium, m. **I.** The Latin stock or tribe from whose union with the Taties (Sabines) and Lucretes (Etruscans) sprang the most ancient Roman State; form *Ramnes*, usually applied to the tribe, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81-Müll.; Liv. 10, 6, 7; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131; but it is called *Ramnenses*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55.—From them was named, **II.** One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus, usually called *Ramnienses*, Liv. 1, 13, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36; but *Ramnes* in Liv. 1, 36, 2.—Hence, poet. for nobles of the olden time, Hor. A. P. 342.

ramosus, a, um, adj. [ramus], full of boughs, having many branches, branching, branchy. **I.** Lit.: arbor, Lucr. 5, 1096: ilex, Ov. M. 8, 237; cf. domus Silvani, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 5: stipēs, Ov. F. 3, 751.—**Comp.**: lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.—**Sup.**: Tert. Apol. 35.—**II.** Transf., branching: cornua cervi, Verg. E. 7, 30: corpora, Lucr. 2, 446; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 291: radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.—**Comp.**: folium, Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58.—**Sup.**: curalium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22.—**Poet.**: of the clouds, branchy, forked, Lucr. 6, 133.—Of the Lernean hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches, Ov. M. 9, 73: 1622

vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, into many devious ways, Pers. 5, 95.

ramula, ae, f. [ramus], the hoof: equorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 31 (al. ungulae); 2, 58, 4.

* **ramulosus**, a, um, adj. [ramulus], full of branching veins: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 92.

ramulus, i, m. dim. [ramus], a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig, Cato, R. R. 101; Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; Plin. 24, 15, 81, § 132; 27, 12, 88, § 111 al.

ramus, i, m. [for *rad-mus*; Sanscr. root *vardh*, crescere; cf.: radix, radius], a branch, bough, twig (cf.: surculus, termes). **I.** Lit.: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 194 Vahl.): qui praetereunt ramosum defringent arboris, Cic. Caelim. 21, 60: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30; 5, 1393: decidere falcebus ramos, id. 5, 936 et saep.: tempora cingite ramis, Verg. A. 5, 71; 8, 286; Val. Fl. 6, 296; Hor. C. 2, 15, 9; id. S. 1, 5, 81: ingens ramorum umbra, Verg. G. 2, 489; id. A. 6, 808.—**Poet.**, for a tree, Verg. A. 3, 650; for the fruit of trees, id. ib. 8, 318; in partic., for *frankincense twigs*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211.—**B.** Transf., of things having a branching form. **1.** A branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 2.—**2.** A spur of a mountain chain, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134.—**3.** A club, Prop. 1, 1, 13; 4 (5), 9, 15.—**4.** = membrum virile, Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26.—**5.** An arm or mouth of a river: multos ignobiles ramos porrigit (Nilus), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 11.—**6.** A branch or arm of the Greek letter *γ*, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; hence called *Samii rami*, Pers. 3, 56.—**II.** Trop., a branch: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: fortitudo, ejus patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67, 10.—Of a branch of consanguinity, Pers. 3, 28.

ramusculus, i, m. dim. [ramus], a little branch or bough, a twig (late Lat. for *ramulus*), Hier. Ep. 133, 3; Vulg. Isa. 18, 5.

rana, ae, f. [for *racna*; cf.: *ranco*, *racco*, to roar, cry out; Germ. *röchen*; Gr. *ῥακεῖν*; v. Cors. Ausspr. 1, p. 636 sq.]. **I.** A frog, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172; Ov. M. 6, 381; 15, 375; Verg. G. 1, 378; 3, 431; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: pluvias metuo, ranae enim *πρωτοβοῶντες*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, b.—In partic., the tree-frog, green frog, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92; v. *rubeta*.—The entrails of frogs were used for charms, Juv. 3, 44.—**Prov.**: inflat se tamquam rana, Petr. 74, 13: qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, said of one who has risen from a lowly station, id. 74, 77 fin.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Rana marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler: *Lophius piscatorius*, Linn.; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; called also simply rana, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; and: rana piscatrix, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**2.** A push, or swelling on the tongue of beasts, Col. 6, 8, 1; Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, Part., stinking, putrid, rancid (ante- and post-class.), Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Ser. Samm. 978.

rancesco, ere, v. inch. n., to become stinking, grow rancid, Hor. 1, 12.

rancide, adv., v. rancidus.

rancidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rancidus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., stinking, rank, rancid: opsonia, Juv. 11, 135.—**II.** Trop., disgusting, loathsome, offensive: rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33; cf. Mart. 7, 34, 7.

rancidus, a, um, adj. [ranceo, rancens], stinking, rank, rancid. **I.** Lit.: cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1155: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.—**II.** Trop., disgusting, loathsome, offensive: aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.—**Comp.**: quid rancidius, quam, etc., Juv. 6, 185.—**Sup.** does not occur.—**Adv.**: **rancide**, nauseously, disgustingly: ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11, 2; 18, 8, 1.

rancore, are, v. racco.

rancor, oris, m. [ranceo, rancens]. **I.** Lit., a stinking smell or flavor, rankness, rancidity (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 20; 2; 11, 10, 2.—**II.** Trop., an old grudge, rancor, Hier. Ep. 43, 1.

ranula, ae, f. dim. [rana]. **I.** Lit., a little frog, a tadpole, App. M. 9, p. 233, 11.

—**II.** Transf., a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, Veg. 4, 5, 1 al.

ranunculus, i, m. dim. [rana]. **I.** Lit., a little frog, a tadpole, porwigle, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf., jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighborhood of marshes), Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3.—**III.** A medicinal plant, called also *batrachion*, perh. *crowfoot*, *ranunculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; Tert. Spect. 27.

rapa, ae, v. rapum.

* **rapacia**, orum, n. [rapum], turnip tops, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; v. *rapicius*.

* **rapacida**, ae, m. [rapax], robber; a comically formed patronymic, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

rapacitas, atis, f. [id.], greediness, rapacity: quis in rapacitate avarior, Cic. Cacl. 6, 13; Suet. Tit. 7; Just. 38, 7, 8; Mart. 6, 72, 1: dirae filius es rapacitatis, id. 12, 53, 7.

rapax, acis, adj. [rapio], grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. *furax*): vos rapaces, vos praedones, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 26; id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; so with *fur*, id. Ver. 2, 3, 2, § 4: inopia rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16; cf. Tac. H. 1, 20: Cinara, i. e. eager for presents, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; so Tib. 1, 5, 59; 2, 4, 25: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 50; id. Epod. 16, 20; cf. Harpyiae, id. S. 2, 2, 40.—As subst.: **rapax**, acis, comm., a beast of prey, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247.—**2.** Of things, rapacious, ravenous (mostly poet.): falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650: ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. M. 8, 837: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 65; cf. Orcus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, id. ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, fangs, tusks, Verg. G. 1, 1.—With gen.: chryseolum rapacissimum ignium, very ignitable, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51.—As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. 5, 341: fluvii, id. 1, 17: unda, Cic. poet. N. D. 3, 10, 24: undae, Ov. M. 8, 550: Danubius, id. ad Liv. 397.—Hence, transf., an appellation of the twenty-first legion and the soldiers composing it (as that sweeps every thing before it), Tac. H. 2, 43; 100; 3, 14, 18; 22.—**II.** Trop. (rare), with gen., grasping, seizing eagerly or quickly, greedy, avaricious: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95, 36: nostri omnium utilitatem et virtutem rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2, § 4.

† **raphaninus**, a, um, adj., = *ραφανίνος*, vos, of radishes, made from radishes: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

† **raphanitis**, idis, f., = *ραφανίτις*, the sword-lily, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41.

† **raphanos agria**, f., = *ραφανός ἀγρία*, a sort of wild radish, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 72.

† **raphānus**, i, m. (f., Pall. 9, 5), = *ραφανός*, a radish, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 78 sqq.; 20, 4, 12, § 22; Col. 11, 3, 47; 59; Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Cat. 15, 19.

rapicius, a, um, adj. [rapum], of or belonging to rapas or turnips, rape, turnip: coles, Cato, R. R. 35, 2: semen, rape-seed, id. ib. 134, 1.—As subst.: **rapicii**, orum, m. (sc. caules), turnip-shoots, young turnip-plants, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127.

rapide, adv., v. rapidus fin.

rapiditas, atis, f. [rapidus], swiftness of a stream that carries all before it; velocity, rapidity (only in the foll. passages): fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2; id. B. G. 4, 17, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

* **rapidulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], swift, rapid: sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

rapidus, a, um, adj. [rapio], tearing away, seizing. **I.** Lit. (very rare, and only poet.): ferae, Ov. H. 10, 96; 11, 111 (but in Lucr. 4, 712, the correct read. is *rabidi* leones).—Of hunting-dogs: agmen, a tearing, fierce pack, Ov. M. 3, 242; cf. Lucr. 5, 890.—Of fierce, consuming heat: aestus, Verg. E. 2, 10: sol, id. G. 1, 92: Sirius, id. ib. 4, 425: flamma, Ov. M. 2, 123: ignis, Verg. G. 4, 263; Ov. M. 7, 326; 8, 222; 12, 274.—Of a consuming pyre, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 20.—As epithet of the sea (as devouring), Tib. 1, 2, 40 (al. *rabidus*).—**II.** Transf., tearing or hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid (the predom. and class. signif., esp. freq. in the

poets). **1.** Of waters: fluvius, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52; id. Men. prol. 64 sq.: torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Lucr. 1, 14: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242; Tib. 1, 2, 44 Huscch. *N. cr.*; Quint. 6, 2, 6 al.; cf.: lapsus fluminum (along with celeres venti), Hor. C. 1, 12, 9: Tigris, id. ib. 4, 14, 46: procellae, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 45: undae (as a mere epitheton ornans), Ov. M. 7, 6.—**Sup.**: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*—**2.** Of other hurrying, rapidly moving things: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668; cf. venti, Verg. A. 6, 75: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 23, 21: ignis Jovis, Verg. A. 1, 42: sol, Hor. C. 2, 9, 12; cf.: axis (solis), Ov. F. 3, 518: orbis, id. M. 2, 73; and: caelum, Stat. Th. 1, 197: equi, Ov. F. 5, 592; cf.: volucris rapidissima, id. M. 2, 716: manus, Verg. A. 8, 442: currus, id. ib. 12, 478; cf. cursus, id. ib. 12, 683: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 11, 906: bella, Claud. Cons. Stil. 1, 188: impetus, Flor. 4, 7, 12: venenum, i. e. *quick-working*, Tac. A. 12, 67; so, virus, id. ib. 13, 15 *fin.*: pestis, Sil. 7, 351: vires, id. 4, 678.—**B.** Trop., *hurried, impetuous, vehement, hasty*: oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus in consiliis, *over-hasty, precipitate*, Liv. 22, 12 *fin.*: rapidus proelia miscet, Sil. 1, 266: rapidus in urbem vectus, Tac. H. 2, 54.—Hence, *adv.*: **rapidē**, acc. to II., *hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly*: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: iter confect (along with festinant), Suet. Calig. 43.—**Comp.**: eo rapidius... venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71.—Trop. p.: quod (παθητικόν) cum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37, 123.

1. rāpīna, ae, f. [rapio]. **I.** *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (class.: in ante-Aug. prose, as also in Tac., Suet., Verg., and Hor., only in *plur.*; syn. praeda): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: avaritia in rapinis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1: spes rapinarum, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 3; Sall. C. 5, 2; 16, 4; 57, 1; Vell. 2, 32 *fin.*; 2, 83, 2; Cat. 19, 19 al.: an furtis perneamve rapinis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 157.—In *sing.*, esp. the act of robbery, the business or habit of plunder: per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantiam vitam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: a rapinā hostium templā vindicare, Just. 8, 2, 9: bonorum atque hominum, id. 8, 5, 9: cum rapinae occasio deesset, id. 21, 3, 1; 43, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 8, 7; 9, 3, 7; Sen. Polyb. 3, 4; id. ad Marc. 10, 4; id. Const. 6, 2; id. Ep. 72, 8; Col. 8, 11, 1: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492; 10, 28: ad nullius rei rapinam, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 9; so, alimēti, a withdrawing, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; 2, 68, 68, § 173: dum ei rapinam fecit, Dig. 31, 1, 88, § 16: promissae signa rapinae, of carrying off, Ov. M. 14, 818.—**2.** Concr., *prey, plunder, booty* (poet. and late Lat.): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, * Verg. A. 8, 263: piscator ferat aequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87, 18; 8, 78, 8: et rapina pauperis in domo vestra, Vulg. Isa. 3, 14; 33, 23.—**Plur.**: rapinas dissipare, Vulg. Dan. 11, 24.—**II.** *A collecting together, removing*: opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

2. rapīna, ae, f. [rapum]. **I.** *A turnip-field*, Col. 11, 2, 71.—**II.** Transf., *a turnip, rape*, Cato, R. 5, 8; 35, 2; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. 41, 30 (2270 ap. Orell.).

* **rapinatio**, ōnis, f. [1. rapina], *plundering, rapine, pillage*: rapinationes facere, M. Aur. ap. Front. 2, 15.

rapinator, ōris, m. [id.], *a robber*, only Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 129, 29, and 167, 20 sq.

rapio, pūi, ptum, 3 (old perf. subj. rapisit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; part. perf. fem. ex raptabus, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), v. a. [root *ῥάπτω*; Gr. *ῥάπτω*, a bird of prey, *ῥάπτω*, *ῥάπτω*; Lat. *rapidus*, *rapax*, *rapina*, etc.; cf. Sanscr. *lup*, *lumpāmi*, *rumpo*; Gr. *ῥάπτω*, to seize, and carry off, to snatch, *tear, drag, draw*, or *hurry away*, = *violenter sive celeriter capio* (freq. and class.; in Caes. not at all, and in Cic. mostly in the trop. signif.; cf.: ago, fero, traho, capio, sumo).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Rud. 3, 16, 15; 30; 31: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? id. Men. 5, 7, 10; cf. Verg. A. 6, 845; Ov. M. 9, 121: quo me cunque rapit tempestas? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 15; cf. id. C. 3, 25, 1: sumasne pudenter an rapias, *snatch*, id. Ep. 1, 17,

45; cf. id. S. 1, 5, 76: hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: ex hoc nomen mihi est (sc. Harpax), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 60: te ex lustris uxor, id. As. 5, 2, 84: volucris spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: ab aede rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247: torrem ab aris, id. ib. 12, 271: deque sinu matris ridentem... Learchum... rapit, id. ib. 4, 516 (for which, simply sinu, id. ib. 13, 450): hastam, de vulnere, id. ib. 5, 137: telum, Verg. A. 10, 486: repagula de posti, Ov. M. 5, 120: (frondes) altā rapit arbore ventus, id. ib. 3, 730: vi atque ingratis... rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aliquem sublimem domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18; cf.: sublimem, id. Mil. 5, 1; id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20: commeatum in naves rapit, Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 21; so, in jus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 56; Hor. S. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72; cf.: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11; 61: aliquem ad cornificem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 156; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: ad praetorem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 30: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 238: ad mortem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 138; id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ad tortorem, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: ad poenam, Suet. Claud. 10; 37; id. Vit. 14: ad consulem, Liv. 10, 20: matres, virgines, pueros ad stuprum, id. 26, 13: teneram virginem ad virum, Cat. 61, 3 (cf.: rapit simulatorem virgo ex gremio matris, aut, si ea non est, ex proximā necessitudine, cum ad virum traditur, quod videlicet ea res felicitur Romulo cessit, Fest. p. 289 Müll.): illum (sc. lembum) in praecipis prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203: nec variis obstita frondibus Subdivum rapiam, *drag into open day*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 13.—**Poet.**: Nasonis carmina rapit, i. e. *torn from his home, borne far away*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1; cf. id. H. 13, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 6.—**B.** With the idea of swiftness predominating: Turnus rapit Totam aciem in Teucros, Verg. A. 10, 308: rapit agmina ductor, Luc. 1, 228: agmina cursu, Sil. 7, 116: legiones, Plin. Pan. 14: curru rapit, Sil. 1, 134: quattuor hinc rapimur raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86: Notus rapit biresmes, Sil. 17, 276: carinas venti rapuere, Luc. 3, 46: rapit per aequora navem, *hurries it away*, Verg. A. 10, 660; cf.: ventis per aequora, Ov. M. 14, 470: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: pedes quo te rapiunt, id. C. 3, 11, 49: arma rapiat juvenis, *snatch up*, Verg. A. 7, 340; so, arma, Ov. M. 2, 603: arma manu, Verg. A. 8, 220: bipennem dextra, id. ib. 11, 651: cingula, id. ib. 9, 364.—**2.** With reflex. pron., to hasten, hurry, tear one's self, etc.: oculus hinc te Ni rapis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 5, 29: se ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18.—**C.** In partic. **1.** To carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish; to plunder, ravage, lay waste, take by assault, carry by force, etc. (very freq.; cf. praedor), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 11: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: virgines rapi jussit... quae raptae erant, etc., id. ib. 2, 7, 12; 2, 8, 14; so, virgines, to carry off, abduct, Sall. C. 51, 9; Liv. 1, 9; Quint. 7, 7, 3; 9, 2, 70; Hor. C. 2, 4, 8; Ov. M. 12, 225; id. A. 1, 680: raptus a dis Ganymedes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ab Ida, Hor. C. 3, 20, 16: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, id. ib. 3, 52: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder*, Verg. A. 2, 374 (the Homeric *ῥάπτω* kai *ῥέπουσι*; for which, in prose, ferre et agere; v. ago); cf.: rapturus moenia Romae, Luc. 3, 99: Theumeson, to seize by force, Stat. Th. 4, 370: Armeniam, to plunder, lay waste, Tac. A. 13, 6: Karthaginem, Sil. 15, 401: urbem, Stat. Th. 7, 599: raptas ad litora vertere praedas, Verg. A. 1, 528.—**Absol.**: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (Non. 20, 14): agunt, rapiunt, tenent, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45 Mos.; cf. along with trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4; id. J. 41, 5; with congerere, auferre, Mart. 8, 44, 9.—With the idea of rapidity predominating: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, to conquer rapidly (= raptim capere), Liv. 6, 23, 5 Drak.; so, castra, Flor. 3, 20, 4; 4, 12, 34: Bithyniam, id. 3, 5, 6: Hispaniam, id. 2, 17, 6: arces, Luc. 6, 14.—**Part. perf. subst.** (a) **rapta**, ae, f., the ravished one, the seduced: gratus raptae raptor fuit, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; id. H.

5, 97; 13, 55; 16, 339; id. F. 4, 607.—(3) **raptum**, i, n., the plunder, that which is stolen: rapto vivere, to live by robbery, Liv. 7, 25 *fin.*; 22, 39; 28, 24; Quint. 3, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.*; Just. 41, 4, 7; Verg. A. 7, 749; Ov. M. 11, 291; id. Tr. 5, 10, 16; for which: ex rapto vivere, id. M. 1, 144; so, rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6, 3 Drak.: rapto potiri, Verg. A. 4, 217: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73, 3: sine rapto vivere, id. 2, 32 *fin.*—**2.** To cut off, mutilate (poet.): caput, Sil. 15, 807: ora gladio, id. 7, 704: rapuit non dente ferarum, Luc. 10, 517.—**3.** To carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. C. 2, 13, 20; so id. ib. 2, 17, 5; 4, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Verg. A. 6, 428; Ov. P. 4, 11, 5; Stat. S. 2, 1, 208; 5, 3, 16; Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46; Suet. Calig. 7; Just. 2, 13 (but Liv. 3, 50, 8: fato erepta, v. Drak.)—**Absol.**: et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, i. e. *hurries on*, Verg. G. 3, 68: RAPTA EST = obiit, Inscr. Orell. 4475.

II. Transf. (poet.), of any action or motion which resembles seizing, snatching, etc.: flammam, to catch quickly, Verg. A. 1, 176; Ov. M. 3, 374; cf.: incendia, id. ib. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, to take or assume quickly, id. ib. 7, 289; cf.: vim monstri, id. ib. 4, 744; and v. III.: Halesus Turno feroces Mille rapit populos, leads hastily on, Verg. A. 7, 725; cf. id. ib. 10, 178: rapiuntque ruuntque; Litora deseruere, take hold, seize in haste (the cables, etc.), id. ib. 4, 581; cf.: scalas, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 4.—Of the gliding movement of a serpent nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, sweeps along, Verg. G. 2, 153: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, i. e. range quickly through, Verg. A. 6, 8 Heyne; cf.: acrior et campum sonipes rapit, Stat. Th. 5, 3.

III. Trop. **A.** In gen., to snatch, force, or hurry away: fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cuiusquemodī rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: ipsae res verba rapiunt, carry along with them, id. ib. 3, 5, 19: aspice me quanto rapit Fortuna periculo, carries away (the figure taken from a storm at sea), Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriorē viam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54; cf.: (comoediam) in pejorem partem, i. e. to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue, misrepresent, Ter. Ad. prol. 3: consilium meum in contrariam partem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: aliquem in invidiam, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: opiniohū vulgi rapimur in errorem, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Verg. A. 9, 211; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res obiecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, seizes upon, appropriates, id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: commoda ad se, id. ib. 3, 5, 22: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.*: alium Quae rapit hora diem, snatches away, Hor. C. 4, 7, 8; cf.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Verg. E. 9, 18: impetus rapit huc, rapit illic, Stat. Th. 12, 794.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To carry along or away with passion, to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly to any thing (usually in a bad sense): impetu raptus, Quint. 7, 2, 44: iudicem rapere, id. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 110; 12, 10, 61: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentia rapit, id. Fam. 16, 12, 2: furorū caecus, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Hor. Epod. 7, 13; cf.: in medias res audire, id. A. P. 149: utraque forma rapit, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 44: quem (sc. leonem) cruenta Per medias rapit ira caedes, Hor. C. 3, 2, 12: rapit omnes ira, Sil. 14, 299: *ῥάπτω*, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*; cf. Verg. A. 4, 236; 8, 21: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25, 7: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30 et saep.—In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rapiuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapit ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3.—**Poet.** with *inf.* (for ad aliquid): (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12.—**2.** To seize by violence, to snatch, steal (poet.): Hippodameam raptis nactu'st nuptiis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.): oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 28; Tib. 1, 4, 53; 55;

1, 8, 58; cf.: Venerem incertam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 109; cf.: sed rapiat sitiens Venerem, *but may eagerly seize upon*, Verg. G. 3, 137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acriter in dies, id. ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: quo facinore dominationem raptum erit expediam, id. A. 4, 1; cf. id. H. 2, 6.—**III.** With the idea of rapidity or haste predominating, to *snatch, seize, or lay hold of quickly, to hasten, precipitate* (poet.; in prose only since the Aug. per.): vive, Ulixes, dum licet: Oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape: non dixit cape, non pete; haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum; sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162 (from an old poet.): rapiamus, amici, Occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; so, occasionem, Juv. 15, 39: viam, to *hasten*, Ov. H. 19, 74 Loers; cf. iter, Sil. 12, 471: gressus, Luc. 3, 116: cursus, id. 5, 403: letum, id. 4, 345: bellum, to *wage suddenly*, id. 5, 403: nefas, to *hasten, precipitate*, id. 10, 428: ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo Cera velit versus, *may hastily note*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53 al.—In prose: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14, 2 Drak.: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 8: inter rapida momenta periculum communium, Amm. 18, 7, 7 et saep.—**4.** In late Lat., to *strive for in purchasing: exemplaria litterarum certatim*, Hier. Ep. 57, 2: librum tota certatim urbe, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 23.

rāpistrum, *n.* [rapum], the wild-rape, Col. 9, 4, 5.

* **rāpo**, *ōnis, m.* [rapio], a robber (ante-class.; v. raptor), Varr. ap. Non. 26, 32.

† **rāpso**, *āre, i. q.* rāpto, to *snatch or hurry away*: RAPSA, Inscr. Orell. 4859.

rāptim, *adv.* [raptus, from rapio], by *snatching or hurrying away*, i. e., **I.** Violently, greedily, rapaciously (very rare): ludunt raptim pila, Nov. ap. Non. 96, 20: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22, § 99.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly: mittere, Lucr. 1, 662: haec scripsi raptim, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: cui donet impermissa raptim Gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27: aliquem sequi, Liv. 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; cf.: raptim omnia praepropere agendo, Liv. 22, 19: praecipitata raptim consilia, id. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: agmen ducere, Curt. 5, 13, 1; Tac. A. 1, 56: illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennis, swiftly flying, Verg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198 et saep. (old form **rāptē**, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 651).

rāptio, *ōnis, f.* [rapio], a carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape (ante- and post-class.): in raptione affuisse, *Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183: Helenae, Aus. Per. Iliad. proem. § 4.
† **rāptio**, *āre, v. freq.* [id.], acc. to Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

rāpto, *āvi, ātum (inf. pass. paragog. raptarier, Enn. Trag. 192), 1, v. freq.* a. [id.], to *seize and carry off, to snatch, drag, or hurry away* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, dragged along, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.): imitated by Verg.: Hector raptus bigis, A. 2, 272; and: Hectora circa muros, id. ib. 1, 483; cf.: viscera viri Per silvas, id. ib. 8, 644: Phaethonta rapax vis solis equorum Aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 398; cf. of the same: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234; Lucr. 1, 279: raptatur comis per vim, Ov. M. 12, 223; cf.: signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, *Cat. 64, 258: quid me raptas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 5; cf.: dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 69, 145 (cf. id. Fam. 14, 2, 2): in fluctu carinas, Sil. 1, 409.—**B.** Esp., to *lead quickly, hurry, hasten*: nos ad ostia Ponti Raptat iter, Val. Fl. 2, 576: Hiberos, Sil. 16, 31: in agmina turnas, id. 8, 406; 3, 404: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. H. 3, 22; cf.: legiones huc atque illuc, Auct. B. Afr. 73, 4.—**Poet.**, with *inf.*: raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.—**C.** In part., to *waste, ravage, plunder*: igitur raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, etc., Tac. A. 12, 54: arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas,

i. e. devastabat, was *laying waste, ravaging*, Tac. A. 4, 23.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to *drag along*: nam quid ego heroas, quid raptum in crimina divos? to *accuse, arraign*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 27: patres raptabat ad aras cura deum, Sil. 7, 74 (cf. rapio, I. A.).—**B.** In part., to *hurry along with passion, to agitate, disquiet*: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, Raptat, etc., Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera raptat Corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799: amor raptabat, Sil. 13, 720.

raptor, *ōris, m.* [rapio], one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: praedo, direptor, praedator). **I.** Lit. (a) With *gen.*: (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Plaut. Men. prol. 65: hostium, id. Ep. 2, 2, 115: panis et peni, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. A. 1, 58; cf. poet.: thalami mei, i. e. uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: templi, Just. 8, 2, 9: ferri, that *draws or attracts to itself*, i. e. the magnet, Aug. Civ. Dei. 21, 4.—(b) *Adj.*: lupi raptores, robbing, plundering, *Verg. A. 2, 356; Ov. M. 10, 540.—(c) *Absol.*: rapta et raptores tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 9; Hor. C. 3, 20, 4; Luc. 3, 125; Mart. 8, 26, 2; Tac. H. 2, 86 al.: ferus, i. e. lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gratus raptae raptor fuit, ravisher, Ov. A. 1, 680; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; Mart. 12, 52, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 90; 7, 8, 4: consilium raptor vertit in fallaciam, Phaedr. 1, 32, 5.—**II.** Trop.: raptores alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 438: numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, etc., Vell. 2, 27, 2.

* **rāptōrius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], that serves for dragging away: machinamentum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **rāptrix**, *icis, f.* [raptor], she that carries off, ravishes: aquila (that carried off Ganymede), Hier. Chron.

rāptum, *i. n.*, robbery, rapine, plunder, etc., v. rapio, I. C. 1 *fin.*

1. raptus, *a, um, Part.*, from rapio.

2. raptus, *ūs, m.* [rapio], a carrying off by force. **I.** In gen. (very rare): Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, violent rending, Ov. M. 3, 722: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225: lenes cucurbitarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.—Esp. a jerking, cramp in the limbs (med. t. t.): raptus omnium membrorum ex cerebri membranis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 37.—Gr. *σπασμός*, id. ib. 2, 10, 74.—More freq., **II.** In part., a carrying off, robbing, plundering: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52; cf. id. H. 1, 46; 83; id. G. 35: raptus exercere, id. A. 15, 38 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. of persons, an abduction, rape: quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; Suet. Ner. 46; Ov. F. 4, 417.—*Absol.*, Tac. A. 6, 1; id. H. 2, 73 *fin.*; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 12.

rāpulum, *i. n. dim.* [rapum], a little turnip or rape, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43; 2, 8, 8.

rāpum, *i. n.* [akin to Gr. *ράπον, ραπάβν*] (collat. form **rāpa**, ae, f, Col. 11, 3, 16; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177), a turnip, rape: Brassica rapa, Linn.; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Col. 2, 10, 22 sq.; Plin. 18, 13, 33, § 125; flung at one as an insult, Suet. Vesp. 4.—**II.** A knob or lump formed by the roots of a tree: magnarum arborum truncos cum rapo suo transtulit, Sen. Ep. 86, 17; cf. id. ib. 86, 18.

rārē, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

rārē-fācio (written also separately **rārē-fācio**), *fcī, factum, 3, v. a.* [rarus], to *make thin or rare, to rarefy* (Lucret.): rareferi, Lucr. 1, 648: rarefacta, id. 2, 1139; 3, 442: rareque facit, id. 6, 233; 870.

rārēnter, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

rārēscō, *ēre, v. incho. n.* [rarus], to *grow thin, lose its density, to become rare, be rarefied* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fulgit item cum rarescunt quoque nubila caeli, Lucr. 6, 214; cf. id. 6, 513; Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: umor aquai ab aestu, Lucr. 6, 875; cf.: rarescit terra calore, becomes loose, id. 6, 841: corpus, id. 4, 865; 892: resolutaque tellus in liquidas rarescit aquas, Ov. M. 15, 246: quadrupedibus senectute lanæ rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**II.** Transf.: rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, i. e. become empty, depopulated, Stat. Th. 4, 284; cf.: moenia densae Romae, id. S. 4, 14: ra-

rescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, the ranks grow thin, Sil. 17, 423; 5, 382; and: rarescunt cuspidē pugnae, Val. Fl. 6, 617: umbrae rarescunt, Stat. Th. 1, 343; 11, 74: ubi angusti rarescunt claustra Pelori, i. e. shall open themselves, grow wider, i. q. laxabuntur, patebunt, *Verg. A. 3, 411; so, colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30.—**III.** Trop.: sonitus rarescit, becomes feeble, diminishes, dies away, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 14), 35: quod justitia rarescit, iniquitas increbrescit, Tert. Apol. 20: ita justitia rarescit, ita impietas et avaritia crebrescent, Lact. 7, 15, 8: Ibis efficit, ut rarescant mortiferae pestes assumptae, become rare, Amm. 22, 15, 25; 26, 3, 1. (In Ov. M. 15, 246, the read. varies between rarescit and rorescit.)

* **rārī-pilus**, *a, um, adj.* [rarus], thin-haired: caprinum pecus, Col. 1, praef. § 26.

rārītās, *ātis, f.* [id.], the state of being loose or not dense, looseness of texture, distance apart (good prose). **I.** Lit.: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis molitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucen- tibus fluvii, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169.—In *plur.*: foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5: venarum, id. 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., small number, fewness, rarity: capillorum, thinness, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. superciliorum, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: stellarum (opp. multitudinis), id. 2, 18, 16, § 80: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58; cf. Cels. 7, 14: raritas dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurrā, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247; cf. figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27: lavandi, Suet. Aug. 82: in raritate videre, Lampr. Elag. 28.—**B.** Concr., a rarity: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—In *plur.*: raritates, Gell. 3, 16, 9.

rārītudo, *inis, f.* [id.], looseness (rare form for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7.

rārō, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

Rarūngae, *arum, m.*, a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 74.

rārus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root rah-, to abandon], having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick, or dense, thin (opp. densus; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: denseri poterunt ignes, rarique relinquī, Lucr. 1, 656; cf.: (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras... Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg. G. 2, 227 sq.; 1, 419: textura, Lucr. 4, 196; cf. retia, Verg. A. 4, 131; Hor. Epod. 2, 33: tunica, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13; and: cribrum, id. M. 12, 437: rariore silvae, the thinner, clearer parts of the forest, Tac. Agr. 37: seges, Col. 2, 9, 6: corpus (opp. solidae res), Lucr. 1, 347; 2, 860; 6, 631 al.: aer, id. 2, 107; cf. in the comp., id. 6, 1024: manus, i. e. with the fingers spread apart, Quint. 11, 3, 103: rarae non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, i. e. scarcely visible, Stat. Th. 6, 640.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things which stand apart from each other, far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty (= disiectus; opp. densus, confertus): cum raris disiectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquiretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10; cf.: vides habitari in terrā raris et angustis in locis, scattered, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: apparent rari nantes, Verg. A. 1, 118: foramina, Lucr. 5, 457: baccae expanduntur rarae, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 60: frutices in vertice, Ov. H. 10, 25: coma, id. Am. 1, 8, 111; cf. capillus, Suet. Calig. 50: racemi, Verg. E. 5, 7: umbra, id. ib. 7, 46: arbores, Nep. Milt. 5, 3: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600 et saep.—**Poet.**: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, drop by drop, Hor. C. 4, 1, 34.—**2.** In part., in military lang., far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, straggling, single (opp. confertus): accedebat huc, ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; cf.: rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; 5, 17; 7, 45; 7, 80; id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.*: Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27; Curt. 4, 14, 14: rara est acies, Verg. A. 9, 508: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4: rarior acies, Curt. 4, 15, 20: ut ordines suos non magnopere servarent,

rari dispersique pugnarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 44; cf. Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 23.—**B.** Of anything found in small numbers or which seldom takes place, *few, rare* (cf. paucus): in omni arte... ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81; cf.: rarum genus (amicorum) et quidem omnia praecleara rara, id. Lael. 21, 79: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*; cf.: etiamsi rarus ejus rei, nonnullus tamen usus, Quint. 8, 6, 30: rarus enim est animus ad ea defendenda, Sall. H. 3, 61, 7 Dietsch: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta... petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.*: Oceanus raris ab orbe nostro navibus aditur, id. G. 2: aliquod solitarium aut rarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 88: ut antepontantur rara vulgaribus, id. Top. 18, 69: litterae, Liv. 6, 1; cf. id. 7, 3: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: lites, Quint. 7, 1, 43: infelicitas, id. 11, 2, 49: quae (littera) est apud nos rarissima in clausulis, id. 12, 10, 31: quod est magis rarum, id. 9, 2, 73: ex maxime raro genere hominum, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 25: raris vocibus hisco, Verg. A. 3, 314: rara prope ignotos errant animalia montes, id. E. 6, 40: audiet pugnas vitio parentum Rara juvenis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 24.—Rarum est, with *ut*: rarum est, ut, etc., Quint. 3, 10, 3; 6, 3, 38; 10, 7, 24: rarum dictu, esse aliquid, cui prosit negligentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.—**b.** Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the *adv.* raro, *seldom, rarely*: nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766; cf.: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12, proem. § 3; so, rarus fuit, qui, etc., id. 6, 2, 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtreक्टर, Tac. A. 4, 33; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 Gerl.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53; cf.: leones rari in potu, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46: (calculus) rarus inventu, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217; cf.: helixine rara visu est, id. 21, 16, 56, § 96: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, i.e. *rarely speaks of them*, id. 33, 7, 38, § 115.—**2.** Poet., in part., *uncommon of its kind, scarce, rare, extraordinary, remarkable*: rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16; so, Cynthia, id. 1, 8, 42: ministra deae, id. 4 (5), 11, 52; cf.: rara quidem facie, sed rariore ante canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: facies, id. H. 17, 93 Rubnk.: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: fides, id. C. 1, 35, 21: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622: rarissima turba, id. A. A. 2, 281: rarissimi ingenii homo, Sen. Contr. 28: conjux rarissima, Stat. S. 5, 1, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, usually raro (class.), but sometimes rare (ante-class. and post-Aug.), *rarenter* (ante- and post-class.), or *rariter* (late Lat.). **A.** Form **raro**: raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 20: potavi, edi, donavi, et enim id raro, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 6: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino nequet, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: evenire insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo), id. ib. 1, 28, 43: vinum aegrotis, prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69; id. de Or. 3, 52, 101; cf. id. Or. 24, 80: sed tamen raro habet in oratione poeticum aliquod verbum dignitatem, id. de Or. 3, 38, 153: raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit poena, Hor. C. 3, 2, 31: admodum raro, Cic. Fat. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; for which we find raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135: raro umquam, Quint. 4, 1, 4; 5, 7, 22; Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ita raro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: sic raro, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: tam raro, Ov. M. 13, 117: quam raro, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: perquam raro, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 55.—*Comp.*: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3.—**B.** Form **rārē** (acc. to I.), *far apart, thinly, sparsely, here and there*: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5: tenui vimine rarius contextus saccus, id. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) Of time; *seldom, rarely*: vero rare capitur (piscis), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 56.—**C.** Form **rarēnter**, *seldom, rarely*: dato rarēnter bibere, Cato, R. R. 103; so, rarēnter, Liv. And., Enn., Caecil., Nov., Trab., Pompon. ap. Non. 515, 23 sq.; 164, 25 sq.; App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 22.—**D.** Form **rariter** (very

rare): quidquid fit rariter, magis delectat, Schol. Juv. 11, 208.

* **rāsāmen**, inis, n. [rado], *that which is scraped or shaved off, a scraping, shaving*, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsilis, e, adj. [id.], *scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth*, = levigatus (mostly poet.): torno rāsile buxum, Verg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318; Stat. Th. 7, 658: calathi, Ov. H. 9, 76: argentum, i.e. *vessels without raised work*, Vell. 2, 56, 2: hasta, Sil. 4, 176: palme, *deprived of the bark*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *smooth*, i.e. *without herbage*, bare, Prud. στερφ. 3, 69.

rāsio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a shaving, scraping*: capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: strigilis rasio est adhibenda corporibus, id. ib. 4, 7.

rāsīs, is, f., *a kind of raw pitch*, Col. 12, 20, 6.

rāsito, āvi, 1, v. freq. a., *to shave often, to shave* (post-Aug. and very rare): faciem cotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4, 3.

† **rāsōres** fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere (qs. *scrapers of the strings*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 275, 2 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 274, 13 ib.

†† **rasta**, ae, f. [Germ.]; O. H. Germ. *rasta* or *rast*, rest; Goth. *rasta*, a mile; cf. the Slav. *verst*, *a German measure of a mile* (late Lat.), Hier. in Joel, 3, 18.

rastellus, i, m. dim. [rastrum], *a hoe, rake, mattock*, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38; id. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 2, 12, 6 (for which, id. 2, 10, 27, *rastra*), Suet. Ner. 19.

raster, tri, v. rastrum *init.*

rastrarius, a, um, adj. [rastrum], *of or belonging to the hoe, i.e. to husbandry or a country life*: Hypobolimaea, the title of a comedy of Caecilius, Non. 16, 19; 40, 4; 89, 16 al.

rastrum, i, n., usually in plur., **rastris**, ōrum, m. (so nom. *rastris*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 164; Ov. M. 11, 36; acc. *rastris*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36; 5, 1, 58 al.; but *rastra*, Cels. ap. Non. 222, 8; Ov. M. 14, 2; Juven. 15, 166; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 94; 2, 421; Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado], *a toothed hoe, a rake, used for breaking up the soil, a mattock*: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Verg. G. 1, 94: arva obnoxia rastris, id. ib. 2, 439; 3, 534; cf.: rastris terram domat, id. A. 9, 608: graves, Ov. M. 11, 36: vulnera Rastrorum fert tellus, id. ib. 2, 287: rastris quadridentes, Cato, I. I.: ligneis rastris sarriendus, Col. 2, 11, 4.—Comically spoken of as the comb of Polyphemus, with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765.—Prov.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaeco vero ad rastris res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe*, i.e. *I shall be reduced to work for my living*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a scraping, a shaving* (post-Aug.): calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. in Isa. 5, 15, 2.—**2.** Concr., *what is scraped or shaved off, a scraping, shaving*: eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6; 6 (4), 8, 3.—**II.** Trop.: gulae, the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9.

* **rāsus**, a, um, Part., from rado.

2. rāsus, ūs, m. [rado], *a scraping, shaving*: ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.

Rataneum, i, n., *a city in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 142.

ratāriae, ārum, f. [ratīs], *small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; also called *ratariarum* in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 43; cf. *ratarius*.

ratarius, ii, m. [id.], *a raftsmen, lighterman*, Dig. 13, 7, 30; Inscr. Murat. 67, 7.

rātihabītio, ōnis, f. [ratum-habeo], *an approval, ratification* (jurid.), Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6; 50, 17, 152 al.

rātio, ōnis (abl. *rationi*, Lucr. 6, 66), f. [reor, ratus], *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation*. **I.** Lit. (a) *Sing.*: Les. Nequaquam argenti ratio conparet tamen. *Sta.* Ratio quidem hercle adparet: argentum *otāretur*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq.: *rationem putāre*... bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, id. Most. 1, 3, 141; 146; cf.: ad calculos vocare amici-

tiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: itur, putatur ratio cum argentario... Ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53 sq.: dextera digitis rationem computat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 49: magna ratio C. Verruci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: direptio ejus pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, id. Phil. 5, 6, 16; cf.: quibus in tabulis nominatim, ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset, etc.,... Quorum omnium rerum summa erat, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, the *account agrees*, i.e. *is correct*, Cic. Fl. 28, 69 (v. consto): decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38 (al. ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to compute, calculate, reckon*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; so, rationem habere, *to take an account, make a computation*: omnium proeliorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; cf.: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctum ratio habetur, id. B. G. 6, 19; and: piratarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: rationem inire, *to cast up, reckon, calculate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: quattuor minae periere, ut ratio redditur, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 23; cf.: tibi ego rationem reddam? id. Aul. 1, 1, 6; id. Trin. 2, 4, 114: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 98: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Clu. 37, 104: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia. *Py.* Tantum esse oportet: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47 et saep.: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 24: grandem (pecuniam) quemadmodum in rationem inducerent, non videbant, *how they should bring it into their accounts*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—(g) *Plur.*: rationes putare argentariam, frumentariam, pabuli causā quae parata sunt; rationem vinariam, oleariam, quid venierit, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 5: rationes ad aerarium continuo detuli... quas rationes si cognovis, intelleges, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 61: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, id. Att. 4, 11, 1: rationes a colono accepit, id. Caecin. 32, 94: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: rationes referre... rationes deferre, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325 et saep.: **A.** *RATIONIBVS, an accountant*, Inscr. Orell. 1494; 2973; 2986; 4173 et saep. (cf. ab). **B.** *Transf.* **1.** *A list, roll, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: rationes imperii, ab Augusto proponi solitas, sed a Tiberio intermissas, publicavit (sc. Caligula), Suet. Calig. 16 (= breviarum) totius imperii, id. Aug. 101 *fin.*: *rationarium imperii*, id. ib. 28.—**2.** *A sum, number* (rare), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere quam olim muscarum est. *Ea nimia est ratio*, id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. II. B. 1. c. *Infra*.—**3.** *A business matter, transaction, business*; also, *a matter, affair*, in gen. (a favorite word of Cicero): res rationesque eri Ballionis curo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 31: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, id. Am. prol. 4: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: de totā illa ratione atque re Gallicana inter se multa communicare, id. Quint. 4, 15: cum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur litteris, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 (metaphrasi. *πράγματα*): ratio nummaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4, 15: ratio domestica... bollica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: quod ad populi rationem attinet, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.*: fori judicijque rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; cf.: in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: rationes civitatis, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: quantos aestus habet ratio comitorum... nihil fallacius ratione totā comitorium, id. Mur. 17, 35: propter rationem Gallici belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; so id. ib. 8, 14, 35: ad omnem rationem humanitatis, id. Mur. 31, 66: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime per-

species, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6 *fn.*: ad eam rationem existimabam satis aptam naturam meam, id. Att. 9, 11, A. I. — **B.** *Pregn.*: meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, *my (thy, etc.) interest, my (thy, etc.) advantage* (cf. in Engl. to find one's account in any thing): me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2; cf. exemplum meis alienissimum rationibus, id. Corn. Frāgm. 1, 7 B. and K.: consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44, 5: servitia repudiabat... alienum suis rationibus existimans videri causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicasse, *inconsistent with his policy or interests*, id. ib. 56, 5: si meas rationes unquam vestrae salutis anteposuissem, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 1, 1.

II. *Trop.*, a reckoning, account, computation: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventriculi edidi, *presented this reckoning*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 12: itidem hic ut Acheronti ratio accepti scribitur, i. e. *things are taken only, nothing is given back*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 36: nomen (concoctae) jam habetis, nunc rationes ceteras accipite, *an account of the rest*, id. Poen. prol. 55; cf.: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, id. Trin. 4, 2, 30; so, rationem dare, for the more usual rationem reddere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 86 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92 Zumpt: (argentarii) ratione utuntur, *make a reckoning, settle up*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: cum eam mecum rationem puto, *go into that calculation, think over the matter*, id. ib. 3, 2, 25; cf.: frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54: (Medea et Atræus) initia subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: quod posteaquam iste cognovit hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation, reflection*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101; cf.: totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, ut si, etc.,... si, etc.,... sin, etc., *draw the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation, that if, etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 78; and herewith cf.: rationem consilii mei accipite, id. ib. 3, 86: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me convenias, etc., *that you may calculate*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 6: semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 28; cf.: nihil est, quod minus ferendum sit, quam rationem ab altero vitae reposcere eum, qui non possit suae reddere, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; and with this cf.: si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, *will call you to account*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, *an account must be capable of being given*, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: tam otii quam negotii rationem reddere majores censuisse, Col. 11 *fn.*: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *that the account is not correct unless, etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fn.*: malum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 1; 1, 5, 16 et saep.; cf. Just. praef. 5. — **B.** *Transf.* **1.** *Relation, reference, respect to a thing*: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have an account, have to do, have dealings with the earth*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51; cf.: ubi ratio cum Orco habetur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3; for which: ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda, Col. 1, 3, 2: cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 2: cum hac (muliere) aliquid adolescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id. Cael. 20, 50; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190: omnes, quibuscum ratio huc aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint. 23, 75; cf.: quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6, 14: quod si habenda cum M. Antonii latrocinio pacis ratio fuit, etc., id. ib. 12, 7, 17: fontes ad nostrorum annalium rationem veteres, ad ipsorum sane recentes, *in respect to our annals*, id. Brut. 13, 49. — **b.** *Pregn.*, a respect, regard, concern, consideration, care for a thing (usu. in the connection habere and ducere alicujus rei rationem); ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in diligendo genere

vitae, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: quorum (civium Romanorum) nobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: (deos) priorum et impiorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 15: cuius absentis rationem haberi proximis comitis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 9; so, absentis, id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 82 *fn.*: sauciorum et aegrorum habita ratione, id. ib. 3, 75: moneret, frumenti rationem esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34; so (al. frumentandi), rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75 Oud.; cf. id. ib. 7, 71: alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ut summae rei publicae rationem habeamus, Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, c. 3: alicujus salutis rationem habere, i. e. *to regard, care for, be concerned about*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71; so id. B. C. 1, 20: turpissimae fugae rationem habere, id. ib. 2, 31: ut in ceteris habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum, sic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: proinde habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris, id. B. G. 5, 27: non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: cum hujusce periculi tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio, id. Clu. 42, 117: omnis hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia est, ut, etc., id. Lael. 24, 89; cf.: didici ex tuis litteris, te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut mihi consuleres, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: habeo rationem, quid a populo Romano acceperim, *bring into consideration, consider*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me salva lege Cornelia convenias, ego veni, etc., id. Fam. 3, 6, 6: neque illud rationis habuisti, eam provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38; cf.: hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 29, § 70. — **C.** *Relation to a thing, i. e. (a) Subject, course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, method, fashion, plan, etc.* (cf. consilium): nunc sic rationem incipissam, hanc institutam astutiam, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 175 sqq.: ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26; id. Truc. 1, 1, 34: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimet astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34; cf.: ratio viaque defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1; 4: itaque in praesentia Pompei insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: haec in philosophia ratio contra omnia dissendi, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: dicendi, id. Or. 32, 114; id. de Or. 3, 15, 56; cf.: aliquot ante annis inita ratio est, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 36, 61: ut, quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio iniri possit, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: quia Reponendarum (regularum) nemo artifex invenit rationem potuerit, Liv. 42, 3 *fn.* — *In plur.*: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt, *plan of life*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum, aut tuendarum, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11. — **(B)** *Object, relation, condition, nature, kind, sort, fashion, way, etc.* (cf. modus): sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervos detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; cf.: ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, id. ib. 2, 22; so, rei militaris, id. ib. 4, 23: ratio atque usus belli, *the art and practice of war*, id. ib. 4, 1; id. B. C. 1, 76 *fn.*; 2, 18; 3, 17 et saep. al.; cf.: novae rationes bellandi, id. ib. 3, 60: ratio equestris proelii, id. B. G. 5, 16: quorum operum haec erat ratio, etc., id. B. C. 1, 25; cf.: rationem pontis hanc instituit; tigna bina, etc., id. B. G. 4, 17: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf.: ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 101; id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in qua ratio rerum civilium perspicui posset, id. Rep. 2, 30, 52 *init.*; cf.: reliqui disseruerunt de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, id. ib. 2, 11, 22; 1, 8, 13: quam creberrimis litteris faciam ut tibi nota sit omnis ratio dierum atque itinerum meorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 4: quoniam eadem

est ratio juris in utroque, id. Rep. 3, 12, 21; cf.: haec eadem ratio est in summa totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 6; 11 *fn.*: ab nostris eadem ratione, qua pridie, resistitur, id. ib. 5, 40; id. B. C. 3, 100; cf. id. ib. 3, 101: docet, longe alia ratione esse bellum gerendum atque antea sit gestum, id. B. G. 7, 14: hoc si Romae fieri posset, certe aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8, 26: quod fuit illis conandum atque omni ratione efficiendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fn.*; 1, 67 *fn.*: simili ratione Pompeius in suis castris conedit, id. ib. 3, 76: auxilium ferri nulla ratione poterat, id. ib. 1, 70: nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quem ad modum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, id. ib. 3, 83 *fn.*; 3, 58; 3, 18 *fn.* et saep. — **(γ)** *With gen. of a subst. in circumlocution for the subst. itself* (v. Zumpt, Gram. § 678): vereor ne oratio mea aliena ab iudiciorum ratione esse videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: multa autem propter rationem brevittatis praetermittenda, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103: quantas perturbationes et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id. Mur. 17, 35: nihil fallacis ratione tota comitiorum, id. ib. 17, 36: praedicere tempus statum rationem et praedonum, id. ib. 2, 4: tota ratio talium largitionum genere vitiosa est, id. Off. 2, 17, 60. — **2.** *Pregn.*, *that faculty of the mind which forms the basis of computation and calculation*, and hence of mental action in general, i. e. *judgment, understanding, reason*: duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est *opon* Graece, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit; altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit. Ita fit, ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101: homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adiungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias: Eademque natura vi rationis hominem concilia homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 11 sqq.: haud solum, an melius fuerit, humano generi motum istum celerem cogitationis, acumen, sollertiam, quam rationem vocamus, non dari omnino quam tam munifico et tam largi dari, etc., id. N. D. 2, 27, 69: lex est ratio summa, insita in natura, quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria. Eadem ratio, cum est in hominis mente confirmata et confecta, lex est, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: ut, quos ratio non posset, eos ad officium religio duceret, id. N. D. 1, 42, 118: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. Sen. 19, 67; cf. Liv. 28, 28: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Manlius haec attulit, si ratio, consilium, prudentia, Pompeius antistat, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; cf. id. Quint. 16, 53; and: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85; cf.: illa de urbis situ revocata ad rationem quae a Romulo casu aut necessitate facta sunt, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; and: moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fn.*: mulier abundat audacia; consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: Atriovisum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse: Cui rationi contra homines barbaros locus fuisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis, Verg. A. 2, 314: rationis egens, id. ib. 8, 299 et saep.: iracundia dissidens a ratione, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: majora quam hominum ratio consequi possit, id. ib. 1, 40, 15: quantum ratione provideri poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fn.*: quantumque in ratione esset, exploratum habuit, Hirt. B. G. 8; 6 *init.*: nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse, Caes. B. C. 7, 21: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was not reasonable, was contrary to reason*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 24; so, nulla ratio est, with an *object-clause*, id. Caecin. 5, 15; so, too, minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3; cf. with *dat.*: Niliianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *which, as reason dictated, ought to have rested at Cremona*, Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *reasonably, sensibly, judiciously*, Cic. Att. 12,

14, 3, — b. *The reasonable cause of a thing, a ground, motive, reason:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, brevi subjectione. Rationis confirmatio est ea, quae pluribus argumentis corroborat breviter expositam rationem, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: cf.: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: noverit orator argumentorum et rationum locos, id. Or. 14, 44 (v. also argumentum): si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1; cf.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 10 fin.: quam habet rationem, non quaero aequitatis, sed ipsius improbitatis atque impudentiae? ... facti, si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196; cf.: deinde nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 96: non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum: primum quod, etc. ... deinde quod, etc. ... tertiam rationem affertis, quod, etc., id. N. D. 1, 27, 76: et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104: idcirco minus existimo te nihil nisi summam ratione fecisse, id. Att. 8, 11, D. § 5: nunc non modo agendi rationem nullam habeo, sed ne cogitandi quidem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: rationes in ea disputatione a te collectae vetabant me, rei publicae penitus diffidere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; cf. id. Ac. 2, 36, 116: rationibus conquistis de voluptate, et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; cf.: quod cum disputando rationibusque docuisset, id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur ab his, qui contra disputant primum labores, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: num parva causa aut prava ratio est? *reason; excuse*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 27. — (β) In rhet., *a showing cause, argument, reasoning* in support of a proposition: ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquitur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat, Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat, non habet defensionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ad propositum subjecta ratio, et item in distributis supposita ratio, id. de Or. 3, 64, 207; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4; 5, 14, 1; 16; 7, 8, 3. — **c.** *Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order, conformity*, etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., in a *reasonable, regular manner*, Cic. Or. 33, 116; cf.: ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29: modo et ratione aliquid facere (along with recte atque ordine facere), id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: quae res Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque Tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: interfallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis, *divided proportionally by rule*, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf.: ex summis et infimis et mediis interjectis ordinibus, ut sonis moderata ratione civitas conuenit, in *symmetrical proportion*, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order, system*, id. ib. 2, 33, 57; 5, 6, 7: declinatio si cum ratione fiet, *reasonably*, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: ratio et distributio, *a reasonable division*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1. — **d.** *A theory, doctrine, or system based upon reason; science, and (less freq.) subject, knowledge*: erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere defecere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8, 13; 2, 39, 66: si animum contulisti in istam rationem et quasi artem, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ulla arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus, recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; id. Brut. 74, 258: continet enim totam hanc quaestionem ea ratio, quae est de natura deorum, id. Div. 1, 51, 117: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *doctrine, system, philosophy*, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf.: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: Cynicorum ratio, id. ib. 1, 41, 148; so id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ratio vivendi: ratio civilis et disciplina populi, *the art of living*, statesmanship, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4; cf.: etiam si cui videbitur illa in optimis studiis et artibus quietam vitam ratio beatior, haec civilis laudabilior est certe et illustrior, id. ib. 3, 3, 4: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: salutationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. proem. § 3 al. — *Subject, knowledge*: si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. Arch. 1, 1. — **e.** *A view or opinion resting upon reasonable grounds: mea sic est ratio*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43; cf.: inventus est nemo, cujus non haec et sententia esset et oratio, non esse metuendum, etc. ... Haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68 sq.; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 1: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 6 (just before: hujus cum sententiam plurimi essent secuti). — **f.** In philos. lang., *a production of proof, argumentation, reasoning*: (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet; non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 10, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 158: ratio ipsa coget, et ex aeternitate quaedam esse vera et ea non esse nexa causis aeternis, etc., id. Fat. 16, 38; cf.: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosum aut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43. — *** ratio cinabiliter**, *adv.* [ratio cinor], according to correct computation, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 fin.

ratio cinatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], a rhet. and archit. t. t. **I.** In rhet. **1.** *An exercise of the reasoning powers, calm reasoning, ratiocination* (opp. impulsio; a passionate feeling, impulse; cf. argumentatio): ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: etiam sapientiae studiosos maxime medicos esse, si ratiocinatio hoc faceret, Cels. 1, praef. § 49. — **2.** *A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism*: ratiocinatio est ratio ex ipsa re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57; cf.: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 152; Quint. 5, 10, 6; 3, 6, 15; 5, 14, 5 al. — **3.** A rhet. figure, *reasoning in an interrogative form*: ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23. — **II.** In archit., *theory* (opp. fabrica, practice): ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitruv. 1, 1, 1; 15.

ratio cinativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.]. **I.** In rhet., *of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 17: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3; cf. id. 3, 6, 46; 61; 5, 10, 6. — **II.** In gram.: ratiocinativa conjunctio, *serving for inference, illative*, as ergo, igitur, Diom. p. 410 P.

ratio cinator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a reckoner, computant, accountant, i. q. calculator. **I.** Lit., Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2; Col. 3, 3, 7; Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16. — **II.** Trop.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; Aug. Civ. Dei. 21, 5.

ratio cinium, *ī, ī, f.* [id.], a reckoning, computation, Col. 5, 1 fin.; 5, 2, 6; 5, 11, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6: publica, ib. 9, 16, 2. — **II.** The obligation to render an account: imponere, Cod. 2, 1, 6 al.

ratio cinor, *ātus, i, v. dep. n. and a.* [ratio] (rare, but good prose). **I.** Lit., *to reckon; compute; calculate*: in summo apud illos (sc. Graecos) honore geometria fuit: itaque nihil mathematicis illustrius; at nos metiendi ratiocinandiue utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5: de pecuniā ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39, 135; 2, 32, 125; Vitruv. 10, 15. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To consider, deliberate, meditate, quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id. ratiocinor, Plant. Stich. 1, 2, 18: socii profecto ratiocinati essent, quid possent facere, si quidem sua sponte facerent, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16. — **B.** To reason, argue, to infer or conclude from a

consideration of circumstances: id. ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, et videre, utrum, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 61; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 61: etenim sic ratiocinabantur, aperte jam ac perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; cf. id. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 55. — Rarely with acc.: mores atque parsimoniam aliquis, App. M. 1, p. 113, 5.

rationabilis, *e, adj.* [ratio] (post-Aug.; = rationalis, which is in better use), *reasonable, rational*: natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1: virtutes quae ad rationabilem animum pertinent, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 18; cf.: virtutes rationabiles, id. ib.: responsio rationabilis, Vulg. Job. 32, 3: rationabile sine dolo lac, the pure milk of reason, id. 1 Pet. 2, 2: sententia vera et rationabilis, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3. — *Comp.*: rationabilis esse videtur, Dig. 45, 3, 37. — **Adv.**: **ratio nabiliter**, *rationally, reasonably*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 17; Amm. 20, 4, 8; Lact. Ep. 61, 17.

*** rationabilitas**, *ātis, f.* [rationabilis], *reasonableness, rationality*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 5.

rationabiliter, *adv.*, v. rationabilis fin.

rationalis, *e, adj.* [ratio]. **I.** *Of or belonging to accounts* (post-Aug.): LITTE-RAE, Inscr. (a. p. Chr. 193) Orell. 39: — HENCE, *subst.* (a) **rationalis**, *is, m.*, an accountant, receiver of revenue, treasurer, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; 46; Capitol. Gord. 7; Commod. ap. Capitol. Albin. 2; Amm. 15, 3, 4; Inscr. Orell. 1090. — (β) **rationalē**, *is, n.*, the oracular breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 7; id. Lev. 8, 8; also called rationale judicii (transf. of LXX τὸ λογίον τῆς κρίσεως), id. Exod. 28, 15. — **II.** *Of or belonging to reason, reasonable, rational, endowed with reason*: falsa est (finitio), si dicās, Equus est animal rationale: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 56; cf. id. 5, 8, 7; and: nec si mutis finis voluptas, rationalibus quoque: quin immo ex contrario, quia mutis, ideo non rationalibus, id. 5, 11, 35; so without a subst.: a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13. — **B.** *Reasonable; depending on reason*: in causa rationali, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen. Ep. 89, 17; also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, i. e. theoretical science (opp. to usus and experimental), Cels. praef.: also ars, id. ib.; hence, rationalis medicina, theoretical therapeutics; and rationales medici, medical theorists, id. ib. — **2.** In rhet., i. q. ratiocinativus, *of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic*: genus (quaestio), Quint. 3, 5, 4; 6, 54; 78, 86; cf. status, id. 3, 6, 56; 66. — Hence, *adv.*: **rationaliter**, *in a reasonable manner, reasonably, rationally*, Sen. Ep. 109; Tert. Anim. 16 al.

*** rationalitas**, *ātis, f.* [rationalis], *reasonableness, rationality* — habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 fin.

rationaliter, *adv.*, v. rationalis fin.

rationarium, *ī, ī, f.* [ratio], a statistical table, schedule, book of accounts: imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which: brevium imperii, id. ib. 101; cf. Tac. A. 1, 11).

ratīs (*rates*), *acc.* to Prob. p. 1473 fin., yet perh. we should here read *rates* = *acc.* ratim, Hyg. Fab. 175, is, f. [Sanscrit, ar-i-tras that which propels an oar; Gr. ῥατῖς, rower, ῥατῖσθαι, to row; Lat.: remus, remigium, tiremis, etc.]. **1.** A vessel made of logs fastened together, a raft: rates vocantur tigna colligata, quae per aquam aguntur; quo vocabulo interdum etiam naves significantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 273, 22 ib.: nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus adventit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythra, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5: transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ratibus verius quam ratibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Caes. B. C. 1, 25: ratibus quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, etc., i. e. pontoon, Liv. 21, 47: tamquam in rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 B. and K. — **2.** A float, quasi pueris

qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9.—**3.** Prov.: servavisti omnem ratem, you have saved us from shipwreck, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 53; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.—**B.** Meton., in the poets, a bark, boat, vessel, in gen.: caeruleum spumat sale conferta rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P. (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.); Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.; Att. ap. Fest. s. v. rates, p. 272 ib.; Cat. 63, 1, 64, 121; Verg. G. 2, 445; id. A. 1, 43, 3, 192, 4, 63.—Of Charon's boat, Verg. A. 6, 302.

† **ratitus**, a, um, adj. [ratis], marked with the figure of a raft: ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 Müll.; so, quadrantes, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 44 ib. (cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45).

ratuncula, ae, f. dim. [ratio]. **I.** A small reckoning, a little account: subdixi ratunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; id. Capt. 1, 2, 89; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** A slight ground or reason: leves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: huic incredibili sententiae ratunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 23, 73.—**2.** In dialectics, a petty syllogism: concludunt ratunculas Stoici, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: humanis ratunculis falsis contravenire conantur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1, 1.

ratō, adv. [ratus], certainly, surely (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 35; id. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

Ratumēna Porta (Ratumen-na), a gate at Rome, which, acc. to Festus, derived its name from an Etruscan youth, Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 Müll.; cf. Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 161; Sol. 45, 15 (in Plut. Public. 13, written 'Ρατομνένα).

rātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. reor fin.

rauca, ae, f., a species of worm that breeds in oak-roots, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130; Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.

† **raucedō**, inis, f. [raucus], hoarseness: raucedo amputatio vocis. Haec et arterialis vocatur, eo quod raucam vocem et clausam reddat arteriarum injuriā, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

raucesco, ēre, v. n. [id.], to grow hoarse, become hoarse: quomodo raucescit vox (galinae), Aug. in Ps. 58; Isid. 12, 7, 15.

* **raucidulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], a little hoarse: cornix, Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

* **raucio**, no perf., sum, 4, v. n. [id.], to be hoarse: rausro tragicus qui carmina perdit Oreste, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 907 P.

rauci-sonus, a, um, adj. [id.], hoarse-sounding (only in the foll. passages): canus cornicem, Lucr. 5, 1084: bombi, Cat. 64, 263.

raucitas, ātis, f. [id.]. **1.** Hoarseness, raucity (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 2, 1 med.; Scrib. Comp. 184; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; and in plur., id. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Transf. (a) A snoring, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—(β) Of the hoarse sound of the tuba, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, adj. [from root ru-, to make a loud noise, ravis], hoarse. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 16: expurgabo ad raucam ravim omnia, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259; Prop. 1, 16, 39: cornices, Lucr. 6, 751: palumbes, Verg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, id. ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1189; cf. guttur, Ov. M. 2, 484: os aselli, id. F. 1, 433: vox (ranarum), id. M. 6, 377: garrulitas (piscum), id. ib. 5, 678: stridor (simiae), id. ib. 14, 100: quare peregrinum vicinia raucā reclamāt, screaming herself hoarse, Hör. Ep. 1, 17, 62; cf. circus, Juv. 8, 59: Rup.: caudiculi, Mart. 4, 8, 2: rogatores, id. 10, 5, 4: Codrus, Juv. 1, 2: cohors (Gallorum), id. 6, 514: illa (puella) sonat raucum quiddam, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf. the foll.—Poet., in gen., of the swan: dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Verg. A. 11, 458.—Comp.: raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, § 28; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 704.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things, hoarse, hollow, or deep sounding, harsh, rough, grating; etc. (only in the poets): cornu, Prop. 3, 3 (4), 2, 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17 (4, 16), 36: tibia, id. 3, 10 (4, 23), 23: ossa (tubae), id. 4 (5), 3, 20; cf. aes (i. e. tuba), Verg. G. 4, 71 et saep.: murmur (undae), id. ib. 1, 109; cf. Hadria, Hör.

C. 2, 14, 14: litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50, 20: tonitrua, Stat. Th. 2, 40: postes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 49; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 6, 50: aes (i. e. scutum), Verg. A. 2, 545 et saep.: amnis Rauca sonans, id. ib. 9, 125; cf. tumidus post flamina pontus Rauca gemit, Luc. 5, 217: arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 289.—**II.** Trop.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, has become faint, died away, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5.

Raudii campi, a broad plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri, Vell. 2, 12, 5.—Called also, in sing., **Raudius campus**, Flor. 3, 3, 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. c. 67.

raudus (also **rōdus** and **rūdus**), ēris, n. [kindr. with rudis; cf. crudus, crudelis], a rude mass; hence, in partic., a piece of brass used as a coin (an old word): rodus vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam. Nam saxum quoque raudus appellatur poëtae, ut Attius in Menalippo: manibus rapere raudus saxum grandem et gravem. Vulgus quidem in usu habuit non modo pro aere imperfecto, sed etiam pro signato... in aestimatione censoria aes infectum rudus appellatur, Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.: aes raudus dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 ib.: olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: χαλκός ἀνέργαστος rudus, Gloss. Philox.: sculptor ab eris Rudere decoctam consuevit fingere massam, Prud. Apoth. 792: cum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. 26, 11, 9 Weissenb.

Rauduscula or **Raudusculāna porta**, a gate at Rome, according to the ancient division of Servius Tullius, between the P. Naevia and Lavernalis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; Fest. s. h. v. p. 274 ib.; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

raudusculum (rōd- and rūd-), i, n. dim. [raudus]. **I.** A little piece of brass used as a coin (an old word): in mancipando cum dicitur: Rudusculo libram ferito, asse tangitur libra, Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.; v. raudus.—Hence, **II.** Transf., a small sum of money: de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, in regard to that little debt of Numerius, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: de raudusculo quod scribis, id. ib. 4, 8, a, § 1.

Raunōnia, ae, f., an island north of Germany, Plin. 3, 13, 27, § 94.

Raurāci (Raurici), Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106, ōrum, m., a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, neighbors of the Helvetians, near Basle, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 6, 25; 7, 75.—Hence, **1.** **Rauracum**, i, n., the city of the Rauraci, now Augst, near Basle, Amm. 14, 10, 6: Rauriaca colonia, Plin. l. l.; also called **Rauricum**, id. 4, 12, 24, § 79: RAVRICA, Inscr. Orell. 432.—**2.** **Rauracus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Rauraci: colonia Rauraca=Rauracum, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106 (al. Rauriaca).

Ravenna (Rāvenna), Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 123, ae, f., a celebrated seaport in Gallia Cispadana, still bearing the same name, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115: Caes. B. C. 1, 5 fin.; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: paludosa, Sil. 8, 603: aequorea, Mart. 13, 21 al.—**II.** Deriv.: **Rāvennas**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Ravenna: vir, Cic. Balb. 22, 50: ranae, Mart. 3, 93, 8: horti, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 160: ala, Tac. H. 2, 100: classici, id. ib. 3, 50: MUNICIPIVM RAVENNAS, Inscr. Orell. 707; 3790; 3792.—In abl. sing.: Ravennati agro, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; and also: agro Ravennate, Col. 13, 8.—In plur. subst.: **Rāvennates**, the inhabitants of Ravenna, Inscr. Grut. 80, 9; and, RAVENNATENSES, ib. 393, 3 (of A. D. 399).

* **rāvīdus**, a, um, adj. [2. ravis], grayish, dark-colored: ravidus vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

Ravilla, ae, m. [id.], an appellation of L. Cassius Longinus (Cons. 626 A. U. C.), Front. Aquaed. 8; cf. Ravillae a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a caesiis Caesullae, Fest. p. 274 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 ib.

* **rāvīo**, ire, v. n. [ravis], to talk one's self hoarse, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 33; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ravim, p. 275 Müll.

ravis, acc. ravim, f. [kindr. with ravis, q. v.], hoarseness (ante- and post-class., and only occurring in the acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 10: expuri-

gabo hercle omnia ad raucam ravim, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: (tragedi) boando purgant ravim, App. Flor. p. 357, 36.

* **rāvūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [1. ravis], a little hoarse: dat ravalos choraulas, Sid. 9, 13 in carm.

1. rāvus, a, um, adj. [root ru-; Sanscr. aru-, to bellow; Lat. rudens, etc.; cf. raucus], hoarse: rava vox rauca et parum liquida, proxime canum latratum sonans, Paul. ex Fest. p. 293 Müll. So in only a single (post-class.) example: ciere ravis Cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 in carm. fin.

2. rāvus, a, um, adj. [for bravus, ghrav-us; root in Sanscr. gar-an; Gr. γέρον, senex; cf. γήρας, γράος; O. H. Germ. grā; Engl. gray], gray-yellow, gray, tawny (rare but class.): ravi coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll. (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105 Goer. N. cr. cited in Non. 164, 14): fulix, id. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14 (al. cana): lupa, Hor. C. 3, 27, 3. Said several times of the eyes, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9, 3; cf.: orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.

rē, or with d demonstrative (see the letter D), **rēd** (so, too, before vowels and h; also in red-do, and with the union-vowel i in rēdi-vivus. In reicio and often in later Latin re is found before vowels and h; e. g. reaedifico, reexinatio, reinvito, etc. Assimilation of the d, before consonants produced the forms religio, relliquiae, recido; and the suppression of the d may account for the frequent lengthening of the e by poets in rēduco, rēlatum. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with re are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets). An inseparable particle, whose fundamental signification answers to the Engl. again and against. Thus, it denotes either, **a.** A turning backward (Engl. back): recedo, recurro, reicio, remitto, resolvo, etc.; or, **b.** An opposition: rebo, reclamo, redamo, reductor, repugno; and, **II.** Trop. **1.** A restoration of a thing to its original condition (e. g. a freeing or loosing from a state of constraint; Engl. re-, un-): redintegrō, reficio, restituo, relaxo, relevo, resero, recludo, resolvo, retego, etc.—**2.** A transition into an opposite state: rechamido, reprobo (opp. comprobo), retracto, revelo.—**3.** A repetition of an action: recoquo, resumo, reviso, etc.—**4.** It is sometimes intensive, as redundo.

rēa, ae, v. reus.

rē-accendo, ēre, v. a., to kindle anew, Hier. in Isa. 9, 30, v. 12.

* **rē-adinatio**, ōnis, f., a reuniting, reunion: ossium (at the resurrection), Tert. Res. 30.

rē-aedifico, āre, v. a., to build again, rebuild (late Lat.): reaedifico quae destruxit, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; so id. Pud. 20 fin.; Hier. Ep. 108, 9; Vulg. Marc. 15, 29.

reagnosco, ēre, 3, v. n., to recall to mind (late Lat.); Fulg. Sermon. 29.

reapse, adv. [contr. from re and eapse, an old form for ipsā; hence in tmesi: reque eapse, Scip. Afr. ap. Fest. p. 286, 3; cf. ipse init.], in fact, in reality, actually, really (an old word, which does not occur after Cic.): reapse est re ipsa, Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 41: eorum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: ut reapse cerneretur, quale esset id, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 39, 66; cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 32: obiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: non perinde, ut est reapse, ex litteris perspicere potuisti, id. Fam. 9, 15, 1: quod idem reapse primum est, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

Reate, is, n. (of the same form in the nom., acc., and abl.), a very ancient town of the Sabines, now Rieti, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 25, 7, 26, 11; 23; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Sil. 8, 417.—Hence, **II.**

Reatinus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Reate, Reatine: ager, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107: praefectura, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 1: villa, id. 6, 8, 6: asini (which were highly valued), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: montes, id. ib. 2, 2, 9.—In plur. subst.: **Reatini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Reate, Cic. Scaur. 12, 27; id. Att. 4, 15, 5, 9, 8,

1; Liv. 28, 45 al.—*Sing.*: Quod ego sum Reatinus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3.

reātus, ūs, m. [reus]. **I.** Lit., the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment (a word first used by Messala, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34): revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit... qui longo tempore in reatu agunt, Dig. 48, 19, 25; Mart. 2, 24, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** An offence of which one stands accused, a charge, App. M. 7, p. 191, 31; 3, p. 132, 10; Prud. Cath. 11.—**B.** The dress or appearance of an accused person: mulier reatu mihi tristique tristitia deformis, App. M. 9, p. 231, 3.—**III.** Trop., guilt (late Lat.): reatus sanguinis, Vulg. Deut. 21, 8; cf. id. Exod. 32, 35: praeterit actu manet reatu, Aug. cont. Jul. Pelag. 6, 19, 60.

re-baptizo, āre, v. a., to baptize again, rebaptize (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 6, 2; Aug. Ep. 203 fin. al.

rebellatio, ōnis, f. [rebello], a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion (post-Aug. for the class. rebellio), * Tac. A. 14, 31; Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 ext.; 7, 4, 1; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 186.

rebellatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that revolts or rebels (very rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 fin.; Amm. 14, 8, 2.

1. rebellio, ōnis, f. [id.], a renewal of war (by the conquered party), a revolt, rebellion (good prose; cf.: defectio, seditio): rebellio facta post dedicationem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; so, facere, id. ib. 4, 30; 4, 38: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coepere, id. ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. H. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: nihil rebellionis timere, id. 2, 16: Germaniae, Suet. Calig. 51: trium principum, id. Vesp. 1.—In plur.: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, * Cic. Scaur. 19, 42.

2. rebellio, ōnis, m. [id.], one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel (late Lat.), Treb. Poll. Salon. 1; Faustina ap. Vulc. Gall. Avid. Cass. 9; Vop. Prob. 9; cf. rebellis.

rebellis, is, adj. [id.], that makes war afresh, insurgent, rebellious (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: rebelles Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 185: Gallus, id. ib. 6, 858: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754: regio rebellis et indomita, Curt. 8, 1, 35: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72: motus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 213.—*Subst.*: **rebelles**, ium, m., rebels, Tac. A. 1, 40; 2, 26; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 238; Vulg. Num. 14, 9.—**II.** Trop.: rebellis amor, Ov. R. Am. 246: flammæ seditioe rogi, Stat. Th. 1, 35: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 155: animi, Spart. And. 5, 1.

* **rebellum**, il, n. [id.], a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion (a collat. form for rebellio, like consortium for consortio, contagium for contagio, etc.): qui pacatos ad rebellum incitasset, Liv. 42, 21, 3 Gronov. (dub.; Weissens. rebellandum).

re-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to wage war again (said of the conquered), to make an insurgent, to revolt, rebel (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: descisco). **I.** Lit.: Volsci rebellant, Liv. 2, 42; 4, 31; 40, 35; 8, 14, 5: crebrius, Suet. Aug. 21; Quint. 8, 5, 16 (but very dub. ap. Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 1).—*Poet.*: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. M. 9, 81; so id. ib. 13, 619.—**II.** Trop.: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, *to break out again*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174: rebellat saepe amor, *offers resistance* (to writing); id. 13, 12, 25; § 81; cf.: Pudor rebellat, *resists*, Sen. Agam. 138: ille divus callidi monstri cinis in onos rebellat, i. e. the sphinx, id. Oedip. 106.

Rebilus, i, m., surname of the legate C. Caninius, v. h. v.

re-bito, ēre, v. n. [bēto], to turn back, return (ante-class.): si non rebitas huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 3, 5, 89.

reboātus, ūs, m. [reboo], a shouting back: qui quidem omnes inter Musarum carmina concinentum audiri, licet perstreperent, nullō potuerē reboatu, Mart. Cap. 2, § 213 (al. rabalatu).

re-bōo, āre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to bellow back, *resound*, re-echo (poet.): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, * Verg. G. 3, 223; so, rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252: et reboat

raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr. 4, 546: reboatque ursa superba lupis, Val. Fl. 3, 634: ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant, Cat. 63, 21.—**II.** Act., to cause to resound, make echo (poet.): nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa, Lucr. 2, 28: reboat te quicquid carminis echo Respondet silvae, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73.

re-bullio, īvi or īi, v. n. and a. (Apuleian). **I.** Neutr., to bubble up: vinum, App. M. 9, p. 233, 8.—**II.** Act., to cause to bubble forth, to cast forth with a bubbling noise: oleum, App. M. 5, p. 170, 26: spiritum, to breathe out, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 16.

reburris, i, m., with bristling hair (Fr. rebours), Aug. c. Faust. 6, 1; Not. Tir.; ἀνὰ σίλλος, Thom. Thes.

* **re-calcitro**, āre, v. n., to kick back (of horses); transf. **1.** (Poet.) To deny access, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.—**2.** (Late Lat.) To be petulant, disobedient: inaccessus est dilectus, et recalcitravit, Vulg. Deut. 32, 15; cf.: majestati Augustae recalcitrans, Amm. 14, 7, 14; 15, 7, 9; 22, 11, 5.

re-calco, āre, v. a., to tread again, retrace (post-Aug.): humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: limen, Prud. Cath. 9, 75: priora vestigia, App. M. 6, p. 181, 16.—**II.** Trop., to repeat, renew: mysteria, Cod. Th. 16, 6, 4.

recalcēfacio, v. recalcēfacio.

re-cālēo, ēre, v. n., to grow warm again, to remain warm, be warm (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine adhuc, *still run warm*, * Verg. A. 12, 35: extinctae recalent vestigia flammæ, Paul. Nol. Carm. 8, 397.—**II.** Trop.: recalcēbant in auribus ejus parentis effata, Amm. 28, 1, 7; Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

re-cālēscō, lūi, 3, v. incho. n., to become warm (again), to grow warm (rare but class.): cum motu atque exercitatione recalescent (corpora), * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Flor. 4, 2, 53; Prud. Psych. 59.—**II.** Trop.: mens recalescit, Ov. R. Am. 629: recalescere ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 6.

re-calfacio (recalcēfacio), faci, 3, v. a., to make warm (again), to warm (poet. and in post-class. prose): calidumque priori Caede recalcēcit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. M. 8, 443; id. F. 4, 698; id. A. 2, 214.—*Pass.*: rursus recalcēvit, Scrib. Comp. 271; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 63.—Full form: statim recalcēfacto corpore, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: tepidam recalcēface mentem, Ov. A. 2, 445.

recalvaster, tri, m. [recalvus], that has a bald forehead, bald in front (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 41 (in Sen. Ep. 66, 25, the words quam recalvasterum are a gloss).

recalvatio, ōnis, f. [id.], baldness in front, a bald forehead (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 42.

re-calvus, a, um, adj. (ante- and post-class.), bald in front: frons, Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 38.—*Transf.*, of persons, with a bald forehead: senex, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12.

re-candēscō, dūi, 3, v. incho. n. (Ovidian). * **1.** To grow white (again): percussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. M. 4, 529.—**II.** To glow (again), to glow: ubi tellus Solibus aetheris... recanduit, Ov. M. 1, 435: et rubre genae, totaque recanduit ore (Medea), id. ib. 7, 78.—**2.** Trop.: recanduit ira, Ov. M. 3, 707.

re-cano, ēre, v. a. (Plinian). **I.** To sing back, i. e. call back by singing: ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: Phoebeus... recanente lyra fautor, Verg. Cui. 13.—**II.** To charm back again, to undo a charm: pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19 (perh. also id. 29, 4, 21, § 69, where Jan. reads praecanere. The form recino has another signif., v. recino).

re-canto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. (poet.). * **I.** Neutr., to sound back, re-echo: nusquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86, 3.—**II.** Act. **1.** To repeat in singing, sing again: saepius iste versiculus recantandus est, Ambros. Virg. 2, 6, 42.—**2.** To recall, revoke, recant: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. C. 1, 16, 27.—**3.** To charm back, charm away: nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

recāpitulatio, ōnis, f. [recapitulo], a summing up, restatement by heads, recapitulation (late Lat. for repetitio, collectio): facta ex Adam, Aug. Civ. Dei. 15, 21 fin.

re-capitūlo, āre, v. n. [capitulum], to go over the main points of a thing again, to recapitulate; a transl. of the Gr. ἀνακεφαλαιώω (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17; Aug. Civ. Dei. 20, 21 al.

re-cāveō, cavi, cautum, 2, v. a., to give counter-security (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 3, 2.—Hence, **recauta**, ōrum, n., a quit-tance, release, Novell. 130, 1.

re-cāvus, a, um, adj., hollow or arched inward, concave (late Lat.): speculum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 186: palatum, id. Psych. 421: laquearia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 408.

re-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., to go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede. **A.** Lit. (class.; cf.: decesso, abscedo): pone nos recede, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 34: ego abs te procul recedam, id. Mil. 2, 4, 4: hinc, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: illuc, id. Rud. 3, 5, 7: recedere loco, id. Am. 1, 1, 84; cf.: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: procul a telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359: de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: ab hoste, Ov. P. 3, 1, 151: longius, Verg. G. 4, 191: tristis recedo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 35; id. C. 2, 19, 31: ab Illiturgi, Liv. 24, 41: in castra Corneliāna, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 fin.—**2.** In partic., to retire to one's bedchamber, go to rest, Petr. 85, 5; Ov. Ib. 239.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of inanimate and abstract things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, yield, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, the departing years, id. A. P. 176: abeant ac recedant voces illae, Plin. Pan. 2, 2.—**2.** Of places, things, etc., to stand back, recede (i. e. to be distant or retired; freq., esp. after the Aug. per.): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, Verg. A. 2, 300; cf. Cat. 64, 43; and: etsi lata recessit Urbē domus, Stat. Th. 5, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: Palaestina vocabatur, quā contingit Arabas... et quā recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66: Magna Graecia in tres sinūs recedens Ausonii maris, id. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 4, 10, 17, § 33; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18.—Of nations: gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium intorsus recedens, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24.—In a painting, etc.: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminerent in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21; cf.: venter recessit, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2.—*Poet.*, of places, which appear to recede by our departure from them: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. A. 3, 72: mea terra recedit, Ov. M. 8, 139; 11, 466; Sil. 3, 157; Stat. Th. 1, 549 al.—**II.** In gen., to go away, withdraw, retire, depart from a place, to abandon a thing, = discedere. **A.** Lit. (in good prose very rare), = discedere, haec effatū pater, germana, repente recessit, vanished, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 48 Vahl.); nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt Longius (apes), Verg. G. 4, 191; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.—**2.** Transf., of things, to separate from any thing (with which it was previously connected): in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7, 1: carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 22; 19, 5, 23, § 67: caput e cervice, Ov. P. 2, 8, 65; for which also: caput cervice, id. H. 16, 153; cf. id. F. 6, 708; Luc. 8, 674.—**B.** Trop., to withdraw, depart, desist (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4: avius a verā longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2, 229: senes, ut in otia tuta recedant, aint, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 31: ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19; Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5; Cic. Caecin. 20, 58: ab armis, i. e. to lay them down, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a natura, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: ab eodem exemplo, Quint. 1, 6, 6; 2, 8, 13; 7, 3, 21: a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate, consiliisque, Cic. Att. 12, 4, 2: a vitā, i. e. to kill one's self, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40 (but Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6, to die, in gen.).

a doubtful conjecture; Jahn, procedente

vita): a veritatis viâ longè, Lact. 2, 8, 1: ab oppugnatione, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40.—Very freq. of inanimate and abstract subjects: postquam recessit vita patrio corpore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 73: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, has lost the signification of foreigner, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; so, res a consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67; Quint. 2, 13, 11: figurae sententiarum ab illo simplici modo indicandi recedunt, id. 9, 2, 1: ab usu cotidiano, id. 10, 1, 44 et saep.—Poet., with simple *abl.*: sic nunquam corde recedit Nata tuo, *departs*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 55.—*Absol.*, to vanish, pass away, disappear: et pariter Phoebe, pariter maris ira recessit, Ov. M. 12, 36: spes, Luc. 7, 688: quoniam nostri tibi cura recessit? Verg. A. 2, 595: fortuna recessit, id. ib. 3, 53.—With *in*: in ventos vita recessit, passed away into the winds, Verg. A. 4, 705.—Hence, ***recessus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B.), drawn back, receding: scaena recessor, standing farther back, Vitr. 5, 8.

re-cello, ñre, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, to spring back, fly back, bend back: recelle reclinare, Fest. p. 274 Müll. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573: cum (ferrea manus) gravi librimento plumbi recelleret ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 10, v. Weissenb. ad h. l.—**II.** *Act.*, to throw or bend back (Appul.): totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App. M. 6, p. 198, 27: nates, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 19.

re-cens, entis (*abl. sing.*), regularly, recently; but in the poets sometimes recente, e. g. Cat. 63, 7; Ov. F. 4, 346 al.—*Gen. plur.*, regularly, recentium: recentum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 2; Sil. 15, 601, *adj.* [re and cand-; cf. candeo, candor; Gr. *καλός, καία*], that has not long existed, fresh, young, recent (*opp. vetus*), and differing from novus; v. antiquus *init.* (freq. and class.): quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posset? Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5, 54: (Verres) cum e provincia recens esset invidiaeque et infamiae non recenti sed veteri ac diuturna flagaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: Regini quidam eo venerunt, Româ sane recentes, directly from Rome, id. Att. 16, 7, 1: omnis conglutinatione recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, id. Sen. 20, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34: viri, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26; cf. id. Ps. 4, 7, 25: catuli, just whelped, young, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4: tonsae (oves), recently shorn, id. ib. 2, 11, 7: caespites, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf. flores, Hor. C. 3, 27, 43; Ov. F. 4, 346: herbae, id. ib. 5, 123: sorta, Verg. A. 1, 417: prata, fresh, green, id. ib. 6, 674 Serv.: sanguis, newly shed, Cat. 63, 7: sol, poet. for the rising sun, the east, Pers. 5, 54: proelium, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.*: victoria, id. ib. 1, 31 *fin.*; 5, 47: clades, Liv. 2, 22, 4 Drak. N. cr.: pollicitatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.*: arma, fresh, newly whetted, Ov. M. 8, 370: umbrae, of those newly deceased, id. ib. 4, 434: animae, id. ib. 8, 488: anima, id. ib. 15, 846 et saep.; cf. non erit in te Deus recens, newly devised, and hence false, Vulg. Ps. 80, 9.—*Comp.*: epistula recentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: recentior memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—*Sup.*: recentissima tua est epistula Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 3: recentissima quaeque sunt correctae et emendatae maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35.—(ß) With *ab*, immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.: pullum asinum a partu recentem subiciunt equae, newly foaled, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, l. e. with her wound still fresh, Verg. A. 6, 450: Poenium recentem ab exordio opulentissimae urbis Iberum transire, Liv. 21, 16 *fin.*: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 44: haec vox, a qua recens sum: sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, id. Prov. 3, 3.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*, or (more freq.) with simple *abl.*: alius alio recentior sit in dolore, Auct. Her. 2, 7, 10: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum obvit et recentes in dolore anteabant, yet fresh in grief, whose grief was still fresh, Tac. A. 3, 1 *fin.*: quaedam (ver-

ba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34: ut erat recens dolore et ira, Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*; so, recens praetura, id. ib. 4, 52: stependiis, id. ib. 15, 59: caede, id. H. 3, 19: victoria, id. ib. 3, 77.—(δ) With *ad* and *acc.*: recentes sumus ad id quod incipimus, Quint. 1, 12, 5.—**b.** Recenti re, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 18: re recenti, id. Trin. 4, 3, 8; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; for which also, recenti negotio, id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101; and, in recenti, Dig. 48, 19, 25.—**c.** Recentiores (*subst.* and *adj.*), the moderns (said of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, modern writers, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82; Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74; also, Graeci recentiores, modern, id. 4, 16, 30, § 103.—**II.** Trop., fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; so, integer et recens (opp.: fusus et saucius), Flor. 3, 1, 13; and in the order: recentes atque integri (opp. defatigati), Caes. B. G. 7, 48 *fin.*; and, opp. defessi, id. B. C. 3, 94; id. B. G. 7, 25: equitatus, id. ib. 7, 9: recens animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34 (along with integrae vires); 38, 25 (opp. fessi); Ov. M. 2, 63: clamor, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—*Comp.*: sauciis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: recens and recenter, lately, freshly, newly, just, recently, etc. (a) Form **recens** (not in Cic. or Caes.): puerum recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 17: captum hominem, id. Capt. 3, 5, 60: scaena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416: exstinctum lumen, id. 6, 792: coria recens detracta, Sall. H. 4, 2 Dietsch: inter recens domitos, id. ib. 3, 53: portentum conflatum est recens, Bass. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: beluae recens captae, Liv. 38, 17, 15; 2, 22, 4: acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomita Hispania, id. ib. 4, 5: cognita, id. ib. 4, 69 et saep.: condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1.—(ß) Form **recenter** (post-class.): capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26, 2: lecta poma, id. 5, 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Sup.*: quam recentissime stercoreto solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192; so, res gestae, Just. 30, 4, 8.

re-censio, sui, sum, and stitum (recensio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5 *med.*; and Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9, acc. to the better read., recensitus; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60; Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2, v. a. **I.** *Li. t.*, to count, enumerate, number, reckon, survey (syn.: numero; class., but not in Cic.; see, however, recensio): haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibat, *Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf. recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49: omnium suorum numerum, Verg. A. 6, 682: captivos ordine pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36, 15: pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*: et recensuit Saul populum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 15.—**II.** Transf., to examine, review, muster, survey (mostly post-Aug.): vestem servitorum et ferramenta, bis singulis mensibus (along with recognitio), Col. 11, 1, 21: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20 et saep.: vellerâ ad numerum pecoris, Col. 12, 3, 9: qui recens (recensiti) non essent, who had not been received or considered (in the distribution of the public corn); Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*—Esp., of troops, etc., to review: exercitum, Liv. 1, 16: in recensendo exercitu, Suet. Calig. 44: legiones, Liv. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46, 43, 16.—Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, had gone through, run through, Ov. F. 3, 575.—**III.** Trop., to go over in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment; to reckon up, recount, review, revise (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); Stat. S. 5, 3, 20; cf. fata fortunâque virum moresque manusque, Verg. A. 6, 683: fortia facta, Ov. H. 9, 105; sô, deploratos Priamidas, id. M. 13, 481: parva exempla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29: haec recensente pictorê, App. M. 9, p. 229, 2: ut post recensentur (poemata), Gell. 17, 10, 6.—*Absol.*: quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vane scit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

recensio, ñis, f. [recenseo], an enumeration, reviewing, recension (very rare): qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam extingueret, i. e. the censor's register, *Cic. Mil. 27, 73 (for which census populi Romani, id. Cael. 32, 78): ne

qui novi coetus recensionis causa moveri quandoque possent, on account of the new enumeration (for the distribution of the public corn), *Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

***recensitio**, ñis, f. [recenseo], a mustering, enumeration: servitorum, Dig. 10, 4, 3, § 7.

recensitus, a, um, v. recenseo.

1. recens, a, um, v. recenseo.

2. recens, ñs, m. [recenseo], an enumeration, a review (post-Aug.): populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Aug. 40; cf. Liv. Epit. 115.—Trop.: vitae, Tert. Anim. 58.

† **recentarius**, ii, m. [recens], a vender of wine, which has been cooled, made fresh, Inscr. ap. Labus. Monum. Epigr. Ambros. p. 35, n. 8.—In fem.: **recentaria**, νεαροφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

recenter, adv., v. recens *fin.*

***recentor**, ari, v. dep. [recens], to renew itself, a word formed by Cn. Matus: recentatur Commune lumen hominibus, ap. Gell. 15, 25, 1, and ap. Non. 167, 18.

Recentoricus ager, the Roman public lands in Sicily, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10; 2, 21, 57 (Zumpt, censorius).

receptabilis, e, adj. [recepto], susceptible of capable of any thing: passionis, Ambros. Ep. 44, 1.

receptaculum, i, n. [id.], a place to receive or keep things in, a reservoir, magazine, receptacle. **I.** In gen.: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum; Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: frugibus, Tac. G. 16: cibi receptaculum ventriculus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: avium, Col. 8, 15, 4: aqualium animalium, id. 8, 1, 3: praedarum, Plin. Pan. 36, 1: olei, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56, 2: aquae, a reservoir, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. Nilii, Tac. A. 2, 61: ignium, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.—**II.** In part. c., a place of refuge, a lurking-place, shelter, retreat, — locus ad receptum aptus (so usually): castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perflugium, Liv. 44, 39: (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8; cf. Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and: castella diruit, ne receptaculo hostibus essent, Liv. 9, 41, 6: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 89; Caes. B. G. 7, 14: servitibus ex Achaia fugientibus receptacula Macedoniae erat, a rendezvous, Liv. 41, 23; cf. id. 8, 11.—With gen.: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praediae fuit, a hiding-place for booty, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: receptaculum adversae pugnae, a place of refuge, Liv. 6, 33: hostium, id. 1, 33: receptaculum fugae, id. 8, 9; with which cf. exsulum, Curt. 8, 2, 12: perflugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29: receptaculum habuere castra sociorum, Just. 2, 4, 30; 9, 1, 2: perdives spina et frutice sic muniant receptaculum, their nest, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 160: (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117.

receptatio, ñis, f. [id.], a receiving or talking again: spiritus, Amm. 20, 11, 28.

receptor, ñis, m. [id.], a receiver, shelterer; in a bad sense, a hider, harborer, concealer (post-class.): (Rhenus) receptor hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9: de receptoribus, Dig. 47, 16, 1, 15, 3; cf. receptor.

receptibilis, e, adj. [receptio], that may be acquired again, recoverable: nostra scientia amissibilis est et receptibilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Eccles. 2, 5, 1.

recepticius or **ctius**, a, um, adj. [receptio, I. A. 2], kept back, retained, reserved: servus, one whom the wife at the delivery of the dos, retains as her own, exclusive property, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 5 sqq.: dos, quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2; cf. Ulp. Fragn. 6, 5: actio, a complaint to secure the payment of a debt from a surety, Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2.

receptio, ñis, f. [receptio], **I.** A receiving, reception: quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 70 (cf. for the construction, accessio, additio, curatio, tactio, etc.).—Esp., **B.** A secret reception, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 17; David, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 38.—**II.** A holding back; re-

laining; esp. jurid. t. t., *reservation*: quidquid venditor recipere vult, nominatim recipi oportet: nam illa generalis receptio nihil prospicit, etc., Dig. 8, 4, 10.

recepto, avi, 1, v. freq. a. [recipio], *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): quae quae corpore caerulo cortina receptat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 48 Müll. (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); cf. Lucr. 2, 1001: placido natura receptat Cuncta sinu, Lucr. 7, 810: corpus omnes Paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, and *takes or receives back again*, Lucr. 3, 505.—*To receive habitually or often, admit, harbor, protect, etc.*: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, i. e. *you receive my son's visits*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 17: mercatores, *to receive, admit*, Liv. 5, 8; Tac. A. 3, 60: hastam receptat Ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear*, Verg. A. 10, 383.—*With se, to betake one's self anywhere, to withdraw, retire, recede*: quo in tectum te receptes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15: Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. G. 1, 336: mare, quā multa litus se valle receptat, Pers. 6, 8.

receptor, oris, m. [id.]. **I.** A receiver, shelterer: civium, who releases from servitude, Prud. Cath. 12, 144.—**II.** In a bad sense, a *hider, harborer, concealer*: non tantum qui rapiunt, verum is quoque, qui recipit ex causis supra scriptis tenetur, quia receptores non minus delinquant quam aggressores, Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3; cf. furum, ib. 1, 18, 13: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, *Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedam receptor et socius populandi, Tac. A. 4, 23: abigeorum, Dig. 47, 14, 3.—(β) In a good sense: hospitii, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 66 fin.—**III.** A reconqueror: Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26: Orientis occidentisque, Eutr. 9, 9.

receptorius, a, um, adj. [id.], *fit for receiving* (eccl. Lat.): locus, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—Hence, subst.: **receptorium**, ii, n., a place of shelter, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 fin.

receptrix, icis, f. [receptor]. **I.** She that receives, App. Mund. p. 66; 17: id. Asclep. p. 77, 30; p. 287 Bip.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 52.—**II.** In a bad sense, *she that harbors or conceals*: Messana, praedam ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; 2, 5, 62; § 160.

receptum, i, n., v. recipio fin.

1. receptus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. recipio.

2. receptus, us, m. [recipio]. **I.** A drawing back (very rare). **A.** Lit.: spiritus... in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover*, Quint. 11, 3, 32, § 53.—**B.** Trop., a *retraction, recantation*: receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., a *drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat* (very freq. in prose and poetry): ut expeditum ad sup. receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; so, habere receptum ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 9; and simply receptus habere, id. B. C. 1, 59; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; Liv. 27, 44, 39 al.; cum receptus primis non esset, id. 28, 23, 40, 32: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; 1, 82 fin.; and simply receptus dare, id. ib. 2, 30 fin.: Caesar receptui cani iussit, id. B. G. 7, 47; cf. receptui signum addere, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: signum dare receptui, Liv. 4, 31, 3: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 69: receptui sibi consulebant, id. ib. 3, 11, § 4: haud facili inde receptui, Liv. 29, 7: ne receptum amittam, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. 2 et saep.: canere receptui a miseris contemplantis, *to give the signal for leaving off, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33.—In plur. (bucina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: cane, Musa, receptus, *leave off*, id. Tr. 4, 9, 31, and in the signif. *place of retreat, refuge*: tuti recessus, Verg. A. 11, 527: perdes surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *nests*, Sol. 7, fin. (cf. receptaculum, II. fin.).—**2.** Transf., a *going back, retreating*: receptus et recessus maris, i. e. *the ebb and flow*, Eum. Paneg. Const. 6 fin.—**B.** Trop., a *retiring, falling back, retreat*: receptui canente, receptui, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 4: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitentiam habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2: a malis consiliis receptum, id. 28, 25: Col. 6, 23, 2.

recessim, adv. [recedo], *backwards*: cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7: cunias recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60.

*** recessio**, onis, f. [id.], a *going back, receding, recession*, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. recessus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. recedo.

2. recessus, us, m. [recedo], a *going back, receding, retreating, departure*; opp. accessus (class.; cf. receptus): accessus ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessus; Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178.—Of the ebb of the tide: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; so Col. 8, 17, 9: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, i. e. *means of retreat*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: gemmae, *its removal from the eye*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88: cum processui et recessui cani juberet, i. e. *in going home*, Treb. Gall. 17, 3; Amm. 20, 11, 8.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), a *distant, retired, or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess* (acc. to recedo, I. B. 2; syn.: accessus, secretum): mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2; cf.: nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit; *our remote position itself and our distant renown*, Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim autumno cocta ac recessum circumspiceret, Liv. 5, 6, 2: cum vox quasi in recessu oris audiret, Quint. 1, 5, 32: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submotu recessu, *in a deep recess*, Verg. A. 8, 193; cf. Ov. M. 3, 157; 10, 691; 11, 592: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall*; id. ib. 1, 177: oculi in recessu cavo, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.—In plur., Verg. A. 11, 527; Liv. 38, 45 (along with anguli); Vell. 2, 32, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5; Quint. 11, 2, 18; Ov. M. 7, 670; 13, 902; id. F. 1, 555; Curt. 7, 2, 22.—**II.** Trop.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: habet illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf.: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2.—In plur.: vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: in animis hominum tantae latebrae sunt et tanti recessus; Cic. Marc. 7, 22: strenua ingenia, quo plus recessus sumunt, *leisure*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

*** rechamus**, i, m.—In mechanics, like trochlea, a *block or case containing a set of pulleys*, Vitr. 10, 2, 1, and 2.

recharmido, are, v. n. [re and Charmides, a character in Plautus; cf. re, II. 2], *to cease to be Charmides*, q. s. *to decharmize one's self*, a burlesquely formed word: proin tu te idem, ut Charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, *as you have been Charmidized, recharmize yourself*, i. e. *as you have put on the character of Charmides, lay it aside again*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135 (Ritschl, decharmida).

recidivatus, us, m. [recidivus], a *restoration, renewal* (Terullian): carnis, Tert. Res. 18; id. Anim. 28.

recidivus, a, um, adj. [I. recido], *falling back*; i. e. trop., *returning, recurring* (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. redivivus): febris, Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 104: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: nummus, Juv. 6, 363: mala, Aus. Grat. Act. 33: vita; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25 fin.—Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Verg. A. 4, 344; 7, 322; 10, 58; imitated in gens Phrygum, i. e. *the Romans*, Sil. 1, 106; cf. bella, id. 10, 257 (al. redivi-va).

1. recido, recidi (better than recidi; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14) casum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 12; Suet. Aug. 96; Gai. Inst. 1, 127), 3 (with e long, Lucr. 1, 857; 1063; 5, 280; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44; Ov. M. 6, 212; 10, 18; 180; id. R. Am. 611; Juv. 12, 54; Phaedr. 3, 18, 15 al.; prob. also, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54 and Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: v. the art. re, v. n., *to fall back* (class. and very freq. esp. in the trop. signif. but not found in Virg. or Hor.). **A.** Lit.: Recidere posse e terris in loca caeli Recidere inferi-

ora, Lucr. 1, 1063: quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriuntur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisce, *had sprung back*, recoided, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras Misit... Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram Pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180: etiam si recta reciderat (navis); Liv. 24, 34; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44 et saep.: in collum Benjamin, Vulg. Gen. 45, 14.—**Absol.**: amictum recidentem, Quint. 11, 3, 162.—**B.** Trop., *to fall back, return*: in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse*, Liv. 24, 29; so alone: ab his me remediis noli in istam turbam vocare, ne recidam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; cf.: (quartanae) ne recidant, Plin. 23, 16, 66, § 228: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisce, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: praestat in eandem illam recidere fortunam; id. Sest. 69, 146; cf.: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 fin.: quippe celebratam Macedonum fortitudinem ad ludibrium recidisce verebatur, Curt. 9, 7, 23: in invidiam, Nep. Alcib. 7, 1.—So freq. of an evil, *to fall back, recoil* upon any one, esp. upon the author of it: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, *Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amenitiae poena in ipsum familiarium ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: suspensionem in vosmet ipsos recidere, id. Rosc. Ami. 29, 79: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, *Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: quod in ipsam recidat, Ov. M. 6, 212: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29; cf. Curt. 9, 5, 25: periculosa et adversa cuncta in illos recasura, Suet. Aug. 96: in me haec omnia mala reciderunt, Vulg. Gen. 42, 36.

II. (With the idea of cadere predominating.) *To fall somewhere, to light upon, happen, occur*; = redigi; constr. with ad, in, or an adv. of direction. (a) With ad: ex laetitia et voluptate ad ludum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque recidisce, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii*, i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor*, Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam Recidere ad paucos; *to fall into the possession of a few*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: tantum apparatus ad nihilum recidere, *to come to naught*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ad nihilum, Lucr. 1, 857; Cic. Or. 70, 233: ad nihil, id. Att. 4, 16, 12.—(β) With in; Lucr. 5, 280: quae (tela), si viginti quiescent dies, in aliorum vigilam consulum recidisce, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 fin.: omnis impensa in cassum recidat, Col. 4, 3, 5: mundi, in quem recidimus, quidquid mortale creamur, Ov. M. 10, 18.—(γ) With an adv. of direction: huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus... in foro virgis caederetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: eo res, Quint. 2, 10, 3: illuc, ut, etc., Juv. 12, 54: ex quantis opibus, quo recidisce Carthaginiensium res, Liv. 30, 42: pleraque, quo debuerint, recidisce, id. 25, 31; cf. id. 4, 2: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 43.

2. recido, di, sum, 3, v. a. [caedo], *to cut away, cut down, cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vepres, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; cf.: malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Verg. A. 12, 208; for which: laurum ima stirpe, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 76 (cf. II.); ceras inanes, empty cells, Verg. G. 4, 241: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: caput, id. ib. 9, 71: immedicabile vulnus Ense recidendum est, id. ib. 1, 191: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32, 4; cf. capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27 fin.: ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: columnas, *to hew out*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 4: fustes, id. ib. 3, 6, 40: ancile ab omni parte recidum, Ov. F. 3, 377: mella, i. e. *to take out*, Pall. Jun. 7, 2.—Of persons; cuncti simul ense recisi, *cut down*; Lucr. 2, 194.—Poet.: fulgorem sideribus *to rob the stars of their brightness*, Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 45.—**II.** Trop. (borrowed from agriculture): *to lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52; cf. id. 12, 10, 55: inanem loquacitatem, id. 10, 5, 22: am-

bitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447: omne quod ultra Perfectum traheretur, id. S. 1, 10, 69: nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, *Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: mercedes scaenae, Suet. Tib. 34 *init.*: armaturas mirmillonum, *to lessen*, id. Calig. 55: orandi potestatem, Quint. 2, 16, 4: facultatem aliter acquirendi, id. 12, 7, 10: impedimenta, *to diminish, obviate*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 7; cf. occupationes, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef.: culpam supplicio, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34; cf.: cum magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. S. 1, 3, 123: vitia a stirpe, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 56; and: aliquid priscum ad morem, i. e. *to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.—Hence, **recisus**, a, um, *P. a. shortened, abridged; short, brief*: opus, Vell. 2, 89, 1: ea recisa in unum librum coartata, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—Comp.: tempus recisius (opp. longius), Dig. 47, 21, 2.—*Sup. and adv. do not occur.*

recinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from *re-cingo*.

re-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, v. a., *to ungird, loose that which was girded* (a poet. word of the Aug. period; esp. freq. in Ov.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398; id. Am. 1, 5, 9; 3, 1, 61: vestes, id. M. 7, 182; *Verg. A. 4, 518: cum veste recincta, Val. Fl. 8, 115: zonam, Ov. H. 2, 116.—Mid.: neque eo contenta recingor, *I ungird myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593; and, in poet. construction, with *acc.*: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, Ov. M. 4, 510; cf.: ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.—Of persons: mulier recincta, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 266.—**II.** *To gird again*: Serenianus recinctus est ut Pannoniis, Amm. 26, 5, 3.

recinium, v. ricinium.

re-ctino, ēre, v. n. and a. [cano]. **I.** *To sing again, resound, re-echo, echo forth* (rare): quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, *Cic. Brut. 48, 171; cf. act.: cujus recinet jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. C. 1, 12, 3.—**B.** In gen., *to cause to resound*: parrae recinentis omen, noisy, screeching, Hor. C. 3, 27, 1.—Act.: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55; tu curvā recines lyra Latonam, id. C. 3, 28, 11.—***II.** *To recall, recant*, App. de Deo Socr. 2, p. 52, 30.

recuperatio (rēcūp-), ōnis, f. [recipero]. **I.** *A getting back, regaining, recovery*: libertatis, *Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; so, urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1, 7: marcidus egens recuperatione, restoration of health, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 26.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., *a judicial decision of the recuperatores*; v. recipator, II.

***recuperativus** (rēcūp-), a, um, adj. [id.], *that can be regained, recoverable*, Aggen. p. 63 Goes.

recupērator (rēcūp-), ōris, m. [id.], *a regainer, recoverer*. **I.** In gen.: urbis, a recapturer, Tac. A. 2, 62: diviti decepto multi recuperatores, helpers, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 26.—**II.** In partic., jurid. t. t., recuperatores, *a board consisting of three or five members, originally only for processes between Romans and peregrini, but afterwards for summary trial in other causes, esp. concerning property and de statu* (cf.: arbiter; iudex; freq. and class.), Fest. p. 228 Müll.; cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 46; 109; 185: postquam praetor recuperatores dedit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 36; id. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Cic. Caecin. 1 sq.; id. Tull. 1 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28 sq.; 2, 3, 58, § 135 sqq.; id. Fl. 20, 47, 21, 49; Liv. 26, 48, 43, 2; Suet. Ner. 17; id. Dom. 8; Gell. 20, 1, 13 al.; Tac. A. 2, 52; id. H. 1, 74.

recuperatorius (rēcūp-), a, um, adj. [recupērator, II.], *of or belonging to the recuperatores*; iudicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 9; Gai. Inst. 4, 105.

re-cipero (rēcūp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [capio], *to get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.* (good prose; cf.: reparo, redimo). **I.** Lit.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; Nep. Tim. 3, 2: rem suam, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*; cf.: suum, pecuniam, id. Fl. 23, 56: fortunas patrias, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 35; id. Att. 8, 3, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 141; cf. civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89

fin.: provincias, Tac. Agr. 5: Albanum, Formianum a Dolabella, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf.: pecuniam depositam ab illo, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5, 2: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, *to retake, recover*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109.—With an abstr. object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, pristinam belli laudem, id. ib. 7, 76: libertatem, id. ib. 5, 27; id. B. C. 3, 91: vim suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173; id. Att. 15, 13, 4: voluntatem ejus, id. ib. 1, 11, 1; cf. gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Oth. 1: pacem, Sall. J. 29, 3: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: gloriam, Tac. H. 2, 24: vires cibo somnoque, id. ib. 3, 22: iudicia (equites), id. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To obtain again, regain, recover*: si et vos et me ipsum recipiaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 3; cf.: illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*: adulescentulos, *to gain over again, regain*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.*: se quiete recipere, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; so mid.: radices arborum recipiuntur, Vitruv. 2, 9.—**B.** *To revive, restore* (late Lat.): crede Deo et recipiabit te, Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 6: templum, id. 2 Macc. 2, 23.

recipie, v. recipio *init.*

re-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*fut. apoc.* recipie, for recipiam, Cato ap. Fest. p. 138 and 236 Müll.; v. dico *init.*: recepso, for recepero, Cat. 44, 19), v. a. [capio]. **I.** *To take back, get back, bring back; to retake, regain, recover*. **A.** Lit. (very freq. and class.): dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: tu me sequere ad trapezitā... recipe actutum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49 (just before, ni argentum refers); cf.: centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111; and (opp. mutuum dare) Mart. 3, 40, 4: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: obsides, Suet. Aug. 21: reges, Liv. 2, 15: recepto amico, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27; 4, 2, 47.—Freq. of places, etc., once captured and lost, *to retake*: cum Tarento amisso... aliquot post annos Maximus id oppidum recepisset... nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; cf. id. Sen. 4, 11: Lavinium, Liv. 2, 39; so of other things: recipere suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: praeda omnis recepta est, id. 3, 3: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Liv. 9, 11; Curt. 4, 12, 17: pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ense Condidit assurgenti, et multa morte recepit, *drew out again*, = retraxit, Verg. A. 9, 348; so, sagittam ab altera parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: suos omnes incolumes receperunt (sc. ex oppido in castra), *drew off, withdrew*, = reduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*; so, milites defessos, id. B. C. 1, 45 *fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: illum ego... medio ex hoste recepi, *bore away, rescued*, Verg. A. 6, 111.—**b.** With *se*, *to draw back, withdraw* from or to any place, *to betake one's self anywhere*; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat*: se ex eo loco, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 10; cf.: se e fano, id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: se ex opere, id. Men. 5, 3, 7: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21: se e Sicilia, id. Brut. 92, 318: se ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 102: se inde, id. B. G. 5, 15: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45 et saep.: recipe te, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45 (just before, reverti); Caes. B. C. 3, 45 (coupled with loco excedere); 3, 46; cf.: sui recipiendi facultas, id. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; 6, 37; for which: se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28: recipe te ad erum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: se ad dominum, id. ib. 4, 3, 1: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46; 7, 82; id. B. C. 3, 38; 3, 50; 3, 52 *fin.*: se ad Caesarem (Allobroges, legati), id. B. G. 1, 11; 4, 38: se ad agmen, id. ib. 7, 13; id. B. C. 3, 75 *fin.*: se penitus ad extremos fines, id. B. G. 6, 10: se ad legionem, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.*: se ad oppidum Ilerdam, id. B. C. 1, 45: se ad ordines suos, id. ib. 2, 41: se ad signa, id. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 43 *fin.*: se a pabulo ad stabulum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33: inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*: se ex castris in oppidum, id. B. C. 2, 35: se in castra, id. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*; 2, 24; 3, 6; 3, 26 *fin.*; 4, 15 et saep.: se in fines, id. ib. 4, 16: se in Galliam, id. ib. 4, 19 *fin.*: se in montem, id. ib. 1, 25: se

in antiquas munitiones, id. B. C. 3, 54 *fin.*: se in silvas ad suos, id. B. G. 2, 19: se in castra ad urbem, id. B. C. 2, 25; 2, 26; cf.: se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36; and with this cf.: sese retro in Bruttios, id. 23, 37; and so, se, with rursus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 6, 19; Caes. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 41 et saep.: se in novissimos, Liv. 7, 40: se intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; cf.: se intra montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: se per declive, id. ib. 3, 51: se sub murum, id. ib. 2, 14: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se Larissam versus, id. B. C. 3, 97: se domum ex hostibus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 52: se domum, id. ib. 2, 2, 31; id. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: se Hispalim, id. ib. 2, 20: se Dyrrhachium ad Pompeium, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: se illuc, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 10; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40; id. Ps. 3, 1, 23 al.; cf.: se huc esum ad praeseptum suam, id. Curc. 2, 1, 13: se eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 et saep.—In the same meaning, without *se*: neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habet portum corporis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl); cf. of a military retreat: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*; so without *se* after the *verbum finitum* several times in Plaut.: rursus in portum recipimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 60: dum recipis, id. Rud. 3, 6, 42: actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30.—**2.** Transf. (a) In business lang., *to keep back, retain, reserve* (cf. Gell. 17, 6, 6): posticulum hoc receipt, quom aedis vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; so in a sale, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226; Cic. Top. 26, 100; Dig. 19, 1, 53; 8, 4, 10: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 8.—With *object-clause*, Cato, R. R. 149, 2.—With *dat.*: aqua, itinere, actu domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2.—(g) *To restore* (late Lat.): urbem munitissimam, *to fortify anew*, Amm. 16, 3, 2.—**B.** Trop., *to get back, bring back; to receive again, regain, recover*: ut antiquam frequentiam recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem paterentur, Liv. 24, 3: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 118: et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov. M. 3, 384: quam (vitam) postquam recepi, *received again*, id. ib. 15, 535: anhelum, *to recover one's breath*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 21; id. Merc. 3, 4, 16; cf. spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 55: animam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26; Quint. 6, proem. § 13: a tanto pavore recipere animos, Liv. 21, 5, 16 Weissenb.: a pavore recepto animo, id. 2, 50, 10: e pavore recepto animo, id. 44, 10, 1; for which: animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.*: recepto animo, Curt. 6, 9, 2; 9, 5, 29: animum vultumque, Ov. F. 4, 615: mente recepta, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 104: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—In zeugma (cf. I. a. supra): arma et animos, Curt. 4, 12, 17.—**b.** With *se*. (a) *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire* from or to any place: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 7: ad frugem bonam, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.*: se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82, 8: se in principem, *to resume his princely air*, id. ib. 76, 5.—More freq., (β) *To recover, to collect one's self*: difficulter se recipiunt, *regain strength*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, Quis hic, inquam, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: nulum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: se ex timore, id. ib. 4, 34: se ex fuga, id. ib. 4, 27: nondum totā me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275.

II. (Acc. to re, I. b.) *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive*; constr. with the simple *acc.*, with *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*, *in* and *abl.*, with simple *abl.*, with a local *acc.*. **A.** Lit. (a) With simple *acc.*: quos homines quondam Laurentis terrā recepit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.); (ego) excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39; cf.: hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, id. B. C. 3, 27; 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; 3, 35: eum Jugurtha accuratissimè recepit, Sall. J. 16, 3: neque quisquam aut expulsi invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell. 2, 45, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 14; 9, 2, 89: nisi nos vicina Trivici Villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 6, 80

et saep.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 10; and: (Peneus) accipit amnem Oron nec recipit, i. e. *does not take it to itself, does not mingle with it*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: equus frenum recipit, *received, submitted to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36: necesse erat, ablatere aperto tela recipi, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. — (β) With *ad*: recipe me ad te, Plaut. Cist. 3, 9; id. Am. 3, 2, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 20; id. Ps. 3, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Caes. 63: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5, 25; cf.: ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11. — (γ) With *in* and *acc.*: recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16: concubinam in aedes, id. Mil. 4, 3, 3: nos in custodiam tuam, id. Rud. 3, 34: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 2, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 6: aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; id. Att. 15, 14, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 4; 22: aliquem in civitatem, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: aliquem in caelum, id. N. D. 3, 15, 39: aliquem in dedicationem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.*; Liv. 8, 13; Suet. Calig. 14 al.: aliquem in jus dicionemque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14, 5; 5, 4 Kritz *N. cr.*: aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50; Just. 9, 5, 9 et saep. — (δ) With *in* and *abl.* (rare and in purely local relations; v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 4): aliquem in loco, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4, 2: sidera in caelo recepta, Ov. M. 2, 529 (but in Liv. 24, 32, 6, the correct read. is tuto Hexapylo, without in; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.). — (ε) With simple *abl.* (mostly in purely local relations): ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 18; so, aliquem tecto, Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.*: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem suis urbibus, id. Fl. 25, 61: aliquem civitate, id. Balb. 14, 32: aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; 7, 20 *fin.*: aliquem oppido ac portu, id. B. C. 3, 12; 3, 102 *fin.*: aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28, 2: Romulus caelo receptus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: receptus Terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63 et saep. — (ζ) With local *acc.*: me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noliut, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; cf.: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. — (η) *Abstr.*: plesque hi, qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. — 2. *Transf.* **a.** In business lang., to take in, receive as the proceeds of any thing: dena milia sestertia ex melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: pecunia, quae recipi potest, id. ib. 2, 18, 47. — **b.** In gladiator's lang.: recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41 Kühn.; Sen. Tranq. 11, 1; for which: totum telum corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; and: ense recepto, Luc. 2, 194 Corte. — **c.** Milit. t. t., to seize, capture, take possession of, occupy: mittit in Siciliam Curionem pro praetore cum legionibus duo; eundem, cum Siciliam recepisset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 30: Praeneste non vi, sed per dedicationem receptum est, Liv. 6, 29: Aegyptum sine certamine, Just. 11, 11, 1: eo oppido recepto, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: civitatem, id. ib. 6, 8; 7, 90; id. B. C. 1, 12; 1, 16; 1, 30; 3, 16: Aetoliam, id. ib. 3, 55: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11, 4: Alciden terra recepta vocat, the subjugated earth, Prop. 5, 9, 38. — **d.** In the later medical lang., of medicines, to receive, i. e. be compounded of various ingredients: antidotos recipit haec: stoechados, marrubii, etc., Scrib. Comp. 106; so id. ib. 27; 28; 37; 52 al. (hence the mod. Lat. receptum, *receipt, and recipe*). — **B.** Trop. **1.** To take to or upon one's self, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow, ἐνδέχομαι: non edepol istaec tua dicta nunc in aures recipio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 34; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 91: iusjurandum, id. 6, 1, 3; cf. id. 7, 1, 24: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, to draw upon one's self, Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted*, Quint. 5, 10, 13; cf. id. 10, 7, 15: antiquitas recipit fabulas... hacc aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. Quint. 6, 4, 19: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, Cic. Rep. 3, 11, 18; cf. Vell. 2, 130, 3: non recipit istam Conjunctionem honestas, Cic. Off.

3, 33, 119: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque eâ delectatur, id. Lael. 26, 97: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: casus recipere (res), to admit, be liable to, id. B. C. 1, 78; so, aliquem casum recipere, id. ib. 3, 51: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24; Vell. 2, 52, 3: sed hoc distinctionem recipit, Just. Inst. 1, 12 pr.: si recipiatur poetica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101: in hoc genere prorsus recipio hanc brevem annotationem, Quint. 10, 7, 31; cf. id. 8, 3, 31: nos necessarios maxime atque in usum receptos (tropos) exequemur, id. 8, 6, 2; cf. id. 8, 6, 32; 5, 11, 20; 11, 3, 104; so with a subj.-clause, id. 1, 3, 14; 6, 3, 103; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 24 al. — (β) Of opinions, etc., to adopt, embrace (late Lat.): alicujus sententiam, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 39, 1: opinionem, id. Dial. 1, 17, 5. — 2. In partic. **a.** To take upon one's self, undertake, accept the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one (whereas suscipio denotes, in gen., the voluntary undertaking of any action; cf.: spondeo, stipulor, polliceor): recepi causam Siciliam... ego tamen hoc onere suscepto et recepta causâ Siciliensi amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius. Suscepi enim causam totius ordinis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, populi Romani susceptam esse videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; and: in quo est illa magna offensio vel negligentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. also Quint. 12, 1, 39: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissim semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: mandatum, id. ib. 38, 112: officium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6. — **b.** To take an obligation upon one's self, to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for a thing, to warrant, promise, engage a thing to any one, = ἀναδέχομαι (a favorite word of Cic., esp. in his Epistles): *Pe.* Tute unus si recipere hoc ad te dicis... *Pa.* Dico et recipio Ad me, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 74; cf.: ad me recipio: Faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 3; cf.: spondeo in meque recipio eos esse, etc., id. ib. 13, 17, 3. — With *obj.-clause*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; so with *hoc*, id. Fam. 13, 50, 2 (with spondeo); 6, 12, 3; 13, 41, 2 (with confirmo); id. Att. 5, 13, 2; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Liv. 7, 14 Drak.; 33, 13 *fin.*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 4. — With *de*: de aestate polliceor vel potius recipis, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 40, 35; cf. also: sed neminem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2. — With *dat.* (after the analogy of promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5; cf.: omnia ei et petenti recepi et ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; 7, 1: mihi, id. ib. 10, 13, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*: quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9. — With *dat.* and *obj.-clause*: mihi in Cumano diligentissime se, ut annui essemus, defensurum receperat, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; so, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3 Manut. (with confirmare); 13, 72, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.* — **c.** In jurid. lang.: recipere nomen, of the praetor, to receive or entertain a charge against one, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; 2, 2, 42, § 102; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, 9; for which: recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.*; 4, 21: aliquem inter reos, id. ib. 3, 70; 13, 10. — Hence, **A. receptus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 1), *received, usual, current, customary* (post-class. and very rare): auctoritas receptor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5: scriptores receptissimi, Sol. praef. — **B. receptum**, i, n. subst. (acc. to II. B. 2. b.), *an engagement, obligation, guaranty*: satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 139; cf.: promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79. — **recipisco**, ēre, v. a., to recover (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 16. — **reciprocatio**, ōnis, f. [reciproco]. **I.** Lit., a going back upon itself, a return-

ing by the same way, retrogression (post-Aug.): aestus, i. e. the reflux, ebb, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: fili, id. 11, 24, 28, § 83: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 201: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1, 23. — **II.** Trop., *alternation, reciprocation*: talionum, retaliation, Gell. 20, 1, 18: animorum, the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19. — 2. In gram., *reciprocal action*, in the pron. recipr., Prisc. p. 940 P. — **reciprocatus**, ūs, m. [reciproco], = reciprocatio, Aug. Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.*; Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 574. — * **reciprocicornis**, e, adj. [reciprocus-cornu], *having horns curved backwards*: aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1. — **reciproco**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [reciprocus]. **I.** Act., to move backwards or back and forth (rare but class.; cf.: meo, remeo). **A.** Lit.: rursus prorsus reciprocato fluctus scram, bears to and fro, Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.): refluxusque reciprocato aestus, Sil. 15, 225: (ventus) cum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, to breathe, fetch their breath, Liv. 21, 58, 4: spiritum per fistulam, Gell. 17, 11, 4: aurac per anhelitum reciprocatae, Arn. 2, 54: manu telum reciprocans, brandishing, Gell. 9, 11, 5: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; cf. under II.: scram, to draw back and forth, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3: circulos, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 573: quinquemem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, would not be able to tack about, Liv. 28, 30; cf.: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, flow back, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93: reciprocari mare coepit, Curt. 9, 9, 20. — * **B.** Trop., to reverse, convert a proposition: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10. — **II.** Neutr., to move backwards, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate (perh. only since the Aug. per.): fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocatur, rises and falls, Liv. 28, 6; so of the ebb and flow: Euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: mare, Curt. 9, 9, 20: aquae, Flor. 2, 8, 9; and of the ebb (opp. accedere), Plin. 2, 97, 89, § 212. — Of stars: saepe citra eos ad solem reciprocant, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72: nubem eos arcen-tem a reciprocando, from going back, id. 9, 46, 70, § 151. — **reciprocare** pro ultro citroque poscere usi sunt antiqui, quia procare est poscere, Fest. p. 229 Müll. — **reciprocus**, a, um, adj. [perh. from requē proque, back and forth]. **I.** Lit., *turning back the same way, returning, receding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): apud Attium reciproca tendens nervo equino concita Tela; reciproca est, quom unde quid profectum, redit eo, *flung back*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (an imitation of the Homeric παλιντροφα τόφα). — Esp. freq. of receding waters: vadusum ac reciprocum mare, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26: amnes, id. 9, 57, 83, § 176; 16, 36, 66, § 169; Tac. A. 1, 70; and of the ebb and flow, Plin. 2, 27, 99, § 213; hence, poet., an epithet of the sea, Sil. 3, 60. — **II.** Trop., *alternating, reciprocal*, etc.: voces, reverberating echoes, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: argumenta, retorted, Gr. ἀντιστρέφοντα, Gell. 5, 10, 2: ars, alternating, reciprocal, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3; cf. taliones, Gell. 20, 1, 35: vices pugnandi, id. 15, 18, 3: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: munus, Aus. Ep. 7. — 2. In gram., pronomen, a reciprocal pronoun, as sibi, se, Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, which has the same metre when the order of words is reversed, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 8 (4); Diom. p. 515 P. — Hence, adv.: **reciprocē**, alternately, to and fro (cf.: invicem, vicissim): fluere, Varr. R. 3, 17, 9. — *Transf.*, conversely, Prisc. 1142 P. — **recisamentum**, i, n. [recido], *that which is cut off, a paring, shaving, chip, bit* (very rare): coronariorum, a scale struck off by the hammer, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111: duo recisamenta totius pyramidis, Auct. Palimps. ap. Mail praef. ad Cic. Rep. p. XL (p. LVIII. ext. Mos.). — **recisio**, ōnis, m. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a cutting off (very rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 21. — **II.** Trop., a retrenchment, diminu-

tion: legatorum, Dig. 28, 5, 35; Mart. Cap. 9; § 311.

recisus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from recido.

recitatio, ōnis, *f.* [recito]. **I.** A publicist's t. t., a reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings: ut eum recitationis suae poeniteret, Cic. Clu. 51, 141; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Dom. 9, 22; Suet. Calig. 16.—**II.** A reading aloud of literary works (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3; 3, 18, 4; Tac. Or. 9; 10; Suet. Claud. 41.—*Plur.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 10.

recitator, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Publicist's t. t., a reader of documents in judicial proceedings, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: tris ipse excitavit recitatores, id. Clu. 51, 141.—**II.** A reader, reciter of literary works (not ante-Aug.), Hor. A. P. 474; Sen. Ep. 95, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2 al.

re-cito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In the best prose, a publicist's t. t., to read out, recite a document, statement, report, etc., in public proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; cf.: testimonia tabulae, Quint. 7, 10, 13: litteras in concione, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 2: litteras in senatu, id. Fam. 10, 12, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; Sall. C. 34, 3; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; 12, 25, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 48: edictum, Cic. Quint. 29, 89; id. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26: orationem, id. Planc. 30, 74: nolo cetera recitare, id. ib.: epistulam meam, id. Sull. 24, 67: quid ego nunc hic Chlotri testimonium recitem? id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: testamentum, id. 9, 2, 35: recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26; so, responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: auctorem populi Romani de legis scripto, id. Agr. 2, 18, 48: elogium de testamento, id. Clu. 48, 135.—Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Corneilius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54; so, heres, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, in the list of senators, Cic. Dom. 32, 84; so, senatum, Liv. 29, 37: aut recitatis in actione, aut nominatis testibus, by reading over the witnesses (i. e. their testimony) or by simply naming them, Quint. 5, 7, 25; v. Spald. ad h. l.—**II.** In gen., to read out, recite any thing in public (freq. since the Aug. per., after which it became customary to recite one's own works before audiences; cf.: pronuntio, declamo): To. At clare recitato. Do. Tace, dum perlego, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: postquam recitasti quod erat ceriae creditum, id. ib. 4, 3, 59: in medio, qui Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 19, 42; 2, 1, 223; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45; id. P. 3, 5, 39; Juv. 8, 126; 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 1; 1, 5, 4; 1, 13; 2, 10, 6 et saep. al.—With dat.: nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73: Quinctilio si quid recitares, id. A. P. 438: nec illi... verba ultra suppeditare quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59.—**B.** To repeat from memory, say by heart, recite: quin etiam recitare, si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3, 18, 39; Mart. 9, 83, 4.—**C.** Of prayers, to say, offer (ecccl. Lat.): orationes, Vulg. Tob. 3, 25.

reclāmatio, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo], a cry of opposition or disapprobation: vestra (sc. in Antonium), Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5 (cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 2); App. Mag. p. 315, 7.

reclāmto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], to cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict; trop.: reclamat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.

re-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, to cry out against, exclaim against, contradict loudly. **I.** In gen. (class.): in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196: reclamat Sicilia tota, propter, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 41: illi reclamarunt, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2: tribuni reclamantibus consulis refectioni, in spite of their protest, Liv. 3, 21; cf. id. 3, 26; 10, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 15; id. Aug. 11; Just. 24, 2, 11: cum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: orationi, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2.—*Pass.*: mihi, Quint. 12, 1, 14: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 25: unā voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb. 5, 12: quare peregrinum, vicina rauca reclamat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62.—

With *object clause*: reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, etc., crying out loudly, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.*; so, Just. 24, 2, 10; Phaedr. 4, 16, 25: (servus) si ex possessione servitutis in libertatem reclamaverit, obstinate demands his freedom, Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 10 (more usually: proclamare ad libertatem, v. proclamo).—*Impers.*: cum erat reclamatum, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: ab universo senatu reclamatum est, id. Dom. 4, 10: vehementer ab omnibus reclamatur, Suet. Aug. 76.—*Poet.*, with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, etc., Lucr. 1, 623.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Poet.*, to reverberate, re-echo, resound: scopulis illis reclamant Aequora, Verg. G. 3, 261: arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120: ager canenti domino, id. S. 4, 5, 20.—**B.** In Val. Fl., to call one aloud or repeatedly: rursus Hyland et rursus Hyland per longa reclamat Avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596: dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

re-clango, ēre, *v. n.*, to re-echo, resound, Amm. 17, 7, 4.

re-claudio, *v.* recludo.

reclinatorium, i, *n.* [reclino]; in plur., the back of a couch: reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulcunt toros sive caput, Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.—**II.** The seat in a chariot: aureum, Vulg. Cant. 3, 10.

reclinis, e (dub. collat. form **reclinus**, Vop. Firm. 4), *adj.* [id.], leaning back, bent back, reclining (a poet. word of the Aug. per., but not in Verg. or Hor.): inque sinu juvenis posita cervice reclinis, Ov. M. 10, 558 (dub.; al. renidens): in gramine floreo, Mart. 9, 90, 1; Sil. 5, 470; Val. Fl. 4, 535: cubili, Stat. S. 1, 2, 161; 4, 3, 70; Tac. A. 13, 16: super pedes cubitantis, id. ib. 14, 5.—**II.** Of things: tabula, a projecting shelf or seat, Pall. 7, 2, 3: sellula, a reclining-chair, Hier. Reg. S. Pamsch. 87.

re-clino, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clino, κλίνω], to bend back, lean back, recline (class. but rare). **I.** Lit.: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt... Huc cum se consuetudine reclinaerunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 27: caput, Cic. Arat. 417: non habet ubi caput reclinet, Vulg. Matt. 8, 10: scuta, to lay aside, rest, Verg. A. 12, 130: corpora prona, to turn over, Stat. Th. 9, 369.—*Mid.*: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132: te in remotum gramine reclinatum, Hor. C. 2, 3, 7: reclinatus in cubitum, Petr. 39, 2; cf.: in aliquod adminiculum, Sen. Ep. 36, 9.—**II.** Trop.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, removes, releases me, Hor. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaeret, might lean, rest, be supported by, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 3.—*Absol.*, to revolt, become rebellious: nec arrogantibus verbis quidquam scriptis (Julianus), ne videretur subito reclinasse, Amm. 20, 8, 4.

reclinus, *v.* reclinis.

re-clivis, e (also -vus, a, um), *adj.* [clivus], leaning backwards, sloping, inclined (late Lat.): campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 6, 15: tabulae, id. 7, 2, 3 (al. reclines).—Form reclusus: nave reclivā, Ven. Fort. Mart. 3.

re-clūdo, (-claudio, Coripp. 3 Joann. 118), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** (Acc. to re, II. 1.) To unclothe what had been closed, to open, throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: resero, aperio, pando): pergant pultare ostium. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28: natus nemo in aedibus servat, neque qui recludat neque respondeat, id. ib. 2, 2, 22; id. Poen. 3, 4, 19; id. Rud. 2, 3, 82; cf. forēs, Lucr. 3, 360: aeratas hosti recludere portas, Ov. M. 8, 41; cf. id. ib. 7, 647; Tac. A. 14, 44: Prop. 3, 19, 24: ostia, Lucr. 3, 366: portas, Verg. A. 7, 617; 9, 675; Ov. M. 14, 781: viam arcis, id. ib. 14, 776: reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. H. 8, 17: adyta, Verg. A. 3, 92: locum, Quint. 7, 2, 44: armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: pectora pecudum (in augury), Verg. A. 4, 63: specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A. 11, 20: recludit se specus, Sil. 13, 424: humum, to dig up, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf.: tellurem dente unco, to break up, till, Verg. G. 2, 423.—Of the underworld: regna recludat Pallida, Verg. A. 8, 244: non optanda regna, Sil. 13, 523: januam leti, Val. Fl. 4, 231.—Of the grave: aequa tellus Pauperi

recluditur, Hor. C. 2, 18, 33: contexta vulnere (with aperire), Tac. H. 2, 77: pectus mucrone, Verg. A. 10, 601; cf.: ense pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 71; and: ense jugulum, Ov. M. 7, 285: ense, to draw, unsheath, Verg. A. 4, 646; 9, 423: thesauros tellure, to disclose, reveal, id. ib. 1, 358; id. G. 2, 423; cf. id. ib. 12, 924: (ubi sol) caelum aestiva luce reclusit, id. ib. 4, 52.—Of springs: ora fontana, Ov. F. 1, 269: fontes, Verg. G. 2, 175: psittacus reclusus, set free, Stat. S. 2, 4, 32.—**B.** Trop.: iram, to unclothe, let loose, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: subdolis avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quae postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, etc., Tac. A. 16, 32; cf.: ebrietas aperta recludit, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6: superas mentes, Sil. 1, 19; cf.: principis justitiam, gravitatem, comitatem, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 2: virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 21: (Mercurius) Non lenis precibus fata recludere, to relax, obviate the decrees of fate, id. ib. 1, 24, 17.—**II.** To shut off or up (post-class. and rare): singulas separatim, Just. 1, 9, 16: ficus a se separatas, Pall. 4, 10, 33: matronas in carcerem, Just. 26, 1, 7; cf. Tert. Idol. 17 *fin.*: tamquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10, 1 (in Flor. 4, 12, 64, dub.): speculum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 93; Vulg. Lev. 13, 4: aliquem in carcerem, id. Num. 15, 34.—**B.** Trop.: quod cognatis a praetore apertum est, hoc agnatis esse reclusum, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7: nebula recludens omnia, Sedul. 5, 390.

reclūso, ōnis, *f.* [recludo], an unclothing, opening: oculi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 8.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from recludo.

recoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recoquo.

recogitatio, ōnis, *f.* [recogito], a recollection, reflection, Rutil. Sup. 1, 21.

recogitatus, us, *m.* [id.], thought, reflection, Tert. Anim. 7 *fin.*; 15; id. Pall. 6; id. Apol. 22.

re-cogito, āvi, no sup., 1, *v. a.*, to think over, consider, reflect upon (rare): homunculi quanti sunt, quom recogito! Plaut. Capt. prol. 51; id. Cure. 3, 5; id. Merc. 4, 4, 2; id. Stich. 2, 1, 29: tu mihi videris de formā Minucianā in otio recogitasse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans, quam... exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1, proem. § 13: quidquid dixi cum recogito, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3: in corde, Vulg. Deut. 8, 5: de nobis Deus, id. Jonae, 1, 6; Tert. ad Max. 1, 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

recogitio, ōnis, *f.* [recogitatio, II. 1].

I. A recognition: inter se mutua, Gell. 5, 14 in lemm.—**II.** A reviewing, investigation, examination (August.): frequens, Col. 11, 1, 21: equitum, a review, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, for mutual inspection, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sui, self-examination, Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 2: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19 (in Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 119, the correct read. is recordatio).

re-cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3, *v. a.*

I. To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize, i. q. recordor (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (just before, recordari); cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32: fugam et furtum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 18: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. ib. 1, 5, 15; cf. id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: noctem illam superiorem mecum recognosce, id. ib. 1, 4, 8; Liv. 44, 38: cum te penitus cognovi, timere desino, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4; cf.: personas quasdam, id. Mil. 6, 6: in quibus (litteris) mirificum tuum erga me amorem recognovi, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; so, res (suas), Liv. 5, 16: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: cuncta loca, Ov. M. 11, 62: sacra eruta analibus, id. F. 1, 7; cf.: ille se imperatorem cognosceret, feel himself, Capitol. Gord. 30.—**II.** To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect, i. q. recensio (so most freq. since the Aug. per.): quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Romani sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 37: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 6, 3: peregrinos, Just. 43, 4, 11: equitum turmas, Suet. Aug. 37, 38; id. Tib. 61; Just. 43, 4, 11: agros, Liv. 42, 8, 9: ergastula, Suet.

Aug. 32: supellectilem Darei et omnem pecuniam, Curt. 5, 1, 23: mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16: instrumentum rusticum, id. 11, 1, 20: numerum (gregis, militum), id. 8, 11, 2; Just. 3, 1, 7: praedam, id. 11, 14, 8: sigillum, App. M. 10, p. 243, 8.—Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) Dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, *Verg. A. 8, 721.—**B.** In partic., to examine a writing in respect to its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate: tabulas in foro summā hominum frequentia exscribo... Haec omnia summā curā et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf.: decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5, 11: codicem, id. Vat. 2, 5: descriptum et recognitum, Dig. 10, 2, 5; Inscr. Grut. 214: 573: libellos recognoscere et emendare, to revise and correct, Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1.

***re-cōgo**, ēre, v. a., to collect again: cineres in corpora posse recogni, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a., to gather again what has been scattered; to gather up, collect (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sparsos ignes, Luc. 1, 157: sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3, 8: captivos, id. 42, 5, 11: nata ova, Col. 8, 5, 4: talos, Sen. poet. Apoc. fin.: stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: actionem, id. ib. 9, 13, 23.—Of a single object: parvulum expositum, to take up again, Just. 23, 4, 8: recollecto gladio, id. 33, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: quod scribis, etiam si cuius animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be reconciled, *Cic. Att. 1, 5, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; cf.: se a longa valetudine, to recover, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122; also with se, to collect one's self, take courage, Ov. M. 9, 744: primos annos, to regain, id. ib. 7, 216.

re-collōco, āre, v. a., to lay back again, replace: aegrum lecto, Cael. Aur. Acut. 4, 1; id. Tard. 1, 1, 31.

1. re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3, v. a., to till or cultivate again, to work anew. **I.** Lit.: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5: spargere humo post tempora longa recultae, Ov. M. 5, 647: agros, Val. Fl. 7, 68: metalla intermissa, Liv. 39, 24.—**B.** To inhabit again, to revisit a place: nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18, 1.—

II. Trop., to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew. **A.** In gen.: certum est, antiqua recolam et servio mihi, I'll drive the old trade again, i. e. will lead again my old way of life, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf.: ad haec studia recolenda, id. Arch. 6, 13: dignitatem, id. ap. Non. 439, 2: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Galbae imagines, to set up again, id. H. 3, 7: adulescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, to reinvest, id. ib. 1, 77: diem dapibus, to celebrate, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 262.—

B. In partic. **1.** To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: haec ego quom ago Cum meo animo et recolo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 25; cf.: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45: sua facta pectore, Cat. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. H. 5, 113: Hilar. Trin. 1, 17: haec in corde, Vulg. Thren. 3, 21.—**2.** To contemplate, survey: inclusas animas... Lustrabat studio recolens omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum, *Verg. A. 6, 681.

***2. re-cōlo**, āre, v. a., to strain again: oleum per linteum duplex, Scrib. Comp. 268.

***re-comminiscor**, nīsci, v. dep. a., to recall to mind, recollect: litteris recomminiscar, C est principium nomini, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

re-commōneo, ēre, 2, v. a., to remind again (late Lat.), Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 4; id. ad 1 Tim. 4.

***recompingo**, ēre, v. a., to join together again, reunite: os ad os, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

re-compōno, nō perf., pōsitum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., to put together again, to reunite, rearrange, readjust (rare): cōmas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: lapillos, Dig. 34, 2, 25 fin.: fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.—**II.** Transf., to soothe again, recall to composure, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.

reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio], a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal: concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, a reconciliation, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A; so, gratiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 32; Liv. 40, 46; Cic. Har. Resp. 24, 51; and: reconciliationes gratiarum, id. Red. ad Quir. 5, 13.—**Absol.**, a reconciling, reconciliation (mostly post-Aug.): irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: Calvo de reconciliatione per amicos agenti, Suet. Caes. 73; so, simulata, id. Ner. 34: incohata inter fratres, Just. 16, 1, 8: ministerium reconciliationis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 18.—**Plur.**: Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male fecerat, Suet. Aug. 17.

***reconciliator**, ōris, m. [id.], a restorer: pacis, Liv. 35, 45, 3: Agrippa populi reconciliator, App. Mag. 18, p. 276, 4.

reconciliatrix, icis, f. [reconciliator], a reconciler, Cassiod. in Psa. 40, 1.

re-concilio, āvi, ātum, 1 (old fut. perf. reconciliassio, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 44; and, reconciliassere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65), v. a. **I.** To bring together again, reunite, reconcile (class.): me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: inimicos in gratiam, id. Dom. 50, 129; cf.: quibus eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, reunited, reconciled, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 21: aliquem alicui, id. Sull. 12, 35; id. Deiot. 13, 35; Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 61; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; cf.: animum sorori tuae, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 1: militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36: voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 1: mundum deo, Hier. in Isa. 8, 28, 5: aliquem, to make friendly, conciliate, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1: cura reconciliandi eos in gratiam, Liv. 1, 50 fin.: inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.—**To recover, regain**: oratione Parum insulam, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; to re-establish, restore: quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia, non intellego, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, restored, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 5, 2, 1; 3, 12, 4; id. Att. 1, 11, 1; id. Mil. 8, 21: existimationem iudiciorum amissam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: diuturni laboris detrimentum solertia et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 4: gratiam cum aliquo, Liv. 29, 30, 10; 41, 22 fin.; cf.: gratiam cum Thebanis, Just. 7, 5, 2; 31, 4, 9: concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; 41, 25: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2; for which: inimicitiam invicem, i. e. to appease, Tac. G. 22 (corresp. to the previous inimicos): voluntatem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 1: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 46; 52.—**Absol.**, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.—**II.** Ante-class.: to bring back: aliquem domum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 33; 1, 2, 65: si huius huc reconciliasso in libertatem filiam, id. ib. 3, 4, 44: apēs, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 fin.; cf. articulum, App. Flor. 3, p. 354, 26.

re-concinno, āre (old inf. reconcinna-ri, Plaut. Mep. 3, 3, 3), 1, v. a., to set right again, repair (rare but class.): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: pallam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73: spinther, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: detrimentum, *Caes. B. C. 2, 15 fin.

***re-conclūdo**, ēre, v. a., to shut up, enclose: aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 med.

reconditio, ōnis, f., rebuilding (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 58, Serm. 1, 6.

reconditus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from recondo.

re-condo, d'ci, d'itum, 3, v. a., to put up again, put back again; to lay up, put or stow away, hoard; to shut up, close; to hide, conceal, bury, etc. (cf.: abscondo, occulto, retrudo, abdo). **I.** Lit.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, put up again, sheathe, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: gladium in vaginā, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cum Lepidus flammā vi et rogo eiectionis recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, put back again, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: reliquias (clavorum) aliquo, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78; cf.: uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: uvas in vas, id. 12, 15 fin.: victum tectis, id. ib. proem. § 12: Caecubum, Hor. C. 3, 28, 2: opēs aerario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20, 6: se, to bury one's self, Sen.

Ep. 8, 1: se in locum, ex quo, etc., to hide one's self, Quint. 10, 3, 25: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, hid away, concealed, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24; cf.: nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 40: recondita alia invenerunt, Liv. 8, 18: imo reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583; cf. nube, id. ib. 3, 273: silvā, id. ib. 4, 339; Flor. 1, 13, 11 Duk. (cf. Liv. 5, 51, 9 Drak., and v. the foll.).—**Poet.**: oculos, to close again (opp. erigere), Ov. M. 4, 146: avidā recondidit alvo, hid, i. e. swallowed, id. ib. 12, 17; cf.: cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, sucks in, i. q. absorbet, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 16: ensem in pulmone, to bury, sheathe, plunge, Verg. A. 10, 387; so, gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482.—**II.** Trop.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, lays up, stores away, Cic. A. 2, 10, 30; cf.: verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac. A. 1, 7 fin.; and, odia, id. ib. 1, 69 fin.: Venerem interius recondere, Verg. G. 3, 137: quos fama obscura recondit, id. A. 5, 302: voluptates, to keep secret, Tac. A. 4, 57: in hoc me recondidi... ut prodesse pluribus possem, went into retirement, Sen. Ep. 8, 1; cf.: penitus quicquid arcani apparo, id. Herc. Oet. 478: praecepta mea reconde, Vulg. Prov. 7, 1.—Hence, **reconditus**, a, um, P. a., put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed, retired, sequestered. **A.** Lit.: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16, 41; cf. locus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207; so, saltus, Cat. 34, 11: yennae auri argenteae, deep-lying, concealed, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: habemus senatus consilium, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vaginā reconditum, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—**Subst.**: **reconditum**, i, n., a secret place, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.—**Plur.**: **recondita**, ōrum, n., remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, *Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4.—**B.** Trop., hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite: litterae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf.: reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut. 11, 44; and, reconditoria, opp. quae in promptu sunt, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: artes, id. de Or. 1, 3, 8; cf. id. Off. 1, 27, 95: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, profound, recondite, Cic. Brut. 97, 274: verba, unusuius, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, concealed, hidden, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26; cf.: Quinctius naturā tristi ac reconditā fuit, of a reserved disposition, id. Quint. 18, 59.—**Sup.** and **adv.** do not occur.

re-condūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To hire anew, to farm, or contract for again (post-Aug.): reconduxisse videbitur, Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 11: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, i. e. taken to cure, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.—**II.** To bring back: copias civitatum, Quint. Decl. 12, 18 fin.

reconfirmo, āre, v. a., to strengthen again, Primas. II. Cor. 1.

***re-confo**, āre, v. a., to blow up again, rekindle; trop.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 927.

***re-consigno**, āre, v. a., to mark again, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 fin.

re-constringo, ēre, v. a., to bind up again (late Lat.), Ps.-Soran. Qu. Med. 251.

re-contrans, antis, adj. [contro], rebellious (late Lat.): gens recontrans regibus suis, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

re-convalesco, ēre, 3, v. inch. n., to recover health again (late Lat.), Eunod. 1 Carm. 10.

reconverto, ēre, v. n., to turn back again (late Lat.), Facund. Def. 9, 4.

re-coquo, coxi, coctum, 3, v. a., to cook or boil over again. **I.** Lit.: Peliam, *Cic. Sen. 23, 83; cf. of the same: fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 6, 444: lana recocta (in dyeing), Sen. Ep. 71, 31: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84: Velabrensi massa recocta fumo, Mart. 11, 53, 10.—**B.** Transf., to prepare again by fire; to burn, melt, cast, or forge again, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: re-coquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Verg. A. 7, 636; so, electrum aurumque, id. ib. 8,

624: spicula, Luc. 7, 148: ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6.—**II.** Trop.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recordandum dedit, *to recast, remould*, * Quint. 12, 6, 7: Fuffio seni recocto, *youthful, hale, lusty* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat. 54, 5; so, scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: auius vino, Petr. Fragm. in Diom. p. 517 P.

recordābilis, e, *adj.* [recordor], *that may or should be remembered, memorable*: multitudo recordabilium, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14; Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

recordatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, recordation* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (a) With *gen.*: quorum memoria et recordatio iucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 9; so, coupled with memoria, id. Lael. 27, 104; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf.: quam (memoriam) quidem Plato recordationem esse vult vitae superioris, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (v. recordor *init.*): veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id. de Or. 1, 2, 4; so, praeteritae memoriae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; cf. Quint. 11, 2, 43: habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 14; cf. id. Brut. 76, 266: multorum benefactorum recordatio iucundissima est, id. Sen. 3, 9: recordatio impudicitiae et stuprorum suorum, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf.: scelerum suorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110 Zumpt et Haln V. cr.: nostrae amicitiae, id. Lael. 4, 15: suavis, id. Att. 6, 1, 22.—With *subj. clause*: subiit recordatio egisse me juvenem aequae in quadruplici, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 1.—In the *plur.*: das mihi iucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum, quas gessimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 4; Gell. 17, 2, 1.—(β) *Absol.*: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita gratā recordatione renovata delectant, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf.: acerba recordatio, id. de Or. 3, 1: subiit recordatio: quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3.—*Plur.*: recordationes fugio, quae quasi mortē quādam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1; Tac. A. 4, 38.

* **recordātivus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to recollection, recordative*; in gram.: recordativa species verborum, i. e. *the pluperfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 313.

recordātus, ūs, m. [id.], *recollection, remembrance* (post-class. for the class. recordatio), Tert. Carn. 4; id. adv. Psych. 5.

recordo, āre, v. recordor *fin.*

re-cordor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. and n. [cor]. **I.** *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of a thing* (as the result of the reminisci, the recalling of it to memory), *to call to mind, remember, recollect* (freq. and class.; cf. recognosco): quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Haec sunt Platonis fere, Cic. Sen. 21, 78; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles, nisi injurias, reminiscens recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—*Constr.* (a) With *acc.* (so most freq.): pueritiae memoria, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: omnes gradus aetatis tuae (with considero), id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: desperationes eorum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: huius meritum in me, id. Planc. 28, 69 Wund. V. cr.: tua consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: *déppes*, id. ib. 4, 17, 1: excusationem legationis ob-eundae, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: communes belli casus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*: virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.*: acta pueritiae, Quint. 11, 2, 6: priorem libertatem, Tac. Agr. 82: feralem introitum, id. H. 1, 37: bene facta priora, Cat. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Verg. A. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774 et saep.: tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1; so, tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, id. ib. 15, 21, 5; cf.: alicuius vitam et naturam, id. Clu. 25, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 14: si rite audita recordor, Verg. A. 3, 107: cum recorder non M. Brutum... sed legiones nostras in eum locum saepe profectas, Cic. Sen. 20, 75.—With *quod*: recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: ad ea, quae... recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26.—(β) With *obj. clause*: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno in Hispaniā perpersos, Caes. B.

C. 3, 47; Ov. M. 13, 705: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbus civis esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5; and, acc. to the analogy of meminī, with *inf. pres.*: ego recorder longe omnibus unum antefere Demosthenem, id. Or. 7, 23.—(γ) With *rel. clause*: admonitus re ipsā recorder, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraherint, Cic. Mur. 34, 72; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1: recorder unde ceciderim, Att. 4, 16, 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 38.—(δ) With *gen.* (freq. in late Lat.; in Cic. only in two foll. passages, for in Cic. Planc. 28, 69, the true read. is meritum): recordans superioris tuae transmissionis, Cic. Att. 4, 19, 1: flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, id. Pis. 6, 12: pacti mei, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 60: nominis Domini, id. Amos, 6, 11: verborum, id. Luc. 24, 6 et saep.—(ε) With *de*: tu si meliore memoriā es, velim scire, eequid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 13; id. Planc. 42, 104; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 7, § 23; id. Sest. 1, 1; id. Lig. 12, 35.—(ζ) *Absol.*: et, ut recorder, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3.—**II.** *To think of, meditate, ponder something future* (rare): nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recorder, Ov. H. 10, 79: omnium captivitatem et miseriam servitutem, Just. 5, 7, 10.

re-corporatio, ōnis, *f.* [re-corporo], *a furnishing again with a body or flesh; the restoration of the body to its former state* (post-class.), Tert. Res. Carn. 30; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1 proem.; 1, 4, 112.

re-corporātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves to restore the body to its former condition, restorative* (a late medic. word): cucurbitae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; 7: adiutoria, id. Acut. 3, 16: virtus, id. ib. 2, 38.

re-corporo, āre, v. a., *to furnish again with a body, to restore the body to (animam) its former condition* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*: argillam in materiam robustiorem, id. Res. Carn. 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4 *fin.*

re-corrigo, rexi, rectum, 3, v. a. **I.** *Lit., to mend or correct again* (post-Aug. and very rare): costas, i. e. *to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4.—**II.** *Trop., to amend, reform*: animum, Sen. Ep. 50, 6: aliquem ad regulam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

re-crastino, āre, v. a. [crastinus], *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 2, 20, 2; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113.

recreābilis, e, *adj.* [recreo], *refreshing*: delectatio, Cassiod. Var. 11, 16.

* **recreatio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a restoration*: ab aegritudine, recovery, convalescence, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 102.

recreātor, ōris, m. [id.], *a restorer, reviver* (post-class.): corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 43: OMNIVM MVNERVM, Inscr. Grut. 1095, 7.

re-crémentum, i, n. [cerno], *refuse, filth, dross, slag, cremment* (post-Aug.): plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, i. e. *chaff*, Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142; Prud. Apoth. 65.—Of human excrements, Gell. 17, 11, 2.

re-crēmo, āre, 1, v. a. [cremo], *to burn again, burn utterly*: nec recreanda foris, sed recreanda polis, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 2, 114.

re-crēo, āvi, ātum, v. a., *to make or create anew, to remake, reproduce, restore, renew* (very rare; syn.: reficio, reparo): lumen, Lucr. 5, 759; 5, 277; cf. id. 5, 323: carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155.—Poet.: Athenae recreaverunt vitam leges rogarunt, transformed, reformed life (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3; Lact. 7, 21; Sedul. 4, 283; cf. of baptism, Paul. Nol. C. 21, 465; and, jocosely: illic homo homines non alit, verum educat, Recreatque, *he does not merely feed men, but fattens and transforms them* (by much eating), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 23.—**II.** *In gen., to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate in body or mind; and, mid., to become refreshed or recruited, to recover, revive* (freq. and class.; syn.: reficio, relevo, erigo, con-firmo). **A.** *In body*: propterea capitur

cibus, ut suffulciat artus Et recreet vires interdatus, Lucr. 4, 868; cf. Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 4: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Liv. 29, 18: ex gravi morbo, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 1, 4: aspectu smaragdi recreatur acies, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudines, id. 23, 15, § 32; cf. delectationem, Tac. A. 6, 50: leni vento umerum, Hor. C. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestivā recreatur aurā, id. ib. 1, 22, 18: tenuatum corpus, id. S. 2, 2, 84: potorem squillis, id. ib. 2, 4, 58: semivivum ex acie elatum, Nep. Eum. 4, 4: fessos manipulos, Sil. 17, 194.—**B.** *In mind*: quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatur enim me non queo dicere, *revivified*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2; so coupled with reficere, id. Mil. 1, 2; cf.: (discipulus) mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis, quorum diversitate reficitur stomachus, Quint. 1, 12, 5: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, *restored again to life*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: provinciam afflictam, et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212: ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: res publica revirescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: non recreatus neque restitutus populus, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: recreatur civitas, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: (animus) cum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: litteris sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 40: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, * Caes. B. C. 3, 74 *fin.* et saep.: se ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8: recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: ab hoc maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: se ab illo timore, Auct. B. Alex. 37 *fin.*: veritas debilitata tandem aequitate talium virorum recreatur, Cic. Quint. 2, 4.—With *gen.*: recreatur animi, App. M. 2, p. 119, 37; 5, p. 168, 21.

re-crepo, āre, 1, v. n. and a., *to sound back, resound, ring, echo* (poet.; perh. only in the foll. passages): cava cymbala recrepant, Cat. 63, 29: saepe lapis recrepat Cyl-lenia murmura (i. e. lyram) pulsus, Verg. Cir. 108.

re-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. n., *to grow again, to grow up or increase again* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 260: favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescent stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.*: praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: luna pleno orbe, Ov. H. 2, 5: recretis crinibus, *that have grown again*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 560.

re-crucifigo, ēre, v. a. [re-, crux, and figo], *to crucify anew*, Hier. in Ep. ad Gal. 3, 5, 14.

re-crūdesco, dūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to become raw again*. * **I.** *Lit.*, of wounds, *to break open afresh*: nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.—**II.** *Trop.*: recrudescens Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 18: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: recruduit soporatus odor, Curt. 7, 1, 7: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

rectā and **rectē**, *adv.*, v. rego, P. a. *fin.*

rectiāngulum, i, n. [rectus-angulus], *a right-angled triangle*, Isid. 3, 12, 2.

rectificatio, ōnis, *f.* [rectus-facio], *the harmonizing, reconciling* (late Lat.): contrariorum, Junii Partib. Div. Leg. 2, 29.

rectio, ōnis, *f.* [rego], *a leading, guiding, government, direction* (Ciceronian): rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11.—*Plur.*: rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61 (Madv. conj. rerum publicarum rectionis genera).

* **rectitator**, ōris, m. [rectito, v. rego], *a leader, director*: ratis rectitator, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2551 P.

rectitudo, inis, *f.* [rectus] (post-class.).

I. *Straightness, directness*. *Lit.*, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 46 Goes.—**II.** *Trop.*, *uprightness, rectitude* (class. acquiesc.), Hier. in Isa. 8, 10; 26, 7: hominum, Just. Nov. 13 praef.

rectō, *adv.*, v. rego, P. a. *fin.*

rector, ōris, m. [rego], *a guide, leader, director, ruler, master* (cf. moderator, gubernator). **I.** *Lit.* (mostly post-Aug.), of a *helmsman*: navium rectores, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; so Verg. A. 5, 161; 176; Ov. M. 2, 186; 6, 232; 11, 482; 493; id. Tr. 1, 2, 31;

of a horseman, id. A. A. 2, 433; Sil. 17, 138; Tac. Agr. 36 fin.; id. A. 1, 65; Suet. Tit. 4; of an elephant-driver, Liv. 27, 49; 44, 5; Curt. 8, 14, 9; of a herdsman, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 4.—**II.** Trop., a ruler, leader, governor, etc. (class.): inesse aliiquem non solum habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divinā domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tamquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 5; 5, 4, 6; 6, 1, 1; 6, 13, 13; id. de Or. 1, 48, 211; Liv. 4, 14: Thebarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74: Dolopum, Ov. M. 12, 364: populorum, id. ib. 7, 481; cf. of the deity: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11, so of Jupiter: rector caelestium, deum, Olympi, etc., Cat. 64, 204: divum, Verg. A. 8, 572: superum, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 60; 9, 498; 13, 599 al.; of Neptune: pelagi, maris, id. ib. 1, 331; 4, 797; 11, 207; Stat. Achill. 1, 61 al.; of the ruler of a province, Tac. A. 2, 4; 12, 40; id. H. 2, 59; 85; Suet. Aug. 89; id. Vesp. 8; of the commander of an army, Tac. Agr. 28; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 11; 36; Suet. Aug. 89: Verg. A. 9, 173 Heyne; of a master of youth, a tutor, instructor, teacher, guide, Plin. Ep. 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 48; id. Tib. 12; Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 48; 13, 2: bonorum rector (sapiens), Sen. Ep. 85, 38.—Of inanim. or abstr. things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum caelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2, 3, and v. rector; Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, *icis, f.* [rector], she that leads or guides; a directress, governess, mistress (post-Aug.): animam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 9: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 32: Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

rectura, *ae, f.* [regol]. **I.** Uprightness, Front. Colon. p. 131 Goes.—**II.** Control, government: decuriam, Cassiod. Var. 5, 21.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from rego.

recubitus, *ūs, m.* [recumbo], a falling down; reclining at table, Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Hier. in Cantic. Hom. 1, 1.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Matt. 23, 6.

re-cūbo, *āre, v. n.*, to lie upon the back; to lie back, recline (rare but class.): hunc tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto Circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 38; *Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sus solo, Verg. A. 3, 392; 8, 45: antro, id. ib. 8, 297: in antro, id. ib. 6, 418: sub tegmine fagi, id. E. 1, 1: sub quā arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342; Isid. 14, 4, 11; Val. Fl. 7, 523.

recula (also written **rescula**), *ae, f.* *dim.* [res]. **I.** A small matter, a trifle, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 613 P.; in *plur.*, App. M. 4, p. 148: resculae (al. reculae), Salv. c. Avar. 4, p. 166.—**II.** In partic., a small estate, Don. Vit. Verg. *init.*

reclutus, a, um, *Part.*, from recoilo.

re-cumbo, *cūbui, 3, v. n.* [cumbo, cubo], to lay one's self back, lie down again; to lie down. **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen. (class.): eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, cum se collegisset... recubuisse, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: in cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in exedrā lectulo posito, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: in herbā, id. ib. 2, 71, 287: spondā sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, to sink down, id. M. 7, 539; cf. mulier sopita recumbit, sinks into sleep, Lucr. 6, 794.—**B.** In partic., to recline at table: in triclinio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1; id. C. 3, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 4; 4, 30, 3; 9, 23, 4; Just. 43, 1, 4; Vulg. Johan. 21, 20.—**II.** Of inanim. things, to fall or sink down (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne (pons) supinus eat cavāque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4; cf. Verg. A. 9, 713: onus (domūs quassatae) in proclinas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Verg. G. 1, 401; cf. minax ponto Unda, Hor. C. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, falls, rolls down, Verg. G. 8, 86; cf. in umeros cervix collapsa recumbit, sinks back, reclines,

id. A. 9, 434: cervix umero, Ov. M. 10, 195: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, descend, slope down, Mart. 4, 64, 3; cf.: duro monti recumbens Narnia, Sil. 8, 459.

recupératio, recupérativus, recupérator, recupératoriū, recūpéro, *v. recipératio, etc.*

re-cūro, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to restore by taking care of; to refresh, invigorate, make whole, cure, = recreare; also, to take care of; to prepare with care: me otio et urtica, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, to prepare carefully, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; cf.: sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8, p. 210, 3: plagas, id. ib. 6, p. 183, 28.

re-curro, *curri* (recurrit, only Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 99), *3, v. n.*, to run back, hasten back (class.). **I.** Lit.: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50; cf.: recurrit rursus ad Hispalim Caesar, Auct. B. Hisp. 40 fin.: ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1; Hor. Epod. 5, 75; cf. id. S. 2, 6, 31: ad rædam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 fin.: in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: recipe te et recurre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 18: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30; cf.: in suos fontes versa aqua, id. Am. 2, 1, 26.—Poet., of the revolving of the sun, *Verg. A. 7, 100; and of the year, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147.—With a homogeneous object: coeptum saepe recurrat iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., to come back, turn back, return, revert, recur: cur posteris amplior honor quam majoribus haberetur? curve non retro quoque recurreret aequitas eadem? Plin. Pan. 38 fin.; cf. Quint. 5, 9, 6: naturam expellat furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox Bruma recurret iners, id. C. 4, 7, 12; cf.: recurrat versa hiems, Ov. F. 2, 854: valetudines annversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 fin.; cf.: uti eo recurrant, id. ib. 85, 4: cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, whither they return, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61; Vell. 2, 4, 7.—With dat.: haec appellatio memoriae recurret, will recur to memory, Plin. Pan. 88 fin. (with admoneri and recordari): recurrentes versus = reciproci, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; 9, 14.—**B.** In partic., pregn., to have recourse to, to resort, recur to any thing (very rare; usu. decurro, q. v.): ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 13; so, ad eos auctores, etc., id. proem. § 17.

recursio, *ōnis, f.* [recurro], a running back, backward course, return, Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

* **recursitans**, *antis, Part.* [recurro], running back repeatedly, frequently returning, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25.

recurso, *āre, v. freq. n.* [recurro], to run or hasten back; to come back, return (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quid ego huc recurrem? *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) dissiliunt longe, longaque recursant, *Lucr. 2, 106.—**II.** Trop.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Verg. A. 1, 662: curae, id. ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo... recursat, recurs again to her mind, id. ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78: in animos illa audacia, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

recursus, *ūs, m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., a running back, going back, return, retreat, etc. (not ante-Aug.; and in the poets mostly in the *plur.*; in the *sing.*, Ov. M. 11, 454): inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Verg. A. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret, Liv. 26, 42 fin.; cf.: dent modo fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59; and id. M. 9, 593: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. ib. 6, 450: celerem recursum precatus est, Plin. Pan. 86, 4; Flor. 4, 11, 6 et saep.: per alternos undā labente recursus, Ov. Ib. 423; cf.: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, i. e. windings, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110: poti liquoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.—Concr., a returning path, way back: (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**II.** Trop. **1.** A returning, return:

recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—**2.** Of vision, sight, reach, the power to bring back an image: specula, cum procul abducta sunt, faciem non reddunt, quia acies nostra non habet usque ad nos recursus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2.—**3.** In law t. t., recourse: ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 6.

re-curvo, *no perf.*, *ātum, 1, v. a.*, to bend or curve backwards, to turn back (not ante-Aug.): equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: radice, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6, 2: in caput aquas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583.—In *part. perf.*: mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: os magis in exteriora, id. 8, 1 fin.: undae (Maeandri), winding, serpentine, Ov. M. 2, 246.

re-curvus, a, um, *adj.*, turned back, bent, crooked, or curved back (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: reduncus, repandus): cornu, *Verg. A. 7, 513; Ov. M. 5, 327; id. F. 5, 119: puppis, id. M. 8, 141; 11, 464; 15, 698: fibrae radices, id. ib. 14, 632: hederæ nexus, winding, id. ib. 3, 664; cf. tectum, i. e. the Labyrinth, id. H. 10, 71: aera, i. e. hooks, fish-hooks, id. F. 6, 240: tergum (delphini), id. ib. 2, 113 et saep.: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

recusabilis, *e, adj.* [recuso], that should be rejected (post-class.): revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 fin.

recusatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., a declining, refusal. **A.** Lit. (good prose): disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: cotidiana mea recusatio, Hirt. B. G. proem. § 1: sine ullā recusatione, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: sine recusatione, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; *Caes. B. C. 3, 90.—**B.** Transf.: stomachi, loathing, nausea, Petr. 141, 6.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang.,

A. An objection, protest: neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: poena violatae religionis, justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** A plea in defence, counter-plea (opp. petitio): judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 4, 6; 5, 6, 5.

recusativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], prohibitory (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. Praec. 22.

re-cūso, *āvi, ātum, 1* (gen. *plur.* of the *part. pres.* recusantū, Verg. A. 7, 16), *v. a.* [causa]. **I.** In gen., to make an objection against, in statement or reply; to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling to do a thing, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: abnuo, renuo, denego); constr. with acc., an inf., an object-clause, with *de, ne, quin, quominus*, or *absol.* (a) With acc.: uxorem, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 50: me judicem, Tac. Or. 5 al.; cf.: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic. Fl. 38, 97: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusat, Verg. A. 12, 12: nullum periculum communis salutis causā, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; so, nullum periculum, id. ib. 7, 19; id. B. C. 3, 26: laborem, id. ib. 1, 68 fin.; Quint. 11, 3, 26; 12, 11, 10: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: legumina, id. B. C. 3, 47 fin.: servitute, Sall. J. 31, 20: vincia (leones), Verg. A. 7, 16: jussa, id. ib. 5, 749 et saep.: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128; so, psalteria virginibus probis, Quint. 1, 10, 31: nihil de poenā, Cic. Planc. 1, 3; cf.: de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: qui quod ab altero postulant, in se recusarent, id. B. C. 1, 32, 5: Ptolemaeus recusabat regem Aridaeum, rejected, Just. 13, 2, 11.—Of things: terra numquam recusat imperium, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Verg. A. 12, 747: rapax ignis non umquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 837: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200 et saep.—(β) With inf. (in class. prose, only in negative sentences or questions implying a negative): mori recusare, Caes. B. G. 3, 22; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6; 10, 17, 2; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 25; Liv. 22, 60, 17: hoc facere, id. 5, 53, 9: ad minora se demittere, Quint. proem. § 5: prodere voce suā quemquam aut opponere morti, Verg. A. 2, 126: praecceptis parere, id. ib. 2, 607: quicquam tentare, id. ib. 11, 437: tibi comes ire, id. ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208; Plin.

Pan. 5; Curt. 6, 11, 36; Just. 14, 1, 6.—Of things: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108; so id. Ep. 2, 1, 259; id. A. P. 39.—(γ) With *object-clause*: non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse manipulo vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 16: Velinum lacum obstrui recusantes, *refusing to permit*, Tac. A. 1, 79; cf. infra, II.—(δ) With *de*: de iudiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6.—(ε) With *ne*: Servilius et recusare et deprecari, ne iniquis iudiciis... iudicium capitis in se constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: reliqui... ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*—(ζ) With *quin*: si absim, haud recusem, quin mihi male sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 8: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 7: non recuso quin, etc., id. Fam. 6, 18, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 45 *fin.*: neque recusare... quin armis contendant, id. B. G. 4, 7; Liv. 8, 7, 19.—(η) With *quominus*: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 31:... quominus perpetuo sub illorum ditione essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: neque recusavit quo minus poenam subiret, Nep. Epam. 8, 2.—(θ) *Absol.*: non recuso, non abnuo, etc., Cic. Mil. 36, 100: recusandi aut deprecandi causa legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; Verg. E. 3, 29 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *To refute, disprove*: nativitas mendacium, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 11.—**2.** In iurid. lang., *to protest against a complaint; to object, take exception, plead in defence*: causa omnis, in qua pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recuso... Quoniam satis recusavi, veniam jam quo vocas, Cic. Caecin. 28, 8 sq.: cum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, etc., Dig. 17, 1, 48; cf. recusatio, II. B.

* **recussabilis**, e, *adj.* [recutio], *that can be struck back and forth*: sphaera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*
1. rēcussus, a, um, *Part.*, from recutio.

2. rēcussus, ūs, m. [recutio], *a striking back, a recoil, rebound (only in abl. sing.)*, Plin. 8, 53, 79; § 214; Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

rē-cūtio, non perf., *cussum*, 3, v. a. [quatio], *to strike back or backwards; to cause to rebound (poet. and in post-Aug. prose)*: aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167; jugum Christi, Aug. Civ. Dei. 2, 40: horrorem, id. Conf. 8, 11: uterque recusso Insonuere carvae cavernae, *being caused to reverberate*, Verg. A. 2, 62: recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled*, App. M. 5, p. 170, 27; 4, p. 153, 35.

rē-cutitus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis], *circumcised*: Judaei, Mart. 7, 30, 5; Petr. 68, 8; cf. poet. transf.: sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, skinned, galled, Mart. 9, 57, 4.

reda, ae, f., v. raeda.

red-accendo, non perf., *sum*, 3, v. a., *to kindle again, rekindle* (eccl. Lat.); Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 12; Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

1. rēdactus, a, um, *Part.*, from redigo.

2. rēdactus, ūs, m. [redigo], *proceeds, produce*: fructuum holeris, Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, ib. 46, 3, 89.

* **red-adopto**, avi, 1, v. a., *to adopt anew, to readopt*: filium denuo, Dig. 1, 7, 41.

* **red-ambulo**, are, v. n., *to come back, return*: bene ambula et redambula, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

red-amo, are, v. a., *to love back, love in return, return love for love* (formed by Cic. after the Gr. ἀντιλέγω): qui vel amare vel ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Lael. 14, 49; also in late Lat., Macr. S. 6, 9, 6; Symm. Ep. 3, 2; Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 75; Leo M. Sern. 72; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19, 18.

* **red-amtrūo**, are, v. n., *to dance opposite in the Salian religious: festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 273 Mill.

redanimatio, ōnis, f. [redanimo], *a*

restoring to life, reanimation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

red-animō, avi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 13; 19; 31 al.

red-ardesco, are, v. n., *to blaze up anew*: flamma redardescet, quae modo nulla fuit, Ov. R. Am. 734.

red-arguō, ūi, 3, v. a., *to disprove, refute, confute, contradict* (class.; syn.: refello, refuto). (a) With *acc.*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; so, aliquem, id. Clu. 23, 62; Quint. 6, 3, 73 al.; opp. probare, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 293; so, orationem (opp. convinci), id. Univ. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55.—Of abstr. subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: inconstantiam tuam, id. Dom. 9, 21: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit, *will refute thy words, show them to be false*, *Verg. A. 11, 687.—*(β) With *object-clause*: audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, Gell. 15, 9, 7.—(γ) With *gen.*, *to convict of, prove guilty of*: nec sane magnum aliquid efficiemus, quod illos ignorantiae redarguemus, Lact. 3, 1, 15; cf.: redarguti a lege quasi transgressores, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 9.—(δ) *Absol.*: poterat autem impune; quis enim redargueret? Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; Quint. 6, 3, 72.

redargutio, ōnis, f. [redarguo], *a refutation, reproof, defence*: non habens in ore suo refutationes, Vulg. Ps. 37, 15: in redargutionem venire, *to fall into contempt, be mocked at*, id. Act. 19, 27; id. Ps. 37, 15; Boeth. Arist. Elench. 1 pr.

redarius, v. raedarius
* **red-armatus**, a, um, *Part.* [armo], *armed again, rearm*: manus novis jaculis, Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

* **red-auspicio**, are, v. n., *to take the auspices anew or again*: exauspicavi ex vinculis: nunc intellego Redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, *to go back again, return*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108 Brix ad loc.

redditio, ōnis, f. [reddo], *a giving back, returning*. **I.** Jucunditatis, Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 29: rationis, i. e. *rendering a reason*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 21, 7.—**II.** A repetition, recurrence: orationis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.—**III.** Rhet. t. t., Gr. ἀποδοσις, *the consequent clause, the apodosis*, Quint. 8, 3, 77; 79; 80; Aus. Idyll. 12 pr.

redditivus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio, III.], *of or belonging to the apodosis, consequential, redditive*: pars, the apodosis, Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, e. g. talis, ita, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

redditor, ōris, m. [reddo], *one who pays, a payer*: debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5; Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 4.

redditus, a, um, *Part.*, from reddo.

red-do, didi, dītum, 3 (old fut. reddibo = reddam, Plaut. Cas. 1, 41; id. Men. 5, 7, 49, acc. to Non. 476, 27; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 508, 9; pass. reddibitur, id. Ep. 1, 1, 22), v. a. **I.** Lit., *to give back, return, restore* (freq. and class.; syn. restituo): reddere est quod debeas ei cuius est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 2: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 109; 4, 3, 5; cf.: potes nunc mutuum drachmam dare mihi unam, quam cras reddam tibi? id. Ps. 1, 1, 84; so corresp. to dare, id. ib. 1, 1, 89; id. Stich. 4, 1, 42: quid si reddatur illi, unde emptus est, id. Merc. 2, 3, 83; id. Men. 3, 3, 21 sq.; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24 sq. et saep.; cf. the foll.: ea, quae utenda acciperis, majore mensura, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so corresp. to accipere, id. Lael. 8, 26; 16, 58; id. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 13: accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 66; Verg. G. 4, 172; id. A. 8, 450 et saep.: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it*, Cic. Sull. 30, 84: Th. Redde argentum aut virginem. Ph. Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis restituiam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; so with restituere, Liv. 3, 63 al.; cf.: reddere alias tegulas, i. e. restituere, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 29: obsides, Naev. ap. Non. 474; 19; so Caes. B. G. 1, 35; 1, 36;

6, 12: captivos, id. ib. 7, 90; Liv. 26, 50: hio mines, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 al.: corpora (mortuorum), Verg. A. 11, 103; cf. id. ib. 2, 543: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 38: suum cuique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: sive paribus paria redduntur, i. e. *are set against, opposed to*, id. Or. 49, 164: nosmet ipsos nobis reddidistis, id. Red. in Sen. 1, 1: redditus Cyri solio Phraates, Hor. C. 2, 2, 17: reddas incolumem, precor, id. ib. 1, 3, 7: ut te reddat natis carisque, id. S. 1, 1, 83: redditus terris Daedalus, Verg. A. 6, 18; cf.: patriis aris, id. ib. 11, 269: oculis nostris, id. ib. 2, 740: tenebris, id. ib. 6, 545: sed jam urbi votisque publicis redditus, Plin. Pan. 60, 1: ex magna desperatione saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10: quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 11: operam da, opera reddidit tibi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 22; so id. Men. 4, 2, 101: cum duo genera liberalitatis sint, unum dandi beneficii, alterum reddendi, demus nec ne, in nostra potestate est; non reddere viro bono non licet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so Sen. Ben. 1, 1 sq.; and cf. Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 10: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17; so, Lycis libertatem ademit, Rhodiis reddidit, Suet. Claud. 25: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: sibi ereptum honorem, Verg. A. 5, 342: conspectum, id. ib. 9, 262 al.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *betook himself again to the banquet, returned*, Liv. 23, 9 *fin.*: quae belua reddit se catenis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71: se reddidit astris, Sil. 4, 119; so, lux terris, Verg. A. 8, 170: se iterum in arma, id. ib. 10, 684.—(β) Poet., with *inf.*: sua monstra profundo Reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare and poet.), *of a river: sic modo conbibitur, modo Redditur ingens Erasinus, is swallowed up... reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 275.

—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To give up, hand over, deliver, impart, assign; to yield, render, give, grant, bestow, pay, surrender, relinquish, resign* (syn.: trado, refero): Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1; so, litteras (alicui), id. ib. 2, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: litteras a te mihi reddidit stator tuus, id. ib. 2, 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; 2, 20; 3, 33; Sall. C. 34, 3; cf. mandata, Suet. Tib. 16: pretium alicui pro beneficiis ejus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 20: hoccine pretii, id. As. 1, 2, 2; cf.: praemia debita (along with persolvere grates), Verg. A. 2, 537: cetera praemia (with dare), id. ib. 9, 254: primos honores, id. ib. 5, 347: gratiam alicui (for the usual referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110, 4: reddunt ova columbae, Juv. 3, 202: obligatam Jovi dapem, Hor. C. 2, 7, 17: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 31; cf.: vitam naturae reddendam, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6; so, vitam, Lucr. 6, 1198: debitum naturae morbo, i. e. *to die by disease*, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14, 2; cf. id. 2, 22, 2, 2, 35 *fin.*; 2, 87, 2: animam caelo, id. ib. 123 *fin.*; cf. animas (with moriuntur), Verg. G. 3, 495: hanc animam, vacuas in auras, Ov. P. 2, 11, 7: caute vota reddunto, *to pay, offer, render*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; so, vota, Verg. E. 5, 75; Just. 11, 10, 10: tura Lari, Tib. 1, 3, 34: liba deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: fumantia exta, Verg. G. 2, 194; Tac. H. 4, 53; cf.: graves poenas, i. e. *to suffer*, Sall. J. 14, 21: promissa viro, Verg. A. 5, 386 al.: tibi ego rationem reddam? *will render an account*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; so, rationem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 114; Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 38; v. ratio: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off, exhale*, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, *give forth*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonum, id. 9, 4, 40; 66; Sen. Ep. 108; Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Verg. A. 3, 40; 7, 95; 8, 217 (with mugit); Hor. A. P. 158: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: murmura, id. ib. 10, 702: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36 et saep.; so, alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6 (just before: sanguinem rejecit): urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217: catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379; cf. so of parturition, id. ib. 10, 513; id. H. 16, 46: fructum, quem reddunt praedia, *yield, produce*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 75; Ov. P. 1, 5, 26; Col. 2, 36, 2; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87; cf. Tib. 2, 6, 22; Quint. 12, 10, 25: generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, *is imparted to*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 27; cf.: nulla quies est

Reddita corporibus primis, Lucr. 2, 96. — Hence, poet., redditum esse, in gen., = factum esse, esse: una superstitione, superis quae reddita divinis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Verg. A. 12, 817: quibus et color et sapor una reddita sunt cum odore, Lucr. 2, 681; cf. id. 2, 228 Munro ad loc.; Juv. 1, 93; Orell. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 216: neque his petentibus jus redditur, *is dispensed, granted*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui jus, Quint. 11, 2, 50; cf.: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, id. 11, 1, 88: quod reliquum vitae virium, id. ferro potissimum reddere volebant, *to yield, sacrifice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quibus ille pro meritis... jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it the power of self-jurisdiction*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf. Liv. 9, 43, 23 Drak.: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14: conubia, *to bestow, grant*, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina facto vera, *to call by the right name*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36. — Hence, **b**, Jurid. t. t.: iudicium, *to appoint, grant, fix the time for a trial*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Quint. 7, 4, 43; Tac. A. 1, 72: *jus, to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, id. ib. 6, 11; 13, 51; id. H. 3, 68; id. G. 12; Suet. Vit. 9 et saep. — **2**, *To give up, yield, abandon* to one that which has not been taken away, but only threatened or in danger: Thermianis urbem, agros legesque suas reddere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 90 (= relinquere, id. ib. 2, 36, § 88): Orestis leges suae redditae, *left undisturbed*, Liv. 33, 34, 6; 9, 43, 23 (cf. restituere); 29, 21, 7. — **3**, *To give back, pay back*; hence, *to take revenge for, punish, inflict vengeance for*: per eum stare quominus accepta ad Cannas redderet hosti clades, Liv. 24, 17, 7: reddidit hosti cladem, id. 24, 20, 2: redditae aequa Cannensi clades, id. 27, 49, 5. — **4**, *To give back in speech or writing*, i. e. **a**, *To translate, render* (syn.: converto, transfero): cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum pro verbo, id. Opt. Gen. 5: verbo verbum, Hor. A. P. 133; cf. Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 54. — **b**, *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse* (freq. in Quint.): ut quae securi commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis tisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 3: sive paria (verba) paribus redduntur, sive opponuntur contraria, Cic. Or. 49, 164: reddere quae restant, id. Brut. 74, 258: tertium actum de pastionibus, Varr. R. 3, 17, 1: nomina per ordinem audit, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: quid cuique vendidissent, id. 11, 2, 24: dictata, *to repeat, rehearse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14; id. S. 2, 8, 80: carmen, *to recite, deliver*, id. C. 4, 6, 43: cum talia reddidit hospes, Ov. M. 6, 330; Lucr. 2, 179: causam, id. F. 1, 278: insigne exemplum suo loco, Tac. H. 4, 67. — **c**, *To answer, reply* (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, Verg. A. 1, 409; 6, 689: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, id. ib. 10, 530; 2, 323: audit ille haec placido sic reddidit ore, id. ib. 11, 251 et saep.; cf. responsa, id. G. 3, 491: responsum, Liv. 38, 9; 3, 60; Verg. A. 6, 672. — **5**, *To give back or render* a thing according to its nature or qualities; *to represent, imitate, express, resemble* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quas hominum reddunt facies, Lucr. 6, 812: faciem locorum, Ov. M. 6, 122; 7, 752: lux aemula vultum reddidit, *gave back, reflected*, Stat. Achill. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 768; cf.: jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Luc. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6; 6, 3, 107; cf.: odorem croci saporemque, i. e. *to smell and taste like saffron*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: imaginem quandam uvae, id. 34, 12, 32, § 123: flammam excellentis purpurae et odorem maris, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46: Apellae redditus arte Mentor, Mart. 11, 10, 2. — **6**, *To give back, return* a thing changed in some respect: senem illum Tibi dedo ulteriorem lepide ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31; cf.: quas tu sapienter mihi reddidisti opiparas opera tua, id. Poen. 1, 1, 4. — Hence, in gen., **7**, *To make or cause* a thing to be or appear something or somehow; *to render* (very freq. and class.; cf.: facio, redigo): reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetum, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19; id. Capt. 4, 2, 42: eam (servitutem) lenem reddere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1: tutiorem et opulentioram vitam

reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Verg. A. 5, 705: obscuraque moto Reddita forma lacu esse, *dimmed by the disturbance of the water*, Ov. M. 3, 476: homines ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: omnes Catilinas Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made all the Catilines seem to be Acidini, i. e. patriots, in comparison with himself*, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: aliquid perfectum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: aliquid effectum, *to accomplish*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 152; 1, 5, 116; 5, 2, 14: omne transactum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 95: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12. — With *ut* and *subj.*: hic reddes omnia Quae sunt certa ei consilia incerta ut sient, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15. — *Pass.* = fieri scripsit fasciculum illum epistularum totum sibi aqua madidum redditum esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; Just. 16, 4, 6; 22, 7, 2: per sudorem corpus tantum imbecillius reddidit, Cels. 3, 3, 19; cf. Just. 29, 4, 3; 42, 5, 4; 44, 1, 10; Flor. 3, 5, 17; Val. Max. 4, 3 proem.; Lact. 4, 26, 33.

redemptio, ōnis, f. [redimo]. **I**, *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: cum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, i. e. *the purchase of one's military oath, i. e. of his discharge*, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 4 (cf. id. ib. 55, 4: qui se pecunia redemerunt). — *Absol.*: quia mercede pacta accesserat ad talem redemptionem, i. e. *a releasing or release of the debtor from the demand, by paying the creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 fin.; v. redemptor. — **II**, *A buying up of a court of justice, bribing*: iudicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16. — *Plur. and absol.*: reorum pactiones, redemptiones, Cic. Pis. 36, 87. — **III**, *A farming of the revenue*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11. — **IV**, *Esp. (eccl. Lat.), a release from sin or from its penalties, a rescuing from death, etc.*: animae suae, Vulg. Ps. 48, 8; *absol.*, id. Eph. 1, 7.

redemptio, ōni, v. freq. a. [redempto], *to buy up, redeem*: malefacta benefactis, *to compensate, make amends for*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.

***redemptor**, āre, v. freq. a. [redimo], *to buy back, ransom, redeem*: (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

redemptor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I**, In all periods of the lang., *one who undertakes a thing by way of contract; a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor); *absol.*: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cottā et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47; so Cato, R. R. 107 in lemm.; Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: redemptori tuo dimidium pecuniae curavi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 34, 9 fin.; Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 72 et saep. — With gen.: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 14: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge*, Dig. 19, 2, 60 fin.: vectigalium, ib. 50, 5, 8 et saep.; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll. and Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270 and 3, p. 217. — **II**, In jurid. Lat.: redemptor litis. **a**, *One who releases a debtor from a demand, by paying his creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 fin. — **b**, *One who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit* (freq.), Dig. 1, 16, 9; Cod. Just. 2, 14 fin. — **III**, In eccl. Lat., the Redeemer (of the world from sin), Aug. Serm. 130, 2; Hier. Ep. 66, 8 fin.; Vulg. Job, 19, 25; id. Act. 7, 35 et saep.

redemptrix, icis, f. [redemptor, II.], *she that redeems, a redemptress*, Prud. στέφ. 10, 77, 3; Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 297; Am. bro. de Cain et Abel, 2, 4, 13; id. de Vid. 6, 36.

redemptura, ae, f. [redimo], *an undertaking of public deliverings by contract, a contracting, farming* (very rare): qui redempturis auxissent patrimonium, Liv. 23, 48 fin.: redempturis faciendis, Dig. 14, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270, and 3, p. 217.

redemptus, a, um, Part., from redimo. **red-eo**, ō, itum, ire (lengthened form of the pres. redinunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.; cf.: obinunt, ferinunt, nequunt, solinunt, for obunt, ferunt, nequeunt, solent; and dant, danunt, for dat, dant; rare fut. redies, App. M. 6, 19, and Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Lev. 25, 10; id. Jer. 37, 7), v. n.

I, *To go or come back; to turn back, re turn, turn around* (freq. and class.; syn. revertor). **A**, Lit. **1**, Of persons. (a) *Absol.*: bene re gestā salvus redeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 58; 4, 3, 82: velletne me redire, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: et non nisi revocaretis, rediturus fuerim, Liv. 5, 51. — (b) With *ex* and *abl.*: erus alter ex Alide rediit, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 9: e provinciā, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: ex illis contionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68. — (γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: a portu, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 16: a portā, id. Merc. 4, 4, 9: a foro, id. Aul. 2, 6, 7; id. Ps. 4, 3, 11; cf.: a foro domum, id. Aul. 2, 3, 6; id. Cas. 3, 4, 1: ab re divinā, id. Poen. 1, 2, 193: a cenā, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7: a nobis, Verg. G. 1, 249: ab Africā, Hor. C. 4, 8, 19: a flumine, Ov. M. 1, 588 et saep. — (δ) With *abl.* alone: Thebis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 35: Caria, id. Curc. 2, 1, 10: rure, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 4, 5, 5; 8; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63: colle, Ov. M. 1, 698: exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106: opsonatu, id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; id. Men. 2, 2, 5; 14: suburbanā aede, Ov. F. 6, 785. — (ε) With *adv.* of place: unde, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91; Caes. B. G. 5, 11: inde domum, Ov. F. 5, 455: hinc, inde, unde, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23; id. Capt. 3, 1, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 7 al. — (ζ) With *adv.* of time or manner: eum reditum actutum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 44; 4, 4, 16: pascua haud tarde redientia, Sil. 8, 520: tardius, Ov. M. 10, 674: mature, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97: retro, Liv. 8, 11; 23, 28; Verg. A. 9, 794. — (η) With *in* and *acc.*: in patriam, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 90; id. Stich. 4, 1, 3; 4, 2, 7: in urbem, id. Cas. prol. 65; Liv. 4, 29 fin. Drak. N. cr.: in castra, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 45: in senatum rursus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 109; cf. joined with retro, Liv. 23, 28; 24, 20; 44, 27; Ov. M. 15, 249; Verg. A. 9, 794 al.: veram in viam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17; cf.: in rectam semitam, id. ib. 2, 8, 33; and, in the same sense, simply in viam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 19; Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7: in proelium, *to renew*, Liv. 22, 15, 9: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: in gyrum, Ov. M. 7, 784 et saep. — (θ) With *ad* and *acc.*: ad navem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denovo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51; so, ad aliquem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32; id. Cist. 4, 2, 56; id. Mil. 4, 2, 29; 34; id. Pers. 4, 4, 107: ad quos, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ad castra, Auct. B. Hisp. 25; cf.: se reditum ad penates et in patriam, Curt. 5, 5, 20. — (ι) With *acc.* alone: Syracusas, Plaut. Men. prol. 37: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Liv. 3, 5: domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 37; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 1, 1, 92; 104; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6; Ov. F. 5, 455; Liv. 3, 68: Cirtam, Sall. J. 104, 1: Babyloniam, Just. 12, 10, 7; cf. (poet.): his laeti rediere duces loca amoenā piorum, Sil. 13, 703. — (κ) With *adv.* of direction, etc.: hinc, illic, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 103; id. Most. 1, 1, 75; id. Rud. 3, 6, 41; id. Am. 1, 3, 29; id. Men. 4, 2, 53 sq.: isto, id. Pers. 4, 3, 43: intro, id. Aul. 2, 2, 31; id. Cas. 3, 5, 61; id. Cist. 4, 2, 37: quo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 261. — (λ) With *acc.* of distance: ite viam, Vet. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: itque reditque viam, Verg. A. 6, 122. — (μ) *Impers. pass.*: dum stas, reditum oportuit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 43: ad arbitrum reditur, id. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent indutiae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: ut Romam reditum est, Liv. 3, 5, 8, 11; Nep. Epam. 8. — (ν) With *inf.*: saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, Verg. Cir. 171: hirundo reditura cibos immittere nidis, Montan. ap. Sen. Ep. 122, 12. — **2**, Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: totidem redeuntia solis Lumina viderunt, id. M. 14, 423: redeuntis cornua lunae, id. ib. 10, 479: adverso redierunt carbas vento, id. H. 21, 71: Euris reditura vela tenebat, id. M. 7, 664: flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf.: amnes in fontes suos, Ov. M. 7, 200: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redunt jam gramina campis Arboribus frondes, Hor. C. 4, 7, 1; cf.: arboribus frondes, Ov. F. 3, 237. — **B**, *To go or come back, to return*: aspersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; so, animus, id. Merc. 3, 1, 32; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: mens, Ov. M. 14, 519: et mens et rediit verus in ora color, id. A. A. 3, 730: spiritus et vita redit bonis ductibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: suum redit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redit animo ille latus clavus, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: in pristinum

statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: in statum antiquum redit res, Liv. 3, 9; cf.: reditum in vestram dicionem, Liv. 29, 17: cum Alcu-
menā antiquam in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 12: cum suis inimicissimis in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 20; id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1; cf.: se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Cic. Att. 17, 1; and simply in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 40; cf.: in concordiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7: in amicitiam alicujus, Liv. 25, 16: in fidem alicujus, id. 25, 1: nunc denum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect, call to mind*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 25; so, in memoriam mortuorum, Cic. Sen. 7, 21; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Quint. 18, 57; cf.: in memoriam cum aliquo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 19: in corda redeunt tumultus, Claud. B. Get. 216: vere calor redit ossibus, Verg. G. 3, 272: redit agricolis labor actus in orbem, id. ib. 2, 401: rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; so, ad ingenium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 38: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: ad se, id. Att. 7, 3, 8; but redire ad se significat also, *to come to one's self*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; cf. id. And. 3, 5, 16; Liv. 1, 41; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138; cf.: ex somno vix ad se, Lucr. 4, 1023: donec discussis redeunt erroribus ad se, id. 4, 996: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 1; cf.: re-
vertor: in veram redit faciem solitumque nitorem, *returned to his true form* (of Apollo), Ov. M. 4, 231; cf.: in annos Quos egit, rediit, i. e. *he resumed his youth*, id. ib. 9, 430 (for which: reformatus primos in annos, id. ib. 9, 399): in juvenem, id. ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: quamvis redeant in aurum Tem-
pora priscum, id. C. 4, 2, 39: in causas malo-
rum, *to appear again as the cause of mis-
fortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: maturus iterum est
questa redire dies, Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 12; so
of times and events which recur periodi-
cally: annus, Verg. A. 8, 47; Hor. C. 3, 8,
9; id. S. 2, 2, 83: ne rediret Saeculum
Pyrrhae, id. C. 1, 2, 5: Nonae Decembres, id.
ib. 3, 18, 10: iterum sollemnia, Prop. 2, 33
(3, 31), 1 al.—*Impers. pass.*: tum exuto ju-
stitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7.—**2.**
In partic., in speaking, thinking, or
writing. **a.** Of the speaker, *to go back, re-
turn* to a former subject, *to recur* to it:
mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, etc., Ter. Ad.
2, 1, 31 sq.: quid si redeo ad illos, id. Heaut.
4, 3, 41: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad
augurem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; so, ad Scipionem,
id. ib. 17, 62: ad me, id. ib. 25, 96: ad fabu-
las, id. ib. 20, 75: ad illa prima, id. ib. 26
fin.: sed ad illum redeo, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73:
ad inceptum, Sall. J. 4, 9: illuc, unde abii,
redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108; 1, 7, 9; 1, 6, 45: longi-
us evecus sum, sed redeo ad proposi-
tum, Quint. 9, 3, 87; cf.: digredi a re et redire
ad propositum, id. 9, 2, 4: ab illo impe-
tu ad rationem redit, id. 6, 1, 28 et saep.—
Comically: nunc in Epidamnum pedibus
redeundum est mihi, Plaut. Men. prol. 49.—
b. Of the subject: res redit, *comes up again*,
Cic. post Red. in Sen. 11, 27; cf.: redit de
integro haec oratio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8.—
II. (With the idea of *ire* predominating;
cf.: recido, redigo). **1.** *To come in as re-
venue, income; to arise, proceed* (cf. prove-
nio): tribus tantis illi minus redit, Plaut.
Trin. 2, 4, 129: ut ex eodem semine aliubi
cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quindeci-
mo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: possentne fructus
pro impensa ac labore redire, id. ib. 1, 2, 8:
ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi,
Mart. 4, 37, 5: pecunia publica, quae ex
metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2, 2: ex qua
regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis
redibant, id. ib. 10, 3: e modio redire sexta-
rios quattuor siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86;
18, 10, 20, § 89 et saep.—**2.** *To come to, be
brought or reduced to; to arrive at, reach,
attain* a thing; constr. usually with *ad*;
very rarely with *in* or an *adv. of place*: pi-
lis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *betook
themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93;
cf.: ad manus reditur, Auct. B. Afr. 18, 4:
Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus,
ad duas redierat, *was brought down, re-
duced*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 init.: collis leniter
fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat,
sank or sloped down, descended, id. ib. 2, 8:
ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona,

have descended to me, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4; so,
ad hos lege hereditas, id. Hec. 1, 2, 97: quo-
rum (principum) ad arbitrium judicium-
que summa omnium rerum consiliorum-
que redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: summa im-
perii, rerum ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 4, 3,
18; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: regnum ad aliquem,
Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum,
Liv. 1, 22: mihi ad rastros res, Ter. Heaut.
5, 1, 58 (with redigat ad inopiam): ut ad
paucā redeam, i. e. *to cut the story short*, id.
Hec. 1, 2, 60; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 43: aut haec
bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt,
aut si redierunt, etc., *have not reached*, i. e.
are not registered upon, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44,
128: Germania in septentrionem ingenti
flexu redit, *trends towards the north*, Tac. G.
35: in eum res rediit jam locum, Ut sit ne-
cesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118; id. Ad. 2, 4, 9:
in nubem Ossa redit, *rises to*, Val. Fl. 2, 16:
Venus, quam penes amantem summa sum-
marum redit, *falls to her lot, pertains to
her*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4: quod si eo meae
fortuna redeunt, ut, etc., *come to that*, Ter.
Phorm. 1, 4, 24; so, adeo res, id. Heaut. 1,
1, 61; 5, 2, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 1; 1, 2, 5:
omnia verba huc redeunt, *come to, amount
to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78; cf.: incommoditas
huc omnis, id. And. 3, 3, 35.

* **red-halo**, āre, v. a., *to breathe forth
again, exhale*, Lucr. 6, 523.

red-hibeo (rēt-hib-), no perf., itum,
2, v. a. [habeo], mercant. t. t., *to take back
a defective article purchased; hence, of the
buyer, to carry, give back; of the seller, to
receive back*: redhibere est facere, ut rur-
sus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia
reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibito est
appellata quasi redditio, Dig. 21, 1, 21; cf.
the whole chapter, ib. 21, 1, De redhibitione,
etc.: si malae emptae Forent, nobis istas
redhibere haud liceret, *to give back, return*,
Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 113; cf.: in mancipio ven-
dendo dicandae vitia, quae nisi dixeris,
redhibeat mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off.
3, 23, 91; and: (eunuchum) redhiberi posse
quasi morbosum, etc. Gell. 4, 2, 7; 10: (ser-
vus) redhibitus ob aliquod vitium, id. 17, 6,
2: rem, Cod. Just. 8, 27, 4: dixit (sc. vendi-
tor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat,
to take or receive back, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87
(but in id. Men. 5, 7, 49, the correct read. is
reddibo; v. Ritschl ad l. l.).

redhibitio (rēthib-), ōnis, f. [redhi-
beo], *a taking back, a giving or receiving
back a damaged article sold*, Dig. 21, 1, 21
sq.; 44, 2, 25: esse in causa redhibitionis,
Gell. 4, 2, 10; Quint. 8, 3, 14: quoniam re-
troacta venditio esset redhibitioni similis,
Dig. 43, 3, 19.

* **redhibitor**, Aug. in Psal. 58, Serm.
2, 1: ἀνὰδοχος, Gloss. Philox.

redhibitorius, a, um, adj. [redhibeo],
in jurid. Lat., *of or relating to taking back
a thing sold*: actio, Dig. 21, 1, 54: judicium,
ib. 21, 1, 18: exceptio, ib. 21, 1, 48.

red-hostio, ire, v. a., *to recompense,
requite*, Nov. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.;
Non. 165, 20 sq.

* **re-dico**, ēre, v. a., *to say again, say
over, repeat*: haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

Rediculus, i, m. [redeo], *the name of a
Roman divinity, worshipped in a chapel at
Rome, before the porta Capena, whence Han-
nibal set out upon his retreat*, Fest. p. 282,
23 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 283; 4 ib.: Cam-
pus Rediculi, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 12; v. Tu-
tanus.

red-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago]. **I.**
To drive, lead, or bring back (syn. reduco).
A. Lit.: (Sol) Disiectos redegit equos,
Lucr. 5, 403: si materiem nostram colle-
gerit aetas Post obitum, rursumque rede-
gerit, ut sita nunc est, *bring it back, re-
store it to its present condition*, id. 3, 848:
filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov.
F. 4, 511: tauros in gregem, Varr. R. R. 2,
5, 12; cf.: in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64:
oppidani (hostem) fuscum fugatumque in
castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9: hostium equi-
tatum in castra, id. 26, 10: turbam ferro in
hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquem Capuam, id. 26,
12 fin.: aliquem in exilium, Just. 9, 4, 7.

B. Trop.: rem ad pristinam belli ra-
tionem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 fin.: an-
num neglecta conturbatum ad pristi-
nam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31: disciplinam
militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 fin.:
aliquid ad ultimam sui generis formam

speciemque, Cic. Or. 3, 10: omnia redegit
in singulas rationes praeceptionis, Auct.
Her. 4, 2, 3: aliquem in concordiam, Plaut.
Am. 1, 2, 13: vos in gratiam, Ter. Phorm.
5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam,
recall it to my mind, id. ib. 2, 3, 36: in me-
moriā, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 18; id. Fam. 1, 9,
9: (poetae) formidine fustis Ad bene dicen-
dum delectandumque redacti, *brought back,
reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155.—Far more freq.,

II. (With the idea of agere predom-
inant; cf. recido and redeo, II.) *To get to-
gether, call in, collect, raise, receive, take a
sum of money or the like by selling, etc.*:
cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhau-
sissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab om-
nibus regibus coegissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36,
98; cf.: pecuniam ex bonis patriis, id. Phil.
13, 5, 10; and simply pecuniam, id. Rab.
Post. 13, 37; Hor. Epod. 2, 69: omne argen-
tum tibi, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Pers. 2,
5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit... pec-
unia, quam ex Agonidis bonis redegisset,
Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 16: quod
omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine
penes istum esset redacta, etc., Cic. Verr.
2, 3, 73, § 171: fructus, Dig. 36, 4, 5, § 22
(after colere agros); 22, 1, 46; cf.: pars
maxima (praedia) ad quaestorem redacta
est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Dig. 10, 2,
51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, ven-
didit Fabius, consul, ac redegit in publi-
cum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv.
2, 42: venditum sub hasta in aerarium, id.
4, 53: (patres) victi ira vetuere reddi (bona
regia), vetuere in publicum redigi, id. 2, 5,
1; cf.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72:
aliquid in commune, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 6.—**B.**
*To bring or reduce a thing to any condition,
circumstance, etc.; to make or render it so
and so* (cf. reddo); constr. with *in* (so most
freq.), *ad*, *sub*, an *adv. of place, absol.*,
or with a double acc. (a) With *in*: viros in
servitutem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 47: Aeduos in
servitutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: in pristi-
nam sortem servitutis, Just. 6, 5, 1: vidu-
lum in potestatem alicujus, Plaut. Rud. 5,
3, 22: civitatem in potestatem, Caes. B. G.
7, 13 fin.; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 fin.; 45; Cic.
Quint. 55, 152; id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr.
2, 2, 13, § 33; Tac. Agr. 18; Vell. 2, 94, 4;
cf.: civitatem in dicionem potestatemque
populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 fin.: ali-
quos in dicionem, Cic. Balb. 10, 25; Liv.
41, 19: gentes in dicionem hujus imperii,
Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13: Arvernos in provinciam,
to reduce to a province, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7,
77 fin.; cf.: partem Britanniae, etc., in for-
mam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14; Suet. Caes.
25; id. Aug. 18; id. Tib. 37 fin.; id. Calig.
1; Liv. Ept. 45; 93: in formulam provin-
ciae, Vell. 2, 38, 1: in formam praefecturae,
id. 2, 44, 4: in id redactus sum loci, Ut,
etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 86; cf.: republicā in
tranquillum redactā, Liv. 3, 40; and: men-
tem in veros timores, Hor. C. 1, 37, 15: si
hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum rediga-
tur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4,
13: dispositio est, per quam illa, quae in-
venimus, in ordinem redigimus, *reduce to
order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16; cf.: arbores in
ordinem certaque intervalla, Quint. 8, 3, 9;
but: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios
in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exem-
erint numero, *brought, admitted into the
rank of classics* (cf. Gr. ἐκκρίνειν; opp.
numero eximere=ἐκκρίνειν): libertinos in
equestrem ordinem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 18;
Just. 5, 6, 5; Quint. 1, 4, 3; for which: re-
digere aliquem (poetam) in numerum, id.
10, 1, 54; also, *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp.
15; v. ordo; cf. Liv. ap. Prisc. 1173 P.;
Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: quod prosa scriptum redi-
gere in quaedam versiculorum genera,
Quint. 9, 4, 52: in hanc consuetudinem
memoria exercitatione redigendā, id. 11, 2,
45: servos, in dominium nostrum, Dig. 1,
5, 5: in nihilum redigam te, et non eris,
Vulg. Ezech. 26, 21: in cinerem, id. 2 Pet. 2,
6: provinciam in solitudinem, Lact. de Ira
Dei, 5, 4.—(β) With *ad*: aliquem ad ino-
piam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter.
Heaut. 5, 1, 56: aliquem ad incitas, Plaut.
Poen. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 2, 4, 136: genus id
ad interitum, Lucr. 5, 877; Cic. ap. Lact. 7,
11, 5; cf.: prope ad internecionem gente ac
nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2,
28: ad nihilum redigere, Vulg. Psal. 72, 20:
victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render
empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 fin.; cf.:

spem ad irritum, id. 28, 31: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: carnes excrecentes ad aequalitatem, Plin. 90, 13, 39, § 113 (shortly afterwards reductum); cf.: cicatrices ad planum, id. 20, 9, 36, § 93: aliquid ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81; Just. 6, 5, 7 et saep.: redigit se ad pallium et crepidas, Suet. Tib. 13.—(γ) With *sub*: Galliam sub populi Romani imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensem, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1: barbaros sub jus dicionemque, Liv. 28, 21: incolas ejus insulae sub potestatem Atheniensem, Nep. Milt. 1, 4; 2 *fin.*; id. Paus. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 5: totam Italiam sub se, id. Flor. 1, 9, 8: GENTES SVB IMPERIVM, Inscr. Grut. 226.—(δ) With *adv. of place*: eo redigis me, ut, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo, ut, Flor. 1, 2, 4: hem! Quo redactus sum! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7.—(ε) *Absol.*: ut credam, redigunt animum mihi argumenta, Att. ap. Non. 174, 10 (Trag. Rel. v. 516 Rib.): ut ejus animum retundam, redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down, so that*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; Lucr. 1, 553.—(ζ) With double *acc.*: *to make or render a thing something* (very rare; more freq. reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: (Ubi)os Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; Aus. Mos. 224.—2. In designations of number, etc., *pregn.*, *to bring within a number or extent; to lessen, diminish, reduce*: familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10; cf.: redigere omnis fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. Or. 61, 208: hosce ipsos (libros octo) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, *reduced, abridged*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D. . . sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duo genera judicum redigit, Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 10: non ad numerum redigar duorum, Ov. M. 6, 199: quod si comminuas vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791; 2, 752; cf. Ov. M. 14, 149: rem maximam redigere ad minutum, Lact. 3, 9, 15.

† **redimīae**, *χύτρα*, Gloss. Philox. [redimo].

redimicūlat, *αναλύει δέσματα*, Gloss. Philox. [redimiculum].

redimicūlum, *i* (collat. form **redimicula**, *ae, f.*, late Lat., Fulg. Sermon. 5), *n.* [redimio], *a band*. 1. Lit. 1. *A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76: habent redimicula mitrae, Verg. A. 9, 616; Ov. M. 10, 265; id. F. 4, 135: qui longa domi redimicula sumunt frontibus, Juv. 2, 84 al.; cf. Fest. p. 273 Müll.: redimicula sunt quibus mitra adligatur, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 5.—2. *A girle*: redimiculum est, quod succentorium sive brachiale nominamus, quod descendens per cervicem et a lateribus colli divisum utrumque alarum sinus ambit atque hinc inde succingit, etc. Hunc vulgo brachilem quasi brachialem dicunt, quamvis nunc non brachiorum sed renum sit cingulum, Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 5.—*II. Trop., *a bond, fetter*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

redimio, *ii, itum, 4 (imperf. redimibat, Verg. A. 10, 538; Aus. Epigr. 94), v. a.* [etym. dub.], *to bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc. (mostly poet.; syn.: cingo, circumdo). (a) In the verb *fin.*: caput atque umeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1399: cui tempora vittā, Verg. A. 10, 638: mitrā capillos, Ov. H. 9, 63: crinem corymbis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 16: chelym, id. ib. 4, 8, 38: frontem coronā, Mart. 8, 70, 5 al.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lauro tabellas, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25; cf.: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: hortum foribus, Col. poet. 10, 286.—Poet.: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores Incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.—(β) In *part. perf.*: sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: redimitus coronis, id. Rep. 4, 5, 10: anguineo redimita capillo Frons, Cat. 64, 193: frons corymbis, Tib. 1, 7, 45: frons regium in morem, Flor. 3, 19, 10; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; cf.: domus floridis corollis, Cat. 63, 66: navigia variarum coronarum genere, Suet. Vit. 10; Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87; v. Sillig ad h. l.: loca silvis, *girt*

round, surrounded, Cat. 63, 3; cf.: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oedip. 487.—*Absol.*: missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Achill. 1, 612: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 246.—In a poet. construction: redimitus temporā lauro, quercu, mitrā, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 23; Verg. G. 1, 349; Ov. M. 14, 654; 9, 3; id. F. 3, 269; 669; 4, 661; cf.: caput harundine redimitus, Vell. 2, 83, 2 al.

* **redimitus**, *ūs, m.* [redimio], *a binding or wreathing round, a crowning*, Sol. 33.

red-īmo, *ēmi, emptum, 3, v. a.* [emo]. 1. *To buy back, repurchase* (freq. and class.; syn.: recupero, reparo). A. In gen.: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10: neque adeo hasce emi mihi—illi redemi rursum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 145: aut emendum sibi quod non habebat, aut redimendum quod habebat, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: de fundo redimendo, id. Att. 11, 13, 4: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Alliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 115; 4, 3, 6; cf. Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—B. In partic., *to buy back, ransom, release, redeem* a prisoner, slave, etc.: *Li*. Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De*. Redimam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 93; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: ut is homo redimatur illi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 91; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 31: captos, captivos ab hoste, a praedonibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90; cf.: haec benignitas, redimi e servitute captos, id. Off. 2, 18, 63; Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 14: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at public cost*, Liv. 26, 27: me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum Mandere humo, Verg. A. 9, 213; Ov. H. 8, 39; id. Am. 1, 8, 63.—Hence, 2. In gen., *to buy off from any thing; to set free, release, rescue*: aliquem a piratis publicā civitatum pecuniā, Vell. 2, 42, 3: pecuniā se a iudicibus, palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf.: se ab inquisitoribus pecuniā, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se a cane, Petr. 72 *fin.*: se ab invidia fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3: aliquid suo sanguine ab Acheronte, Nep. Dion. 10, 2; cf.: fratrem Pollux alterā morte redemit, Verg. A. 6, 121: corpus (sc. a morbo), Ov. R. Am. 229: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4, 9; 15, 34, 5: so, redemit Dominus Jacob, Vulg. Jer. 31, 11; id. 1 Pet. 1, 18 et saep.—II. *To buy up*. A. Lit. 1. In gen. (rare): statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gram. 8.—(β) Of persons, *to hire, bribe*: auditores conducti et redempti, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; so, plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 4: aemuli corrupti ac redempti, ib. 10, 54.—More freq. and class., 2. In partic., *a merchant and jurid. t. t., to take or undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dum norigem portoria reliquaue omnia Aeduo vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 6, § 92 Müll.; cf.: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: opus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: istum eripiendum, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 31: vestimenta texenda vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.*: Item, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35.—Esp., in law, t. t., *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration* (which was held dishonorable; opp. to the authorized stipulation of a fee): Item te redemisse contra bonos mores, Cod. Just. 2, 12, 15; cf. also: redimit eventum litium majoris pecuniae praemio contra bonos mores (procurator), Dig. 17, 1, 7: qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactors, i. e. *who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 2; so ib. 2, 13, 1; cf., respecting redimere item, Mühlenthal, Die Lehre von der Cession, p. 362 sq.—B. Trop., *to buy, purchase*. 1. *To gain, acquire, obtain, procure* any thing desirable: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnificie internuncium redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: ego vitam omnium civium . . . quinque hominum amentium ac perditorum poenā redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: non vitam liberum sed mortis celeritatem

pretio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, id. ib.: pacem sibi sempternam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 11, § 34: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, 9: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: primo tantummodo belli moram, Sall. J. 29, 3: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: mutuum dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6: quidquid homines vel vitā aestimant vel morte redimunt, Curt. 5, 5, 18; 5, 9, 3.—2. *To buy off, i. e. to ward off, obviate, avert an evil*: quam (acerbitatem) ego a re publicā meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: haec vero, quae vel vitā redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecuniā non queo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: qui se uno quaestu decumarum omnia sua pericula redempturum esse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 19, § 49: metum virgarum pretio, id. ib. 2, 5, 44, § 117: ignominiam assiduo labore, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 21: bellum ab Illyriis pactā mercede redimere, Just. 7, 5, 1; cf. bella, id. 6, 1, 6; 7, 5, 1; 7, 6, 5: si mea mors redimenda tuā esset, Ov. P. 3, 1, 105; cf.: nec te pugnamentum tua forma redemit, id. M. 12, 393: qui delatore redemit, *has bought off, hushed up*, Dig. 49, 14, 29.—3. *To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate for a wrong*: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14, 3: multa desidia crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87: Ruhnck.: nullam congiarium culpam, Plin. Pan. 28, 2; cf. simply culpam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjurā per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.—4. Of one's word or promise, *to redeem, keep*: verba sua, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

* **red-indūtus**, *a, um, Part.* [induo], *that has put on again, i. e. clothed again, reclothed with any thing*: redindutus carmen, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

redintegratio, *ōnis, f.* [redintegro], *a renewal, restoration, repelition* (mostly post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 11, 5: terrae, App. Mund. p. 68, 3: corporis et virium, Arn. 7, 249: ejusdem verbi, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38: membrorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

redintegrator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer*: OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3766: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43: carnis, id. Res. Carn. 57.

red-integro, *āvī, ātum, 1, v. a., to make whole again; to restore, renew; to recruit, refresh* (good prose; syn.: renovo, restauro, recreo): vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (dī) solum molliant venasque fontium arentes redintegrent, Sen. Ben. 4, 25: laetitiam (with renovare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.*: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: interpretatio est, quae non idem redintegret verbum, id. 4, 28, 38: ut deminutae copiae redintegrentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: soluto matrimonio . . . redintegrato rursus matrimonio, Dig. 25, 2, 30: redintegratis viribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: proelium, id. ib. 1, 15, 2; so id. ib. 2, 23; 2, 27; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 2, 8, 13 al.; cf. bellum, Liv. 31, 25: bellum alicui, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: clamorem, id. 3, 63; 9, 35: luctum in castris, id. 9, 5: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99; Liv. 3, 56: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; cf. animum, id. ib. 2, 25 *fin.*: animos, Front. Strat. 2, 7, 11: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrentur, *are recruited, refreshed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 10: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33.—*Absol.*: iterum tum jucunditas in herbā redintegrabit (sc. pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

redinunt, *v. redeo, init.*

* **red-invenio**, *irē, v. a., to find again*: coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

* **red-ipiscor**, *ci, v. dep. a.* [apiscor], *to get again, to regain, recover*: condalium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

* **re-disco**, *ēre, v. a., to learn again*: Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

re-discussio, *ōnis, f., repeated examination* (late Lat.), Hier. in Naum. 2, 10.

reditio, *ōnis, f.* [redeo], *a going or coming back; a returning, return* (very

rare; more freq. reditus): quid illi reditū etiam huc fuit? *Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 30; so, huc, *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: spe domum reditionis sublata, *Caes. B. G. 1, 5: reditionis spem habere, Varr. ap. Non. 222, 17: celebritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 16.

reditus, ūs, m. [redeo]. **I.** *A returning, return* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 6, 3: reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) mea laetatus, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: inter profectorem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63, 227: aliquem reditu arcere, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: spe omni reditus incisa, Liv. 2, 15: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 20, 5: excludi reditu, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ne metum reditus sui barbaris tolleretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: maturum reditu pollicitus, Hor. C. 4, 5, 3: unde tibi reditum Parcae Rupere, id. Epod. 13, 15: pascitur in vestrum reditu votiva juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: votum pro reditu simulant, Verg. A. 2, 17 et saep.: qui vero Narbone reditus? Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: amicus reditum in caelum patere, id. Lael. 4, 13: in locum, id. Rep. 6, 18, 13; 6, 23, 25; id. Clu. 42, 119; Caes. B. C. 3, 82; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*: reditus in patriam ad parentes, Liv. 9, 5, 9: in memora, Cat. 63, 79; Verg. A. 10, 436 al.: Romam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108: domum, home, id. Pis. 3: ad aliquem, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32; ad vada, Cat. 63, 47.—In plur., Tib. 1, 3, 13; Verg. A. 2, 118; 11, 54; Hor. C. 3, 5, 52: promittere inanes reditus, Ov. M. 11, 576: patent reditus populo, id. F. 1, 279 al.—Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id. est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf. in plur., id. ib. 6, 12, 12.—**B.** Trop., *a returning, return*: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 3: gratiae, id. Har. Resp. 24, 52: reditus ad rem... ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203.—**II.** (Acc. to redeo, II. 1.) *A return, revenue, income, proceeds* (not in Cic.; late Lat.; also redditus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 25; cf.: vectigalia, proventus); in sing.: omnisque ejus pecuniae reditus constabat, Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 8: in reditu esse, to make returns, Plin. Ep. 4, 6, 2: decrescente reditu, id. ib. 6, 3, 1; 6, 8, 5; 9, 37, 3; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41.—In plur., Liv. 42, 52; Suet. Calig. 16 Wolf. N. cr.; Dig. 34, 4, 30; Ov. P. 2, 3, 17; 4, 5, 19; Vulg. 4 Reg. 8, 6.

redivia, ae, and **rediviōsus**, v. rediuv.

redī-vivus, a, um, adj. [v. re init.]. **I.** *That lives again* (late Lat.; cf. redivivus): Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204.—**II.** *Renewed, renovated*, of old building-materials used as new: redivivus rudus (opp. novum), Vitr. 7, 1: unam columnam efficere ab integro novam, nullo lapide redivivo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147.—**Subst.**: **redī-vivum**, i, n., *old material used again in building*: quasi quicquam redivivi ex opere illo tolleretur ac non totum opus ex redivivo constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148; cf.: redivivum est ex vetusto renovatum, Fest. p. 273 Müll.

redo, ōnis, m., *a kind of fish without bones*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

red-ōleo, ūi, ēre, v. a. and n., *to emit a scent, diffuse an odor*; to smell of or like, be redolent of anything. **I.** Act. **A.** Lit.: vinum redolens, *smelling of wine*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25: illa tuas redolent medicamina mensas, Ov. R. Am. 355; id. A. 3, 213: foetorem acremve, Col. 12, 18, 3: delicias, Mart. 14, 59.—**B.** Trop.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25, 109: servitutum paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *fin.*: nihil, Cic. Cael. 20, 47.—**II.** Neutr. **A.** Lit., *absol.*: quod fracta magis redolete videntur Omnia, Lucr. 4, 696; so Ov. M. 4, 393: in patulis redolentia mala canistris, id. ib. 8, 675 al.—With gen.: fila Tarentini redolentia porri edisti, Mart. 13, 18, 1.—With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Verg. G. 4, 169; id. A. 1, 436: mella thymi redolentia flore, Ov. M. 15, 80; Val. Fl. 4, 15; Val. Max. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82, 285; id. Sest. 10, 24 Orell. N. cr.: praefectus urbis,

cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinent, *who had got scent of something*, Capitol. Gord. II.

re-dōmitus, a, um, Part. [domo], *retained, broken in again*: cives redomiti atque victi, Cic. Sull. 1, 1, v. Halm ad h. l.

redōnator, ōris, m. [redono], *one who gives back again, restorer*, Inscr. Orell. 6.

Redōnes (Rhēdōnes), um, m., *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis near the modern Rennes in Brittany*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34, 1; 7, 75, 4.

re-dono, āvi, 1, v. a., *to give back again, restore, return* (only in Hor.). **I.** In gen.: quis te redonavit dis patriis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 3.—**II.** *To give up, resign*: graves iras et invidiam, nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor. C. 3, 33.

red-ōperio, ōri, 4, v. a., *to wrap up or cover again*, Ambros. de Noë et Arcā, 20, 72.

red-opto, āre, v. a., *to wish for again*: mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

red-ordior, īri, v. dep. a., *to take apart, unwind, unravel* (Plinian): redordiri fila, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; 11, 22, 26, § 76.

re-dormio, īre, v. n., *to sleep again*, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

redormitio, ōnis, f. [dormito], *a repeated sleeping, a falling asleep again*: in redormitione vana esse visa, etc., Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211.

red-orno, āre, v. a., *to adorn again, to readorn*: specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

re-duco, xi, ctum, 3 (reduco or reduco, Lucr. 1, 228; 4, 992; 5, 133; old imp. reducere, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29), v. a. **I.** *To lead or bring back, to conduct back* (very freq. and class.; syn. redigo). **A.** Lit.

1. In gen. **a.** Of living objects: reducam te ubi fuisti, Plin. Capt. 3, 5, 106: hunc ex Alide huc reducimus, id. ib. 5, 4, 17; cf.: aliquem ex errore in viam, id. Ps. 2, 3, 2: aliquem de exilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9; id. Att. 9, 14, 2; cf.: ab exilio, Quint. 5, 11, 9: socios a morte, Verg. A. 4, 375: Silemium ad parentes, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86; so, ad aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; Caes. B. G. 6, 32; id. B. C. 1, 24; 2, 38 *fin.*; cf.: a pastu vitulos ad tecta, Verg. G. 4, 434: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2: in Italiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: reducere uxorem, to take again to wife, marry again, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; 43; 3, 5, 51; 4, 4, 12 sq. al.; Nep. Dion. 6, 2; Suet. Dom. 3, 13; cf.: uxorem in matrimonium, id. ib. 8: regem, to restore to the throne, to reinstate, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 19; id. Fam. 1, 2, 1; 1, 7, 4; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3 (v. reducio): possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuae, i. e. who have been brought back by your generosity, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47; cf.: cum in Italiam reductus existimabor, Pomp. ap. Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 4.—**b.** With inanimate objects, to draw back, bring back: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCCC. reduxit, id. ib. 7, 22; cf. turres, id. ib. 7, 24 *fin.*: calculum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 170, 30: in jaculanda brachia, Quint. 10, 3, 6: sinum dextra usque ad lumbos, id. 11, 3, 131: ad pectora remos, Ov. M. 11, 461; Verg. A. 8, 689: clipeum, to draw back, Ov. M. 12, 132: gladium (opp. eduxit), Gell. 5, 9, 3: auras naribus, Lucr. 4, 990 al.: furcillas hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.—Poet.: solem reducit, Verg. A. 1, 143; so, diem (Aurora), id. G. 1, 249: lucem (Aurora), Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem die labente (Phoebus), Verg. A. 11, 914: aestatem, id. G. 3, 296: hiemes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 15: febrim, id. S. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. C. 3, 1, 21 al.: umbram, to make the shadow move backwards, Vulg. 4 Reg. 20, 11.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Reducere aliquem domum (opp. deducere), to conduct or accompany one home, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 19: (P. Scipio) cum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; cf. Liv. 4, 24; cf.: quos Elea domum reducit Palma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17.—**b.** So, without domum: in ludum (puellulam) ducere et reducere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: aliquem ad suam villam, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quantā reduci Régulus solet turbā, Mart. 2, 74, 2: assurgi, deduci,

reduci, Cic. Sen. 18, 63.—**b.** In milit. lang., to draw off, withdraw troops: vastatis omnibus eorum agris Caesar exercitum reduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.*: legiones reduci jussit, id. B. C. 3, 46; so, exercitum (copias, legiones suas, etc.), id. B. G. 6, 29; 7, 68; id. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 1; 5, 2, 5, 13 sq.: suos incolumes, Caes. B. G. 5, 22; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 11; 5, 13: legiones ex Britannia, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: a munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 88: ab oppugnatione, id. ib. 5, 26 *fin.*: in castra, id. ib. 1, 49 *fin.*; 1, 50; 2, 9; 4, 34 et saep.: in hiberna, id. ib. 6, 3: in Trevis, etc., id. ib. 5, 53; 7, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 43, 20: intra fossam, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; cf.: ab radicibus collis intra munitiones, id. B. G. 7, 51 *fin.*—**Abstr.** (like duco and educo): insituit reducere, to march back, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5 and 8.—**c.** To recall to the stage a player: a magno Pompeio magni theatri dedicatione anus pro miraculo deducta, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.—**B.** Trop., to bring back, restore, replace: ad divitias, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 17: animum aegrotum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: aliquem in gratiam, id. ib. 5, 4, 45; Cic. Clu. 36, 101: in gratiam cum aliquo, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 11, 19; cf.: ut Caesarem et Pompeium perfidia hominum distractos rursus in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: propinquum ad officium, Nep. Dat. 2, 3: iudices ad justitiam, Quint. 6, 1, 46: legiones veterem ad morem, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco A contemplatu, withdraw myself, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: verba paulum declinata ad veritatem, Quint. 1, 6, 32: judicatio est ad eum statum reducenda, id. 7, 3, 35: reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmaris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98; cf.: in memoriam gravissimi luctus, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: dolorem in animum judicantium, Quint. 11, 1, 54: vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: verborum facilitatem in altum, Quint. 10, 7, 28: haec benigna in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 7 sq.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxii Viresque, id. C. 3, 21, 17: diem et convivia mente reduxit, has recalled to mind, Sil. 8, 136: vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, etc., to introduce again, restore, Plin. Ep. 4, 29, 3; so, habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug. 40: morem transvectionis post longam intercapedinem, id. ib. 38.—To bring back, restore to the right path: scire est liberum Ingenium et animum, quo vis illos tu die Redducas, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44.—**II.** After the Aug. period, sometimes with the idea of ducere predominating, for the usual redigere (q. v. II.). **A.** To bring or get out, to produce a certain quantity: LX. pondo panis e modio (milli) reducant, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.—**B.** To bring, make, reduce to some shape, quality, condition, etc. (rare; usually redigere): aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381: faecem in summum, to bring up, raise, Col. 12, 19, 4: excrecentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducant (just before, redigib), Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113: cicatrices ad colorem, id. 27, 12, 82, § 106: corpus sensim ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30, § 46: ulcera ac scabiem jumentorum ad pilum, id. 22, 22, 32, § 72.—Hence, **re-ductus**, a, um, P. a., *drawn back, withdrawn*; of place, retired, remote, distant, lonely. **A.** Lit.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. G. 4, 420; id. A. 1, 161; so, vallis, id. ib. 6, 703; Hor. C. 1, 17, 17; id. Epod. 2, 11.—**B.** Trop.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrumque reductum, from either extreme; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9.—In painting: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, less prominent, Quint. 11, 3, 46: producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the Gr. ἀποσπόμενα καὶ ἀποσπόμενα of the Stoics, things to be preferred and those to be deferred, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90.—Sup. and adv. do not occur.

reductio, ōnis, f. [reduco], *a leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (very rare): quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4 (shortly afterwards: ut per te restitueretur et sine multitudine reductatur): per cuius (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, by the

raising and lowering of which, Vitr. 5, 10. *fin.*

* **reducto**, āre, *v. freq.* a, [reduco]; in milit. lang., to withdraw, draw back: exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38. *fin.*

reductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who leads or brings back (very rare). **I.** Lit.: plebis Romanae in urbem, * Liv. 2, 33. *fin.* — **II.** Trop.: litterarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformat, i. e. restorer, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

reductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from reduco.

red-ulcero, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to make sore again, to scratch open again. **I.** Lit.: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8. — **II.** Trop.: redulceratus dolor, i. e. renewed, App. M. 5, p. 163, 37.

red-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, curved or bent backwards (very rare; syn.: recurvus, repandus): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125. — Poet., in gen., curved, bent: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562: ora redunca, id. ib. 11, 342.

redundans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from redundo.

redundanter, adv., *v. redundo*, *P. a.* *fin.*

redundantia, ae, *f.* [redundans], an overflowing, superfluity, excess. **I.** Lit.: aer crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6. *med.* — **II.** Trop., redundancy, excess, of language, feeling, etc.: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30, 108: benignitatis, Tert. Apol. 31: carere redundantia et egestate, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 5.

redundatio, ōnis, *f.* [redundo], an overflowing; hence, transf.: stomachi, a rising, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41; 11, 37, 55, § 149: astrotum, the flowing back, i. e. revolution, Vitr. 9, 1. *fin.* — **II.** Transf., the overabundance, multitude: cicatricum tuarum redundationes, Quint. Decl. 4, 11.

redundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*; of water, from being over full, to run back or over, to pour over, stream over, overflow (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Cic., esp. in trop. senses; not in Cass. Verg., or Hor.; cf.: refluxo, recurro). **I.** Lit.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. Div. 2, 32, 69; so, lacus, id. ib. 1, 44, 100; cf. Suet. Claud. 32: redundantibus cloacis, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7 (id. H. 3, 26 Dietsch): Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. 6, 712; so, fons campis, id. 5, 603; and: aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536: cum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; cf.: locos pituitosis et quasi redundantes, id. Fat. 4, 7: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8. — **b.** Poet., in *part. pass.*: redundatus = redundans: amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, the swelling, surging waters (opp. aequato siccis aquilonibus Istro), id. Tr. 3, 10, 52. — **B.** Transf.: redundare aliquā re, or absol., to be over full of, to overflow with any thing. **1.** Of things: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, is soaked with, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; cf.: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; and id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: largus manat cruor: ora redundant Et patulae nares, Luc. 9, 812. — **2.** Of persons: hesternā cenā redundantes, Plin. Pan. 63, 3. — **II.** Trop., to flow forth in excess, superabound, redundā, to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely, to be copious, to abound: is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffuentes coēceret, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: ne aut non compleas verbis, quod proposueris, aut redundes, id. Part. Or. 7, 18; cf.: Stesichorus redundat atque effunditur, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Asiatici oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 116; 12, 10, 12; 17: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155: quorum (vitiatorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Lael. 21, 76: vitia Atheniensium in civita-

tem nostram, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27; cf.: servi, ad quos aliquantum etiam ex cottidianis sumptibus ac luxurie redundet, id. Cael. 23, 57. *fin.*: in genus auctoris miseri fortuna redundat, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 73: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: si haec in eum annum redundarint, id. Mur. 39, 85: quod laudem adulescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, to redound, id. Lig. 3, 8; cf.: gaudeo tuā gloria, cuius ad me pars aliqua redundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: omnium quidem beneficiorum quae merentibus tribuuntur non ad ipsos gaudium magis quam ad similes redundat, id. Pan. 62, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 19: nisi operum suorum ad se laudem, manubias ad patriam redundare maluisset, Val. Max. 4, 3, 13: ut gloria ejus ad ipsum redundaret, id. 8, 14, ext. 4; Auct. B. Alex. 60, 2: animus per se multa desiderat, quae ad officium fructumve corporis non redundat, Lact. 7, 11, 7: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, pour forth copiously, abundantly, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: ex meo tenui vectigali... aliquid etiam redundabit, something will still remain, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: non reus ex ea causā redundat Postumus, does not appear to be guilty, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, have flowed, proceeded, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: ne quid hoc parricidā civium interfecto, invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret, should redound to or fall upon me, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29. — *** b.** Poet., with *acc.*: Vulturnus Rauris talia faucibus redundat, spouts forth, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71. — **B.** Transf., to be present in excess; to be redundant, superabound; and: redundare aliquā re, to have an excess or redundancy of any thing: redundat aurum ac thesauri patent, Lucil. ap. Non. 384, 17: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf.: ut neque in Antonio desset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, id. ib. 3, 4, 16; Quint. 1, 4, 9: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, Cic. Or. 33, 117: munitis indicibus fuit, quorum hodie copia redundat, id. Sest. 44, 95: splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf.: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5, 10: omnibus vel ornamentis vel praesidiis redundare, id. Fam. 3, 10, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf. armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: hi clientelis etiam exterarum nationum redundabant, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: Curiana defensio tota redundavit hilaritate quādam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221. — Hence, **redundans**, antis, *P. a.*, overflowing, superfluous, excessive, redundant: amputatio et decussio redundantis nitoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9. — Adv.: **redundanter**, redundantly, superfluously, excessively, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21. — Comp., Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

reduplicatio, ōnis, *f.* [re-duplico], rhet. t. t., = ἀναδιπλασιάζω, repetition, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533; Boeth. Aristot. Anal. 1, 38. — *** re-duplicatus**, a, um, *Part.* [duplico], doubled again, redoubled, reduplicated, Tert. Pat. 14. *fin.*

re-duresco, ēre, *v. inch. n.*, to grow hard again: ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

redūvia (redīvīa), ae, *f.* **1.** A hang-nail on the finger: rediviam quidam, alii reluvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. p. 270, 17 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 11 ib.; so, redivia, Titin. ib.: rediviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111; 28, 4, 8, § 40. — Prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, rediviam curo, i. e. to be busy about trifles, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. — **2.** Transf., a remainer, remnant, fragment: escarum, Sol. 32, 25: conchyliorum, id. 9, 9.

redūvīosus (redīvī-), a, um, *adj.* [reduvia], full of hangnails, Laev. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

redūx (redūx, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; id.

Capt. 5, 1, 2), dūcis (abl. reduce, Liv. 21, 50: reduci, Ov. H. 6, 1), *adj.* [reduco]. **I.** Act., that leads or brings back (mostly as an epithet of Jupiter and of Fortuna, in the poets and in inscr.): et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi, Ov. H. 13, 50; Sabin. Ep. 1, 78; Inscr. Orell. 1256: hic ubi Fortunae reducis fulgentia late Tempia nitent, Mart. 8, 65, 1; Inscr. Orell. 332; 922; 1760 sq.; 1776; 3096; 4083: reduces choreae, i. e. that accompany home, Mart. 10, 70, 9. — Of a human being, only in the foll. passage: eo pervenimus, unde, nisi te reduce, nulli ad penates suos iter est, Curt. 9, 6, 9. — **II.** Pass., that is led or brought back (from slavery, imprisonment, from a distance, etc.), come back, returned (freq. and class.): facere aliquem reducem, to bring back, Plaut. Capt. prol. 43; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77; 3, 5, 28; 5, 1, 2; 11; id. Trin. 4, 1, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 18: ab Oro in lucem, id. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? (i. e. from exile), Cic. Mil. 37, 103: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27; cf.: reduces in patriam ad parentes ad conjuges ac liberos facere, id. 22, 60, 13: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70. *fin.*: reduces socios, Verg. A. 1, 390, 11, 797: gratari aliquem reducem, id. ib. 5, 40 et saep.: (elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13: carina, Ov. H. 6, 1: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242: of the phoenix after being burned: reducisque parans exordia formae, id. Idyll. 1, 41.

*** re-exinānio**, īre, *v. a.*, to empty again, re-empty (late Lat.): in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6. *fin.*; cf. id. 4, 2.

re-expecto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, to expect or await again, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

re-fabrico, āre, *v. a.*, to build again, rebuild: collapsum balneum, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 5.

refacta, *v. reficio init.*

refactor, ōris, *m.*, re-maker (eccl. Lat.): factor et refector, Aug. in Joan. Tract. 38, 8.

refectio (refect-), ōnis, *f.* [reficio], a restoring, repairing (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Capitoli, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Dig. 43, 11, 1; cf. ib. 43, 21, 1, § 7. — In plur., Vitr. 6, 3. — **II.** Trop., refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery (cf.: relaxatio, remissio): etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, will scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels. 3, 15; 4, 6. *fin.*: tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26; cf. Plin. Pan. 81: oculorum (with recreatur acies), Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudinum perfictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40, § 80. — In plur.: quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15, 4. — **B.** Transf., i. q. deversorium or cenaculum, transl. of the Gr. κατάλυμα, Vulg. Marc. 14, 14.

*** refector**, ōris, *m.* [id.], a restorer, repairer: Coae Veneris, item Colossi, Suet. Vesp. 18; whence, *adj.*: **refectorius**, a, um, refreshing: quies, Ambros. Ep. 67, 14.

1. refectus, *Part.* and *P. a.*, *v. reficio*.

2. refectus, ūs, *m.* [reficio]. **I.** Lit., a restoration (late Lat.), Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12. — **II.** Trop., a refreshment, recreation, App. M. 8, p. 210, 1.

re-fello, fellī, 3, *v. a.* [fallo, qs. falsum redarguere; cf.: si id falsum fuerat, filius Cur non refellit? Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 54], to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel (class.; syn.: refuto, redarguo): nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me γεωμετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5, 3: in quo licet mihi fingere, si quid velim, nullius memoria jam me refellente, id. de Or. 2, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 6, 15: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9; 5, 13, 3; 12, 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 56 al.; opp. confirmare, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so Quint. 3, 9, 6; 5, 2; 5, 7, 36; 12, 1, 45: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5, 16: sensus, Lucr. 4, 479: dicta, Verg. A. 4, 380; 12, 644: opprobria, Ov. M. 1, 759: ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 88; 1, 20, 90: praedicta re et eventis, id. Div. 2, 47, 99: orationem vitā, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: quae dicta sunt, id. ib. 4, 28, 80: crimen ferro, Verg. A. 12, 16.

re-fercio, si, tum, 4, *v. a.* [farcio], to fill up, stuff, cram (class.; most freq. in the

P. a.) **I.** Lit.: meministis tum iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referri, Cic. Sest. 35, 77: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31, 6: aerarium publicum, Avid. Cass. ap. Volcat. Avid. Cass. *fin.*—Poet., of personal objects: quem Fortuna donis opimis refert, Sil. 5, 266.—**II.** Trop.: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refertit in oratione sua, dilatat nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aures refertit istis sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34: libris omnia, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: hominum vitam superstitione omni, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63.—Hence, **refertus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *stuffed, crammed, filled full.* (a) With *abl.* (of things): habere villas ornamentis refertas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126; cf.: omnibus rebus ornatae ac refertae urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. ib. 18, 55: domus cupas taeda ac pice refertas, *Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2: loca referta praeda, Liv. 5, 41: cera referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8.—*Sup.*: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 14, § 42: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; cf.: bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7: refertus honestis studiis, id. Or. 34: vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86, id. Brut. 85, 294: litterae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15, a), 1: refertae sententiis poetarum, Quint. 5, 11, 39: carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.*: flumen crocodillis refertum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 10.—With *abl.* personae (less freq.): domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: armatis militibus refertum forum, id. Deiot. 12, 33; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137; id. Planc. 8, 19; id. Or. 41, 140; 42, 146; id. Pis. 5, 11: per refertum clientibus atrium prodire, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.—(β) With *gen.* (of persons): referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 5, 11 B. and K. (al. 1, 1): oppida hominum referta, Varr. ap. Non. 501, 15: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: audieram refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum ac nefariorum, id. Planc. 41, 98: urbem refertam esse optatum, id. Att. 9, 1, 2: mare refertum fore praedonum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 20.—Very rarely of things: cum refertam urbem atque Italiam fanorum haberemus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28: castra referta regalis opulentiae capta, Just. 2, 14, 6; cf.: saltus elephantorum refertus, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 15.—* (γ) With *de*: quarebat, cur de huiusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86.—(δ) *Ab-sol.*: Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 45 Mos.: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: aerarium, id. ib. 2, 2, 2, § 6: Asia, id. Mur. 9, 20: refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56: utrique (Academici et Peripatetici) disciplinae formula plena et referta, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—*Comp.*: refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 202.—*Adv.* does not occur.

re-ferio, *ire, v. a.*, to strike back or in return (rare): patitor tu item, quom ego te referam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 103: qui referere non audebam, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28: percussit te? recede. Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius ferendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. Ira. 2, 34 *fin.*—*Absol.*, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 5, 39; id. in Psa. 36, 56.—Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflect-ed*, Ov. M. 4, 349; 2, 110; cf.: referitur vobis Echo, Aus. Ep. 10, 23.

referiva, *v. refriva*.

re-fero, *retuli* (also written *retuli*), *relatum* (relatum or *rellatum*, Lucr. 2, 1001), *referre*, *v. a. irr.*, to bear, carry, bring, draw, or give back (very freq. and class.; cf.: reduco, reporto, retraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.*: zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes retuli, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: arma, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 25: vasa domum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 25; cf.: palmam domum, id. Men. 5, 7, 59; 4, 2, 97; 98; cf.: anulum ad me, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1; and simply *pallam*, *spinter*, id. Men. 3, 3, 16; 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 56: secum aurum, id. Aul. 4, 5, 4: exta, id. Poen. 2, 44: uvidum retesinesquamoso pecu, id. Rud. 4, 3, 5: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: Auster me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium rettulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3: ut naves eodem, unde erant pro-

fectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; cf.: aliquem lecticae impositum domum, Suet. Caes. 82; and: in Palatium, id. Vit. 16: intro referre pedem, to *turn one's feet back, to return*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 50; cf.: incertus tuum cave ad me rettuleris pedem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 3: caelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov. H. 16, 88; 15, 186: fertque fertque pedes, id. F. 6, 334 (for a different use of the phrase, v. infra B. 2.): in decimum vestigia rettulit annum (victoria), Verg. A. 11, 290: in convivia gressum, Sil. 11, 355: in thalamos cursum, id. 8, 89: ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, Ov. M. 3, 245: suumque Rettulit os in se, *drew back, concealed*, id. ib. 2, 303: ad Tuncta rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: corpus in monumentum, Petr. 113: relatis Lacedaemona (ossibus), Just. 3, 12: gemmam non ad os, sed ad genas, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 5: digitos ad os referre, to *draw back* (v. digitus), Quint. 11, 3, 103: digitos ad frontem saepe, Ov. M. 15, 567: manum ad caput, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*: rursus enses vaginae, Sil. 7, 508: pecunias monumentaque, in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: caput ejus in castra, id. B. G. 5, 58: vulneratos in locum tutum, id. B. C. 2, 41: cornua (urorum) in publicum, id. B. G. 6, 28: frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id. ib. 7, 71: signa militaria, scutum, litteras ad Caesarem, id. ib. 7, 88; id. B. C. 3, 53; 3, 99; id. B. G. 1, 29; 5, 49: Caesaris capite relato, id. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: referre se, to *go back, return*: Romam se rettulit, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: sese in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*: se huc, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: domum me ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: sese ab Argis (Juno), Verg. A. 7, 286: se ab aestu, Ov. M. 14, 62; cf.: se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A. 13, 32: causam Cleantes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37.—**C.** *Pass.* in mid. sense, to *return, arrive*: sin reiciemur, tamen eodem paulo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: classem relatum, Verg. A. 1, 390: nunc Itali in tergum versis referuntur habenis, Sil. 4, 317; 7, 623.—**D.** To *withdraw, remove*: fines benignitatis introrsus referre, to *narrow*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 5: Seleucia ab mari relata, *remove*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To *give back* something due; to *give up, return, restore, pay back, repay* (=reddere): scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, rettulerint? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34; cf. id. Aul. 4, 10, 29; 37; 38; and, pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 29; so (with reddere) id. Curc. 5, 3, 45: mercedem (with reddere), id. As. 2, 4, 35; cf.: octonis idibus aera, to *pay the money for tuition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75 (v. idus): si non Rettuleris pannum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 32; 1, 6, 60: verum, si plus dederis, referam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 112.—**2.** Referre pedem or gradum, as a milit. t. i., to *draw back, retire, withdraw, retreat* (different from the *gen.* signif., to return, and the above passages): vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf.: ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40; Liv. 7, 33; so, referre pedem, Caes. B. C. 1, 44 (with loco excedere); Cic. Phil. 12, 3 (opp. insistere); Liv. 3, 60 (opp. restituitur pugna); 21, 8 al.—For the sake of euphony: referre gradum: cum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14.—And, in a like sense, once mid.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebatur, Liv. 8, 11.—**B.** Transf., out of the milit. sphere: ferroque viso retulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8; cf.: viso retulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342; 6, 334: retulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, id. ib. 2, 502: (in iudiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adiuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19.

II. Trop., to bear or carry back, to bring, draw, or give back. **A.** In *gen.* (Saxum) ejulatu... Resonando mutum febles voces refert, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.); cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: sonum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 144; id. Or. 12, 38; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201 al.: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47; cf.: Coësum retulit Echo, id. ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. iudicibus reus L. referret, *restored* to the list, i. e. *retained, accepted* (opp. quinque et LXX. reiceret), Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Verg. A. 8, 560; cf.: tibi

tempora, Hor. C. 4, 13, 13: festas lucas (sae-culum), id. ib. 4, 6, 42: dies siccos (sol), id. ib. 3, 29, 20 et saep.: hoc quidem jam perit: Ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 3: ad amicam meras querimonias referre, id. Truc. 1, 2, 65: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem rettulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf.: pro re certa spem falsam domum rettulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21: e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, to *turn back, turn towards*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: oculos animumque ad aliquem, id. Quint. 14, 47: animum ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: animum ad veritatem, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: animum ad firmitudinem, Tac. A. 3, 6 et saep.: multa dies varique labor mutabilis aevi Rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Verg. A. 11, 426: uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5; so, se ad philosophiam referre, to *go back, return*, id. Off. 2, 1, 4: ut eo, unde digressa est, referat se oratio, id. ib. 2, 22, 77.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) To *pay back, give back, repay* (syn. reddo): denique Par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55; cf.: quod ab ipso adlatum est, id. sibi esse relatum putet, id. Phorm. prol. 21: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Qu. A. A. 1, 370; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1337.—Esp. in the phrase referre gratiam (rarely gratias), to *return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds), to *recompense, requite* (cf.: gratiam habeo): spero ego mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratium referam parem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 39: parem gratiam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: et habetur et refertur, Thais, a me ita, uti merita es, gratia, id. ib. 4, 6, 12; cf.: merita gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: justam ac debitam gratiam, id. Balb. 26, 59: pro eo mihi ac mereor relatuus esse gratiam, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; 1, 11, 28; id. Off. 2, 20, 69: fecisti ut tibi numquam referre gratiam possim, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12; id. Most. 1, 3, 57; id. Pers. 5, 2, 71; id. Ps. 1, 3, 86; id. Rud. 5, 3, 36 al.; Cic. Lael. 15, 53; Caes. B. G. 1, 35: alicui pro ejus meritis gratiam referre, id. ib. 5, 27 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 39; 3, 1 *fin.*: gratiam emeritis, Ov. P. 1, 7, 61: gratiam factis, id. Tr. 5, 4, 47.—**Plur.**: pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores ei habeantur gratiaeque referantur, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39; 10, 11, 1: dis advenientem gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27; v. gratia.—**2.** To *bring back* any thing; to *repeat, renew, restore*,=repere, retractare, renovare, etc.: (Hecyram) Iterum referre, to *produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7; id. ib. prol. alt. 21 and 30; cf. Hor. A. P. 179.—So, to *bring up* for reconsideration: rem judicatum, Cic. Dom. 29, 78: ludunt... Dictaeos referunt Curetas, Lucr. 2, 633: Actia pugna per pueros refertur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 62: institutum referri ac renovari, Civ. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68; cf.: consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, id. ib. 21, 67: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc rettulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius caeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22, 24: mysteria ad quae biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: consuetudinem antiquam, id. Tib. 32 et saep.: cum aditus consul idem illud responsum rettulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*: veterem Valeriae gentis in liberanda patria laudem, to *restore*, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: hunc morem, hos casus atque haec certamina primus Ascanius Rettulit, Verg. A. 5, 598: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, id. ib. 8, 560.—**B.** To *represent, set forth anew, reproduce*, etc.: referre Naturam, mores, victim motusque parentum, to *reproduce*, Lucr. 1, 597: majorum vultus vocesque comasque, id. 4, 1221: mores, os vultusque ejus (sc. patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: (Tellus) partim figuras Rettulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit, Ov. M. 1, 437: faciem demptā pelle novam, Tib. 1, 8, 46: temporis illius vultum, Ov. M. 13, 443: si quis mihi parvulus aulā Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore

referret, might represent, resemble thee, Verg. A. 4, 329; cf.: nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, id. ib. 12, 348: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43: neque amissos colores lana refert, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28.—**3.** To convey a report, account, intelligence, by speech or by writing; to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat, recount; to mention, allege (class.; in late Lat. saepissime): certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10 Orell. N. cr.: tales miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror (sc. ad Aeneam), Verg. A. 4, 438: pugnam referunt, Ov. M. 12, 160: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc refert exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistulis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. 6, 3, 20: quale refert Cicero de homine praelongo, caput eum, etc., id. 6, 3, 67 et saep.: quaecunque refert, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60; 2, 1, 130: sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71: multum refertens de Maecenata, Juv. 1, 66.—With *obj.-clause*, Suet. Caes. 30; Ov. M. 1, 700; 4, 796: Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2 al.; cf. poet. by Greek attraction: quia rettulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141; and: referre aliquid in annales, Liv. 4, 34 fin., and 43, 13, 2: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum Falsis impulit criminibus, refert, Hor. C. 3, 7, 16.—*Absol.*: quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent Cui. Refero ad Scaptium, I report, announce it to Scaptius, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, reported, stated, id. Brut. 57, 288: (Hortensius) nullo referente, omnia adversariorum dicta meminisset, id. ib. 88, 301: abi, quaere, et refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53.—**b.** Poet. (mostly in Ovid), to repeat to one's self, call to mind: tacitae recentia mente Visa refert, Ov. M. 15, 27: si forte refers, id. Am. 2, 8, 17: haec refer, id. R. Am. 308: saepe refer tecum sceleratae facta puellae, id. ib. 299: mente memor refero, id. M. 15, 451: foeda Lyconiae referens convivia mensae, id. ib. 1, 165; cf.: illam meministi refertque, id. ib. 11, 563.—**c.** Pregn., to say in return, to rejoin, answer, reply (syn. respondeo): id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni rettulisse, Cic. Caec. 29, 85: ego tibi refero, I reply to you, id. ib. 29, 85, § 84: ut si esset dictum, etc., et referret aliquis Ergo, etc., id. Fat. 13, 30: quid a nobis autem refertur, id. Quint. 13, 44: retices; nec mutua nostris Dicta refers, Ov. M. 1, 656; 14, 696: Musa refert, id. ib. 5, 337; id. F. 5, 278: Anna refert, Verg. A. 4, 31: talia voce, id. ib. 1, 94: pectore voces, id. ib. 5, 409: tandem pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333 et saep.—**d.** Publicists' t. t. (a) To bring, convey, deliver any thing as an official report, to report, announce, notify, = renuntiare: legati haec se ad suos relatueros dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; cf.: cuius orationem legati domum referunt, id. B. C. 1, 35: responsa (legati), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 380, 31: legationem Romam, Liv. 7, 32: mandata ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: responsa, id. B. G. 1, 35; cf.: mandata alicui, id. ib. 1, 37: numerum capitum ad aliquem, id. ib. 2, 33 fin.: rumores excipere et ad aliquem referre, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Ubii paucis diebus intermissis referunt, Suevos omnes, etc., id. ib. 6, 10; Liv. 3, 38, 12.—(b) Ad senatum de aliqua re referre (less freq. with *acc.*, a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.*), to make a motion or proposition in the Senate; to consult, refer to, or lay before the Senate; to move, bring forward, propose: VTI L. PAVLVS C. MARCELLVS COSS. . . DE CONSVLARIBVS PROVINCIS AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID PRIVS . . . AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID CONIVCTIVM DE EA RE REFERRETVR A CONSVLARIBVS, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq.: de legibus abrogandis ad senatum referre, Cic. Cornel. 1, Fragm. 8 (p. 448 Orell.); cf.: de quo legendo consules spero ad senatum relatueros, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de ejus honore ad senatum referre, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: de ea re postulant uti referatur. Itaque consulente Cicerone frequens senatus decernit, etc., Sall. C. 48, 5, 6: rem ad senatum refert, id. ib. 29, 1; cf.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5: rem ad senatum, id. 2, 22: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, qui, etc., Sall. C. 50, 3: ut ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a con-

sulibus) non potuit. Referunt consules de re publica, Caes. B. C. 1, 1; cf.: refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20.—Of other bodies than the Senate (cf.: defero, fero): C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium rettulisse, Cic. Dom. 53, 136: eam rem ad consilium cum rettulisset Fabius, Liv. 24, 45, 2; 30, 4, 9: est quod referam ad consilium, id. 30, 31, 9; 44, 2, 5; Curt. 4, 11, 10.—*Per syllepsin*: DE EA RE AD SENATVM POPVLVMQVE REFERRI, since referre ad populum was not used in this sense (for ferre ad populum); v. fero, and the foll. γ: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—*Transf.*, to make a reference, to refer (class.): de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper rettulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122; cf. Nep. Lys. 3; Cic. Quint. 16, 53.—Different from this is, * (γ) Referre ad populum (for denuo ferre), to propose or refer any thing anew to the people (cf. supra, II. B. 2; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 1006): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientia consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137; cf. Att. ap. Non. p. 512, 29; Liv. 22, 20; Val. Max. 8, 10, 1.—**e.** A mercantile and publicists' t. t., to note down, enter any thing in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.: cum scirem, ita indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, Cic. Sull. 15, 42: in tabulas quodcumque commodum est, id. Fl. 9, 20: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: quod reliquum in commentarium, id. Att. 7, 3, 7: quid in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: tuas epistulas in volumina, i. e. to admit, id. Fam. 16, 17 init.; cf.: orationem in Origines, id. Brut. 23, 89 al.: in reos, in proscriptiones referri, to be set down among, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: absentem in reos, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109; cf.: aliquem inter proscriptiones, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatus consulta falsa (sc. in aerarium), enter, register, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Phil. 5, 4, 12.—*Entirely absol.*: ut nec triumphum accipiendo nec scribas referendo sufficerent, Liv. 26, 36 fin.—Here, too, belongs referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: rationes totidem verbis referre ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; and rationes referre alone: in rationibus referendis . . . rationum referendarum jus, etc., id. ib. 5, 20, 1; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77; 2, 3, 71, § 167: referre rationes publicas ad Caesarem cum fide, Caes. B. C. 2, 20 fin.: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non rettuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167: (pecuniam) in aerarium, Liv. 37, 57, 12; cf.: pecuniam operi publico, to charge to, i. e. to set down as applied to, Cic. Fl. 19, 44.—So, too, acceptum and in acceptum referre, to place to one's credit, in a lit. and trop. sense (v. accipio).—Hence, transf.: aliquem (aliquid) in numero (as above, in rationibus), in numerum, etc., to count or reckon a person or thing among: Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: (Caesar, Claudius) in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heracles terram et caelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: nostri oratorii libri in Eudem librorum numerum referendi videntur, id. Div. 2, 1, 4: hoc nomen in codicem relatum, id. Rosc. Com. B. and K. (al. in codice).—With *inter* (post-Aug. and freq.): ut inter deos referretur (August.), Suet. Aug. 97: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 fin.: hi tamen inter Germanos referuntur, id. G. 46; Suet. Claud. 11; id. Tib. 53: dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos Aesonis esse situs, Ov. M. 7, 302: intellectum est, quod inter divos quoque referretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14: inter sidera referre, Hyg. Fab. 192: inter praecipua crudelitatis indicia referendus, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 5: inter insulas, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: dicebat quasdam esse quaestiones, quae deberent inter res iudicatas referri, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 12: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, I should place in the same category, Cic. Brut. 62, 223.—**4.** Referre aliquid ad aliquid, to trace back,

ascribe, refer a thing to any thing: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49; 1, 26, 41: in historia quaeque ad veritatem, in poemate pleraque ad delectationem, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. Off. 1, 16, 52 et saep. al.: hunc ipsum finem definiebas id esse, quo omnia, quae recte fierent, referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam referretur, id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; cf. nusquam, id. ib. 1, 9, 29: ad commonendum oratorem, quo quidque referat, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6.—With *dat.*: cuius adversa pravitati ipsius, prospera ad fortunam referebat, Tac. A. 14, 38 fin.—In Tac. once with *in*: quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34.—Rarely of persons; as: tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7.—*Absol.*: ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, meliore genere ut sit surculus, etc., one who looks to or cares for the fruit, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.—**5.** Culpam in aliquem referre, to throw the blame upon, accuse, hold responsible for, etc. (post-Aug.): hic, quod in adversis rebis solet fieri, alius in alium culpam referebant, Curt. 4, 3, 7; Aug. contr. Man. 2, 17, 25. Hier. Epp. 1, 9 fin.; cf.: augere ejus, in quem referet crimen, culpam, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 83: causa ad matrem referebatur, Tac. A. 6, 49: causam abscessus ad Sejani artes, id. ib. 4, 57.

refert (or separately **rē fert**), tñlit, ferre, v. n. and *impers.* [*plur.* rarely personal; v. II. infra] [res-fero; the ancients regarded *rē* in this word as derived from *res*; cf. Fest. s. v. *refert*, p. 282 Müll.]; prop., it follows from or in view of a thing, i. q. ex re est; hence, it is for one's interest or advantage, it profits; or, in gen., it befits, matters, imports, concerns, it is of importance or consequence (syn.: juvat, conducit, attinet; freq. and class.); constr., **1.** In all periods and in all kinds of composition, *refert hoc* (id., illud, etc., a *subj.-clause*) *meā* (tuā, etc., q. s. fert re meā, tuā, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 1077 P.) *magni* (*pluris, quanti, etc., nihili, quid?*), or *absol.* (a) *Hoc meā refert*, etc. (in Cic. very rare; whereas interest meā occurs very freq.): tua istuc refert maxime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, id. Am. 2, 2, 109: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: quod refert tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 50: nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert meā, id. Rud. 4, 3, 27: meā quidem istuc nihil refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 68: id tuā refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tuā quod nihil refert, ne Cures, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48: tuā quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 12: non ascripsi id, quod tuā nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5: quid id meā refert? Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; 4, 2, 44; id. Merc. 2, 3, 117: quid id refert tuā? id. Curc. 3, 88; id. Rud. 1, 2, 88; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 11.—With *subj.-clause*: quid meā refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 41.—(b) *Hoc refert*, etc.: quomodo habes, illud refert, jurene an injuria, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 25: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor sponponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ut ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recipere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: magni quod refert, Lucr. 2, 760: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: quanti id refert? Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.—With *subject-clause*: parvi retulit Non suscepisse, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; cf.: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, nisi, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: quanti refert, te nec recte dicere, qui nihili faciat? Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 23: meminero, sed quid meminisse id refert? id. Mil. 3, 1, 214: quid mihi refert Chrysalo esse nomen, nisi, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 4, 53: quid te igitur retulit Beneficium esse oratione, si, etc., id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, nisi, etc., Cic. Brut. 29, 110: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, *nor indeed is it necessary, need we*, Verg. G. 2, 104: nec dicaris aliquid, quod referret scire, reticuisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2.—With

inf. pass.: jam nec mutari pabula refert, Verg. G. 3, 548; cf.: plures e familiā cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1. — With a *rel. subj. -clause* (so most freq. in the class. per.): ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: cum ego ista omnia bona dixerō, tantum refert, quam magna dicam, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: quasi vero referat quam id saepe fiat, id. Div. 2, 29, 62: quid refert, quā me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8, 26: quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: quid refert, tanto post ad iudices deferantur, an omnino non deferantur? id. Fl. 9, 21: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? id. Div. 2, 34, 72: tuo vitio rerumne labores, Nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente Natus, id. ib. 1, 6, 7 et saep.: quod tu istis lacrimis te probare postulas, Non pluri refert, quam si imbrem in eribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100; cf.: tantum retulerit, ut in transferendis seminibus similem statum caeli loquique observemus, Col. 3, 9, 7. — (γ) *Refert*, etc.: *Do. Hae* (tabellae) quid ad me? *To. Immo* ad te attinent, Et tuā refert, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28: *Ep. Tua* pol refert enim? *Gz.* Si quidem meā refert, operā utere, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: quid tuā refert, qui cum istac venerit? id. Merc. 5, 2, 65: non plus suā referre, quam si, etc., Cic. Quint. 5, 19: quos, cum nihil refert, pudet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1: cum nihilo pluri refert, quam si, etc., id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: nego et negando si quid refert, ravior, id. Poen. 3, 5, 33: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Ps. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79 et saep. — * (δ) Entirely *absol.*: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, *as though it mattered, as if there were any difference*, Tac. A. 6, 2. — II. Analogous to *attinet*, *conducit*, and *interest*; *it is of importance*; *it belongs, relates, concerns*, etc.; *constr. refert hoc, id.* (once *referunt haec*), *ad aliquem, alicui, alicujus*, etc. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; but, with *alicuius*, once in Sall. and once in Liv.): quam ad rem istuc refert? Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 91; cf.: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44: refert etiam ad fructus, quemadmodum vicinus in confinio consitum agrum habeat, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.* — In *plur.*: te ex puellā prius percontari volo, Quae ad rem referunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 44: quoi rei id te assimilare retulit? id. Truc. 2, 4, 40: dic, quid referat intra Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharodes demoveretur et traegodius succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65: faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam suā retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111, 1: praefatus ... et ipsorum referre, si quos suspectos status praesens rerum faceret, Liv. 34, 27, 6: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert cuiusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur, Liv. 16, 58: plurimum refert compositionis, quae quibus anteponas, Quint. 9, 4, 44: tu nihil referre iniquitatis existimas, exigas, quod deberi non oportuerit, an constituas, ut debeatur? Plin. Pan. 40 *fin.*: quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, id. Ep. 8, 22, 4: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina saecetur, Juv. 5, 123. — Rarely with a *subst. as subj.*: adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, ut quibus in rebus consueverint esse operati homines, Lucr. 4, 984: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: longitudo in his refert, non crassitudo, id. 18, 31, 74, § 317: multum tamen in iis refert et locorum natura, id. 11, 51, 112, § 267: plurimum refert soli cuiusque ratio, id. 18, 21, 50, § 187.

refertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *refertio*.

re-fervēo, ēre, v. n., *to boil or bubble up; to boil over*. — Trop.: referens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

* **refervesco**, ferve, 3, v. *inch. n.* [*referveo*], *to boil or bubble up*: qui (sanguis)

refervescere videretur sic, ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.

re-festino, āre, v. n., *to hasten back again* (late Lat.), Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6; Paul. Nol. Ep. 45 *fin.*

* **re-fibulo**, āvi, 1, v. a., *to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*, Mart. 9, 28, 12.

re-ficio, feci, factum (AEDIFICIA REFACTA, Inscr. Orell. 3115), 3, v. a. [*facio*], *to make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: *renovo, restauro, redintegro*). I. Lit. A. In gen.: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus Quam rursus refici, etc., Lucr. 1, 557 sq.: aliud ex alio reficit natura, id. 1, 263: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2, 16; cf.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. J. 66, 1: testamentum jure militari, *to make anew*, Dig. 29, 1, 9: reficere sic accipimus ad pristinum formam iter et actum reducere, hoc est, ne quis dilatet aut producat deprimat aut exaggeret; longe enim aliud est reficere, aliud facere, ib. 43, 19, 3 *fin.*: reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare, ib. 43, 21, 1: opus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142; cf.: Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecuniā suā, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: aedes, id. Top. 3, 15; so, aedem, Nep. Att. 20, 3: fana reficienda, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; Nep. Timol. 3: rates quassas, Hor. C. 1, 1, 17: templa Aedisque labentes deorum, id. ib. 3, 6, 2: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*: naves, id. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*; 4, 31; 5, 1; 5, 11; 5, 23: pontem, id. ib. 7, 35; 7, 53 *fin.*; 7, 58; id. B. C. 1, 41 al.: labore assiduo reficienda urbis, Liv. 6, 1, 6 et saep.: copias ex dilectibus, *to fill up, recruit*, Caes. B. C. 8, 87: exercitus, Liv. 3, 10. — Of cattle: semper enim refice, Verg. G. 3, 70: ordines, Liv. 3, 70: si paulum modo res essent refectae, i. e. the army, Nep. Hann. 1, 4: flammam, *to rekindle*, Ov. F. 3, 144: ignes, Petr. 136. — B. In partic.

1. Econom. and mercant. t. t., *to make again, i. e. to get back again, get in return* (cf.: *reddo, recipio*): nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse refici, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45; Dig. 50, 16, 88: quod tanto plus sibi mercedis ex fundo refectum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.* Drak.: pecuniam ex venditionibus, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 8: impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1, 9. — 2. Publicists' t. t.: reficere consulem, tribunum, praetorem, etc., *to appoint anew, to reappoint, re-elect*: tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21: consulem, id. 10, 13: Voleronem tribunum, id. 2, 56: consul factus, refectus, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: praetorem, Liv. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; Liv. 6, 36. — II. Trop. A. In gen., *to restore* (very rare): in quo (naufragio rei publicae) colligendo, ac reficiendā salute communi, Cic. Sest. 6, 15. refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17. — B. In partic., of the body or mind, *to make strong again, to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit* (= *recreate, renovare*; freq. and class.).

1. Of the body; *constr. class. usu. with ex and abl. of disease, toil, etc.*; rarely with *ab and abl.*: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 1: ad reficiendum militem ex jactatione maritima, Liv. 30, 29, 1: morbus ex quo tum primum reficiebatur, id. 39, 49, 4; cf.: milites hibernorum quiete a laboribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1: boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: saucios cum cura, Sall. J. 54, 1: equos, Caes. B. C. 2, 42 *fin.*: vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 12: aciem oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 17, § 66 (al. *recipiat*): stomachum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 64: lassitudines, id. 31, 10, 46, § 119: cum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Verg. G. 3, 337: teneras herbas (Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 711: ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: se ex labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*; 7, 83: se ab imbecillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 109: ne dum salis refectis ab jactatione maritima militibus, Liv. 21, 26, 5; and simply with *se*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin. Pan. 77, 6: ex vulnere refici,

Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.*: ex longo morbo, Sen. Ep. 7, 1. — 2. Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, id. Mil. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparat varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4; so with *renovare*, id. 6, 3, 1: animum ex forens strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: refecti sunt militum animi, Liv. 21, 25, 10: reficit animos Romanis, id. 42, 67 *init.*: non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, i. e. *to cheer up, clear up*, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3: ad ea quae dicturus sum reficite vos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: refectā tandem spe, *restored, renewed*, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetitio et congregatio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, proem. § 6. — Hence, * **refectus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *refreshed, recruited, invigorated; comp., refector*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 139.

refectio, ōnis, f., = *refectio*, q. v.

re-figo, xi, xum, 3, v. a., *to unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear or pluck down, pull out or off* (class.). I. Lit.: num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? *have taken down*, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emptori refigere liceret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; so, clipeo refixo, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Verg. A. 5, 360: signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: clipeos captos in bello, Sil. 10, 601: dentes, *to pull out, extract*, Cels. 6, 15 *fin.*: refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 19 *fin.*; cf.: refixum corpus interfectoris cremavit, Just. 9, 7, 11. — Poet.: caelo refixa sidera, *loosened, falling down*, Verg. A. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497. — II. Transf. 1. *To take down* the tables of the laws suspended in public, i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate laws*: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; cf.: cuius aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 *fin.*: fixit leges pretio atque refixit, *for a bribe*, Verg. A. 6, 622. — 2. *To take away, remove*: quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto posimus, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1.

* **re-figuro**, āre, v. a., *to form again, refashion*, Vulg. Sap. 19, 6.

re-fingo, ēre, v. a., *to make again, make anew* (very rare). I. Lit.: rem, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): cerea regna, Verg. G. 4, 202. — II. Trop., *to feign, pretend*: laetorem me refingens, App. M. 3, p. 134, 24.

* **re-firmatus**, a, um, *Part.* [*firmitas*], *fixed again, re-established*: limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 *fin.*

refixus, a, um, *Part.*, from *refigo*.

* **re-flabilis**, e, adj. [*reflo*], *that evaporates*: cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *med.*

* **reflabri** (sc. venti) = *reciproci, blowing back, blowing counter* (opp. *excursores venti*, qui directo spirant), App. Mund. p. 62, 21 [*reflo*].

re-flagito, āre, v. a., *to demand again, demand back* (only in the two foll. pass.): persequamur eam et reflagitemus ... Circumsistite eam et reflagitate, Cat. 42, 6 and 10.

* **reflatio**, ōnis, f. [*reflo*], *evaporation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*

reflatus, ūs, m. [*id.*], *a blowing against, blowing*: navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15; *concr., a contrary wind*: naves delatas. Uticam reflatu hoc, * Cic. Att. 12, 2, 1. — II. Trop., *reaction*: doceat me, si potest, quae sit illa vis (sc. fortunae), qui flatus iste, et qui reflatus, Lact. 3, 28, 6.

re-flecto, xi, xum, 3, v. a. and n. I. Act., *to bend or turn back or backwards; to turn about or away* (class.). A. Lit.: caudam canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265; 11, 37, 78, § 199: caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10: pedem inde (sc. ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112; cf.: gressum, *to go back, return*, Sen. Thyst. 428: cursum subito ad Contreblam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 *fin.*: colla, Verg. A. 11, 622: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341; cf.: visus, Val. Fl. 5, 455. — Part. perf.: (elephantorum) dentes reflexi, *tusks*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 165; so, cornu (with adunco aene), Sen. Oedip. 731: cornicula (scarabaei), Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100: cervix, Verg. A. 10, 535; Ov. A. A. 3, 779;

Stat. Achill. 1, 382. — Mid.: illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, Verg. A. 6, 633; cf.: telum reflexum, Sil. 16, 54; and poet.: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, *he bends himself back into long claws*, i. e. *his nails are bent back and lengthened into claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547. — **B.** Trop., *to turn back, bring back*: quem neque fides, neque iusjurandum... Repressit neque reflexit, *Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9; cf.: nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: aliquem, Sen. Agam. 155: animum reflexi, i. e. *I reflected within myself*, Verg. A. 2, 741; cf.: mentem ad Romanam urbem, Mamert. Grat. Act. 14: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, Verg. A. 10, 632; *to reverse a proposition or inference*: reflexim inferre, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36, 5; cf. Mart. Cap. 4, § 411. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend or turn back*; trop., *to give way, yield*: ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. 3, 502.

re-flexim, adv. [reflecto], *inversely, conversely* (opp. directim), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24; Mart. Cap. 4, § 411.

reflexio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** *A bending or turning back, reflection* (post-class.): cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11. — **II.** Trop., *the conversion of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 34; Mart. Cap. 4, § 412.

1. reflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from reflecto.

2. reflexus, ūs, m. [reflecto], *a bending back, recess*: Oceani, App. Flor. 6, p. 342, 34: solis, *return*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35. **re-fo**, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to blow back, blow contrary*. **A.** Lit.: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: antra, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: ventorum procellae reflant, Amm. 19, 10, 22, 8. — Poet.: pelagus respargit, reflat, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89 (Trag. Rel. p. 158 Rib.). — **B.** Trop.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus pervenimus optatos et, cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: reflante fortuna, Amm. 31, 13, 19; cf. Lact. 3, 29. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** *To blow again from one's self, to blow or breathe out*: (aër) cum ducitur atque reflatur, *is breathed out, exhaled*, Lucr. 4, 938: spiritum, folles, *to blow out*, Lampr. Heliog. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29. — **B.** *To blow or puff out again*: laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254, 9; cf.: reflato sinu, id. ib. 4, p. 158 fin.: signum veste reflatum, id. ib. 2, p. 116, 7.

re-floresco, rūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to begin to bloom again, to blossom again*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146; 19, 8, 47, § 160. — **II.** Trop.: prima juvenia, Sil. 15, 738; cf.: caro mea, Vulg. Psal. 27, 7; id. Phil. 4, 10.

refluāmen, inis, n. [refluo], *that which flows or runs off*: grammaticae refuamina guttae, i. e. *grammatical trifles*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

re-fluo, ēre, v. n., *to flow or run back; to flow off, overflow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluxit, *que fluitque*, Ov. M. 8, 163: refuit amnis, Verg. A. 8, 240; cf. unda, id. ib. 8, 87; id. G. 4, 262: Nilus campis, id. A. 9, 32. — Of the tide, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213.

refluus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo], *flowing back, refluxent*: mare, Ov. M. 7, 267; Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 220: amnes, Sil. 5, 624: aestus, id. 15, 226: gurgis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91; cf. litus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156: assueti refluxas dominorum lambere micas, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 3, 246.

refocillatrix, icis, f., *the reviver* (late Lat.), Aldh. Septen. col. 167, t. 83 Migne.

re-focillo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to warm into life again; to revive, revivify* (late Lat.), Vulg. Judic. 15, 19; id. 1 Reg. 16, 23; 30, 12; Hier. Vit. Malch. § 10.

re-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3, v. a., *to dig up or dig out again* (post-Aug.): summas radices, Col. 2, 2, 28; 3, 11, 4: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16, § 74: latice refossae, Luc. 4, 242: litora refossa, Flor. 4, 8.

re-formābilis, e, *adj.*, *that can be formed again*, Hier. in Psal. 2.

reformatio, ōnis, f. [reformo], *a trans-*

formation (very rare). **I.** Lit., of a *metamorphosis* into an ass, App. M. 3, p. 140, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 263, 19. — **II.** Trop. and pregn., *a reformation*: morum, Sen. Ep. 58, 26.

* **reformatōr**, ōris, m. [reformo], *a transformer*; pregn., *a reformer*: litterarum senescientium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

* **reformatūs**, ūs, m. [id.], *a transformation*: aeternum, Tert. ad Val. 13.

* **reformatio**, ōnis, f. [reformido], *a great fear or dread, terror*: deliberantis, Cic. Part. 4, 11.

re-formido, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., *to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun or avoid through fear* (class.). (a) With acc.: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, id. ib. 1, 45, 108; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32: homines maritimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: so, aliquem, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 10, 7, 16: bellum, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 19: crimen amicitiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: reprehensionem vulgi, id. Fin. 3, 2, § 7: hunc locum, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: arbitros, id. 10, 7, 16: communem loquendi morem, id. 8, 2, 17: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 2: occursum, id. ib. 1, 10, 7: quorum mentionem, Curt. 6, 9, 3: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32 al. — (β) With inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: ominari, Liv. 9, 34: comparari tibi, Plin. Pan. 44, 4. — (γ) With rel.-clause: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2, 6. — (δ) With quod: neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 fin. — (ε) Absol.: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3, 6; Hor. S. 2, 7, 2. — **b.** Of things: etenim fides mea custodem repudiat, diligentia speculatorem reformidat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: Ante reformidant ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 369: reformidant inusitum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49: mens reformidat tempus, id. Tr. 3, 6, 29: reformidat vulnus humus, id. F. 1, 666: membra mollem quoque saucia tactum, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11; Col. 3, 10, 20. — Absol.: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, i. e. *be checked in its growth, cease growing*, Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 11, 1; 4, 24, 15; 4, 33, 4.

re-formo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to shape again, remould, transform, metamorphose, change* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. *until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254; cf. id. ib. 9, 399: rursus in facies hominum tales figuras, App. M. 3, p. 139, 26: aliquem in alienam personam, id. ib. 11 fin.: hunc (asinum) ad homines, id. ib. 11, p. 264, 24: corpus humilitatis nostrae, Vulg. Phil. 3, 21: claudorum pedes ad officium gradiendi, Lact. 4, 26, 1. — **II.** Trop. **1.** *To change, alter*: divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, App. M. 9, p. 217, 27: sententias in pejus, Dig. 49, 1, 1: cum The-mistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 ext. — **2.** *Pregn., to amend, reform*: of persons: (quadragesarius pupillus) non potest reformari, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: sed reformamini in novitate sensus vestri, Vulg. Rom. 12, 2. — Of things: imitari proposita et ad illa reformare chirographum, Sen. Ep. 94, 51: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53, 1; so, solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2. — **3.** *To restore, re-establish*: pacem, Eutr. 9, 20.

re-fossus, a, um, *Part.*, from refodio.

re-fotus, a, um, *Part.*, from refoveo.

re-foveo, fovi, fōtum, 2, v. a., *to warm or cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive, etc.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: corpus refoventque foveatque, Ov. M. 8, 536: pectora, id. H. 11, 58; cf.: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4, 15: astrictos artus complexibus, Luc. 8, 67 Cort.: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97: torpentia membra quiete, Sil. 3, 637: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia caeli, Tac. A. 12, 66; cf. Vell. 2, 113, 2; 1, 15, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 521: refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27: refoveatur stercoracione terra, Col. 2, 1, 7: a lassitudine viae

sedilibus refotae (sorores), App. M. 5, p. 165, 23: lectulo, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 1; cf.: lassitudinem poculis, id. ib. 2, p. 122. — **b.** Of inanimate subjects: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, animating, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98.

— **II.** Trop.: studia prope extincta refovent, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 5; cf.: disciplinam castrorum lapsam extinctamque refovisti, id. Pan. 18, 1; 69, 5: longa pace cuncta refovente, Curt. 4, 4, 21: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2, 54; cf.: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet. Caes. 35; Tac. A. 15, 36; cf. id. H. 1, 31 fin.; 3, 58; id. A. 2, 47 fin.: calefacto simul refotoque animo, Gell. 15, 2, 8: solacii, *to comfort*, Spart. Hadr. 8.

* **refractoriōlus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [refractorius], *somewhat stubborn or refractory*: iudiciale dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

* **refractorius**, a, um, *adj.* [refringo], *stubborn, obstinate, refractory*: contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73, 1.

refractus, a, um, *Part.*, from refringo.

refraenatio and **refraeno**, v. re-fren-.

refragatio, ōnis, f. [refragor], *resistance, opposition*, Aug. Ep. 177.

refractor, ōris, m. [id.], *an opponent, adversary*: Cicero, Ascon. ad Or. in Tog. Cand. (p. 83 Orelli); Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

refrāgium, ii, n. [id.], *resistance, opposition* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Psal. 35, § 17. — **II.** *Concr.*, *a hindrance, obstacle*, Ambros. in Ep. 37, § 30.

re-fragor, ātus, 1, v. *dep. n.*, *a publicist's t.t., to oppose, resist; to thwart, gain-say* (one who sues for a thing; opp. suffragor). **I.** Lit.: illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23, 46: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9, 20: alicujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: alicui, ne, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 6. — **II.** *Transf.*, *to resist, oppose, contest, withstand* (not in Cic.; syn.: repugno, adversor): tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: gloriae suae non refragari, Curt. 9, 5, 21. — Absol.: si materia non refragatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

refrenatio (refraeno-), ōnis, f. [refreno], *a bridling, curbing, restraining*: doloris, Sen. Ira, 3, 15.

re-freno (refraeno), avi, ātum, 1, v. a. * **I.** *To hold in with a bridle, to check, curb*: equos, Curt. 4, 16, 3. — **II.** *In gen.*, *to bridle, check, curb, restrain, hold back*.

A. Lit.: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531; cf. aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276; cf.: copiam materiai, id. 2, 283. — **B.** Trop. (class.): religione refrenari, Lucr. 5, 114: blanda refrenat morsus voluptas, id. 4, 1085: adulescentes a gloria, Cic. Cael. 31, 76; cf.: a redivit refrenavit, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: libidines, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: libidinem, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: indomitam audeat Refrenare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientia sceleris avaritiaque suae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: omnium opibus refrenare ac coërcere, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8, prooem. § 27: neque hac re severitas Papirii refrenari potest, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: linguam, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 26.

re-frico, ūi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.*, *to rub or scratch open again, to galk, fret* (a favorite word of Cic.; otherwise rare): **A.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 87: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2; so, vulnus, id. ib. 12, 18, a; id. Fl. 23, 54: obductum jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4. — **B.** Trop., *to excite afresh, renew*: memoriam pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; cf.: rei publicae praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: animum memoria refricare cooperat, id. Sull. 6, 19: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Cael. 30, 71: alicujus desiderium ac dolorem, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: dolorem oratione, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: admonitio refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729: lamentationes, App. M. 4, p. 154, 4. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to break out afresh, appear again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.

refrigeratio, ōnis, f. [refrigo], **I.** Lit., *a cooling, coolness*: refrigeratio aestate, *Cic. Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16: caeli, Vitr. 6, 1, 3. — **II.** *Transf.*, *a mitigation of diseases*, Veg. 5, 66, 1.

refrigeratorius, a, um, adj. [refrigerator]. *cooling, refrigeratory*: natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145: vis (seminis cicuta), id. 25, 13, 95, § 151: potio, Pelag. Vet. 23 med.

refrigeratrix, icis, f. [refrigerator], *she that cools; cooling*: natura refrigeratrix, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

refrigerium, ii, n. [id.], *a cooling; trop., a mitigation, consolation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39 med.; id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; Vulg. Psa. 65, 12; id. 2 Tim. 1, 16; Salv. Avar. 3, 11.

re-frigero, avi, atum, 1, v. a., *to make cool or cold; to cool off, cool* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; cf.: refrigeratio et extinctio calore, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calorem, Quint. 9, 4, 113: quod me frigus Dalmaticum, quod illinc eiecit, etiam hic refrigeravit, Cic. Fam. 5, 10, a, 1: membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: aquam, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: frumentum, Cato, R. R. 92; cf. panem, Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 13: plumbum, id. 34, 18, 50, § 170: stomachum, id. 25, 13, 95, § 153: granaria (ventus), Varr. R. R. 1, 57 fin.: quoad refrigeratur aer, id. ib. 2, 2, 11: Neonianas thermas, Mart. 3, 25, 4; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—**Abstr.** Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: novum (vinum) refrigerare, vetus calefacere, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 30, 14; cf.: refrigerant olera, coriandrum, cucumis, etc., Cels. 2, 27: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54.—**B.** *To relieve, refresh*: membra refrigerat unda, Ov. M. 13, 903: podagras, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17; cf.: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calecere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. Vit. Luc.—**II.** Trop., *to cool off, to deprive of warmth or zeal; hence, pass., to be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool or languid* (cf. defervesco): defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: refrigerato iam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: refrigerato inventionis amore, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: cum Antonii librarius . . . refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell. 2, 83, 2: prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, q.s. *to throw cold water upon*, i. e. *to intimidate, check*, Quint. 5, 7, 26; cf.: aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, i. e. *being often stopped, interrupted*, Suet. Claud. 41.—**Esp.** in late Lat.: alicui, *to refresh, comfort, assist*, Tert. Anim. 51 fin.; id. ad Scap. 4 med.: me refrigeravit, Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 16; id. Exod. 23, 12.

refrigescencia, ae, f. [refrigesco], = refrigeratio, **II.**, *an alleviation, mitigation*, Tert. Anim. 43.

re-frigesco, frixi, 3, v. inchoat. n., *to grow cold or cool* (class.; most freq. in the trop. sense, and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato, R. R. 105: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. M. 12, 422: ager, Col. 2, 15, 2: plaga per auras, Lucr. 4, 703: sanguis vel calecit vel refrigescit, Cels. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to grow cold or remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag* in strength or zeal: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi morā refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescit, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: res, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25 Ruhnck.; cf.: res interpellata bello, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: hasta Caesaris, *to go on coldly, to flag*, id. Fam. 9, 10, 3 Manut.; 15, 17, 2: oratio, Quint. 4, 3, 2; cf.: imagines mora stili, id. 10, 7, 14: sortes plane, i. e. *have gone quite out of use*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 87: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: cum Romae a iudicis forum refrixerit, *has a cessation from judicial business*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 3; cf. Memmius, id. Att. 4, 18, 3: charitas multorum, Vulg. Matt. 24, 12.

re-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a. [frangere], *to break up, break open* (class.; syn.: perfringo, dissicio). **I.** Lit.: cellas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: postes portasque, Enn. ap.

Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 622, and ap. Hor. S. 1, 4, 61 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 2, 33; Liv. 10, 43; 24, 30; 25, 9 et saep. al.: januam, Tac. A. 14, 8: palatii fores, id. H. 1, 35: claustra, Cic. Mur. 8, 17; Val. Fl. 1, 595: carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 fin.: glabam et revolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: totas refringere vestes, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 9, 208: radium solis refringi, *is refracted*, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150.—**B.** In gen., *to break, break in pieces, break off* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur Omnia convorti sursumque supina revorti, Lucr. 4, 440: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: ramum, *to break off*, *Verg. A. 6, 210; so, mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41; cf. aculeos, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: silvas (Hyleus), Stat. Th. 4, 139.—**II.** Trop., *to break, break in pieces, check, weaken, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 37: impotentem dominationem, Nep. Lys. 1, 4; cf.: Teutonicas opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: nec Priami domus Achivos refringit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7: claustra pudoris et reverentiae, id. ib. 2, 14, 4: verba, *to mutilate or mangle speech*, like children, Stat. S. 2, 1, 123.

refriva or **refriva faba**, *which was carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed, as a good omen*: refriva, Fest. p. 277 Müll.: (refriva) fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quae ideo refriva appellatur, Plin. 18, 12, 30; § 119 Silig. N. cr.

* **re-frondesco**, ãre, v. inchoat. n., *to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again*: palmes, Sid. Carm. 22, 46.

refuga, ae, comm. [refugio], *a runaway, fugitive* (post-class. for perfuga, transfuga), Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 6; 49, 16, 13, § 5; Tert. Hab. Mul. 5; Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 8.

re-fugio, fugi, 3, v. n. and a. (freq. and class.). **I.** Neutr., *to flee back; to run away, flee, escape*. **A.** Lit.: ex alto, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; cf.: ex castris in montem, id. ib. 3, 99 fin.: ex caede in castra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: ex cursu ad Philippum, Liv. 23, 39: a Parthia, Just. 42, 5, 3: acie refugere, Caes. B. C. 3, 95: velocissime, id. B. G. 5, 35.—**Abstr.**, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; id. B. C. 3, 40; 3, 101; Liv. 2, 50; 31, 36; Verg. A. 12, 449.—**With acc. of distance**: mille fugit refugitque vias (cervus), Verg. A. 12, 753: admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ad urbem, Liv. 43, 47 fin.: in portum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: in aquam, Liv. 21, 28: in silvam, Verg. A. 3, 258: in nemus, id. ib. 6, 472: intra tecta, id. ib. 7, 500: per devios tramites, Suet. Aug. 16: Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: domum, Suet. Caes. 16.—**2.** Of things: refugiat timido sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and id. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. v. 46 Vahl.): (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, *shrinks from sight*, Verg. G. 1, 442: vites a caulibus ut a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: refugere oculi, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: quo pridie refugisset (mare), Curt. 9, 9, 26.—**B.** Of places, *to run back, recede in the distance*: refugit al litore templum, Verg. A. 3, 536; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis visa refugit humus, *flees, disappears, vanishes*, Ov. F. 3, 590: nam praestat a mari longo potius intervallo quam brevi refugisse (villas), Col. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** Trop.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiat, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: ab instituta consuetudine, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: ab hac orationis turpitudine, id. Cael. 17, 41: a genere hoc toto sermonis, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: a dicendo, id. ib. 2, 3, 10: dum recordationes fugio . . . refugio a te admonendo, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; cf.: ab iis quae laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44: animus luctu refugit, Verg. A. 2, 12: refugit animus aeque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, Ni refugis, *if you do not decline* (to hear them), Verg. G. 1, 177.

2. Pregn., *to flee, to take refuge with a person or thing*: ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11, 32: in arcem majorem, Liv. 38, 29: ad planctus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 30: ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum faciliorem, Petr. 118, 2.—**II.** Act., *to flee back, run away from anything; to avoid, shun a thing*. **A.** Lit.: iudicem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refu-

git, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quod autem refugit (animal), id. contra naturam est, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: non modo id refugisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40: C. Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes. 63: trepidus repente refugit Attollentem iras (anguem), Verg. A. 2, 380: (Cupido) refugit te, Hor. C. 4, 13, 10.—**Poet.**, with *inf.*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. C. 1, 1, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 5.—**B.** Trop. (freq. after the Aug. per.): refugit Foeda ministeria, Verg. A. 7, 618: vicina jurgia, Hor. Ep. 2, 171: mandatum opus, Ov. H. 14, 50: haec vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31: distinctionem quaestionum, id. 4, 5, 6: id quod malum casurum putat refugit mens, Varr. L. L. 6, § 48 Müll.: et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiant, *escape my memory*, Col. 12, 52, 8: mortem natura refugit, Aug. Serm. 172, 1.

refugium, ii, n. [refugio], *a recourse, a taking refuge* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: per-fugium, asylum). **I.** Lit. (not in Cic.). **A.** Abstr.: ad naves, Front. Strat. 1, 11 fin.—**In plur.**: portas refugii profugorum aperuere, Just. 11, 4, 9.—**B.** Concr., *a place of refuge, a refuge*: silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causa servo praestare, Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2.—**In plur.**, Front. Strat. 1, 3 fin.: refugia aperire, Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, Just. 2, 6, 11.—**II.** Trop., *a refuge*: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, *Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26; Suet. Tib. 35: Dominus refugium pauperi, Vulg. Psa. 9, 9.—**In plur.**: refugia salutis, Just. 14, 2, 8.

refugus, a, um, adj. [id.], *fleeing back, fleeing away, receding, vanishing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Virg. or Hor.): unda, Ov. M. 10, 42; cf. flumen (with fugientia poma), id. H. 18, 182: fluctus, Luc. 1, 411: Nilus, id. 8, 526: mare, Stat. Th. 12, 634: latices, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 509: Nilus, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: equites irritato proelio sponte refugi, Tac. H. 2, 24: umbra, *vanishing*, Val. Fl. 4, 41: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, *flying back*, Luc. 10, 132.—**With gen. (late Lat.): jejunii, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 20, § 4.—**Subst.**: **refugus**, i, m.: refugos sequi, *fugitives*, Tac. A. 13, 40; cf. id. H. 3, 61.**

* **refulgentia**, ae, f. [refulgeo], *a reflected lustre, refulgence*: lacunarium, App. Flor. p. 359, 4.

re-fulgeo, si (collat. form refulgit, Lucr. 2, 800 Lachm.), 2, v. n., *to flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 800: fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Cynosura, id. ib. 2, 41, 106: nautis Stella, Hor. C. 1, 12, 28: ut sol a liquidâ saepe refulget aquâ, Ov. A. 2, 722: cum caerulea nubes Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Verg. A. 3, 623: galea radiis refulget, id. ib. 9, 374: Aeneas clarâ in luce refulsit, id. ib. 1, 588; cf. id. ib. 2, 590: Venus roseâ cervice, id. ib. 1, 402: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, Verg. A. 6, 204; Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92: armis refulgentibus, Liv. 8, 10.—**Poet.**: late refulgent Ossibus campi, Sil. 9, 190.—**II.** Trop.: splendidaque docto fama refulget aevo, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 19), 8: Jovis Tutela refulgens, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: si dolosi spes refulserit nummi, Pers. prol. 12; cf.: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103, 4; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60; Sedul. 2, 227; 4, 153.

re-fundo, fudi, fusum, 3, v. a., *to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov. M. 11, 488: ponto refusa, Verg. G. 2, 163: sanguinem, v. B. infra: luna glaciem refundit, melts, Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223: imis Stagnum refusa vadis, *flowing back*, Verg. A. 1, 126; cf.: Acheronte refuso, id. ib. 6, 107: unda refunditur, Stat. Th. 9, 465: Tiberis refusus, Tac. H. 1, 86: refusus Oceanus, i. e. *flowing back into itself* (the Homeric ἀπόρροος), Verg. A. 7, 225; Luc. 8, 797.—**B.** Transf., of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back*, Verg. A. 7, 590: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona

refudisses, i. e. *hadst given back, restored*, Plin. Pan. 40, 4; cf.: *refudimus* Nilo suas copias, id. ib. 31, 3: *quod accepit*, Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: *fructus venditori*, ib. 18, 2, 6: *in vicem impensas*, ib. 19, 5, 5, § 4: *huic dabis loricam, quam refundat*, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 14, 6; Veg. Mil. 1, 20. — Poet.: *refusa Conjugis in gremium, stretched out, lying at length*, Luc. 8, 105: *refusis in spatium immensum campis, i. e. outspread*, Sil. 13, 322. — **II**, Trop.: *fletu super ora refuso, pouring forth*, Ov. M. 11, 657 (dub.; al. profuso): *necem in Tatiani consilia, i. e. to infuse*, Spart. Hadr. 9: *per cuius oboedientiam humani generis culpa deleta, refusa iustitia est, checked, satisfied*, Ambros. Apol. David, 17, § 81.

re-fuscatus, a, um, *adj.*, *darkened, obscured* (late Lat.): *luna sanguine oculo refuscata est*, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 12.

***refuse**, *adv.* [refusus], *overflowingly; comp.*: *refusus egesta humus, i. e. mellowed or loosened by digging and fermenting*, Col. 4, 1, 3 dub. (others read: *refusus ex egesta humo*).

refusio, ōnis, *f.* [refundo], *an overflowing: umoris*, Macr. S. 1, 21 *fin.* — **II**, Transf., *a restitution: possessionum*, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 42.

***refusorius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to giving back: litterae, in which something is remitted*, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

refusus, a, um, *Part.*, from *refundo*.

refutabilis, e, *adj.* [refuto], *that may be rejected or refuted; hence, contemptible*, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; id. Spir. Sanct. 2, 8, § 80.

refutatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]; in rhet., *a refutation*, Cic. Top. 25, 93; Quint. 5, 13, 1; 3, 9, 6; 4, 3, 15; 6, 3, 72.

refutatiuncula, ae, *f.* [refutatio], *petty attempts at refutation* (late Lat.), Aug. Alterc. Ecc. et Syn. p. 1133.

refutator, ōris, *m.* [refuto], *a refuter*, Arn. 1, 18.

refutatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to refutation, refutatory: preces*, Cod. Just. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*; 7, 62, 18; Symm. Ep. 1, 31.

***refutatus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a refutation: refutatu*, Lucr. 3, 525.

refuto, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [root fu-; Gr. *ῥέφω*, *ῥέφω*; cf.: *fundo*, *futillis*, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204 sq.], *to check, drive back, repress*. **I**, Lit.: *semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam laccandas putaverunt*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32. — **II**, Trop.: *to repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose* (freq. and class.; syn.: *reicio*, *reprimō*). **A**, In gen.: *virtutem aspernari ac refutare*, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: *refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor*, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: *alicuius cupiditatem*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: *vitam, to contempt*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 218 (H. 1, 73 Dietsch); cf.: *temporis munera*, Quint. 10, 6, 6: *alicuius libidinem*, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: *nummum*, Sol. 22 *med.*: *ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet) Proderim, may fate avert*, Verg. A. 12, 41. — **B**, In partic., *to repel, rebut* any thing by speech, etc.; *to confute, refute, disprove* (syn.: *refello*, *redarguo*): *res refutat* id. Lucr. 2, 245; 2, 867: *nemo te ita refutandum ut gravem adversarium arbitratur*, Cic. Vat. 1, 1: *testes*, id. Font. 1, 1: *nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare*, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so (opp. confirmare) Quint. 5, proem. § 2: *neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt*, id. 6, 4, 10: *perjuria testimoniis*, Cic. Font. 16, 35: *oratio re multo magis quam verbis refutata*, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: *infamiam pudicitiae posterarum vitae castitate*, Suet. Aug. 71: *quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: *a te refutentur*, id. Fam. 9, 11, 2: *tribunos oratione feroci*, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.* — Poet., with object-clause: *si quis corpus sentire refutat, denies*, Lucr. 3, 350.

***regaliolus**, i, *m.* *dim.* [regalis], *a small bird, perh. the wren: avis regaliolus*, Suet. Caes. 81.

regalis, e, *adj.* [rex], *of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal*. **I**, Lit.: **A**, *Adj.*: *regalis corporis custodias agere*, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 1: *genus civitatis*, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41; id. Leg. 3, 7, 15; cf.: *res*

publica, id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: *nomen*, id. ib. 2, 30, 53 (shortly afterwards: *nomen regis*): *imperium*, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: *sceptrum*, Ov. M. 5, 422: *domus*, id. ib. 1, 171: *praesidium*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: *nomisma*, id. ib. 2, 1, 234: *virtus et sapientia*, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 24: *quiddam praestans et regale*, id. ib. 1, 45, 69; cf.: *ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant*, id. Div. 1, 40, 89: *virgo, a king's daughter*, Ov. A. 1, 697. — Poet.: *comae, i. e. of Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 75: *carmen, treating of kings*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 9: *scriptum*, id. Tr. 2, 553: *situs pyramidum*, Hor. C. 3, 30, 2: *regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitum vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur*, Caecin. ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2. — *Comp.*: *regum rex regalior*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45. — *Sup.*: *munus, quod regalissimum est*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 30. — **B**, Subst.: **regales**, ium, *m.* 1. *Those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal*, βασιλικοί: *regales decem*, Amm. 16, 12, 26; so Cod. Th. 7, 19; cf. Gramm. ap. Putsch. p. 2205. — 2. *REGALIVM ORDO*, an unexplained phrase in an inscr. at Formiae, Inscr. Orell. 3884. — **C**, Subst.: **regalia**, ium, *the residence of the king*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30; 11, 17. — Hence, trop.: *animae regalia in capite*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8, 56. — **II**, Transf., *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: *ornatus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: *sententia*, id. Off. 1, 13, 38: *luxus*, Verg. A. 1, 637: *cultus*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 15: *divitiae*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 6: *impendia*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110: *animus*, Liv. 27, 19 et saep. — Hence, *adv.*: **regaliter**, *royally, regally; in a good sense, splendidly, magnificently: sacrificio regaliter Minervae confecto*, Liv. 42, 51, 2: *revocatus*, Amm. 30, 1, 4. — *Comp.*: *postea vero regalius initiabatur*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 7. — 2. In a bad sense, *despotically, domineeringly: precibus minas regaliter addere*, Ov. M. 2, 397: *turgidus*, Amm. 29, 1, 18.

re-gammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma], *having the form of the digamma, digaminate* (late Lat.): *limes, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 62 Goes.*: *linea, Auct. Limit. p. 254 ib.*

regelatio, ōnis, *f.* [regelo], *a thawing* (late Lat.), Aggen. ap. Front. pp. 57 and 70 Goes.

regelo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a., *qs. to unfreeze, i. e. to thaw, warm* (post-Aug.). **I**, Lit.: *solum aedificii*, Col. 1, 5, 8; Mart. 3, 93, 17: *sucina regelata manu*, id. 11, 8, 6: *vites regelatae siccantur*, Col. 11, 2, 7 Schneid. N. cr.: *Rhiphaeae torpentia frigore brumae*, Col. poet. 10, 78. — **B**, Trop.: *jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix mediā regelatur aestate*, Sen. Ep. 67, 1. — **II**, *To air, cool off: granaria*, Varr. R. 1, 57, 3.

re-gemo, ēre, v. n., *to resound with sighs or groans* (perh. only in the foll. passages): *abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis*, Stat. Th. 5, 389: *regemunt lacus*, id. ib. 8, 17.

regeneratio, ōnis, *f.* [regenero], *a being born again, regeneration* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 5; Vulg. Matt. 19, 28; id. Tit. 3, 5: *lavacrum regenerationis, of baptism*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 5.

re-genero, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I**, Lit., *to bring forth again, reproduce* (Pliny and eccl. Lat.): *signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari*, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: *platani satae regeneraverunt vitium*, id. 12, 1, 5, § 11. — **II**, Transf., *to bring forth something similar, to represent: ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, represented, resembled*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51: *so, patrem Tiberium*, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145. — **III**, Trop., *to regenerate*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 3.

regeneratio, ōnis, *f.* [regenero], *a being born again, regeneration* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 5; Vulg. Matt. 19, 28; id. Tit. 3, 5: *lavacrum regenerationis, of baptism*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 5.

re-gemino, āre, v. n., *to spring forth, sprout, or germinate again*, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141; 19, 7, 36, § 122; Calp. Eccl. 4, 111.

re-gero, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., *to bear, carry, or bring back* (freq. only after the Aug. per.). **I**, Lit.: *si summa terra sublata ex fundo meo et alia regesta esset*, Dig. 7, 4, 24 *fin.*: *terram e fossa*, Liv. 44, 11: *tellurem, to throw back*, Ov. M. 11, 188: *humum, to throw up*, Col. 11, 3, 5; cf. subst.:

regestum, i, n., *earth thrown up*, id. 11, 3, 10; 4, 1, 3; 3, 13, 8: *radios*, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131; Sen. Ep. 15, 3: *decoquant in aenis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. cause to fly off, evaporate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 2. — **B**, Transf., of written remarks, *to enter, transcribe, record, register: aliquid in commentarios*, Quint. 2, 11, 7: *scholas in hos commentarios*, id. 3, 6, 59. — Hence, in late Lat.: **regesta**, ōrum, n., *subst.*, *a list, catalogue, register*, Vop. Prob. 2, § 2; Prud. *σρεg.* 10, 1131. — **II**, Trop., *to throw or cast back, to retort* (cf. refero): *Stoicos*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; cf. Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91: *convicia*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: *contagia regerimus, wish away from us*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: *invidiam in aliquem*, Quint. 11, 1, 22; so, *invidiam*, Tac. H. 3, 78: *crimen ipsi*, Sen. Hippol. 720: *culpam in illos, to throw the blame on them*, Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 2.

regestum, i, v. regero, **I**, **regestus**, a, um, *Part.*, from *regero*.

regia, ae, v. regius, **I**, **B**.

regibilis, e, *adj.* [rego], *that may be ruled, governable, tractable* (post-class.): *juventus*, Amm. 16, 12, 9: *acies*, id. 19, 7, 8.

regiē, *adv.*, v. regius *fin.*

Regienses, v. Regium.

regificē, *adv.*, v. regificus *fin.*

regi-ficus, a, um, *adj.* [rex-facio], *kingly, royal, regal, i. q. magnificent, sumptuous* (poet.): *epulae paratae Regifico luxu*, Verg. A. 6, 605; cf.: *mensae paratu Regifico*, Val. Fl. 2, 652; Ambros. Virg. 3, 6, § 27. — *Adv.*: **regificē**, *royally, splendidly, magnificently, sumptuously: instructa domus*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 122 Vahl.): *exstructae mensae*, Sil. 11, 273.

regi-fugium, ii, n. [rex-fuga, the king's flight], *a festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings*, Aus. Eccl. Fer. Rom. 13; Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 279 ib.; Kalend. Maff. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 384; called *regis fuga*, Ov. F. 2, 685.

***re-gigno**, ēre, v. a., *to beget or bear again, to reproduce*, Lucr. 5, 244.

1. regillus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [regius], *royal, regal, magnificent: inducula*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39: *tunica*, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 10; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.

2. Regillus, i, m. **I**, *A town of the Sabines, whence Appius Claudius emigrated to Rome*, Liv. 2, 16 Drak.; also called **Regilli**, ōrum, m., Suet. Tib. 1. — Hence, **Regillanus**, a, um, and **Regillensis**, e, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Regillus: Claudius Appius Regillanus*, Suet. Tib. 2: *Claudius Regillensis*, Liv. 8, 15. — **II**, *A small lake in Latium* (the mod. Cornufelle), celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans under the dictator Postumius, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; called also *lacus Regillus*, Liv. 2, 19; Plin. 33, 2, 11, § 38; and *Regilli lacus*, Flor. 1, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 16. — Hence, **Regillensis**, *sur-name of the Postumii: M. Postumius Regillensi*, Liv. 4, 49, 7: *A. et L. Postumii Regillenses*, id. 6, 22, 5. — **III**, *A Roman surname in the Æmilian gens*, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 2: *M. Aemilius Regillus*, Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; 8; 29, 11 *fin.*; 38.

regimen, inis, n. [rego], *a guiding, guidance, direction* (freq. only after the Aug. per., esp. in Tac.; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I**, Lit.: *regimen equorum exercere*, Tac. A. 13, 3 *fin.*: *classis*, Vell. 2, 85, 2; cf.: *procellis regimen impedire*, Tac. A. 2, 23: *equorum*, id. ib. 13, 3: *vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70. — **B**, Poet., *concr.*, *a rudder: frangitur et regimen*, Ov. M. 11, 552: *regimen carinae Flectere*, id. ib. 3, 593: *cum magnus inhorruit Auster* . . . Non regimen proddest, Petr. poet. 123, 235. — **II**, Trop., *a guiding, governing, directing; rule, guidance, government, command*. **A**, In gen.: *in quo (sc. animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est*, *Lucr. 3, 95: *regimen totius magistratūs penes Appium erat*, Liv. 3, 33: *rerum*, id. 6, 6: *summæ rei penes Germanicum*, Tac. A. 1, 31: *regimen tenere*, id. ib. 13, 49: *cohortium*, id. ib. 12, 42: *morum legumque*, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.*: *virtutis vestrae*, Tac. H. 1, 84: *in om-*

nia regimen, id. A. 3, 47.—**B.** In partic., the direction of State affairs, rule, government, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 278 (Ann. v. 400 Vahl.); id. ap. Censor. Fragm. c. 14 (Trag. v. 381 ib.): regimen suscipere, Tac. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658.—**C.** Concr., a ruler, director, governor: regimen rerum, i. e. of the State, Liv. 4, 31, 5: rerum humanarum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

regimentum, i, n. [rego], rule, government (post-class. for regimen); usually in plur., Dig. 1, 11, 1; Amm. 25, 9, 7; 28, 1, 7.—In sing., Fest. s. v. regimen, p. 278 Müll.

regina, ae, f. [rex], cf. the Sanscr. rāṇi, the same], a queen. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 170 al.—**B.** In partic., of Cleopatra, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1; 14, 20, 1; 15, 15, 2; Hor. C. 1, 37, 7 al.; Suet. Aug. 69.—Of Dido, Verg. A. 1, 303; 454; 697; 717.—Of the wife of Latinus, Verg. A. 12, 659.—Sarcastically: regina Bithynica, of Caesar, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. Suet. Caes. 49: sacrorum, the wife of the rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 fin.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A goddess: Juno, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; 184; Liv. 5, 21; Verg. A. 1, 9; 1, 46: o Venus, regina Ghidi Paphique, Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 26, 11: siderum regina bicornis, Luna, id. C. S. 35: Calliope, id. C. 3, 4, 2: regina nemo-rum, i. e. Diana, Sen. Hippol. 406.—**B.** A daughter of a king, a princess (cf. rex and regulus); so of Ariadne, Verg. A. 6, 28.—Of Medea, Ov. H. 12, 1.—Of the daughters of Darius, Curt. 3, 11, 25; 3, 12, 12; cf. also in apposition: regina sacerdos (of Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273: virgines reginae, Curt. 3, 12, 21.—**C.** A noble woman, a lady: sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae (opp. ancillae), Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50: quia solae utuntur his reginae, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88; Mart. 10, 64, 1.—**D.** In gen., she that is first, a leader, directress, mistress (mostly poet.): silvestris regina chori, i. e. the leader, Stat. Th. 4, 379: Alpini veluti regina cu-pressus Verticis, id. ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. S. 2, 2, 12.—**III.** Trop., a queen, mistress, etc.: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. ap. Non. 113, 32; id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; and ap. Quint. 1, 12, 18: (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: regina Pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37: volucrum, Mart. 5, 55, 1.

regio, ōnis, f. [rego], a direction, line (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: nullā regione viai Declinare, Lucr. 2, 249; cf.: notā ex-cedo regione viarum, Verg. A. 2, 737: de-rectā regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 176: haec eadem est nostrae rationis re-gio et via, id. ib. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf.: oppidi murus ab planitie rectā regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; and: non rectā regione iter instituit, sed ad laevam flexit, Liv. 21, 31: declinamus item motus nec tempore certo, nec regione loci certā, nor in a speci-fied direction, Lucr. 2, 260; cf. id. 2, 293; Curt. 8, 9, 2: (Hercynia silva) rectā flumi-nis Danubii regione pertinet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; 7, 46; Curt. 7, 7, 4: ubi primos supe-rare regionem castrorum animum adverte-runt, the line, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: eam esse naturam et religionem provinciae tuae, ut, etc., i. e. the situation, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: traicere annem in regionem insulae, Curt. 8, 13, 23.—**B.** E regione, adverbially. **a.** In a straight line, directly: e regione mo-vere (opp. declinare), Cic. Fat. 9, 18; so of the rectilinear motion of atoms, id. ib. 20, 46: ferri, petere, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, quā dirigit aestus, straight down, perpendicularly, Lucr. 6, 823; cf. id. 6, 833.—**b.** In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite; constr. with gen., dat., or absol. (a) With gen.: (luna) cum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: castris positus e regione unius eorum pontium, quos, etc., id. ib. 7, 35: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, id. ib. 7, 61 fin.: rates duplices e regione molis collo-cabat, id. B. C. 1, 25: e regione turris, id. B. G. 7, 25.—(b) With dat.: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contrariā parte terrae, qui adversus vestigiis stent contra nostra ves-tigia, quos ἀντιώδους vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 1550

123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35.—(γ) Absol.: acie e regione in-structa, Nep. Milt. 5, 3.—***c.** Trop., on the other hand, on the contrary (late Lat.; syn.: e contra): Arabes camelorum lacte vivunt, e regione septentrionalis, etc., Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The line which bounds the sight, the visual line, boundary-line, boundary (cf.: limes, finis).

1. Primarily in the lang. of augury: intra-ciae regiones, quā oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Ro-mulus regiones direxit tum, cum urbem condidit... ab Attio Navio per lituum re-gionum facta descriptio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: lituus, quo regiones vincere terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: regionibus ratis, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—**2.** In gen., a boundary-line, limit, boundary; usually in plur. **a.** Lit.: an-teponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continen-tur, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; cf.: caeli regionibus terminare, id. ib. 3, 11, 26: orbis terrae re-giones, id. Arch. 10, 23.—Rare in sing.: quae regione orbem terrarum definiunt, Cic. Balb. 28, 64.—**b.** Trop.: ejus (argu-menti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia De-terminabo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 45: animus si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium cir-cumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitatio-nes terminaret suas, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: pars (quaestionum) circumscripta modicis re-gionibus, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: vix facile sese regionibus officii continere, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97.—**3.** A quarter, region of the heavens or the earth (mostly poet.): (Ni-lus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 723; so id. 6, 732: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: deinde subter mediam regionem sol obtinet, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: atque eadem regio Vesper et Ortus erunt, Ov. Ib. 38; cf. vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30; Vitr. 4, 5, 1: caeli in re-gione serenā, Verg. A. 8, 528: regione occi-dentis, Liv. 33, 17; Just. 18, 3, 10.—**B.** A portion (of the earth or heavens) of in-definite extent; a tract, territory, region (cf.: tractus, plaga). **I.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: in hac regione, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilentij salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 fin.: quā te regione reliqui? Verg. A. 9, 390: regione portae Esquilinae, in the region, neighborhood, Liv. 3, 66 fin. Drak.; 25, 25; 30; 33, 17; cf. Oud. de Auct. B. Alex. 30, 7; for which: e regione castro-rum, in the vicinity of the camp, Liv. 10, 43 Drak.: eā regione quā Sergius erat, id. 5, 8: tam vasta, Just. 13, 7, 3: acclivis, Col. 3, 13, 8: deserta siti regio, Verg. A. 4, 42.—Plur.: hi loci sunt atque hae regiones, quae mihi ab ero sunt demonstratae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 2: cur in his ego te conspicio regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: qui innum-erabiles mundos infinitasque regiones mente peragravisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: terrae maximae regiones inhabitabiles, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24 et saep.—**b.** In partic. (a) A portion of country of indefinite extent; a territory, province, district, region; esp. freq. in plur., lands, territories: at re-gione locoque alio terrisque remotis, Lucr. 2, 534: Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandum mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: in ejusmodi regione atque provinciā, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: quae regio orave terrarum erat lat-tior? id. Sest. 30, 66: regio Pedana, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2: quorum hominum regio, id. ib. 1, 15, 2: Sogdiana, Curt. 7, 10, 1: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: quae regio totius Galliae media ha-betur, id. ib. 6, 13: Sida, quae extrema regio est provinciae madae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque signifi-cant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, id. ib. 6, 23: alias regiones partesque peteret, id. ib. 6, 43 fin.; cf. so with partes, id. B. C. 1, 25: deinde in quatuor regiones dividi Ma-cedoniam. Unam fore et primam partem, quod, etc. . . . Secundam fore regionem, quam, etc., Liv. 45, 29: quod erant propin-quae regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: ut quam latissimas regiones praesidiis teneret, id. ib. 3, 44.—Sometimes a district with its people: tractus ille celeberrimus, tota de-

niq̄ue nostra illa aspera et montuosa et felix et faultrix suorum reg., Cic. Planc. 9, 22.—(β) A principal division of the city of Rome, and of the territory around Rome, a quarter, ward, district, circle (of these, under Servius Tullius, there were in the city four, and in the Roman territory twenty-six; under Augustus, there were fourteen in the city), Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Varr. ap. Non. 43, 10; Suet. Aug. 30; Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4 sq. et saep.; cf. Nie-buhr, Gesch. 1, p. 458 sq.: regio quaedam urbis aeternae, Amm. 22, 9, 3; 16, 10, 15.—Of other cities, Inscr. Orell. 6, 768.—Hence, **A** REGIONIBVS, a captain of a quarter, Inscr. Murat. 894, 8; 895, 4 and 5.—(γ) Of the provinces into which Italy was divided by Augustus, a province, division: descriptio-nem ab eo (Augusto) factum Italiae totius in regiones undecim, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46; 3, 11, 16, § 99; 3, 12, 17, § 106 al.—**2.** Trop., a province, department, sphere: dum in re-gionem astutiarum mearum te induco, ut scias Juxta mecum mea consilia, Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 78; 3, 3, 13: idque (consilium) si-tum mediā regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 140: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tumentur singulae; benedicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis saepia teneatur, has no determi-nate province, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, compass and course, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181.—**3.** The country, the field (late Lat.): herba regio-nis, Vulg. Gen. 2, 5: ligna, id. Ezech. 17, 24; id. Joel, 1, 19: bestiae, id. Ezech. 31, 13.

regionalis, ae, adj. [regio], of or belong-ing to a province or region: concilium, provincial (opp. plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.—Adv.: **regionali-ter**, by provinces or regions, = regionatim, App. de Mundo, 23, p. 68, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 157.

regionatim, adv. [id.], by districts or wards: regionatim commerciis interrup-tis, Liv. 45, 30, 1; 40, 51 fin.: (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe totā, Suet. Caes. 39.

registoria, ae, f. [re-gero], a treasurer (late Lat.), Caes. Reg. ad Verg. 26.

Regium (Rhēg-) (Lepidi), īl, n. **I.** A city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Via Aemilia, now Reggio, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2; 12, 5, 2; Inscr. Orell. 78 and 3983.—Hence, **Rēgienses**, ium, m., the in-habitants of Regium, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4133.—**II.** A city in the southern part of Calabria on the Sicilian strait, now Reg-gio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 55, 56; 2, 4, 60, § 135; Sall. J. 28, 6; Liv. 23, 30, 9; Tac. A. 1, 53 (called Region, Ov. M. 14, 48).—Hence, **Rēginus (Rhēg-)**, a, um, adj., of or be-longing to Regium: litora, Sil. 13, 94: ager, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: municipis, id. ib. 1, 3, 7, § 8.—Hence, as subst. **I.** Plur.: **Regini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Regium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11 fin.; 2, 6, 18 fin.; id. Att. 15, 7, 1.—**II.** Sing.: **Rēginus**, i, m., a Roman name, a commander on the southern coast, A. U. C. 705, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 1.

regius, a, um, adj. [rex], of or belong-ing to a king, kingly, royal, regal. **I.** Lit.: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: pote-stas, id. ib. 2, 9, 15; 2, 23, 43; 2, 32, 56: no-men, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; 2, 28, 51: civitas, id. ib. 2, 29, 52: insignia, id. ib. 2, 17, 31: orna-tus, id. ib. 2, 21, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ap-paratus, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, id. ib. 3, 104 et saep.: anni, i. e. the reign of the kings (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; 2, 30, 53: auctio, i. e. of royal property, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: ales, i. e. the eagle, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus im-perii proximum similitudini regiae, very much resembling regal power, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56: bellum, with a king, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: regios nutus tueri, purposes, id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: regia, crede mihi, res est succurre-re lapsis, befitting kings, Ov. P. 2, 9, 11; cf.: regia res scelus est, id. F. 6, 595: sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 10: genus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: san-guis, id. ib. 3, 27, 65: stirps, Curt. 6, 2, 8: virgo, princess, Ov. M. 2, 570; 13, 523: puer, Verg. A. 1, 677: conjux, id. ib. 2, 783: pa-rens, Ov. M. 13, 434: legatio, Liv. 35, 32: imperium, Sen. Med. 189: cohors, Curt. 10, 7, 16: interitus regii, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11: su-

perbum istud et regium, nisi, etc., Plin. Pan. 7, 6.—Hence, esp.: *lex regia*, a law investing the emperor with all the power and authority of the Roman people, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6 Sandars ad loc.—As subst. **A. Regium**, m. **1.** (Sc. milites.) *The royal troops, the king's soldiers*, Nep. Dat. 1, 4.—**2.** *The satraps of the king, the nobles of the royal court*, Nep. Ages. 8, 3.—**B. regia**, ae, f. **1.** (Sc. domus.) *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence, the court* (cf.: aula, palatium): in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 112: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: exaedicata, id. 35, 31: regiani occupare, Hor. C. 2, 18, 6; Ov. F. 4, 599: opulenta, Cat. 62, 44: Polycratis regia, Suet. Calig. 21.—**2.** In part. c., *the royal castle of Numa, situated on the Sacra Via, close by the temple of Vesta, used subsequently for priestly purposes* (for appointed sacrifices, for meetings of the priests, as a residence of the Pontifex, etc.): haec est a sacris quae via nomen habet; hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem; hic fuit antiqui regia parva Numae, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. F. 6, 264; Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.; Fest. p. 178 ib.; Macr. S. 1, 15, 16; S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 363; Cic. Mil. 14, 37 Ascon.; id. Att. 10, 3, 4; Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 48 al.—Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this regia*, Liv. 26, 27, 3.—**C.** Transf. (a) *The royal tent in a camp*, Liv. 2, 12, 10; cf.: armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt. 9, 5, 30; 6, 2, 9: vestibulum regiae, id. 7, 1, 4.—(b) *The court, i. e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers* (cf. aula; first under Aug.): tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: quicunque propinquitatem regiam contigisset, id. 24, 22 fin.; Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, id. ib. 11, 29; cf. id. ib. 14, 13; Petr. poet. 5, 4; Curt. 6, 6, 2.—(c) Poet., like aula, a court for the cattle, cattle-yard: gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67.—**2.** (Sc. urbs.) *A royal city, residence, capital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec totalis regia Amatae, i. e. Laurentum, Verg. A. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**3.** A pure Lat. name for basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall (not ante-Aug.): dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 fin.; Ascon. ap. Cic. Aem. Scaur. § 45 (p. 27 Orell.); cf. Vitr. 5, 7 fin.; Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.—**4.** A pure Lat. name for the plant basilica (v. h. v.), App. Herb. 128.—**II.** Trop., royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent, distinguished (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class regalis): forma, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, splendidiffices, Hor. C. 2, 15, 1: vestis, Vulg. Act. 12, 21.—As an epithet of any remarkable production of nature or art: olea, Col. 5, 8, 3; 12, 49, 2; 7: pira, id. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: laurus, id. 15, 30, 39, § 129: charta, Cat. 22, 6 et saep.: regius morbus, *the jaundice* (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc.), Cels. 3, 24; Varr. ap. Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 114; Ser. Samm. 58, 1033; Hor. A. P. 453: regia stella, a large star in the constellation Leo, now called Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—Hence, adv.: **regie**, royally, regally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently; imperiously, despotically: accubabo regie, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores Apronius, imperiously, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 115: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

re-glesco, 3re, v. n. [glico], to grow up, increase, augment: reglescit cum dixit Plautus, significat crescit hoc versu: Vix supersum dolori, qui in dies misero mihi ac perditio reglescit, Fest. s. h. v. p. 278, 30 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 279, 5 ib.

re-glütino, no perf., 3tum, 1, v. a. **I.** (Prop. to unglue, i. e.) To unloose, separate (very rare), Cat. 25, 9.—Trop.: reglutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586.—**II.** To join together again: amputatum plaga collum, Prud. ar. p. 10, 873.

regnator, 3ris, m. [regno], a ruler, sovereign (poet.): deum regnator, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. quianam, p. 257, 28 Müll.; Verg. A. 4, 269: deorum, Plaut. Am. prol. 45; cf.:

summi Olympi, Verg. A. 7, 558; 10, 437: regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Verg. A. 8, 77; Col. 10, 200: Asiae (Priamus), Verg. A. 2, 557 Wagn.: Neptunus regnator marum, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 770 P.; cf. of the same: freti, Sen. Hippol. 945: lyricae cohortis (Pindarus), Stat. S. 4, 7, 5: agelli, i. e. owner, Mart. 10, 61, 3.—With dat.: occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621: Illyricis regnator aquis, i. e. the Danube, Aus. Epigr. 3.—Absol.: in Sicilia, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58; Mart. 11, 6, 2.

*** regnatrrix**, 3cis, adj. f. [regnator], ruling, reigning, imperial: in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

*** regnicola**, ae, m. [regnum-colo], a dweller in a kingdom, Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

regno, 3vi, 3tum, 1, v. n. and a. [regnum]. **I.** Neutr., to have royal power, to be king, to rule, reign: ubi Pterela rex regnavit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 14, 27; 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 36: Servius in iussu populi regnavisse traditur, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: tertium jam nunc annum regnans, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: (Camers) tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Verg. A. 10, 564: quilibet exules in parte regnante beati, Hor. C. 3, 3, 39: Latio regnans, Verg. A. 1, 265: regnandi dira cupido, id. G. 1, 37: Albiae regnare, Liv. 1, 3: Romae, id. 1, 17 fin.; 1, 40: Tusco profundo, Ov. M. 14, 223: Graias per urbes, Verg. A. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. A. 11, 24.—Once poet., like βασιλεύω, with gen.: quā Daunus agrestium Regnavit populorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 12.—Impers. pass.: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectorea, Verg. A. 1, 272: quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnandum... in variis voluntatibus regnari tamen omnes volebant, Liv. 1, 17 Drak. N. cr.: regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor, id. 1, 60 fin.: hinc Cytherea tuis longo regnabitur aevo, Sil. 3, 592.—**B.** In gen., to be lord, to rule, reign, govern, be supreme (syn. dominor); in a good sense: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 fin.; cf.: regnare in iudiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—Esp., of the gods: caelo tonantem credimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C. 3, 5, 2: Saturno regnante, Ov. F. 1, 193: secundo Caesare regnes, Hor. C. 1, 12, 52.—In a bad sense (very freq.), to lord it, tyrannize, domineer, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: regnavit se paucos menses, id. Lael. 12, 41: quin se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret, id. Mil. 16, 43: Timarchidem fugitivum omnibus oppidis per triennium scitote regnasce, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 136: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24, 29, 7 Drak.; cf. so with dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21; Flor. 3, 12, 9.—**b.** Of things, to reign, rule, hold sway (mostly poet.): umor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 395: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Verg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius aetnum, Stat. Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (i. e. at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19, 20: quid faciant leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat? Petr. poet. 14; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 74.—**2.** Trop., to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate: Παθητικόν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37, 128; cf.: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24; 11, 3, 181: ardor edendi per avidas fauces regnat, Ov. M. 8, 829; cf.: ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, id. ib. 12, 221: regnat nequitia, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: morbus regnans, Grat. Cyn. 462.—**II.** Act., to rule, sway, govern (only in pass., and poet. and in post-Aug. prose); part. perf. with dat. of agent: terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Verg. A. 3, 14: Latio regnata per arva Saturno quondam, id. ib. 6, 794; Ov. M. 8, 623; 13, 720; id. H. 10, 69; Hor. C. 2, 6, 11; 3, 29, 27; Sil. 14, 7: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Verg. A. 6, 770: trans Lugios Gotores regnantur, paulo jam adductus quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 44: ex-

ceptis iis gentibus quae regnantur, id. ib. 25; cf. id. A. 13, 54: quae (gentes) regnantur, id. H. 1, 16 fin.; Mel. 2, 2, 24: gens regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

regnum, 1, n. [rex], *kingly government, royal authority, kingship, royalty* (cf.: imperium, principatus): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: ob laefactandi regni timorem, id. ib. 2, 2: regni initium, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, royalty, id. ib. 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; cf.: regnum in sua civitate occupare, id. ib. 1, 3: regnum recipere, Auct. B. Alex. 36; Caes. B. G. 4, 12; 5, 20; 5, 25: dum stabat regno incolomis regumque vigeat Consiliis, Verg. A. 2, 88: Tulli ignobile regnum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9; id. C. 1, 12, 34: Alexander periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponebat, Just. 39, 4, 3.—**B.** In gen., dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority. **1.** In a good sense: possidere regna, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 21: quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: omne regnum vel imperium bellis quaeritur et victoriis propagatur, id. ib. 3, 12, 20: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: ego te in meum regnum accepi, Sall. J. 10, 1: adoptione in regnum pervenire, id. ib. 11, 6: nationes, quae in eorum (i. e. Populi Romani) regno ac ditione sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 60: nobile regnum, Ov. H. 17, 133: regnum sine vi tenere, id. M. 11, 270: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae Sub regno Cinarae, id. C. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortire talis, the presiding over a drinking-bout, Gr. ἀρχιστορία, id. ib. 1, 18 (cf.: arbiter bibendi, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; v. also rex).—**2.** In a bad sense, despotism, tyranny (to a Roman of the time of the Republic, any sovereignty of a single individual): hic ait se ille, judices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consuiatus, credo, mei... quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7, 21; cf. Quint. 3, 8, 47: hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 1: Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. Lael. 12, 41; so, occupare, id. Sull. 9, 27; id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: regnum appetere, id. Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Mil. 27, 72 (for which affectare is cited, Quint. 5, 11, 12; v. Spald. N. cr. ad loc.): regnum iudiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 35; cf. forense, id. Fam. 9, 18, 1: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romanâ regnum exercerent, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189: dum regnum te, Roma, facit, i. e. gives thee a sovereign, Luc. 4, 692.—**C.** Trop., rule, authority, power, influence: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: regnum voluptatis, id. Sen. 12, 41: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38, 60; Ov. M. 14, 20; Prop. 4 (6), 7, 50.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), a kingdom: grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 5, 38: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5: se patrio regno pulsos esse, Liv. 1, 40: (Aufidius) Qui regna Daunii praefluit Appuli, Hor. C. 4, 14, 26 al.: barbara regna, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: regnum caelorum, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, § 28; cf. Vulg. Matt. 13, 11 et saep.—Poet., of bees: cerea regna refulgent, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Any place which one possesses, a territory, estate, possession: id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, i. e. on your own territories, on your own estate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41; cf. id. Att. 14, 16, 1: post aliquot mea regna videnis, mirabor aristas? fields, Verg. E. 1, 70; cf. id. G. 1, 124; 3, 476: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, his cottages, Luc. 9, 458 al.: haec regna, these realms, i. e. of the dead, Verg. A. 6, 417.—**2.** Regna = reges, Stat. Th. 12, 380.

rego, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. [Sanscr. arg-, ar-gami, to obtain; Gr. ἀργέω reach after; cf. 1551

sanser. rāgan; Goth. reiks, king; Germ. Reich and Recht], to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct (freq. and class.; syn.: gubernare, moderor). **I.** Lit.: deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr. 4, 903: onera navium velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: arte ratem, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12; cf. clavum, Verg. A. 10, 218: te ventorum regat pater, Hor. C. 1, 3, 3: vela, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 24: coërcet et regit be-luam, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: equum, Liv. 35, 11: equos, Ov. A. 3, 556; id. Ib. 474; cf. quadrupedes, id. M. 2, 86: spumantia ora (equi), id. Ib. 8, 34: frena, id. P. 4, 12, 24: equi impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 28; Curt. 4, 15, 28: currus, Ov. A. 1, 4; Curt. 8, 14, 7: taurus ex grege, quem prope litora regebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.; Quint. 1, 1, 27: rege tela per auras, Verg. A. 9, 409: tela per viscera Caesaris, Luc. 7, 350; cf. missum jáculum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sagittas nusquam, Luc. 7, 515: regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat. 64, 113; cf.: Daedalum iter lino duce, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 8: caeca filo vestigia, Verg. A. 6, 30: diverso flamina tractu, Ov. M. 1, 59: gressus, Vulg. Judic. 16, 26. — **B.** In partic., jurid. t. t.: regere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; id. Top. 10, 43; id. Mur. 9, 22; Tib. 1, 3, 44; cf. Dig. 10, 1, and Cod. Just. 3, 39 tit. Finium regundorum. — **II.** Trop., to guide, lead, conduct, manage, direct. **A.** In gen.: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: domum, id. Ib. 1, 39, 61: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 13: belli fera munera Mavors regit, Lucr. 1, 33; cf. bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Sil. 7: omnia nostra ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 2: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 90; cf.: animi motus (with moderari cupiditates), Cic. Part. Or. 22, 76: mores, Ov. M. 15, 884: animos dictis, Verg. A. 1, 153: animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: ut me ipse regam, id. Ib. 1, 1, 27: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: valetudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50; cf.: valetudinem arbitrato suo, Suet. Tib. 68 al.: neque regentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1, 6; cf.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13: utroque vorum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 6: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Tib. 50; id. Claud. 9: Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. Ira, 2, 15 fin.; Quint. 12, 10, 69. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To sway, control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over any thing: quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae, cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, rem publicam, id. Ib. 1, 26, 41; 1, 27, 43: in iis civitatibus quae ab optimis reguntur, id. Ib. 1, 34 fin.; 2, 9, 15: illa civitas optatissimum arbitrio regi dicitur, id. Ib. 1, 26, 42; cf.: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summā justitiā reguntur, id. Ib. 1, 27, 43: Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Verg. A. 6, 851: imperiis Itali-am, id. Ib. 4, 230: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 7; cf. cohortes, id. H. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; id. Pan. 9, 2: domum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 4: diva, quae regis Antium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 1: Diana, quae silentium regis, id. Epod. 5, 51. — **Transf.** of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: ut unius potestate regatur salus et aequabilitas et otium civium, id. Ib. 2, 23, 43: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, id. Ib. 2, 25, 46. — **Absol.** Tiberio regente, Tac. A. 4, 33; 13, 3: stare rempublicam nisi uno regente non posse, Quint. 3, 8, 47: quo regente, Verg. Cul. 333; Just. 1, 9, 23: Clemens ambitioso imperio regebat, i. e. used his authority to court popular favor, Tac. H. 2, 12. — **2.** To guide into the right way one who has erred; to set right, correct: non multa peccas, sed si peccas, te regere possum, old poet ap. Cic. Mur. 29, 60 (with corrigere and inflectere): errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: rogo, domine, consilio me regas, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 1; cf.: alicujus dubitationem, id. Ib. 10, 118 (119), 3. — Hence, **I.** P. a. as subst.: **regens**, entis, m., a governor, prince, ruler, regent: contemptus regentium, Tac. A. 12, 64: in obsequium regentis, id. Or. 41: clementia regentis, Sen. Clem.

1, 22, 3: vita regentis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 301: excogitare nemo quicquam poterit, quod magis decorum regenti sit quam clementia, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 1; id. Ep. 59, 7: in vulgus manant exempla regentum (= -tium), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 168. — **II.** **rectus**, a, um, P. a., led straight along, drawn in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright, ὀρθός. **A.** Lit., of horizontal direction: pars Remorum recta est (opp. refracta), Lucr. 4, 439: sed nil omnino rectā regione viai declinare, id. 2, 249 Munro: rectā regione iter instituere, Liv. 21, 31: India, rectā regione spatiosa, Curt. 8, 9, 2; cf. id. 7, 9, 2: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 26: via, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 79; id. Ps. 4, 7, 37; Ter. And. 3, 4, 21; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 80; Mart. 8, 75, 2; cf. platea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35; 43: porta, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: ostium, id. Mil. 2, 3, 58: ostia viarum (opp. iter flexum), Lucr. 4, 93: cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 fin.: recto flumine, Verg. A. 8, 57: recto ad Iberum itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 69; Liv. 22, 9: ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis, Verg. A. 8, 209: recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. Tr. 2, 477: velut rectae acies concurrissent, in a straight line, line of battle, Liv. 34, 28; so, acies, id. 35, 28: qui (quincunx), in quancumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: adversus apparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, Sen. Const. 5, 5: rectis oculis gladios micantes videre, id. Ep. 76, 33; 104, 24: oculi, Suet. Aug. 16; cf. acies, Ov. M. 2, 776: lumen, Luc. 9, 638: vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 542. — Of vertical direction: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, in perpendicular lines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, perpendicular, steep, Liv. 21, 36 (just before: pleraque Alpium arrectiora sunt); cf.: rectae prope rupes, id. 38, 20: truncus, Ov. M. 7, 640: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat: qui ita talus erit jactus ut cadet rectus, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: caput rectum et secundum naturam (opp. dejectum, supinum), in latus inclinatum, Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, straight, erect, Cat. 10, 20; so, Quintia, id. 86, 1: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26: iteque Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, does not shape his course directly forward, Ov. M. 2, 715: vidit ut hostiles in rectum exire cohortes, Luc. 7, 327. — **Comp.**: crus Rectius, Hor. S. 1, 2, 82: rector coma, smoother, straighter, Sen. Ep. 95, 24: longā trabe rector exstet, Ov. M. 3, 78: crura, Pall. 7, 7. — **Sup.**: rectissima linea, Quint. 3, 6, 83: via, id. 12, 2, 27. — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting; opp. to what is false or improper: vobis mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl): ut rectā viā rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28 (just before: aperte, ita ut res sese habet, narrato); cf. id. And. 2, 6, 11: De. Estne hoc, ut dico? Li. Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, you're on the right way, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 39: in rectam redire semitam, cf. id. Cas. 2, 3, 33: rectā viā depelli, Quint. 2, 7, 29; 10, 1, 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94, 54; Quint. 2, 6, 2; so post-class.: de viā rectā declinare, Gell. 1, 3, 15: a rectā viā avertere, Aug. Civ. Dei. 12, 17, 2: ad rectum iter retrahere, Hier. in Osee, 2, 8 sq.; id. in Mich. 3, 5: recta consilia dare, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quae sint in artibus recta ac prava dijudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195; cf.: quae sunt recta et simplicita laudantur, id. Off. 1, 36, 130; Quint. 9, 3, 3: sermo rectus et secundum naturam enunciatus, id. 2, 5, 11; cf.: (oratio) recta an ordine permutato, id. 1, 13, 5; 9, 4, 27: per Marathonis propugnatores recto sono juravit (opp. flexus vocis), id. 11, 3, 168 Spald.; cf. id. 11, 3, 64: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv. 35, 4 fin.: rectorum cenarum consuetudo, a regular, formal supper, Suet. Dom. 7; so, cena, Mart. 2, 69, 7; 7, 20, 2; also absol.: recta, Suet. Aug. 74; Mart. 8, 50, 10: domus recta est (with contenta decore simplici), Sen. Ep. 100, 6: nominibus rectis expendere nummos, i. e. on good securities, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura, correct, beauti-

ful, Prop. 2, 18, 25 (3, 11, 3): absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, suitable, qualified, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8. — **Subst.**: **rectum**, i, n.: rectum est etiam in illis contentionibus gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: alter, quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: cum sit rectum, Nocere facile est, etc., id. 8, 5, 6; so (opp. durum et incomptum), id. 8, 6, 65; (opp. vitiosum) id. 1, 5, 29: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, i. e. sincerely, openly, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint. 10, 5, 12: ea plerumque recta sunt, id. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. 9, 2, 45. — **Comp.**: rector divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 39: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67; Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62. — **Sup.**: rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3. — **2.** In partic. **a.** Morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. pravus); as subst.: **rectum**, i, n., that which is right, good, virtuous; uprightness, rectitude, virtue (very freq.): honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile. Rectum est, quod cum virtute et officio fit, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: illud rectum, quod κατ' ὁρθότητα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Lael. 22, 82; so with honestum, id. Ib. 21, 76; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; id. Fam. 5, 19, 1 al.: (opp. pravum) neque id Putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod petet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76; id. Phorm. 5, 2, 6; Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33; id. Or. 14, 45; id. Lig. 9, 30; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 2, 4, 20 et saep.; cf.: recta consilia (opp. prava), Liv. 1, 27: in rectis (opp. in pravitatibus), Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44: mens sibi conscia recti, Verg. A. 1, 604: fidem rectumque colebat, Ov. M. 1, 90: recta ingenia (opp. perversa), Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 3 et saep.: in omni viā suā quemque a rectā conscientia traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: animus secundis Temporibus dubiis rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. S. 1, 6, 66: ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 13; cf. auditor, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 6: vir rectus et sanctus, id. Ib. 2, 11, 5; cf. id. Ib. 7, 31, 1: beatus iudicii rectus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 2. — Rectum est, with subjective-clause: rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 fin.; so id. Ib. 3, 11, 47; id. Mur. 2, 3; id. Att. 6, 9, 4. — **b.** In gram.: rectus casus, the nominative case (because not inflected; opp. obliqui casus), Varr. L. L. 1 sq.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; 1, 5, 61; Gell. 13, 12, 4 et saep. — Hence the adverbs, **A.** rectā, **B.** rectō, **C.** rectē. **A. rectā** (sc. viā), straightway, straightforwards, right on, directly (freq. and class.): hic ad me rectā habet rectam viam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 11; id. Ps. 4, 7, 37: jam ad regem rectā me ducam, id. Am. 4, 3, 8; 5, 1, 63; id. Capt. 3, 5, 93; id. Cas. prol. 43; id. Mil. 2, 5, 50; id. Merc. 5, 2, 92; id. Ps. 4, 2, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7: tu rus hinc ibis? . . . rectā, id. Ad. 3, 3, 79; id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 62; 5, 6, 19: Marius ab subselliis in rostra rectā, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Att. 5, 14, 2; 6, 8, 1; 16, 10, 1; id. Fam. 9, 19, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160; id. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; Auct. B. Afr. 18; 40; Auct. B. Hisp. 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 al.: tendimus hinc rectā Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71. — **B. rectō**, straightforwards, directly (perh. only in the two foll. passages): appellationes, quae recto ad principem factae sunt, Dig. 49, 1, 21; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13. — **C. rectē**. **1.** Lit., in a straight line (horizontal or perpendicular), straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly, ὀρθῶς (very rare): vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato, R. R. 33, 4: sive aliae (atomi) declinabunt, aliae suu nutu recte ferentur . . . quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: satyri, cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes, humanā effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24. — **2.** Trop., rightly, correctly, properly, duly, suitably, well, advantageously, accurately (very freq. in all periods and styles): recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8: fecisti edepol et recte et bene, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 20: si facias recte

aut commode, id. Cas. 2, 3, 42; so with commode, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: recte et sapienter facit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 12: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: recte atque ordine facere, id. Phil. 3, 15, 38; Sall. C. 51, 4; Liv. 24, 31; 28, 39; 30, 17 et saep.; v. Brissou. Form. II. p. 197: recte ac merito miseriam commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: recte atque in loco constare, id. Mur. 12, 26: recte factum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, id. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31; so (opp. perperam) Sall. J. 31, 27; Liv. 29, 17: recte dictum (opp. absurde), Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere (opp. vitiose), Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 98: recte factum (opp. turpiter), Caes. B. G. 7, 80 et saep.: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47: hercle quin tu recte dicis, id. Men. 2, 3, 74; id. Merc. 2, 3, 77; 5, 4, 47: recte auguraris de me, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1: non recte iudicas de Catone, Cic. Lael. 2, 9; cf.: rectissime quidem iudicas, id. Rep. 3, 32, 44: tum demum sciam Recta monuisse, si tu recte caveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 71 sq.: monere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 96; id. Ps. 4, 4, 12; id. Pers. 4, 4, 53; id. Rud. 3, 5, 49; cf.: admonere recte, id. Men. 5, 9, 33: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *properly, openly*, id. Poen. 5, 6, 2: hic (Epicurus) circumfusione quâdam deos tollens recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently, logically*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly, carefully*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 11: alicui recte dare epistulam, *correctly*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 33: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras dare, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so, sed habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, id. Phil. 2, 19, 49; cf.: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 74: si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistulam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 3: tabernaculum recte captum, i. e. *in the prescribed manner* (opp. vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35, 75; Liv. 4, 7; cf.: ludi recte facti, id. 36, 2: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, id. 34, 44: procedere recte, *well, rightly*, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 454 Vahl): *Pi. Recte valet? Ch. Vivit recte et valet*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 11, and 14: valere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 53: apud matrem recte est, i. e. *she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7 init.; so, recte esse, id. ib. 14, 16, 4 (with belle); Hor. S. 2, 3, 162 Orell.; cf.: Tullia nostra recte valet... Praeterea rectissime sunt apud te omnia, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: recte sit oculis tuis, Gell. 13, 30, 11: olivetum recte putare, *properly, advantageously*, Cato, R. R. 44: solet illa recte sub manus succedere, *well*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 2: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 16; id. Ep. 2, 2, 107; id. Most. 3, 3, 23; id. Men. 2, 2, 72; cf.: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for one's self*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12 Ruhnke: deos volo consilia vestra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 31; so, vortere, id. Aul. 2, 2, 41: recte vendere, *well, i. e. dearly, at a high price* (opp. male), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: alicui nec recte dicere, i. e. male, injuriose, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 3, 83; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13; cf.: nec recte loqui alicui, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: nec recte dicere in aliquem, id. As. 1, 3, 3; and simply nec recte dicere, id. Ps. 4, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: hic tibi erit rectius, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 31: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2, fin.: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, rectius occupet Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor. C. 4, 9, 46.—*Sup.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; v. supra.—*b.* With *adji.*, *right, well, properly, very, much*, to strengthen the idea (ante-class.): illasce oves, quâ de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum, quod recte sanum est, etc., an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato, R. R. 44: salvis sum recte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 34: morata recte, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: oneratus recte, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: non recte vincit, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52.—*c.* Ellipt., esp. in answers, in colloquial lang., *well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr. Primum aedis expugnabo. Gn. Recte. Thr. Virginem eripiam. Gn. Probe. Thr. Male mulcabo ipsam. Gn. Pulchre. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: quid vos? quo pacto hic? satin recte? (sc. est, agitur,*

valetis, etc.), *quite well?* id. And. 4, 5, 9; cf.: *Le. Satin' salve? dic mihi. Ca. Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 54; and: De. Quid fit? quid agitur? Sy. Recte. De. Optime est, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 84.—B.* So, in colloquial lang., freq. like benigne and the Gr. *καλῶς*, or *καλλίστα ἔχει*, as a courteously evasive answer, *all's well, it's all right, there's nothing the matter*; or, in politely declining an offer, *nothing is wanting, no I thank you*: *De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? Ch. Recte pater, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 33; cf.: So. Quid es tam tristis? Pa. Recte mater, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20; and: Ch. Quid tu istic? Sy. Recte equidem, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: M. Quid est? Aes. Nihil, recte, perge, id. Ad. 4, 5, 19: rogo numquid velis? Recte inquit, i. e. *no, nothing*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 51; so, in an exclamation: clamabit, pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 4, 28.*

* **regrādātio**, ōnis, f. [regrado], a putting back, degradation in rank, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2 fin.

re-grādō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [re-gradus]. *I.* To degrade in rank, set back, lower (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Johan. Hieros. 19; Novel. Theod. 2, 21, 1: usque ad decimum locum regradari, Cod. Just. 12, 17, 3: sacerdotes qui peccaverant regradantur in aedituos, Hier. in Jovin. 2, 28.—*II.* To bring back into the former order, to rearrange as before (by intercalation), Sol. 1, 45.

re-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. n. [gradiōr], to go or come back; to turn back, return (class.; syn.: revertor, redeo). *I.* Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere in castra regressi, Liv. 24, 18 (with redituros): regressus Tarracōnem, id. 34, 16, 10: eadem regreditur, Sall. J. 93, 5; ad Hiberum, Liv. 34, 19, 11; 38, 25, 3; 25, 22, 16: a Germaniâ in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus in insulam, id. ib. 41: regressus domum, id. ib. 11: retro (opp. ultro progredi), Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3: inde regressus Cretam, Just. 22, 4, 4: propius, Tac. A. 2, 70; 15, 54; id. H. 3, 77.—*B.* In milit. lang., *to march back, withdraw, retire, retreat*: illi autem hoc acris instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45; id. B. G. 2, 23; 5, 44: statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8; Front. Strat. 3, 11, 1, and 2.—*II.* Trop. *I.* In gen.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regreditur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: regredi infinite, id. Fat. 15, 35: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem regressus, etc., Sall. C. 4, 2; cf.: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: ad formandos animos, id. prooem. § 14: in memoriam regredior audisse me (with redeo), Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26: in reorum potestate regredi, Dig. 48, 5, 27.—*2.* Law t., *to have recourse*: ad venditorem, Dig. 21, 2, 21, § 3.

Act. form **regrēdo**: gradum regredere, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 13 Vahl.).

regrēdo, ēre, v. regredior fin.

regrēssio, ōnis, f. [regredior], a going back, return; a retiring, retreat (post-Aug.). *I.* Lit.: maturata, App. M. 2, p. 122, 39: vespertina, id. ib. 9, p. 227, 17: non incruenta, Front. Princ. Hist.—*II.* Trop., a fig. of rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. *ἐπανάδος*, Quint. 9, 3, 35; Rufin. Schem. Lex. 19 (p. 252 Frotsch.).

1. **regressus**, a, um, Part., from regredior.

2. **regressus**, ūs, m. [regredior], a going back, return, regress (class.). *I.* Lit.: nihil erat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 39; App. M. 9, p. 235, 34.—*Poet.*: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Verg. A. 11, 413; Stat. S. 3, 3, 157.—*B.* In milit. lang., *a retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4 fin.; Tac. A. 1, 51: Front. Strat. 1, 3, 10; 2, 5, 40; 3, 11, 3.—*II.* Trop., *a return, retreat, regress*: neque locus poenitendi aut regressus ab ira relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 fin.: est privatis cogitationibus regressus, Tac. H. 2, 74; cf.: nullo ad poenitendum

regressu, id. A. 4, 11: consul regressum animoso ejus dicto obtulit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.—*B.* In jurid. lang., *a remedy, reserve, resource*: nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Dig. 21, 2, 34.—*2.* Transf., in gen.: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26; Tac. A. 12, 10 fin.

regūla, ae, f. [rego], a straight piece of wood, ruler, rule (class.; cf.: norma, libella). *I.* Lit.: atque si id credemus, non egeremus perpendicularis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 163, 2; cf. (with linea): perpendicularum, and norma, Vitr. 7, 3: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Col. 3, 13, 11 sq.: hoc cum regulâ exploraveris aequale, Pall. 1, 9, 2.—*B.* Transf. *1.* A straight staff; in gen., a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Col. 6, 19, 3; 6, 26, 2; 12, 50, 10; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5; Cels. 8, 10; Vitr. 5, 10; Stat. Th. 6, 594: aurea, an ingot of gold, Vulg. Josue, 7, 21.—*2.* A measuring-rod: in regulâ, in pondere, Vulg. Lev. 19, 35.—*3.* In mechanics. *a.* Plur., the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay; also called bucculae, Vitr. 10, 12.—*b.* The shank of a triglyph, Vitr. 4, 3.—*c.* The disks of an oil-press: quod si regulis olea prematur, et praelum et suculam et regulas dominum parare oportere, Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—*II.* Trop., a rule, pattern, model, example (cf.: formula, praescriptio): fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: regula, ad quam eorum dirigantur orationes, qui, etc., id. Opt. Gen. 7 fin.; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: regula, quâ vera et falsa judicantur, id. Brut. 41, 152: nos studia nostra nostra naturae regulâ metiamur, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: (lex est) juris atque injuria regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; cf. id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74, 258: medicocritatis regula, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: omnium una regula est, id. ib. 3, 31, 61: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1; so, loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: sermonis, id. 1, 6, 44: morum, Mart. 11, 2, 3 et saep.: ad legem ac regulam compositum esse, Quint. 12, 10, 50; cf.: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, id. 9, 4, 4: habeo regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58: assit Regula, peccatis quae poenae irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: secundam regulam nostram, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 15; cf. id. ib. v. 13, 16; id. Phil. 3, 16.—In plur. (only late Lat.), Gai. Inst. 3, § 142; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 10; Arn. 1, n. 59: regulae credendi, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 9 init.

regulâris, e, adj. [regula, I. B. 1.]

I. Of or belonging to a bar: aes, that can be formed into bars; called also aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Isid. 16, 20, 7.—*II.* Containing rules for guidance: libri regulares, quos diaeteticos vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 145.—*Adv.*: **regulâriter** (acc. to regula, II.), according to rule, regularly (late Lat.): dicere, Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20; Mart. Cap. 9, § 898: praeterea vestigia regulariter recurrere, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 29.

regulâtîm, adv. [id. II.], according to rule, regularly (late Lat.), Diom. p. 402 P.; Veg. Vet. 2, 41 fin.

* **regûlo**, âre, v. a. [id.], to direct, regulate: regulantur, sive diriguntur eorum virtutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

1. **regûlus**, i, m. dim. [rex]. *I.* The ruler of a small country (Gr. *δυναστεύς*), a petty king, prince, chieftain, lord (freq. in the historians; not in Cæsar or Cic.): regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispaniâ reges reliquisset, Liv. 37, 25; Sall. J. 11, 2; Liv. 5, 38; 27, 4; 29, 4 al.: Cilicium reguli, Tac. A. 2, 80; id. Agr. 24; Suet. Calig. 5; Vulg. Josue, 13, 3 al.—*II.* Transf. *A.* Of the king-bee, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18.—*B.* A king's son, a prince (cf. rex and regina), Liv. 42, 24, 10; 45, 14, 6 al.—*C.* A small bird, Auct. Carm. Phil. 13.—*D.* A kind of serpent, Hier. in Isa. 16, 59, 6; Vulg. Prov. 23, 32; id. Isa. 30, 6.

2. **Regûlus**, i, m., a Roman surname. *I.* Of the Atilii, among whom was the cel-

ebreated consul M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; Sen. Prov. 4, 5; cf. Gell. 6, 4, 1 sqq.; Sen. Prov. 3, 4 and 9 sqq.—**II.** Of the Livineii, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; Cic. Fam. 13, 60, 1; id. Att. 3, 17, 1.—**III.** Another, called by Modestus omnium bipedum nequissimus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14.—**IV.** Aquilius Regulus, Tac. A. 3, 42.

re-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to taste again or repeatedly (very rare). **I.** Lit.: bilem suam regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3, 13: regustatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. *kicked out*, Pers. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, i. e. *to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: crebro regusto litteras, id. ib. 13, 13, 3: ille Latinus ἀρτιστικῶς ex intervallo regustandus, id. ib. 4, 17, 1.

re-gyro, āvi, 1, v. n., to turn about again, *to wheel round*; trop.: bellum in Hispaniam regyavit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

re-icio (better than **re-jicio**), rejēci, jectum, 3 (reicis, dissyll., Stat. Th. 4, 574; and likewise reice, Verg. E. 3, 96; and perh. also, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6; scanned elsewhere throughout reicio, etc.), v. a. [reicio], to throw, cast, or fling back (freq. and class.; cf.: remitto, retroque). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Of inanim. objects: imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, Lucr. 4, 285; 4, 107; cf. id. 4, 570: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam reicere, i. e. *to fling back, fling over the shoulder* (whereas abicere is to throw off, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4), Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf.: togam in uerum, Quint. 11, 3, 131; 140: togam a sinistro, id. 11, 3, 144: togam ab umero, Liv. 23, 8 fin.: amictum ex umeris, Verg. A. 5, 421: ex umeris vestem, Ov. M. 2, 582: de corpore vestem, id. ib. 9, 32: penulam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 2, 5 Burm.: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 26: amictum, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 13: vestem, Cat. 66, 81 al.: ab ore colubras, Ov. M. 4, 474: capillum circum caput neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectis, *thrown back or behind*, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 45: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: parmas, Verg. A. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum reiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejecti, i. e. *stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5, 3: voluit... Reicere Alcides a se mea pectora, *to push back*, Ov. M. 9, 51: librum e gremio suo, *to fling away*, id. Tr. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82, § 131; so, sanguinem, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; 8, 1, 2: bilem, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 106: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77: aliquid ab stomacho, Scrib. Comp. 191.—**Poet.**: oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Verg. A. 10, 473: pars (vocum) solidis adlisa locis rejecta sonore Reddit, *echoed*, Lucr. 4, 570.—**b.** Of living objects, *to drive back, chase back, force back, repel* (so in gen. not found in class. prose authors): hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem, id. Merc. 5, 2, 69: in bubilem reicere (boves), id. Pers. 2, 5, 18: pascentes a flumine capellas, Verg. E. 3, 96: in postremam aciem, *to place in the rear*, Liv. 8, 8.—**(β)** Reicere se, *to throw or cast one's self back or again*; or, in gen., *to throw or fling one's self anywhere*: tum illa Reiecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: se in gremium tuum, Lucr. 1, 34: se in grabatum, Petr. 92, 3; cf.: in cubile reiectus est, id. 103, 5; cf.: fatigata membra rejecti, *leaned back*, Curt. 10, 5, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to force back, beat back, repel, repulse* the enemy (cf.: repello, reprimo, refuto): eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiciebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 fin.: reliqui in oppidum reiecti sunt, id. B. G. 2, 33; 1, 24 fin.: Tusci reiecti armis, Verg. A. 11, 630: ab Antiochea hostem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; cf.: praesidia adversariorum Calydone, Caes. B. C. 3, 35 (where, however, as id. ib. 3, 46, the MSS. vacillate between reiecti and dejecti; v. Oud. N. cr.).—**2.** Nautical t. t.: reici, *to be driven back by a storm* (while deferri or deici signifies to be cast away, and eici to be thrown on the shore, stranded; v. Liv. 44, 19, 2 Drak.): naves tempestate rejectas eodem, unde erant pro-

fectae, revertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5; so, naves, id. ib. 5, 23: a Leucopetrā profectus... reiectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1; cf. id. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Caecin. 30, 88: sin redantibus ventis reiciemur, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119; id. Att. 3, 8, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: abs te religionem, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 430 Rib.): quam ut a nobis ratio verissima longe reiciat, Lucr. 6, 81: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc iudicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: ab his reicientur plagae balistarum, Vitruv. 10, 20: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9; Ter. Phorm. prol. 18: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79; cf. ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 770; and: minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrius) facilius quod reici quam quod adici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise*; esp. of a lover, etc.: forsitan nos reiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: petentem, Ov. M. 9, 512: Lydiam, Hor. C. 3, 9, 20: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vitā et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16: refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut reiciat, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4; of an appeal to the Senate: quae cum rejecta relatio esset, Liv. 2, 31, 9: recens dolor consolationes reicit ac refugit, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: ad bona deligenda et reicienda contraria, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; cf. (vulgares reice caedas, deligere), Ov. M. 14, 677: rejecta praeda, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: condiciones, Auct. B. Alex. 39: rejecti dona nocentium, Hor. C. 4, 9, 42.—**b.** In jurid. lang.: iudices reicere, *to set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject* the judges appointed by lot: cum ex CXXV. iudicibus quinque et LXX. reus reiceret, Cic. Planc. 17, 41; 15, 36; id. Att. 1, 16, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 18; 2, 3, 11, § 28; 2, 3, 13, § 32; 2, 3, 59, § 146; id. Vatin. 11, 27; Plin. Pan. 36, 4.—**c.** In the philosoph. lang. of the Stoics: reicienda and rejecta (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀπορριμνέα), *rejectable things, i. e. evils to be rejected*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78; 3, 16, 52; id. Ac. 1, 10, 37; cf. rejectaneus.—**2.** With a designation of the term, ad quem, *to refer to, make over to, remand to*: ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: in hunc gregem vos Sullam reicietis? id. Sull. 28, 77 (with transference).—**b.** Publicists' t. t.: reicere aliquod or aliquem ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), *to refer a matter, or the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some other officer or authorized body* (esp. freq. in Liv.; v. the passages in Liv. 2, 22, 5 Drak.): totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: senatus a se rem ad populum reiecit, Liv. 2, 27, 5; cf.: ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta, id. 40, 29; and: rem ad senatum, id. 5, 22, 1: aliquid ad pontificum collegium, id. 41, 16; so, rem ad pontifices, Ver. Flac. ap. Gell. 5, 17, 2: rem ad Hannibalem, Liv. 21, 31; id. 2, 28: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc reicias, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2.—Of personal objects: legati ab senatu reiecti ad populum, deos rogaverunt, etc., Liv. 7, 20; so id. 8, 1; 9, 43; 24, 2; 39, 3.—**Abso.**: tribunus appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv. 27, 8; 42, 32 fin.—**c.** With respect to time, *to put off to a later period, to defer, postpone* (Ciceronian): a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: reliqua in mensem Januarium, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: repente abs te in mensem Quintilem reiecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4, 1.—**d.** Reicere se aliquo, *to fling one's self on a thing, i. e. apply one's self to it* (very rare): crede mihi, Caesarem... maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse iudicaturum, si huc te reicis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 1.

reiculus (reijculus), a, um, adj. [reicio], in econom. lang., *that is to be rejected, refuse, useless, worthless*. **I.** Lit.: oves, Oato, R. R. 2, 7; Varr. ap. Non. 168, 2 sq.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 24: vaccae, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47.—**II.** Trop.: dies, i. e. *spent uselessly, lost*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 7, 32.

re-into, āre, v. a., to invite again or in return, Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.

(re-iteratio, a false read. for iteratione, Quint. 11, 2, 35; v. Spald. ad h. l.)

re-itero, āvi, 1, v. a., to repeat, reiterate: ferinos mugitus, App. M. 8, p. 204 fin.

reijctaneus, a, um, adj. [reicio], *that is to be rejected, rejectable* (a word formed by Cic. as a philosoph. t. t.): morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectanea (as a transl. of the Stoic ἀπορριμνέα), Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72 (cf. rejecta, id. ib. 3, 16, 52; and reicienda, id. ib. 5, 26, 78; and reducta, q. v.).

***reijctatio**, ōnis, f. [reicio], *a throwing back repeatedly* (late Lat. for reiectio): terrae, Sol. 5 fin. dub.

reijctio, ōnis, f. [reicio], *a throwing back, throwing away*. ***I.** Lit.: sanguinis, i. e. *throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76, § 146; Pall. 3, 31, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a rejecting, rejection* (so in good prose, esp. freq. in Cic.).

A. In gen.: selectio et item reiectio, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive reiectione hujus civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In jurid. lang., *a challenging, rejection of a judge*: iudicum, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16; so id. Planc. 15, 36.—**Abso.**: reiectione interposita, Cic. Sull. 33, 92; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—**b.** Transf., in gen.: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut reiectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorem, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7.—**2.** Rhet. t. t. **a.** In alium, *a shifting off from one's self to another*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204 (al. trajectio; v. Orell. N. cr.); cited also in Quint. 9, 1, 30.—**b.** = Gr. ἀνοδιότης, *the setting aside of considerations which are not pertinent*, Jul. Rufin. Schem. Lex. § 12.

reijcto, āvi, 1, v. freq. a. [id.]. **I.** To throw or cast back (very rare): montes Icti reijctant voces ad sidera mundi, Lucr. 2, 328; Sil. 7, 421: casum Alpinum reijcit, *cast up, vomited*, Spart. Anton. 12.—**II.** To throw away again: praedam, Sil. 7, 722.

1. reiectus, a, um, Part., from reicio.

***2. reiectus**, ūs, m. [reicio], *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

reijcio, 3, v. a., v. reicio.

re-labor, lapsus, 3, v. dep. n., to slide or glide back; to sink or fall back (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, etc., *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: (Orpheus) flexit amans oculos et protinus illa (Eurycleia) relapsa est, id. ib. 10, 57: consendere summas antennis prensoque rudente relabi, *to slide down*, id. ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. H. 15, 95: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back, retreating*, *Verg. A. 10, 307; cf.: quis negat arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. H. 10, 149: (mare) relabens terram naturae suae reddit, Curt. 6, 4, 19: (Tiberim) relabentem secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages, Tac. A. 1, 76 init.: relabente aestu, id. ib. 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *to sink or fall back; to relapse; to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus Relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

re-lambo, ēre, v. a., to lick again, Sed. 4, 248.

re-linguesco, gūi, 3, v. inch. n., to sink down fainting; to grow languid or faint (class. but rare). **I.** Lit.: (soror) Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291.—**2.** Transf., of the wind, *to sink, slacken, lull, abate*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 3.—Of a star, *to grow dim*, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 134.—**II.** Trop., *to become enfeebled or relaxed, to relax*: quod his rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, *Caes. B. G. 2, 15: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), *Cic. Att. 13, 41; cf.: animo relanguit ardor, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 27: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44 (relanguerat, v. l. for elanguerat, Tac. H. 1, 46): si prima indignatio relanguat, id. ib. 1, 33.

relatio, ōnis, f. [refero], *a carrying back, bringing back*. ***I.** Lit.: membranae ut juvant aciem, ita crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the*

hand back to the inkstand, i.e. by often stopping to dip the pen in the ink. Quint. 10, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In law t. t., a *throwing back, retorting*: relatio criminis, est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuriā lacessierit. Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; so Dig. 48, 1, 5: jurisjurandi, ib. 12, 2, 34 fin.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A *returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11; id. Ep. 74, 13.—**2.** In publicists' lang., a *report*; a *proposition, motion*: equis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querellam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13, 29: relatio illa salutaris, id. ib. 7, 14; Liv. 3, 39: relationem approbare, id. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 5, 4; 13, 26: mutare, id. ib. 14, 49: egredi, id. ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, id. ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, id. ib. 1, 13 al.: jus quarta relationis, the right accorded to the emperor, without being consul, of making communications in the Senate (this right was simply jus relationis; tertiae, quartae, etc., denote the number of subjects he might introduce at each meeting, which varied at different periods), Capitol. Pert. 5; Vop. Prob. 12 fin.—Hence, **B.** Transf., in gen., a *report, narration, relation* (only post-Aug.): dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4; cf. id. 9, 2, 59: causarum, id. 6, 3, 77: meritum, id. 4, 1, 13: rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 6.—Of military reports to the general-in-chief or emperor: addens quaedam relationibus supervacua, quas subinde dimittebat ad principem, Amm. 14, 7, 10; 20, 4, 7; 28, 1, 10.—**3.** A *rhetorical figure* mentioned by Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 3, 97: epanaphora est relatio; quotiens per singula membra eadem pars orationis repetitur, hoc modo: Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres de causā cognoscebat; Verres pronuntiabat? i. e. the repetition of a word for rhetorical effect, Mart. Cap. 5, § 534 init.; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33.—**4.** In philos. and gram. lang., *reference, regard, respect, relation*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21: relatione factā non ad id, Dig. 1, 1, 11.

relativē, adv., v. relativus fin.
relativus, a, um, adj. [refero], having reference or relation, referring, relative (post-class.), Arn. 7, p. 221: qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 451: appellatio, Aug. Trin. 5, 16.—In gram.: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 sq. P.—Adv.: **relativē**, relatively: vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 71.

relātor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A mover, proposer, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 2.—**2.** A relater, narrator, in gen., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 471; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 al.—**II.** RELATOR AVCTIONVM, a reporter or recorder of public auctions, Inscr. Orell. 3238.

* **relātorīa**, ae, f. [id.], a receipt, acquittance, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 8.

relātrix, ōis, f. [relator], a female teller, narrator (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 9, 17 Duker.

1. relātus, a, um, Part., from refero.

2. relātus, ūs, m. [refero]. **1.** An official report: abnuentibus consulibus eā de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22.—**2.** In gen., a *narration, recital*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, with the delivery of which, Tac. G. 3: virtutum, id. H. 1, 30: incredibilium relatu commendationem parere, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 1; Sedul. 1, 80; Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

relaxatio, ōnis, f. [relaxo, trop.], an easing, relaxation (Cic.): verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 22: vel loci mutatio vel animi relaxatio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1.—**Absol.**: quae est ista relaxatio, cum (sc. doloris), mitigation, alleviation, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

* **relaxātor**, ōris, m. [relaxo], a loosener, opener: fluentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 221.

re-laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to stretch out or widen again; to unloose, loosen, open (class.; cf. solvo, libero). **1.** Lit.: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf. tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: densa relaxare (opp. rara densare), Verg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: tunicarum vincula,

Ov. F. 2, 321; cf. nodos (sc. aquā), Lucr. 6, 878 (with exsolvere glaciem); cf. fontibus ora, Ov. M. 1, 281: caecos fontes, Sil. 3, 51: glaebas, to loosen, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: humum, Col. 11, 3, 46 Schneid. N. cr.; Pall. 2, 13, 3: vias et caeca Spiramenta, Verg. G. 1, 89: claustra, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17; cf. flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa brachia, to spread out, Sil. 14, 399: arcum, to unbend, Sen. Agam. 322: ut, quae (aediſcia) sunt vetustate sublapsa, relaxentur in melius, restored, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 Keil (al. reparantur).—**II.** Trop., to slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, mitigate, soften, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax (a favorite word of Cic.; cf. relevo, recreo, mitigo): animos doctrinā, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; cf. tu a contentionibus cottidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animam, sed quibus relaxem, ac remittam, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 7, and 383, 23: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6, 2: animus somno relaxatus, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: animum, id. Brut. 5, 21; id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; cf. relaxare animos et dare se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8, 29: anxiferas curas requiete, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. tristem vultum relaxare, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15; and, with this, cf.: relaxato in hilaritatem vultu, Petr. 49, 8: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5, 13, 5: mores aetas lasciva relaxat, i. e. makes dissolute, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 153: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, Cic. Sen. 22, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 330: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; id. Att. 16, 16, 2: se a nimia necessitate, id. Or. 52, 176.—**Mid.**: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: insani cum relaxantur, when they come to themselves, when the attack abates, id. Ac. 2, 17, 52.—**Absol.**: (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

relectio, ōnis, f. [re-lego], reperusal (late Lat.), Facund. Defens. 5, 2.

relectus, a, um, Part., from 2. relego.

relegatio, ōnis, f. [1. relego]. **1.** A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation: atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; with exilium, Liv. 3, 10 fin.; 4, 4.—With dat.: insulae, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 17; v. 1. relego, I. A. 2.—**2.** A bequest, legacy: dotis, Dig. 33, 4, 1, § 5.

1. re-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To send away or out of the way, to despatch, remove (class.; in class. prose usually with an odious accessory meaning; syn. amando). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1; cf. filium in praedia rustica, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 fin.: procul Europā in ultima orientis relegati senes, Curt. 5, 5, 14: relegatos in ultimum paene rerum humanarum terminum, id. 9, 2, 9: cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26: aliquem a republicā sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: exercitum in aliā insulā, Tac. Agr. 15: me vel extremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget, Hor. C. 3, 11, 48: tauros procul atque in sola elegant Pascua, Verg. G. 3, 212.—**Poet.**, with dat.: terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: Trivia Hippolytum... nymphae Egeriae nemorque relegat, consigns him to Egeria, Verg. A. 7, 775.—**B.** Transf., of a locality, to place at a distance, remove: Taprobane extra orbem a naturā relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 250.—**2.** In partic., a publicists' t. t., to send into exile, to banish, relegate; said of banishment by which a person was sent only to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time, without suffering a capitis deminutio (cf. deportatio and exilium): relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 137; 5, 11, 21; 5, 2, 61; id. P. 4, 13, 40: (consul) L. Lamiam... in concione relegavit,

edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sen. 12, 29: Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 fin.; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Aug. 24: ipse quodam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab Urbe, id. Claud. 23 fin.: nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6; cf. milites relegatos prope in exilium, id. 26, 2 fin.: ultra Karthaginem, id. 40, 41: aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 fin.: in decem annos, Tac. A. 3, 17: in insulam, id. 3, 86.—**B.** Trop., to send away, put aside, reject: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, had sent back, rejected, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 32 Moser (for which: repudiati Samnites, Cic. Sen. 16, 55): ambitioe relegata, put aside, apart, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: bella, Luc. 6, 324 (dimoveam, removeam, Schol.): inimicas vitis artes non odio magis quam reverentia, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: verba alicuius, Ov. P. 2, 7.—**2.** In partic., with a specification of the term, ad quem, to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute (post-Aug.): nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: totamque ad solos auditores relegasse, Quint. 3, 7, 1: orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, id. 1, prooem. § 10: mala ad crimen fortunae, id. 6, prooem. § 13; cf. culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13: invidiam in aliquem, Vell. 2, 44, 2; 2, 64, 2 Ruhnck.—**Poet.**, with dat.: causas alicui, to ascribe, Tib. 4, 6, 5.—**3.** To refer to a book or an author: ad auctores, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8 (cf. Nep. Cat. 3, 5, delegare).—**II.** In jurid. Lat., to bequeath, devise, as an inheritance: dotem, Dig. 33, 4, 1 sq.; 23, 5, 8: usum fructum, ib. 23, 2, 23.

2. re-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a. **I.** To gather together or collect again (almost exclusively poet.): janua difficilis filio est inventa relecto, i. e. by the thread (of Ariadne) wound up again, Ov. M. 8, 173: (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinquī, i. e. to be drawn back, Val. Fl. 6, 237: menses decem a coactore relegit (pecuniam), Cato, R. R. 150, 2.—**2.** In partic., of localities, to travel over or through again, to traverse or sail over again: litora, Verg. A. 3, 690: Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: egressi relegendi campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121: vias, id. ib. 4, 54: iter, Stat. Achill. 1, 23; cf. id. S. 5, 3, 29: spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572: ter caelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: vestigia cursu, Claud. B. G. 529: cursum, Prud. Apoth. 1004.—In prose: relegit Asiam, again coasts along, Tac. A. 2, 54: rex cum suis dumeta relegens, Amm. 30, 1, 15: relegens margines lacus Brigantiae, id. 15, 4, 1.—**II.** To go through or over again in reading, in speech, or in thought, to read or relate again.—retractare (rarely in prose): Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: scripta, Ov. R. Am. 717 sq.: alicui librum, to read aloud, Col. 4, 1, 1: de nostris releges quemcunque libris, Mart. 4, 29, 9.—**Absol.**: deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23: dum relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov. M. 4, 569: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72.—Acc. to this last passage is to be explained: **reli-gens**, entis, P. a., revering the gods, i. e. pious, religious: religenter esse oportet, religiosumst nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1.

* **re-lentesco**, ēre, v. inch. n., to grow slack again, to slacken; trop.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

* **relēvāmen**, inis, n. [relevo], a lightening, alleviation: partus, Prisc. Perieg. 440.

relēvatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** = ἐλαττοῦ (Hippoc.), scum: ut urina nullam faciat relevationem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 55.—**II.** A lightening, alleviation, relief (post-class. and very rare): oneris, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.—**Absol.** (opp. gravatio), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 96; Octav. Hor. 1, 9.

re-lēvo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To lift up, raise (very rare, and almost exclusively poet.; syn.: reficio, recreo, mitigo). **A.** Lit.: e terra corpus, Ov. M. 9, 318: umeros, id. F. 4, 169: in cubitum membra, id. P. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Trop.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, Ut nequeam relevere caput, 1555

Luc. 3, 268 Corte; so, caput, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4; si forte relevet manum suam a nobis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5: eos qui oppressi fuerant relevans, id. Job, 12, 21.—**II.** Transf., to make light, to lighten (class.). **A.** Lit.: epistulam gravorem pellatione, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: vimina curva favi (i. e. exonerare), Ov. R. Am. 186.—**Poet.**: sic unquam longa relevare catenâ, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: minimo ut relevare labore Utque marem parias, i. e. may be delivered, id. M. 9, 675.—**B.** Trop., to relieve, free from any evil; or, to alleviate, mitigate, lessen, diminish, assuage, abate the evil itself; to ease, comfort, refresh, console: videbimur... curâ et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residet... Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi... si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevati videntur... sic hic morbus, qui est in re publicâ, relevatus istius poenâ, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescent, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf.: animum molestiis, id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (with recreata): aegrum, Ov. P. 1, 3, 17: pectora sicca mero, id. F. 3, 304: membra sedili, id. M. 8, 639: mens a cura relevata est, id. Tr. 1, 11, 12; cf.: publicanos tertiâ mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20: ut me relevares, might comfort, console me, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 3: nam et illic animum jam relevaris, quâ dolore ac miseria Tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11: quia (pupilla) videtur in ceteris litis speciebus relevata fuisse, i. e. to have been restored, Dig. 4, 4, 29.—With things as objects: ut cibi satietas et fastidium aut subamara aliquâ re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12: communem casum misericordiâ hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf.: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 43: luctus, id. R. Am. 586: studium omnium laboremque, Plin. Pan. 19, 3: requie laborem, Ov. M. 15, 16: aestus, id. ib. 7, 815; id. A. A. 3, 697; cf. sitim, id. M. 6, 354: famem, id. ib. 11, 129.

re-licēor, ēri, v. n., to bid less at an auction, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61 Orell. (but the better reading is se liceatur, Bait. v. Heine ad loc.).

re-licinus, a, um, adj., bent or curled backwards or upwards (App.): comâ relicinus, App. Flor. p. 341, 37: frons, i. e. open, id. ib. p. 344, 19.

relictio, ōnis, f. [relinquo], a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning: vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis rei publicae (just before, relinques patriam?), Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: propter argenti vivi relictionem, i. e. because of its separation from it, Vitr. 7, 9, 1.

relictor, ōris, m. [id.], he who abandons or disregards (late Lat.): deus voluntatum bonarum adiutor, malarum autem relictor, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 26.

1. relictus, a, um, Part., from relinquo.

***2. relictus**, ūs, m. [relinquo], a forsaking, abandoning: ut labor virilis exercendique corporis studium, relictui sit, i. e. be abandoned, neglected, Gell. 3, 1, 9.

relicuus, a, um, v. reliquus.

re-lido, no perf., sum, 3, v. a. [laedo], to strike back, to strike (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: relisâ fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. Apep. 9, 47: alapis relisis, id. Apoth. 162; Avien. Fab. 3.—**II.** Trop., to refuse, reject: quae firmata probant aut infirmata relidunt, Aus. Ep. 25, 42.

***religament**, ōnis, n. [religo], a band, ligament, Prud. Psych. 358.

***religatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a binding up, tying up: religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen. 15, 53.

religens, entis, v. 2. relego, P. a. **religio** (in poetry also **rellegio**, to lengthen the first syllable), ōnis, f. [Concerning the etymology of this word, various opinions were prevalent among the ancients. Cicero (N. D. 2, 28, 72) derives it from religere, an etymology favored by the verse cited ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1, religenter esse oportet, religiosum nefas; whereas Servius (ad Verg. A. 8, 349), Lactantius (4, 28), Augustine (Retract. 1, 13), al., assume religare as the primitive, and for this derivation Lactantius cites the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7): religionum nodis animos exsolvere. Modern etymologists mostly agree

with this latter view, assuming as root lig, to bind, whence also lic-tor, lex, and ligare; hence, religio sometimes means the same as obligatio; v. Corss. Aussprache, 1, 444 sq.; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 109.] **I.** Reverence for God (the gods), the fear of God, connected with a careful pondering of divine things; piety, religion, both pure inward piety and that which is manifested in religious rites and ceremonies; hence the rites and ceremonies, as well as the entire system of religion and worship, the res divinae or sacrae, were frequently called religio or religiones (cf. our use of the word religion): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intellegendo intellegentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: religione id est cultu deorum, id. ib. 2, 3, 8: religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: (Pomplilius) animos ardetes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, etc., id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; with which cf.: illa diuturna pax Numae mater huic urbi juris et religionis fuit, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint. 12, 2, 21: unde enim pietas? aut a quibus religio? Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Leg. 2, 11, 26: aliquem a pietate, religione deducere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quâ inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, etc., id. N. D. 1, 42, 117: quis enim istas (Democriti) imagines... aut cultu aut religione dignas judicare? id. ib. 1, 43, 121; cf.: cum animus cultum deorum et puram religionem susceperit, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniamque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55; cf. id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: in quibus erant omnia, quae sceleris propiora sunt quam religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148; cf. id. Part. 23, 31: medemini religioni sociorum, iudices, conservate vestram. Neque enim haec externa vobis est religio (sc. Cereris) neque aliena, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: istorum religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 28, 69; id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 8, § 18: religio deorum immortalium, id. Lael. 25, 96; cf.: per deos immortales! eos ipsos, de quorum religione jam diu dicimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: religio divum, Lucr. 6, 1276: mira quaedam totâ Sicilia privatim ac publice religio est Cereris Hellenensis... quantam esse religionem convenit eorum, apud quos eam (Cererem) natam esse constat?... tanta erit enim auctoritas illius religionis, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 99: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summâ religione coleretur, id. ib. 2, 4, 39, § 84; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 39, § 85; 2, 4, 44, § 96: (simulacrum Dianae) translatus Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf., of the same, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78: fanum Junonis tantâ religione semper fuit, ut... semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, enjoyed such honor, was held in such reverence, id. ib. 2, 4, 46, § 103; 2, 4, 58, § 129: hac (panacea) evulsâ scrobem replevi vario genere frugum religio est, is a religious custom, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; cf.: et obrui tales religio est, id. 30, 5, 14, § 42: hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, of religious belief, of religion, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf.: venit mihi fani, loci, religionis illius in mentem, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 110: de religione queri, id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 113.—In late and eccl. Lat., a religious ordinance, ceremony, rite: quae est ista religio? Vulg. Exod. 12, 26: ista est religio victimarum, id. Num. 19, 2.—In plur.: expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: qui in bello religionum et consuetudinis iura continent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; cf.: a quibus (rebus) etiam oculis cohibere te religionum iura cohebant, id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 101: religiones expiare, id. Mil. 27, 73: ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font. 9, 30: Druides religiones interpretantur, religious matters,

religion, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1: civitas religionibus dedita, Plin. Pan. 74, 5: liberum a religionibus matutinum, Col. 6, 2, 3.

II. Transf. **A.** Subject, conscientiousness, scrupulousness arising from religion, religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe, etc. (cf. sanctimonia): refrenatus religione, Lucr. 5, 1114: oppressa gravi sub religione vita, id. 1, 64: sese cum summâ religione, tum summo metu legum et iudiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; cf.: ut eam non metus, non religio contineret, id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 101: memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15, 23: tantâ religione obstrictâ tota provincia est, tanta superstitione ex istius facto mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113; cf.: obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: recitatis litteris oblata religio Cornuto est, etc., id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: ad oblatam aliquam religionem, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: obicere religionem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 40; cf.: incipere religionem aliqui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97: vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id. de Or. 2, 90, 367: Gracchus cum rem illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret, ad senatum retulit, id. N. D. 2, 4, 10: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: ut quae religio C. Mario non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam praetorem occideret, eâ nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30: cum ibi quoque religio obstatet, ne, etc... augures consulti eam religionem eximere, id. 4, 31: cum plenâ religione ci vitas esset, id. 7, 28; 21, 62: nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; cf.: ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62; 6, 27: rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit (with fas et jura sinunt), Verg. G. 1, 270: nulla mihi Religio est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: nullâ religione, ut scelus tegat, posse constringi, Curt. 6, 7, 7: quosdam religio ceperit ulterius quicquam eo die conandi, Liv. 28, 15; cf.: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, id. 29, 18: religio fuit, denegare nolui, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 71.—In plur.: non demunt animis curas ac religiones Persarum montes, Varr. ap. Non. 379, 11: artis Religionum animum nodis exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 7: religionibus atque minis obistere vatium, id. 1, 109: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus, id. ib. 6, 16: religionibus impediri, id. ib. 5, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 74; Phaedr. 4, 10, 4: plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nuntiata, Liv. 41, 16: nullus locus non religionum deorumque est plenus, id. 5, 52, 2: pontifices flaminesque negligentiores publicarum religionum esse, id. 5, 52, 5.—**B.** Meton. (effect. pro causâ), a religious offence, giving rise to scruples of conscience: ut si profectus non esset, nullâ tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: liberaret religione templum, Liv. 45, 5: se domumque religione exsolvere, id. 5, 23.—In plur.: inexplicabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13.—**C.** In partic.: religio jurisjurandi, or absol., scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith: religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Font. 9, 20; so, jurisjurandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 fin.; 3, 28; cf.: nec Achaeos religione obstringerent, Liv. 39, 37; Just. 1, 9, 18; 18, 6, 11.—**Absol.**, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuevit, id. ib. 1, 67: religionem servare, Nep. Ages. 2, 5.—**2.** In gen., a strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness, etc.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque iudicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum inso-

lens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25; cf. id. ib. 11, 36; id. Brut. 82, 283: fide et religione vitae defendi, id. Deiot. 6, 16; cf. propter fidem et religionem iudicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; and: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, id. Fl. 4, 9: homo sine ulla religione ac fide, Nep. Chabr. 8, 2: sin est in me ratio rei publicae, religio privati officii, etc., Cic. Sull. 3, 10; so, officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: alicujus facta ad antiquae religionis rationem exquirere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; so, antiqua, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nefas est religionem decipi iudicantis, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—In plur.: iudicium religionis, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 31.—**B.** Object. **1.** Abstr., the holiness, sacredness, sanctity inhering in any religious object (a deity, temple, utensils, etc.; cf. sanctitas): quae (fortissimum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vitā ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: in sacerdotibus tanta offusa oculis animoque religio, Liv. 2, 40, 3; so, fani, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: sacrarii, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: jam tum religio pavidos terrebant agrestes Dira loci, Verg. A. 8, 349.—**2.** Concr., an object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing: uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (sc. signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, etc. . . . requirebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93; cf.: religionem restituere, id. ib. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. ib.: cf.: praedo religionum, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: quem tibi deum tantis eorum religionibus violatis auxilio futurum putas? id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; cf.: est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, id. ib. 2, 4, 41, § 88.—Poet.: quae religio aut quae machina belli, of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 151.—(β) *A system of religious belief, a religion* (late Lat.): Christiana, Christianity, Eutr. 10, 16 fin.; Leo M. Serm. 66, 2 init.: Christianam religionem absolutam et simplicem anili superstitione confundens, Amm. 21, 16, 18; Lact. 5, 2, 8.

religiōse, adv., v. religiosus fin.

religiōsitas, ātis, f. [religiosus], reverence for God (the gods), religiousness (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 3; Tert. Apol. 25 al.; Vulg. Eccles. 1, 17.

* **religiōsulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], religious little, somewhat religious, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

religiōsus (in the poets also **rellig-**), a, um, adj. [religio], reverencing or fearing God (the gods), pious, devout, religious: qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegere, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72 (cf. religio init.): religiosi dicuntur, qui faciendarum praetermittendarumque rerum divinarum secundum morem civitatis delectum habent, nec se superstitionibus implicant, Fest. p. 289, 15 Müll.: naturā sancti et religiosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: asotos ita non religiosos ut edant de patella, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: si magis religiosa fuerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores, religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12, 3: mortuis religiosa iura tribuere, *religious rites*, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: mores justī, integri, religiosi, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: amicitiae religiosā quādam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious or pleasing to the gods*, Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13; cf.: aliqui nomine quoque consalutare religiosi putant, etc., id. 28, 2, 5, § 23: Judaei, viri religiosi, Vulg. Act. 2, 5.—**h.** Eccl. Lat., of or belonging to the clergy, clerical (opp. saecularis), Salv. Avar. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to religio, II.). **A.** Subject, *religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous*: civitas religiosa, in principiis maxime novorum bellorum . . . ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset, ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98; 11, 3, 62: quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 2, 5; 3, 22; 5, 52;

6, 27; cf.: religiosum est, quod jurati legibus judicant, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.—**h.** *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious* (rare and only ante-class.): religenter esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1: equis inculior, religiosior, desertior? Cato ap. Fest. s. v. repulsior, p. 236: ut stultae et miserae sumus Religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.—**2.** In gen., *scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious*: religiosus est non modo deorum sanctitatem magni aestimans, sed etiam officiosus adversus homines, Fest. p. 278 Müll.: quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: testis religiosissimus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Fl. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, id. Or. 9, 27: ephorus vero non est religiosissima fidei, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 2: religiosissimis verbis jurare, Petr. 21.—**B.** Of the objects of religious veneration (temples, statues, utensils, etc.), *holy, sacred*: templum sane sanctum et religiosum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 65: signum sacrum ac religiosum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; and so with sacer, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: Ceres antiquissima, religiosissima, id. ib. 2, 4, 49, § 109; cf.: religiosissimum simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 68: deorum limina, Verg. A. 2, 365: loca, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: sacra religiosissima, Vell. 2, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 7: vestes, id. Tib. 36; id. Oth. 12: simulacra, Sedul. 1, 227: divini juris sunt veluti res sacrae et religiosae . . . (sunt res) religiosae quae diis manibus relictæ sunt, Gal. Inst. 2, 3 sq.—**2.** Esp.: dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2; Lucil. ap. Non. 379, 19; Liv. 6, 1; 26, 17; 37, 33; Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 14 al.; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 4; and Fest. s. h. v. p. 231.—**3.** Solum religiosum, *land consecrated by the burial of the dead*, Gal. Inst. 2, 6 sq.—Hence, adv.: **religiōse**. **1.** *Piously, religiously*: religiosus deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: natalem religiosius celebrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** *Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously*: testimonium dicere, Cic. Cael. 22, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 65, 2: commendare, Cic. Fam. 13, 17 fin.: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 5, 11: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *considerately, cautiously*, Nep. Att. 15: religiosus rem rusticam colere, Col. 11, 2, 95: poetice religiosissime veneror, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 2.

re-ligo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** *To bind back or behind, to bind or fasten up, to bind fast* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: aspice (Prometheum) religatum asperis Vincumque saxis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: trahit Hectorē ad currum religatum Achillis, id. ib. 1, 44, 105; and: (Andromedam) ad duras religatam brachia cautes Vidit, Ov. M. 4, 671; 683: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: aliquem inter duos currus, Flor. 1, 3, 8: remos struppis, Liv. Andron. ap. Isid. 19, 4, 9: flavam comam, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; cf.: religata comas in nodum, id. ib. 2, 11, 24: religata crines, id. ib. 4, 11, 5: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling-irons, grappled*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: transversas trabes axibus, id. ib. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5; 2, 10: restim ad pinnam muri, Liv. 8, 16: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352: capillum in vertice, Tac. G. 38: desectam herbam, *to bind together, tie up*, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: folia lactucae, Plin. 19, 8, 39; § 131: robora catenis, Luc. 2, 671: catenā religari, Ov. H. 10, 89: catenā aliquem, id. Am. 1, 6, 1; Flor. 3, 19: religavit (Raphael) illud (daemonium) in deserto, Vulg. Tob. 8, 3.—**2.** In part. nautical t. t., *to fasten or moor* a ship to the shore: naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Plin. Pan. 82, 2 (with revincere): ab aggere classem, Verg. A. 7, 106: litore Threicō classem, Ov. M. 13, 439: religata in litore pinus, id. ib. 14, 248;

Hor. C. 1, 32, 7; id. S. 1, 5, 19; cf.: funem (navis) in Cretam, Cat. 64, 174: ab Emathio litore funem, Luc. 7, 860: funes ex arboribus ripae, Dig. 1, 8, 5 pr.—**B.** Trop., *to bind, fasten, chain, feller*: quae (prudencia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., *bound to external things*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: hoc vinculo pietatis obstricti Deo et religati, Lact. 4, 28, 3; cf. id. 4, 28, 12: dapibusque simul religataque somno agmina, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 472.—**II.** *To unbind* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): Cybele religat iuga manu, Cat. 63, 84 (for which id. 63, 76: resolvens iuga): vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

re-lino, lēvi, 3, v. a., *to unpitch, unseal, open* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51.—Poet.: servata mella Thesauris, i. e. *to take out*, Verg. G. 4, 229 (but for relevimus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38, Fleck. reads rei erimus).

re-linguo, liqui, licitum, 3, v. a. **I.** (With the idea of the re predominating.) *To leave behind* (cf. desero, omitto). **A.** In gen., *to leave behind* by removing one's self; *to leave, move away from; to leave, abandon* (a person or thing). **1.** Lit.: puerum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 28: ipse abiit foras, me reliquit pro atriensi in sedibus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 4: me filiis Relinquant quasi magistrum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: dicerent non me plane de provincia decessisse, quoniam alterum me reliquissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus II. castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 18: fratrem, sc. in provincia, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: post tergum hostem relinquare, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. id. ib. 7, 11: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Galliā relinqueretur, *might be left behind*, id. ib. 5, 6: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle relinquit, Ov. M. 11, 277 et saep.: ea causa miles hic reliquit symbolum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53: hic exemplum reliquit ejus, id. ib. 2, 56: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumultu canum de vertice crinem . . . relinquit, *leaves behind*, Ov. M. 13, 428: (cacumina silvae) limum tenent in fronde relicum, *left behind, remaining*, id. ib. 1, 347.—*To leave behind* one's self by moving away: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: jamque hos, jamque illos, populo mirante, relinquit, Sil. 16, 503; cf. in pass., *to remain or be left behind*, Lucr. 5, 626.—**2.** Trop.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave behind me just this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9, 38: quod coeptum est dici, relinquitur in cogitatione audientium, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41: aetate relictā, Ov. M. 7, 170: repetat relicta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97.—Of rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se relinquit, Quint. 10, 1, 51.—**B.** In part. **1.** *To leave behind* one by death; *to leave, bequeath, etc.* **a.** Lit.: ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 41: cum pauper cum duobus fratribus relictus essem, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2; cf.: pauper jam a majoribus relictus, Nep. Epam. 2, 1: agri reliquit ei non magnum modum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 13: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: cum ei testamento sestertium milies relinqueretur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: cedo, quid reliquit Phania, id. Hec. 3, 5, 8 and 13: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquantum aeris alieni, id. Quint. 4, 15: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5, 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M. 3, 585: se testamento liberum relictum, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 16.—**h.** Trop., *to leave, leave behind* one: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, Sibi vero hanc laudem relinquant: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: rem publicam nobis, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70: cf.: statum civitatis, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; id. Par. 1, 2, 10: opus alicui, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: mēmo-

riam aut brevem aut nullam, id. Off. 2, 16, 55: monumentum audaciae suae aeternum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 129: quae scripta nobis summi ex Graecia sapientissimi homines reliquerunt, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: scriptum in Originibus, id. Brut. 19, 75: scripta posteris, Quint. 1, praef. 1: in scriptis relictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: orationes reliquit et annales, id. Brut. 27, 106: duo tantum volumina, Suet. Gram. 7: librum de suis rebus imperfectum, id. ib. 12; cf.: si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt, Ov. M. 13, 734: pater, o relictum Filiae nomen, Hor. C. 3, 27, 34.—**2.** *To leave a thing behind; to leave remaining; to allow or permit to remain, to let remain, leave; pass, to be left, to remain.* **a.** Lit.: nihil relinquo in aedibus, Nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 88: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleae quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore reliquerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114: nihil de tanto patrimonio, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 10: equitatus partem illi adtribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: angustioribus portis relictis, id. ib. 7, 70; 41: unam (filiam) minimamque reliquit, *leave to me*, Ov. M. 6, 299: jam pauca aratro jugera regiae Moles relinquent, Hor. C. 2, 15, 2: dapis meliora relinquens, id. S. 2, 6, 59: magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep. 1, 7, 43: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, id. ib. 1, 7, 19; cf.: habitanda fana Apris reliquit, id. Epod. 16, 20: relinquebatur una per Seguanos via, *remained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; cf.: una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus relinquebatur, id. ib. 2, 29: se cum paucis relictum videt, Sall. C. 60, 7: nec aliud dicionis Atheniensium praeter ipsam urbem reliquit, Just. 5, 7, 3.—**b.** Trop.: quasi corpori reliqueris Tuo potestatem coloris ulli capiendi mala, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 37: quam igitur relinquis populari rei publicae laudem? Cic. Rep. 3, 33, 48: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquitur, id. Agr. 1, 6, 17: ceterorum sententis semotis, relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; cf.: ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: nulla provocatio ad populum contra necem et verbera relictā, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 62; Hor. S. 1, 10, 51: quis igitur relictus est oburgandi locus? Ter. And. 1, 1, 127; cf.: nihil est precii loci relictum, id. ib. 3, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 14; and, in another sense: plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, i. e. *he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: ne cui iniquo relinqueremus vituperandi locum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: Aedui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquant, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: spatium deliberandi, Nep. Eun. 12, 3: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, Cic. Quint. 15, 49; Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 33; cf. Cic. Brut. 72, 253 (v. Bernhardt ad loc.): vita relictā est tantum modo, Ov. P. 4, 16, 49: quod munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 fin.: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquit, Tac. H. 1, 84: suspicionem alicui relinquare, Suet. Caes. 86: alicquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 68 fin.: alicquem poenae, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20: alicquem poenae, Ov. M. 7, 41: leto, poenaeque, id. id. 14, 217; cf.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, *to give up, surrender, abandon*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: neu relinquis hominem innocentem ad alicujus tui dissimilis quaestum, *do not leave*, id. ib. 13, 64: alicquid in alicujus spe, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 4, 16.—**Poet.**, with *obj.-clause*: (metus) Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, neque ullam Esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr. 3, 40; 1, 703; Ov. M. 14, 100: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; Sil. 3, 706: nihil relinquitur nisi fuga, *there is nothing left, nothing remains, but*, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: relinquitur illud, quod vociferari non destitit, non debuisse, etc., Cic. Fl. 34, 85; cf.: mihi nihil relictū quicquam aliud jam esse intellego, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 81.—**Imper.** relinquitur, with *ut* (Zumpt, Gram. § 621): relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, *it remains, that*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf.: relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi

Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 fin.—In a logical conclusion: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows that, etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. Div. 2, 5, 14.—**3.** With double predicate, *to leave a thing behind in a certain state; to leave, let remain, suffer to be, etc.*: eum Plautus locum Reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter. Ad. prol. 10: praesertim cum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf.: Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic reliquam, id. ib. 5, 21, 13, § 12: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; cf.: amici, quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. J. 103, 2: reliquit (eam) Incertam et tristi turbatam volvere mentis, Verg. A. 12, 160: (naves) in litore deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: erat aeger in praesidio relictus, id. ib. 6, 38: in mediis lacerā nave relinquo aquis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 28: quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos, etc., Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 26; 2, 11, 21: aliquid incohatur, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; cf.: inceptum oppugnationem, *to give up, abandon, quit*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: incepta fila, Ov. M. 6, 34: infecta sacra, id. ib. 6, 202: opus inceptum, id. A. 2, 78: verba imperfecta, id. H. 13, 13: pro effectis relinquant, vixdum incohata, Quint. 5, 13, 34: aliquid in judicatum, id. 10, 1, 67: aliquid neglectum, id. 1, 1, 29: incertum, id. 2, 10, 14: tantas copias sine imperio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 init.; cf.: sine ture aras, Ov. M. 8, 277: verbum in ambiguo, Lucr. 4, 1137: mulierem nullam nominabo: tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Cael. 20, 48; cf.: correptio in dubio relictā, Quint. 7, 9, 13.

II. (With the idea of the verb predominant.) *To leave behind one, to leave, go away from; to forsake, abandon, desert a person or thing.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: ubi illaec obsecro quae me hic reliquit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: relinqueamus nebulonem hunc, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3; cf.: non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 33: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: relictis locis superioribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: loci relinquiendi facultas, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 fin.: Illo relicto, Hor. C. 1, 10, 14: urbes, id. ib. 2, 20, 5: moenia, id. Epod. 17, 13: litus relictum Respicit, Ov. M. 2, 873: Roma relinquaenda est, id. Tr. 1, 3, 62: colles clamore relinqui (sc. a bubus), *were left behind*, Verg. A. 8, 216 (Vagn.: limen, id. ib. 5, 316: mensas, id. ib. 3, 213: dominos, Cat. 61, 51: volucres Ova relinquebant, Lucr. 5, 802 et saep.—**2.** Trop.: me somnu' relinquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf.: quem vita relinquit, Lucr. 5, 63: relinquit alicquem vita, *for to die*, Ov. M. 11, 327: ubi vita tuos reliquerit artus, id. ib. 339; for which, also, reversely: animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 52; so, vitam, Verg. G. 3, 547; cf. Tac. A. 4, 34: lucem, Verg. A. 4, 452: lumen vitale, Ov. M. 14, 175: consitus sum senectute, vires Relinquere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6: alicquem animus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 38: animus relinquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: alicquem anima, Nep. Eun. 4, 2: ab omni honestate relictus, *abandoned, destitute of*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: ab altera (quartana) relictum esse, id. Att. 8, 6, 3; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**B.** In partic., *pregn.*, *to leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon, desert, etc.* (v. desero, destitui, prodo). **1.** Lit.: qui... Relinquit deseruitque me, *has forsaken me, has given me the slip*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 45; cf.: relinquit me homo atque abiit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 5: succurrere relictā, Verg. A. 9, 290.—Of the forsaking of a lover by his mistress, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 64; Tib. 3, 6, 40; Prop. 1, 6, 8; Ov. H. 10, 80; id. M. 8, 108: paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt, i. e. *let them escape*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19.—Of things, *to leave, give up, abandon, etc.*: argentum si relinquo ac non peto, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 31: auctores signa relinquenti et deserendi castra, Liv. 5, 6; cf.: relictā non bene parvula, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10.—**2.** Trop., *to leave, let alone, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish*: rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquare solum, sed etiam prodere, Cic. Caecin. 18, 60 (for which: derelinquo jam communem causam, id. ib. 35, 103): jus suum dissolute, id. ib. 36, 103: affectum, cum ad summum perduxerimus, Quint. 6,

1, 29: (puella) Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave or lay aside every thing else*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 8; cf.: omnibus relictis rebus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 6; so, relictis rebus (omnibus), id. Ep. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 1, 25; Ter. And. 2, 5, 1; id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12; Lucr. 3, 1071; Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51; Caes. B. C. 3, 102; cf. also: res omnes relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 38: omnia relinques, si me amabis, cum, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 14: et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, abandon, neglect*, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: si tu ea relinquis et deseris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: studium exquirendi, id. Ac. 1, 3, 7: agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3: loca relictā, *uncultivated, wild lands*, Front. Limit. p. 42 Goes.; so, relictāe possessiones, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, relinques, *abandoned, relinquished*, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. possessionem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: obsidionem, *to raise the siege*, Liv. 5, 48: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: consulto relinquare (locum), *opp. praetermittere*, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; cf.: hoc certe neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; and: audistis haec, judices, quae nunc ego omnia praetereo et relinquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106; in this sense also, id. Brut. 45, 165; cf. id. ib. 19, 76; Hor. A. P. 150: cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, uncensured*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 84; cf.: vim et causam efficiendi reliquerunt, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinqueatis? id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id. Caecin. 3, 9.—**Poet.**, with *obj.-clause*: quod si plane contuere, mirari multa relinquo, *leave off, cease*, Lucr. 6, 654.

reliquatio, ōnis, f. [reliquor], *an arrears, arrears of a sum* (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 44.—Trop.: aetatis, temporum, Tert. Anim. 56.

reliquator, ōris, m. [id.], *one in arrears, a defaulter* (post-class.): superioris anni, Dig. 46, 3, 102: vectigalium, ib. 39, 4, 9, § 2: decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 6.

*** reliquatrix**, icis, f. [reliquor], *she that is in arrears, a defaulter*, trop.: anima reliquatrix delictorum, Tert. Anim. 35.

reliquiae (in the poets, also **reliquae**; cf. religio init.), ārum (gen. sing. reliquiae, App. Apol. ap. Carm. p. 277, 13), f. [relinquo, I. B. 1.], *the leavings, remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder of any thing.* **1.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: is navem atque omnia, perdidit in mari, Haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 17; cf.: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, id. ib. 5, 1, 7: paucorum mensum sunt reliquiae reliquiae, id. Most. 1, 1, 81 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. exercitūs, Auct. B. Alex. 40 fin.: copiarum, Nep. Them. 5, 1; cf.: tantae cladis, Liv. 22, 56; 43, 10: pugnae, id. 5, 12: belli, id. 9, 29; Sall. H. 1, 48, 8 Dietsch; Voll. 2, 17, 1: legionum, id. 2, 46, 4: dum belli reliquiae peraguntur, Just. 22, 8, 6; 15: Danaum, i. e. *the remnant of the Trojans who had escaped from the hands of the Greeks*, Verg. A. 1, 30; 598; 3, 87 al.: hujus generis reliquias restare video (sc. hominum), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 90: gladiatoriae familiae, * Caes. B. C. 21, 4: cibi, excrementis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; so *absol.*, Sen. Const. 13, 1: hordei, Phaedr. 5, 4, 3: vini, id. 3, 1, 6: virorum, Verg. A. 8, 356: limae, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44; cf. Vulg. Exod. 8, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments of food*: cenarum reliquiae, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22; Plaut. Cure. 3, 18: immo si scias reliquiae quae sint, id. ib. 2, 3, 42: cras de reliquiis nos volo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: reliquias ubi video, id. Men. 1, 2, 33; 3, 1, 15; id. Pers. 1, 3, 25: Phaedr. 1, 22, 6; Suet. Galb. 22; Petr. 6.—Hence in a double sense: vellem Idbus Martilis me ad cenam (i. e. *to the assassination of Caesar*) invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. *Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1.—**2.** *The remains, relics, ashes of a deceased person; esp. of a body that has been burned*: C. Marit sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56;

Sen. Ep. 92, 35; Tac. A. 1, 62; 2, 69; 75, 3, 4; Suet. Oth. 10; id. Aug. 100; id. Ner. 38; id. Tib. 54; id. Calig. 3; Just. 11, 15, 15; Verg. A. 5, 47; 4, 343; 6, 227; cf. reliquiae (poly-) adservatae miraculo pendere pondo DCC, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—Hence in a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50.—**3.** The (unconsumed) remains of the flesh of a sacrifice (different from exta), Suet. Aug. 1.—**II.** Trop., *remnants, remains, remainder, rest*, etc.: animae reddidit omnes, Lucr. 3, 656; vis illius aestus Reliquias vitae membris ex omnibus aufert, id. 6, 825: motus vitalis, id. 2, 955: donec reliquias maxime reliquiae rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut agimus, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: pristinae fortunae, id. Sull. 1, 1: maximi belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservet, ut avi reliquias persequare, i. e. the finishing of the Punic war, id. Sen. 6, 19: id cum est apud oratores frequentissimum, tum etiam in usu cotidiano quassam reliquias habet, Quint. 8, 5, 1.

reliquor, āre, v. reliquor *in*it.

reliquor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. (act. collat. form reliquavit, Dig. 34, 3, 9) [reli-quis], to be in arrears, to leave a balance, to owe a balance, remain indebted (jurid. Lat.). **I.** Neutr.: eos debitores rerum publicarum accipere debemus, qui ex administratione reipublicae reliquantur, Dig. 50, 4, 6: si filius in muneribus publicis reliquatus est, ib. 10, 2, 20, § 6; 33, 8, 23 pr.—**II.** Act.: reliquatus est amplam summam, Dig. 33, 7, 20: debitum ex conductione, ib. 26, 7, 46.

reliquus (sometimes written **relicu-**us, **rell-**-us, v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 305; Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31–34. Relictus as a quadrisyll., Lucr. 1, 560 Munro ad loc.; 4, 976), a, um, adj. [relinquo, I.], that is left or remains, that is left behind, remaining, = relictus (freq. and a good prose word; not found in Cat., Tib., Verg., or Hor.). (a) With *dat.*: hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseris reliquum fuerat malum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 55: ut spes nulla reliqua in te tibi, id. Eun. 2, 2, 9: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4: quod erant oppida mihi etiam complura reliqua, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: quae deprecatio est igitur ei reliqua, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 120: quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat, Sall. C. 28, 4: reliqua alia optio, Quint. 7, 7, 8.—(β) Without a *dat.*, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.: ne a stirpe genus nostrum interiret et uti aliqua propago generis nostri reliqua esset (just before, restare, Gracch. ap. Schol. Cic. Sull. 9, p. 365 Orell.; cf. neu causa ulla restet reliqua, Quin., etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: ex qua (familiā) reliquus est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39; cf. id. Clu. 7, 22: reliquos hos esse non ex bello... sed ex tuo scelere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 124; and: moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 9, 15, 2; and with this cf. Sall. H. Fragg. 1, 15 (p. 216 Gerl.): qui lucus in Graecia totā tam sanctus fuit, in quo ullum simulacrum, ullum ornamentum reliquum sit? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18.—Esp., *subst.*: **reliquum** (-quom), i, n., that is left, a remainder, residue, rest: numquam ab amatore suo postulat id, quod datum est, Sed reliquum dat operam, ne sit reliquum, Plaut. Truc. prol. 15: quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, More majorum date plausum, id. Cist. grex 5: ut pernoscatis, equid spei sit reliquom, Ter. And. prol. 25; cf. id. Eun. 5, 5 (6), 26: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: quid reliquūst, quin habeat quae quidem in homine dicuntur bona, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19: quid enim est huic reliqui, quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 89: cum reliqui nihil sit omnino, quod pertinet ad nos, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid reliqui habemus praeter, Sall. C. 20, 13: nec, quod ab hoste crudelius pati possent, reliqui quicquam fuit, Liv. 32, 13.—With *gen.* (syn. re-

liquiae): illud breve vitae reliquum nec avide adpetendum senibus sit, Cic. Sen. 20, 72: Agrigentum, quod belli reliquum erat, i. e. where alone the war was afterwards carried on, Liv. 26, 40; cf. in *plur.*: reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16; and Tac. H. 4, 2: ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, Liv. 39, 13: reliquum dici, id. 2, 25, 2; 3, 15, 8; 3, 52, 5: corporis reliqua, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21 *fin.* (but in Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 4, the correct read. is: reliquom vitae spatium, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—So in late Lat. persaepe: reliqua verborum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 41: urbis, id. 1 Par. 11, 8.—**2.** Partic. constructions. **a.** Reliquum est, ut, or with *inf.*, it remains, that (syn.: relinquitur, restat, superest): reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 1; id. Att. 7, 13, 4; id. Fl. 14, 32; Nep. Att. 21, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 19; cf. reliquum est, ubi nunc est res publica, ibi sinus, Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 3 (where B. and K. supply ut, ex conj.); so, reliquum est, tuam protectionem amore prosequar, id. ib. 15, 21, 5.—With *inf.*: nunc hortari modo reliquum est ire, Sall. H. Fragg. 3, 22 (p. 232 Gerl.).—**b.** Reliquum (aliquem, aliquid) or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere, and in the twofold signification of that word. **(a)** To leave behind, leave remaining: ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliqui fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 126: haec addita cura vix mihi vitam reliquam fecit, id. Att. 3, 8, 2: si quos fortuna fecisset reliquos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*; cf. quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fuga fecerat, Liv. 9, 24; Curt. 6, 9, 27: duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, i. e. have left to be considered, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104.—**Subst.**: **reliquum**, i, n., a remnant, remainder (cf. 1. β *fin.* supra): quod reliquum vitae virumque famae fecerat, id. etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id. etc., id. Sull. 32, 59.—Esp. negatively: te nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum fecisse, have left behind you, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 1: quibus nihil non modo de fructu, sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall. C. 11, 7 Kritz; cf. captā urbe nihil fit reliqui victis, id. ib. 52, 4: quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat, id. ib. 28, 4; cf. Liv. 7, 35: ne hoc quidem sibi reliqui facit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2.—(β) To leave undone, to omit, neglect (rare and perh. only in the historians; also only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, omitted nothing, made every exertion, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *fin.*: prorsus ab utrisque nihil reliquum fieri, Sall. J. 76, 4: me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod, etc., Nep. Att. 21, 5: nihil reliqui faciunt, quominus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of time, that is left or remains, future, subsequent: spe reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Sest. 34, 73: reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: reliqua et sperata gloria, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: in reliquum tempus vectigalibus prospexi, Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: reliquum in tempus, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*; 3, 16 *fin.*; cf. so, reliquum tempus (opp. praesenti bello), Nep. Them. 2, 1.—In the *neutr. absol.*: numquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque, neque hoc, quod reliquom est (sc. vitae), plus risuram opinor, in all my life, to the end of my days, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 4.—Hence, in reliquum, adverb., for the future, in future, henceforward, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2; Sall. J. 42, 4; Liv. 23, 20; 25, 32; 36, 10 *fin.* al.—**2.** In mercantile lang., of debts, remaining, outstanding, in arrears: reliquom, quod ex eo quod debitum reliquom, Varr. L. L. 5, § 175 Müll.: nunc quod reliquom restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: quod dedi datum non vellem, quod reliquom est non dabo, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: rationes putare argentariam... quid venierit, quid exactum siet, quid reliquom siet, Cato, R. R. 2, 5: erat ei de ratiunculā Jampridem apud me reliquom pauxillulum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 4 (Cod. Faerni: pecuniae reliquom).—As *subst.*: **reliqua**, grum, n. (less freq. **reliquum**, i, n.), the remainder of a debt, balance, arrears: reliqua

mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19; cf. maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, id. ib. 16, 3, 5: cum tanta reliqua sint, id. ib. 16, 15, 4; 15, 15, 3: dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhaust, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6; 9, 37, 2: Stichio reliqua habente, holding a balance, i. e. being in arrears, Dig. 35, 1, 81; so, reliqua trahere, ib. 26, 7, 46: computare, ib. 40, 7, 34: in adaequantia reliquorum debitis (= reliquiis debitum), Amm. 31, 14, 2; 16, 5, 15.—In *sing.*: nisi forte fidejussores minus idonei sunt et in reliquom non exsolutae quantitatis accesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45 *fin.*; Symm. Ep. 10, 47.—Hence, by a *lusus verb.*, of a narration in arrears, the *rest, remainder*: accipite reliquom, alieno uti nil moror, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16; cf. also the passage cited above, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40.

II. Transf., of that which remains after a part just mentioned, the remaining, the other; and, in the *sing.*, the remainder, the rest of a thing (diff. from ceteri, q. v.). (a) *Plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 22: decem viros... reliquos magistratus, id. ib. 2, 31, 54; cf. Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17; cf. id. ib. 6, 9, 9; 6, 20, 22; id. Planc. 1, 3: ipsum regale genus civitatis haud scio an reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum, id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: res capitales et reliquas omnes judicabant iidem, id. ib. 3, 35, 48; cf. id. ib. 6, 17, 17; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16: ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: oppida, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, id. ib. 1, 5: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2.—As *subst.*: princeps ille (Plato) aream sibi sumpsit, in qua, etc.... Reliqui disseruerunt, etc., the others, the rest, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21; 1, 4, 7: in qua (causa) et ipse sentiat et reliqui omnes me, etc., id. Att. 16, 15, 1: aurum perinde aspernantur (Scythiae) ac reliqui mortales appetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7: deinceps Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos, etc., Cic. Univ. 11; cf. thus, without a copula, Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, and so forth, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: Africanus, cum patria illo modo loquens... reliquaque praecleara, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106; Quint. 9, 4, 124: si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: audi reliqua, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 46: age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8: reliqua vaticinationis brevi esse confecta, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, and the like, and so forth, and so on, Quint. 9, 4, 124; but post-class.: et reliqua, Vop. Firm. 5 *fin.*—(β) *Sing.*: corpore relicto pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648 Lachm.: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: scribit Labieno... cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, reliquam partem exercitus non putat expectandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*; 1, 18: neque de frumento reliquoque commestui satis esse provisum, id. ib. 3, 3: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5: jampridem cupio Alexandream reliquamque Aegyptum visere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1; cf. id. Lael. 2, 6; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64.—As *subst.*: paene oblitus sum, reliquom dicere, Plaut. Poen. prol. 118; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103: reliquom temporis cum magna trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: haec quidem hactenus: quod reliquum est, cottidie tabellarios habebis, as for the rest, as for what remains, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3; so, quod reliquum est, id. Fam. 13, 72, 2; id. Planc. 10, 11; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 48; cf. de reliquo quid tibi ego dicam? Cic. Att. 16, 13, c. 2; id. Fam. 6, 20, 3; id. de Or. 1, 22, 100.

reliſus, a, um, Part., from relido.

reliſig- and **reliſiqu-**, v. reliſig- and reliſiqu-

re-lōco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (late Lat.). **I.** To bring a thing back to its former place, to

replace: linguam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 75: articulum, id. ib. 2, 1, 28.—**II.** To let out again, *relet*, Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 10; 19, 2, 51 praef.

† **re-lōquus**, a, um, *adj.* [re-loquor], speaking back, answering, opposing: hinc dicuntur eloquium ac reloqui in fanis Sabinis, e cellā dei loquuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll. (cf. Lachm. in Lucr. 5, 679).

re-lūcēo, xi, 2, v. n., to shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stella relucet, *Cic. Arat. Fragm. N. D. 2, 42, 107: flamma reluxit, Verg. G. 4, 385; cf.: relucens flamma, Liv. 22, 17; 30, 6: olli ingens barba reluxit, Verg. A. 12, 300; cf.: vestis fulgore reluxit Sacra domus, Ov. M. 11, 617: Sigea igni freta lata relucet, Verg. A. 2, 312: piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: focus reluxit vivo torre, Val. Fl. 3, 115: e Vesuvio flammæ relucebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13; 8, 2: pro favilla relucenti, Gell. 17, 10, 18.

re-lūcesco, luxi, lucescere, v. *inchoat.* n. [re-luceo], to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear (poet.): luna plena luminis effigie relucescit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 870: solis imago reluxit, Ov. M. 14, 769: reluxit imago, Tac. H. 4, 81 *fin.*—*Impers.*: panlum reluxit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 16.

reluctanter, *adv.* [relucto], reluctantly (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbitr. 3, 69.

relucto, āre, v. re-luctor *fin.*

reluctor, ātus, 1 (*abl. part. pres.* reluctanti, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14), v. *dep. n.*, to struggle against any thing, to resist (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: repugno, renitor, adversor). **I.** Lit., to visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22: huic spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obstruitur, Verg. G. 4, 301: reluctantes dracones, Hor. C. 4, 4, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14: hostis reluctant, id. ib. 2, 9, 12; Curt. 6, 2, 6.—*Poet.*, with *inf.*: equites illic poscentia cursum Ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 354.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo Saepe reluctantae constabat cornua lunae, Ov. M. 12, 264: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7: reluctantur faces, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1729: domitare ventos reluctantes, Plin. Pan. 81, 4.—**II.** Trop., to oppose, resist; to be adverse or reluctant: reluctantus invitatusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102, 5; cf.: diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. proem. § 1: diuque precibus ipsum reluctantum aegre vicerunt, ut, etc., Curt. 3, 2, 11; cf. Mart. 5, 35, 5: his tot tantisque rationibus, quamquam multum reluctata verecundia Principis nostri, tandem tamen, cessit, Plin. Pan. 60, 4: fatis reluctantibus, Petr. 111.

Rel. **1.** Act. collat. form: faucibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App. M. 4, p. 151, 28: pectus et venter reluctabat, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 38; Fulg. contr. Verg.—**2.** Reluctatus, in a *pass.* signif., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 42.

re-lūdo, si, 3, v. n. and a., to jest or jeer at, to banter (very rare): sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170: temerarios mariti jocos reludit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10, 7.

† **relūminatio**, ἀνταργασία [relumino], Gloss. Lat. Gr.

re-lūmīno, āre, v. a., to light up again, reillumine (post-class.): caecos, i. e. to restore to sight, Tert. Apol. 21; id. Anim. 34; Paul. Nol. Ep. 30, 4.

* **re-lūo**, ēre, v. a., to redeem, take out of pawn; sc. a pledge: aurum, vestem, Cael. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 281 Müll. (resolvere, repignerare, Fest.).

(**Rēma**, ae, a false read. for Remioram, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107; v. Enn. p. 15 Vahl.)

re-mācresco, crīi, 3, v. *inchoat.* n., to grow very lean or thin, Suet. Dom. 18.

re-mālēdico, ēre, v. n., to return reproachful language, to abuse or revile back: non oportere maledici senatoribus, maledici civile fasque esse, Vespas. ap. Suet. Vesp. 9 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 21; Hier. Ep. 69, 9.

re-mancipō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to transfer back again, remancipate: quem pater eā lege mancipio dedit, ut sibi reman-

ciparetur, Gai. Inst. 1, 140; 1, 172; cf. Fest. s. v. remancipatam, p. 277 Müll.

1. re-mando, āre, v. a. (late Lat.). **I.** To send back word, to notify in return, Eutr. 2, 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 12.—**II.** To repeat a command: manda, remanda, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

2. re-mando, ēre, v. a., to chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate (post-Aug.): Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 200: taedium scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi et quasi eundem cibum remandendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41.

re-māneo, mansi, 2, v. n., to stay or remain behind (freq. and class.; cf. commoror). **I.** In gen., *absol.*: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Cat. 1, 3, 7 (opp. discessus): qui per causam valetudinis remansit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: in castris Pompei, id. ib. 3, 97: cubito remanete presso, Hor. C. 1, 27, 8: quid fugis? O remane, Ov. M. 3, 477 (opp. deserere) et saep.: mulieres nostrae Romae remanserunt, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 3; Romae, Caes. B. C. 1, 33; 3, 83: in exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: in Gallia, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: ad urbem cum imperio, id. ib. 6, 1: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: apud aliquem, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.*: ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, 3: qui tam pauci remanserint, Just. 11, 4, 4.—**II.** In part., to stay, remain, be left, continue, abide, endure: at manet in vitā, cui mens animusque remansit, Lucr. 3, 402; 1, 246: exponere igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: equos eodem remanere vestigio aduefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2; cf.: vestigia antiqui officii remanet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 27; cf.: quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: in duris remanentem rebus amicum, perseverant, constant, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23: specie remanente coronae, id. M. 8, 181: remanentes spicas, the remaining ears, Vulg. Lev. 19, 9: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Massiniae, Sall. J. 24, 10: id nomen (i. e. hostis) a peregrino recepit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Quint. 1, 6, 32: vobis aeterna sollicitudo remanebit, Sall. J. 31, 22: ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore sinat, would suffer to cleave to the army, id. ib. 58, 5: ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret penes nos, Liv. 9, 1: quod est oratori necessarium, ab iis petere necesse est, apud quos remansit, Quint. 12, 2, 8: si quid antiqui remanet tibi vigoris, Sen. Med. 41: ne qua materia seditionis remaneret, Just. 11, 5, 2: solum se de cohorte Alexandri remansisse, id. 17, 2.—**2.** With an *adjectival predicate*, to remain, continue in a certain state or condition (cf. relinquo, I. B. 3.): quarum (sublucarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59; Vell. 2, 123, 2: nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies, Ov. M. 9, 264.

1. re-mano, āre, v. n., to flow back (Lucretian), Lucr. 5, 269; 6, 635.

2. remāno, āre, v. n., v. remeo *fin.*

remansio, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo], a staying or remaining behind: a remaining, continuing in one's place (Ciceronian): profectio animus tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? etc., Cic. Lig. 2, 4: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17.

† **remansor**, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander, Inscr. Murat. 347, 2.—**II.** A soldier who overstays his furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 5, § 6 (but emansor is the true reading, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 13).

remeābilis, e, *adj.* [remeo], that goes or comes back, returning (post-Aug. and very rare): saxum (i. e. of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117: anima in corpora, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

* **remeācūlum**, i, n. [id.], a way back, a return, App. M. 6, p. 174.

remeatus, ūs, *m.* [id.], a return, Dig. 48, 19, 4.

remediābilis, e, *adj.* [remedio], **I.** That may be healed, curable; only trop.: (philosophia) fuit aliquando simplicior inter minora peccantes et levi quoque curā remediabiles, Sen. Ep. 95, 29.—**II.** Healing, remedial: bonum Cassiod. Var. 3, 14.

remediālis, e, *adj.* [remedio], healing, remedial: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*: jussio, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

remediatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a healing, remedying, Scrib. Comp. 11.

remediator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a healer, curer: valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8: languorum, id. ib. 4, 35.

remedio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., and **remediōr**, ātus, 1, v. *dep. n.* [remedium], to heal, cure, remedy (post-class.; cf.: sano, curo, medico). (**a.**) Act.: capitis dolorem, Scrib. Comp. 11; 18: multos, id. ib. 122; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35; id. ad Scapul. 4 al.—(**β.**) Dep., Hier. Ep. 68; App. Herb. 2; 105.

remedium, ii, n. [re-medeor], that which heals again: a cure, remedy (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit., a remedy, medicine: ratio remedi certa, Lucr. 6, 1226: pantheras, quae in barbaria venenata carne capebantur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: contrariis remediis sanant, Cels. 3, 9.—With *gen.*: remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels. 4, 6.—With *contra*: contra omnium morsus remedium est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: fumum ejus contra alia ligna, id. 12, 17, 39, § 78; Aug. Pecc. Merit. 2, 3.—*Absol.*: abstinere cibo omni, aut potu, etc. . . in praesentissimis remediis habetur, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: in remedio est, id. 29, 4, 27, § 88: remedium ad fances pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 *fin.* et saep.—**B.** Esp., a charm, amulet, magic preventive: si qui remedia quartanae vel doloris alterius collo gestaret, Amm. 19, 12, 14.—**II.** Trop., a means of aid, assistance, or relief; a remedy: ad magnitudinem frigorum remedium comparare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26; so, remedia sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: remedium quaerere ad moram, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf.: adversus consulta senatus et decreta principum vel magistratum remedium nullum est, nisi, etc., Quint. 5, 2, 5: adversus reliqua uti remediis, id. 4, 2, 101: remedium in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 *fin.*: illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: miseriarum, id. Ad. 3, 1, 7: iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmiae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: hujus metus, id. 1, 2, 6: ubertatis, id. 2, 4, 6: cum hoc unum his tot in commodis remedium esse arbitraretur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 50; cf.: veneficis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25: quod remedium huic malo inveniam? Ter. And. 3, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 23; 4, 3, 11: acrioribus salutis remediis subvenire, Cic. Clu. 24, 67: id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3, 5: cum utrumque ipsi pro remedio aegris rebus discordia intestina petissent, id. 9, 20, 5: hinc ira et questus, et postquam non subveniebat (Olenius) remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

remeligo, ōnis, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 277 Müll. from remoror, and hence qs. for remorigo], perh. i. q. l. remora, but concr., she that delays or hinders, the (fem.) delay-er, hinderer: remelignes et remoraē a remorando dictae sunt a Plauto in Casina (4, 3, 6): nam quid illaēc unuc tamdiu intus remorantur melignes. Ab Afranio in Proditio: remeligo a Laribus missa sum, Fest. l. l. (the palimpsest of Plautus, acc. to Ritschl's collation, has, instead of the last two words of the verse in question, remoranturreme . . .); cf.: Remelignes remoratrice, Gloss. Isid.

* **re-memini**, isse, v. n., to recall to mind, to remember: priorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

rememōratio, ōnis, *f.* [rememoror], remembrance (late Lat.), Vulg. Ps. 37, 1; 69, 1 (transl. of the Greek of the Sept. ἀνάμνησις); Arn. in Ps. 69.

rememoror, ātus sum, 1, v. a. and n. [re-memor], to remember again, call to mind (late Lat.).—With *acc.*: remoramini prius dies, Vulg. Heb. 10, 32; Isid. 11, 1, 109.—With *rel.-clause*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 3; cf.: rememorati sunt quia Deus adiutor est, Vulg. Ps. 77, 35.

remensus, a, um, *Part.*, v. remetior, I. A. and B.

re-mēo, āvi, 1, v. n., to go or come back, to turn back, return (not freq. till after the

Aug. period; only once in Cic.; in Cæs. not at all; syn.: redeo, regredior). **I.** Lit.: remeabo intro, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55: remeato audacter, id. As. 1, 3, 75: in ludum, Afr. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 277 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.*: rursum in terga (with cedere), id. ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: ex Campaniâ, Tac. A. 15, 60; cf. Aegyptio, id. ib. 2, 69: eodem remeante nuntio, Liv. 9, 3: navibus remeabat disiecto agmine, Tac. H. 5, 22; cf. Suet. Vit. Plin. *fin.*: (coturnices) cum ex Italiâ trans mare remeant, Varr. R. 3, 5, 8: greges nocte remeabant ad stabula, Liv. 24, 3, 5; Pall. 1, 39, 1. —(β) Poet. and late Lat. with acc.: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Verg. A. 11, 793: Euboicos penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12: destinatas remeant sedes, Amm. 17, 13, 34: castra, App. M. 7 pr.—b. Of inanimate subjects: cum umore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: (naves) mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 *fin.*: remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 *fin.*: bis adfluunt bisque remeant (aquae), Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212.—**B.** In partic., *to come back as a victor, return home in triumph* (poet.; cf. Curt. ad Luc. 7, 256; Burm. ad Val. Fl. 4, 589): victor ad Argos, Verg. A. 2, 95; cf.: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: Scythicus Crassus victor ab oris, Luc. 2, 553: nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphat Excerpt, id. 1, 286: triumpho, Stat. Th. 12, 164.—With acc.: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied (me)*, Luc. 7, 256.—**II.** Trop., *to come back, return*: transit aetas, Quam cito, non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28.—With acc.: si natura juberet A certis annis aevom remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.—In discourse: ad ordinem remeabo coeptorum, Amm. 22, 16, 24 al.

Lengthened collat. form remanant = remeant (like dānunt = dant, prodununt = prodeunt, redununt = redeunt): rivus camposque remanant, Enn. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 282 Müll. (Ann. v. 72 Vahl).

***re-mergo**, ēre, v. a., *to dip in or immerse again*; trop.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

re-metior, mensus, 4, v. dep. a., *to measure or mete again, measure or mete back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: iter retro remensumst, Lucr. 2, 516: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Verg. A. 5, 25: frumentum pecuniâ remetiri, *to measure back with money*, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.*—In pass. sense: in quâ mensurâ mensi fueritis, remetietur, Vulg. Matt. 7, 2; id. Marc. 4, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To measure back, i. e. to go, pass, or travel over again*: iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.—In pass. sense: pelagoque remenso, Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 181: remenso mari, id. ib. 3, 143.—**2.** In gen., *to void or discharge back again*: ille fide summâ testae sua vina remensu, Reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89, 5: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95, 21; cf. id. Prov. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to go over in one's mind; to think over, reflect upon; to tell again, repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ira, 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7; 2, p. 123, 35.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To measure or pass over again*: transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to remeasure, in recovering, the danger surmounted (i. e. to be continually advancing in recovery)*, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 2.

remex, igit (gen. plur. remigum, Symm. Ep. 4, 7), m. [remus-ago], a rower, oarsman, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35; id. Merc. 4, 2, 5; Cic. Div. 2, 65, 114; id. Att. 13, 21, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; 2, 5, 33, § 86; Hor. Epod. 17, 16; Curt. 4, 5, 18.—Poet., of Charon, Sen. Herc. Fur. 557.—Of the fish that swallowed Jonah: remige inimico, Sedul. 1, 180.—b. Remex, collect. for remiges, a bench of rowers, the oarsmen of a vessel (poet. and post-Aug.): vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Verg. A. 4, 588: Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim, id. ib. 5, 116; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Ov. M. 6, 445; 8, 103; id. H. 3, 153; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: non remigem, non socios navalis ad classem frequentis habiturum, Liv. 37, 10, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: re-

mex militis officia turbabat, Curt. 4, 3, 18: milite ac remige, id. 4, 5, 18; Veil. 2, 79, 1.

Rēmi (Rhēmi), ōrum, m. **I.** A considerable people of Gaul, in the region round about the modern Rhemus, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5 sq.; 9; 12; 3, 11; 5, 3 et saep.; Tac. H. 4, 67 sq.—In sing.: Iccius Remus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.—Poet., collect., Luc. 1, 424.—**II.** In later authors, the chief town of the Remi, now Rheims (in earlier writers, Durocortorum; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 44), Amm. 15, 11, 10; 16, 2, 8.

***remigatio**, ōnis, f. [remigo], a rowing, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

remigium, ii, n. [remex]. **I.** Lit., a rowing: homines remigio sequi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 55: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, Verg. A. 8, 94: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans (just before: abest a Ptolemaide quinque dierum navigatione), Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174; 9, 3, 2, § 6.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto). **A.** The parts of a vessel that belong to the rowing of it, the oars, Cat. 64, 13; Verg. G. 1, 202; Hor. C. 1, 14, 4; Tac. A. 2, 24; id. H. 3, 47; id. G. 44.—**Prov.**: remigio veloce festinare, i. e. *with all possible speed*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf.: remis velisque; v. l. remus, I. A.): meo remigio remero, i. e. *I steer my own course, do just as I please*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152 (v. l. meo remigio remigo; cf. Brix ad loc.).—**2.** Poet., of wings: remigio oblitae (aves), Lucr. 6, 743: velat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301; 6, 19 (mentioned in Quint. 8, 6, 18); Ov. M. 8, 228; id. A. 2, 45: (aquila) remigum dextrâ laevâque porrigens, App. M. 6, p. 179 al. (cf. in the Gr. Aesch. Agam. 52: πτερύγων ἐρεμίστων ἐρεσσόμενοι).—**B.** Those that perform the rowing, the oarsmen, rowers, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicque milites, tranquillo in altum eveci, Liv. 26, 51; 21, 22; 26, 39; 33, 48; 37, 11; Tac. A. 3, 1; 14, 39; Verg. A. 3, 471: remigium vitiosum Ulixel, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.

remigo, āre, v. n. [id.], to row (class.), Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: utrum mavis? statimne vela facere, an paululum remigare? id. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: non intermisso remigandi labore, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; Tac. Agr. 10; 28: contra aquam, Sen. Ep. 122 al.—Poet., with acc.: remigare alnum (i. e. navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178.

re-migro, āre, v. n., to remove or journey back; to go back, return (class.). **I.** Lit.: facere ut remigret domum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 3; cf.: in domum suam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: in domum veterem e novâ, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in locum, Lucr. 2, 966: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: in agros, id. ib. 4, 27 *fin.*: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—**Absol.**: subitum est ei remigrare Kalendis Quintilibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop.: ad argumentum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 19: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 42.

‡**remillum** dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. p. 277 Müll.

reminiscentiae, ārum, f. [reminiscor], recollections, remembrances, reminiscences, a transl. of the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις, Tert. Anim. 23 sq.; Arn. 2, 57.

re-miniscor, sci, v. dep. n. and a. [root men; whence mens, memin; v. comminiscor]. **I.** To recall to mind, recollect, remember (syn. recordor): reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf. id. Sen. 21, 78: te de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—With gen.: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, *Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29.—With acc.: ea potius reminiscere, quae, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: acerbiter pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6, 3: dulces Argos, Verg. A. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: tempus illud, id. Tr. 5, 4, 31: acta, id. M. 11, 714; Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 15.—With obj.-clause: reminiscere, totius imum Nil esse in summâ, Lucr. 2,

90; 6, 649; Ov. M. 1, 256; cf. id. ib. 7, 293.—With rel.-clause: reminiscerentur quam majestatem accipissent, Liv. 4, 2, 4; Nep. Dat. 5, 1.—**II.** To call to mind, imagine, conceive: ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 dub. (al. comminisci): reminiscimini quod respondetis, App. Mag. p. 338, 38: finge quidvis, reminiscere, excogita, quid possit magicum videri, id. ib. p. 308, 33.

Act. collat. form **reminisco**, ēre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49.

remi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [remus], oar-footed, i. e. which has oars for feet (Auson.): anates, Aus. Ep. 3, 13: ratis, id. ib. 5, 34: lembi, id. Idyll. 10, 201.

re-misceo, no perf., mixtum or mistum, 2, v. a., to mix or mingle again, to mix up, intermingle (perh. only in the foll. passages). **I.** Lit.: venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. Const. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop.: sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71, 15: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. C. 4, 15, 30.

remissa, ae, f. [remitto], a pardon, remission (eccl. Lat., for remissio): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*; Cyp. Ep. 59 *fin.*

***remissarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], that can be easily shod back: vectes, a sliding bolt, Cato, R. R. 19 *fin.*

remisse, adv., v. remitto, P. a. *fin.*

remissibilis, e, adj. [remitto] (post-class.). **I.** Pardonable, remissible: delicta, Tert. Pudic. 2.—**II.** Easy, light: digestio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

remissio, ōnis, f. [id.], (acc. to remitto, I. A. and B.), a sending back or away, releasing. **I.** Lit. (rare). **1.** A sending back, returning; of persons: obsidum captivorumque, Liv. 27, 1, 1.—Of things, a throwing back, reflecting: splendoris, Vitruv. 7, 3, 9.—**2.** A letting down, lowering: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A slackening, relaxing, abating, diminishing, remitting; remission, relaxation, abatement (syn. relaxatio): animus intentione suâ depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf. id. Brut. 91, 314; so, vocis, Quint. 1, 10, 25: σφύγμους est intentio motus et remissio in corde et in arteria, Gell. 18, 10, 10: remissio lenitatis quâdam gravitate et contentione firmatur, laxity, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7; cf. laboris, id. ib. 2, 6, 4; Quint. 3, 8, 29: tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; so, febris, Suet. Tib. 73: doloris, Scrib. Comp. 92.—**2.** Slackness, laxness, want of spirit: in acerbissimâ injuriâ remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**3.** Relaxation, recreation: ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; so, animorum, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; id. Arch. 7, 16.—**Absol.**: quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, Cic. Cael. 17, 39: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8.—**Absol. in plur.**, Quint. 1, 3, 8; 11; Gell. 15, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 1; id. Pan. 49, 4: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9; id. Or. 28.—**4.** Mildness, gentleness, lenity: (Adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72 (cf. remissus, B. 1.): so, remissione poenae, by a relaxing, diminishing of punishment, by a milder punishment, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13.—**B.** (Acc. to remitto, I. B. 2. b.) A remitting of a penalty, etc., a remission, Col. 1, 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 20; Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6; 10, 8, 5: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: nuntiationis, remission, abrogation, Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4.—**Plur.**: post magnas remissiones, reduction of rent, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., remission, forgiveness of sin, etc.: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28: peccatorum, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 1, 1; Vulg. Matt. 26, 28; id. Act. 2, 38.—***III.** A repetition: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

remissivus, a, um, adj. [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** In medicine, relaxing, laxative: relax-

are tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.—**II.** In gram.: adverbia, *formed to express the idea in a weakened or moderated sense, remissive* (like pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

remissor, ōris, m. [remitto], *he who remits or forgives*: injuriae, Ambros. Off. Min. 1, 17, 66: peccati, Hilar. Psa. 121, 8: peccatorum, Ambros. Psa. 39, 10.

remissus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from remitto.

re-mitto, misi, missum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.*, to let go back, send back, despatch back, drive back, cause to return (class. and very freq.; cf. reddo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Al. Redde mihi illam (filiam)...* Non remissura es mihi illam? ... non remittes? *Me. Non remittam!* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29 sq.: a legione omnes remissi sunt domum Thebis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 22: aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 fin.; 4, 21: 7, 4 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 27 fin.: mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: paucos in regnum, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, id. B. G. 3, 5, 53: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97: ad parentes aliquem nuntium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 15: aliquem ad aliquem, id. Cas. 2, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 24: 26: obsides alicui, id. B. G. 3, 8, 53; Lucil. ap. Lact. 5, 14: is argentum huc remisit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 69: librum tibi remisit, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: pila intercepta, to cast or hurl back, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; so, tractum de corpore telum, Ov. M. 5, 95: epistulam ad aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 43: litteras Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; cf.: scripta ad eum mandata per eos, id. B. C. 1, 10: naves ad aliquem, id. B. G. 5, 23; so, naves, id. B. C. 1, 27: obsides, id. B. G. 3, 8, 29: nonne vides etiam, quantā vigila trabesque Respuat amor aquae? ... Tam cupide sursum revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199; so, aquas longe (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi), i. e. *kick out behind*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5.—**B.** *To send forth from itself, give out, yield*: ut melius muriā, quam testa marina remittit, *gives forth, yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53: muriam, Col. 12, 9 init.: minimum seri, id. 12, 3: umorem (humus), id. 12, 15 init.: aeruginem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20, 2: nec umentis sensit tellure remitti (nebulas), Ov. M. 1, 604: umorem ex se ipsa remittit, Verg. G. 2, 218: quod baca remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69: sanguinem e pulmone, Ov. P. 1, 3, 19.—**2.** In *partic. A.* *To let go back, to loosen, slacken, relax* any thing strained, bound, rigid, etc. (syn. relaxo; opp. intendo, adduco): in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; cf.: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, id. Lael. 13, 45: frenā, Ov. M. 2, 191 (opp. retinere); 6, 228: lora, id. ib. 2, 200; id. Am. 3, 2, 14; cf.: vela pennarum, Lucr. 6, 743: ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (supercillibus) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: quatuor remissis (digitis) magis quam tensis, id. 11, 3, 99: digitis, Ov. H. 19, 197: remissis, id. M. 4, 229: junctasque manus remisit; vinclis remissis, etc., i. e. *to loose*, id. ib. 9, 314 sq.: digitum contrahens ac remittens, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94: brachia, i. e. *to let sink or fall down*, Verg. G. 1, 202: remissas manus, *sinking or failing*, Vulg. Heb. 12, 12: frigore mella Cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again, melts*, Verg. G. 4, 36; cf.: cum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *opens again, thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4: vere remissus ager, Ov. F. 4, 126.—**B.** *To leave behind, produce*: veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235.—**C.** *Jurid. t. t.*: remittere nuntium or repudium, *to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage or betrothal*; v. nuntius and repudium.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to send back, give back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc. (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr. 4, 337 Lachm.: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Verg. A. 12, 929; cf.: totidemque remisit Verba locus, Ov. M. 3, 500: chorda sonum ... remittit acutum (with reddere), Hor. A. P. 349: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis: cuius si vos pae-nitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 fin.: quin etiam ipsis (imperium) remittere, id. B. G. 7, 20: integrum causam

ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10: a quibus appellatum erit, si forte ad eodem remitteretur, Quint. 11, 1, 76; 12, 10, 21: veniam, *to return, repay*, Verg. A. 4, 436: quae nisi respuis ex animo longequae remittis, Lucr. 6, 68; cf.: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject, cast off*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utrumque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25: Galliam togatam, id. ib. 8, 9, 27.—**2.** In *partic. a.* (Acc. to I. A. 2. a.) *To slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit* (freq. and class.): omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf.: (sonorum vis) tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem ac remittam, *relieve, recreate, refresh*, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 383, 23: ut requiescerem curamque animi remitterem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 137: animum per dies festos licentius, Liv. 27, 31; and in a like sense with *se*, Nep. Alcib. 1 fin.; and mid.: mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 13: animos a contentione pugnae, Liv. 5, 41: animos a certamine, id. 9, 12: animos a religione, id. 5, 25; cf.: nihil apud milites remittitur a summo certamine, id. 6, 24, 10: superioris temporis contentione, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 fin.; cf. Cic. Brut. 55, 202: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; cf.: curam et diligentiam remittunt, id. B. C. 2, 13: summum illud suum studium remisit, Cic. Brut. 93, 320: ea studia remissa temporibus revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: belli opera, Liv. 30, 3: bellum, id. 30, 23: pugnam, Sall. J. 60, 3 al.: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 77: equites petere ut sibi laxaret aliquid laboris; quibus ille, ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto, etc., Liv. 9, 16: cottidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19; cf. id. Att. 10, 4, 2: aliquid de suo, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31: horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: aliquid de severitate cogendi, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12; 13, 17, 36: nihil de saevitiā, Tac. A. 6, 25 al.; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 17: ex eo, quod ipse potest in dicendo, aliquantum remittit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: aliquid ex pristina virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: aliquid ex curā verborum, Quint. 10, 7, 22; 7, 1, 22.—With ellipsis of *aliquid*, etc.: illum viris fortissimis remittere de summa non potuisse, te mulieri deterimae recte remississe, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 82; Liv. 4, 43, 11: de voluntate nihil, Cic. Brut. 5, 17: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55: nihil ex arrogantia, id. Agr. 27 al.—*Impers.*: tum aequo animo remittendum de celeritate existumabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 49.—**(β)** With *inf.*, *to cease, leave off, omit* to do any thing (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. J. 52, 5; cf.: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quaeere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 3.—**(γ)** With *se*, or *mid.*, *to relax, abate*: ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24 fin.; cf.: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. H. 4, 51: quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12; cf. under II.—**(δ)** *Mid.*, *to recreate one's self*: eundem, cum scripsi, eundem etiam cum remittor, lego, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 7; cf.: fas est et carmine remitti, id. ib. 7, 9, 9; cf. supra: animus remittatur, id. ib. 7, 9, 13.—**(ε)** *To give free course* to (opp. continere): animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34.—**B.** With respect to a person, *to free one from any thing; to give up, grant, forgive, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to any one (= concedere, condonare); with *acc. of the offence*: Traniō remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causā meā, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: injuriam, Sall. H. 3, 61, 2 Dietsch: quare tum cito senex ille remisit injuriam? Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1: ut ex animo tibi volens omne delictum remittam, App. M. 3, p. 137, 29; so freq. in late Lat., *to remit, forgive* a sin or offence: peccata, Vulg. Matt. 9, 2: blasphemiam, id. ib. 12, 31: cogitationem, id. Act. 8, 22.—Freq. with *acc. of the penalty*: multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10, 9: ipso remittente Verginio ultimam

poenam, id. 3, 59, 10; 8, 35, 1: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; cf. id. Ac. 2, 33, 106; and: alicui remittere atque concedere, ut, etc., id. Planc. 30, 73: meam animadversionem et supplicium ... remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: quod natura remittit, Invidia jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21; cf. Liv. 42, 53: aedes (venditas) alicui, *to give up, resign* a purchase, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus vobis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30: ut patria tantum nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: navem imperare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in triumphum: militem nullum umquam poposisti per tot annos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: tibi remittunt omnes istam voluptatem et ea se carere patiuntur, *resign that pleasure to you*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246: ut memoriam simulatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. 9, 38; cf.: privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittit, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35: dictator consulis in senatu magnifice conlaudatis et suarum quoque rerum illis remissione honore, dictaturā se abdicavit, *having been resigned in their favor*, id. 7, 11: jus ipsi remittent, *will abandon their claim*, id. 6, 18, 7.—**Abok.**: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, Liv. 6, 36, 3: de tributo remiserunt, id. 5, 12, 13; cf. Tac. A. 1, 8: si hoc ipsi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritum custodiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 17.—**(β)** Poet., with *inf.*, *to allow, permit*: sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376; cf.: (Fides) occulte saevire vetat, prodesse remittit, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 37.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to decrease, abate* (very rare, but class.): si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: imbres, Liv. 40, 33, 4: pestilentia, id. 2, 34, 6: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; cf.: si remittent quippiam Philomenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14: tumor remittens, Cels. 7, 18: vapor calidus primo non remittit propter levitatem, *does not sink*, Vitruv. 8, 2.—Hence, **remissus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. A. 2. a.), *slack, loose, relaxed, languid* (opp. contentus, contendere): membra, Lucr. 5, 852. **A.** Lit.: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11, 3, 42: ridens Venus et remisso Filium arcu, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: ammoniacum, i. e. *liquid*, Pall. 1, 41, 2; cf. adeps, Verg. 1, 11, 4.—**B.** Trop., *relaxed, not rigid, strict, or hard*, both in a good and bad sense. **1.** *Mild, gentle, soft, indulgent, cheerful, good-humored, gay*, etc. (syn.: lenis, mitis, dulcis): remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 fin.: cantūs remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254; cf.: tum intentis tum remissis modis, Quint. 11, 3, 17: si me non improbitissime Dolabella tractasset, dubitasset fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 1: in eo sermone non remissi sumus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2: remissus et subridens, Tac. Or. 11 init.: nisi magistratus valde lenes et remissi sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: in ulciscendo remissior, id. Red. ad Quir. 7, 23: animus (with lenis), id. de Or. 2, 46, 193; cf.: remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, i. e. *most prone*, Suet. Aug. 98: remissus et mitis, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 5: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13; cf. Suet. Galb. 14; id. Claud. 21: decorus est sermo senis quietus et remissus, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: remissius genus dicendi, id. Sest. 54, 115: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. Lael. 18, 66; cf. affectus, Quint. 10, 1, 73: egressionis dulces et remissae, id. 11, 3, 164: joci, gay, merry (opp. curae graves), Ov. M. 3, 319; cf.: remissiores hilarioresque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21: opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 547.—**2.** *Slack, negligent, remiss* (syn. languidus): esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; cf.: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, id. ib. 2, 14: dolus Numida-

rum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, i. e. *no negligence*, Sall. J. 53, 6; 88, 2; in labore, Ncp. Iphic. 3, 1: oderunt agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26, 52: vita remissior, Suet. Tib. 52.—**h.** *Lower, cheaper*: remissior alquanto ejus fuit aestimatio quam annona, *below the market price*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 214.—Hence, *adv.*: **rē-misse** (acc. to B. 1.), *gently, mildly* (with leniter, urbane; opp. severe, graviter, vehementer, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; id. Cael. 14, 33; Col. 1, 8, 10; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 12, 10, 71; Suet. Claud. 30.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; Quint. 9, 2, 91.—*Sup.* is not found.

* **rēmi-vāgus**, a, um, *adj.* [remus], *oar-wafted, impelled by oars*: celox, Varr. ap. Non. 533, 8.

rēmīxtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.*, from remisco.

Remmius, ii, m. **I.** Name of a Roman gens, e. g., Tac. A. 2, 63; Suet. Gram. 23.—Hence, **II.** Lex Remmia de calumniatoribus, of *Remmius, Remmian*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 55; Dig. 48, 16, 1; 22, 5, 13; quā, qui calumniabatur, damnabatur, si crimen approbare non poterat, Schol. ad Cic. l. 1 (p. 431 Orell.).

rē-molior, itus, 4, v. *dep. a.*, to press, push, or move back or away (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoeus), Ov. M. 5, 354; so, ferrea claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527; Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin.*—**II.** To stir or take up again: arma, Sil. 1, 36.

rēmōlitus, a, um, *pass.*: orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. Fur. 504.

rē-mollesco, ēre, v. *incho. n.*, to become soft again, to become or grow soft (class.).

I. Lit.: ut Hymettia sole Cera remollescit, softens, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, i. c. *melts*, id. ib. 9, 661.—**II.** Trop.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, to be enervated, *Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina iustis Victa remollescunt, are softened, touched, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rē-mollio, no *perf.*, itum, 4, v. *a.*, to make soft again, to make soft, soften (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana umore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare... Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, softens, weakens, Ov. M. 4, 286.—**II.** Trop.: eo se inhibuit ac remoluit, quo minus ut destinaret, etc., softened, mollified, Suet. Aug. 79.

* **rēmōneo**, ēre, v. *a.*, to warn again, remind: haec benevole remonebam, App. M. 5, p. 169, 23.

1. rē-mōra, ae, f., delay, hinderance, passive resistance (ante- and post-class.): quae Remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 16; cf. Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 276, 8 Müll.: remora si sit, *if I delay*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 106: remora ausus miserabiles casus levare multorum, Amm. 14, 5, 8 (but in Cels. 7, 15, the correct read. is mora).

2. Rēmōra, ae, f., the name given to Rome by Remus: certabant urbem Romanam Remoram vocare, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.).

* **rēmōrāmen**, inis, n. [remoror], a delay, hinderance; in plur., Ov. M. 3, 567; cf.: Remoramina impedimenta, Gloss. in Auct. Class. Vatic. tom. 8, p. 507, a, Mai.

rēmōrātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], slowness, delaying (late Lat.), Aug. Don. Persev. 17, 3.

* **rēmōrātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a delayer, hinderer, Mart. Cap. 1, § 70.

† **rēmōrātrix**, icis, f. [remorator], she that delays, hinders, Gloss. Cyril.

* **rē-morbesco**, ēre, v. *incho. n.* [morbus], to become sick again, suffer a relapse, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 277 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 178 Vahl.).

rē-mordeo, no *perf.*, rsum, 2, v. *a.*, to bite again; mostly poet., and only in the trop. sense; to vex, torment, disturb: me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4: praeteritis male admissis peccata remordet, Lucr. 3, 927: animus se forte remordet, id. 4, 1135: quando haec te cura remordet, Verg. A. 1, 261; cf. *absol.*: si juris materni cura remordet, id. ib. 7, 402: vitia castigata remordet, Juv. 2, 25.—In prose: sin tandem

libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4, 3.

† **rēmōres** aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. p. 276 Müll.: Remum dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21 *fin.*

† **remoria**, v. † remurinus.

rē-mōror, ātus, 1, v. *dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, to stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay (so rarely): nam quid illaec nunc tam diu intus remorantur remelignes? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 7: ibi corpora, Lucr. 2, 75: res nulla foris, id. 2, 158: in concilio, id. 2, 564; cf.: in Italia, Liv. 27, 12, 3: sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Ov. M. 4, 137: perge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat. 61, 200 sq.: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes remorantur, Lucr. 6, 717.—**II.** *Act.*, to hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer (syn. retardare; freq. and class.): aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 46: haec edepol remorata med est, id. Ep. 5, 1, 23; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4 et saep.: di illum perdat, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: eac res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoriā uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38, 8; Prop. 1, 6, 5: quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectac, i. e. *should preserve you to a good old age*, id. 1, 19, 17: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? i. e. *was it put off, deferred?* Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. Auct. Hor. 4, 36, 48: cur non remoratur ituros, Ov. M. 13, 220.—*Absol.*: ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 93, 3.—With inanimate and abstract objects: aliquid commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistulis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 1: aliquid iter, Sall. J. 50, 1; so, iter, Ov. M. 11, 233.—*Absol.*: fugiunt, freno non remorante, dies, Ov. F. 6, 772.

rēmōrātus, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: remorandus gradus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 28: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rēmorsus, ūs, m. [mordeo], a biting back or in return (late Lat.), Primas. in Gal. ad c. s.

rēmōte, *adv.*, v. removeo, P. a. *fin.*

rēmōtio, ōnis, f. [removeo], a putting back, withdrawing: brachii, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—**II.** A putting away, removing, removal. **I.** Lit.: tutoris, Dig. 26, 10, 4.—

2. Trop.: remotio criminis est cum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario inferitur, in alium aut in aliud demovetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 86; 2, 30, 91.

rēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from removeo.

rē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (sync. *pluperf.* remorant, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71; Sil. 11, 175; *inf.* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69; *perf.* remorunt, Ov. Ib. 240). **v. a.**, to move back, draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove (freq. and class.; syn.: amolior, repono, segrego). **I.** Lit.: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163 sq.: pecora, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: equos, Sall. C. 59, 1: equos ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: dapes, Ov. M. 8, 571: mensam, id. ib. 13, 676: frenā, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, to lay aside, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, had driven away, id. ib. 4, 81: monstra, id. ib. 5, 216: remoto atque alegato viro, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 82: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: custode remoto, Hor. A. P. 161: remoto Hannibale, Just. 31, 5, 1: quae jam infantem removerit, i. e. *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 72: navis longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: cupas furcis ab opere, id. B. C. 2, 11: castra sex milia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: quae natura occultavit ab oculis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: brachia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: se a corpore, Lucr. 3, 895: se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: parvos natos a se, id. C. 3, 5, 43: se a conspectu, Auct. B. Afr. 62: plura de medio (with auferre), Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos, Cic. Balb. 5, 11: arcanis oculos profanos, Ov. M. 7, 256: tactu viriles virgineo manus, id. ib. 13, 467: toto sumus orbe remoti, id. P. 2, 2, 123:

mensae remotae, Verg. A. 1, 216; Ov. M. 13, 676: cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: aliquem ab exercitu, Auct. B. Afr. 54: praesidia ex iis locis, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3: se in montes ex urbe, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ex oculis manus, Ov. M. 9, 390: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentisimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop.: remove te moram, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37; Quint. 8, prooem. § 3: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: hominum conscientia remota, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: remota subtilitate disputandi, id. ib. 2, 38, 98: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85, 45; cf.: remoto metu, id. ib. 87, 4; Tac. Agr. 15: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 3: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57; 12, 11, 30: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, id. ib. 6, 493: obstantia fata, id. ib. 13, 373: remove istaec, *no more of that* (i. e. *do not speak of it*), Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.*: aliquem ab studio, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14: aliquem ab republica, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Liv. 5, 11: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: aliquem a legibus (sc. ferendis), id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: aliquem a vita (natura), Lucr. 5, 350: se a negotiis publicis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69: se ab omni ejusmodi negotio, id. Clu. 15, 43: se ab amicitia aliquid, id. Lael. 21, 77; cf.: se ab aliquo, id. Att. 4, 8, 3: se a suspensione, id. Agr. 2, 8, 22; cf.: illam suspensionem ab sese remove, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: invidiam a se, Ov. M. 12, 626: vim procul hinc, id. Am. 1, 14, 29: (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione remove, Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 309: quartum (statum) ex generalibus, Quint. 3, 6, 67: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15 Drak. N. cr.: ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: quaestura, Suet. Tib. 35: pudorem thalamis, Ov. M. 8, 157; cf.: se artibus suis, Cic. Or. 2, 5: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645: aliquem tutela, Dig. 26, 10, 4.—*Absol.*, Dig. 26, 10, 3.—**B.** To deduct, subtract: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, Hor. A. P. 327.—Hence, **rēmōtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, removed, i. e. *afar off, distant, remote*. **A.** Lit.: silvestribus ac remotis locis, distant, retired, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; cf.: remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 2: terrae, Lucr. 2, 534: Gades, Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: Britannia, id. ib. 4, 14, 47: fontes, id. S. 2, 4, 94: gramen, id. C. 2, 3, 6: rupes, id. ib. 2, 19, 1: domus pars, i. e. penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638.—*Neutr.* as *subst.*: in remoto, far away, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 1: remotius antrum, Ov. F. 6, 121: sedes, remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: civitas a conspectu remota, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Lael. 27, 104: ab aula, Ov. M. 11, 764.—With *abl.*: civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42: quamvis longa regione remotus Absim, *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 73; cf.: licet caeli regione remotus, id. M. 15, 62.—**B.** Trop., removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free from, strange to any thing: quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: genus (narrationum) remotum a civilibus causis, id. ib. 1, 19, 27: natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 148: scientia remota ab iustitia, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: (defensio) remota ab utilitate rei publicae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 193: a vera ratione longe remotum, Lucr. 6, 853: (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a formā veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intelligentia remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32; Quint. 11, 1, 89 Spald. N. cr.: (Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticiis satis versatum, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 3: homines maxime ab injuriis nostrorum magistratum remoti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12, 31: hic a culpa est remotus, id. Mur. 35, 73: ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: vitio ab ornati, id. A. P. 384: ab omni minimi errati suspicione remotissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: (villica) a vino, ab escis, a superstitionibus remotissima sit, Col. 12, 1, 3 et saep.—**2.** In the philos. lang. of the Stoics, remota, a transl. of the Gr. *προνήμενα*, things not to be pre-

ferred; things to be rejected or postponed (opp. *promota*), Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.—Hence, *adv.*: **remōtē**, *at a distance, afar off, remotely* (very rare).—*Comp.*: *stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87.—*Sup.*: *remotissime*, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

re-mūgio, *ire, v. n., to bellow back; to resound, re-echo* (poet.): *ad mea verba remugis*, Ov. M. 1, 657: *Sibylla antro remugit*, Verg. A. 6, 99: *totus remugit Mons*, id. ib. 12, 928: *Ionius remugiens sinus Noto*, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: *nemus ventis*, id. C. 3, 10, 6: *gemitu nemus*, Verg. A. 12, 722: *nemus alio bellatore (i. e. tauro)*, Stat. Th. 12, 602: *nemus latratu*, Sen. Thyest. 675; cf.: *vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit*, Verg. G. 3, 45: *sequitur clamor caelumque remugit*, id. A. 9, 504: *leve tympanum remugit*, Cat. 63, 29.

re-mulcēo, *si, sum, 2, v. a., to stroke back* (poet. and rare). **I.** Lit.: *caudam, i. e. to droop*, Verg. A. 11, 812: *aures, to stroke gently*, App. M. 1, p. 103, 8: *crines*, id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 39.—**II.** Trop.: *to soothe*: *minas stimulatque corda remulce*, Stat. Th. 3, 93: *animos dulcissimis modulis, to delight*, App. M. 5, p. 165, 8.

remulco, *are, v. remulcum*.

† remulcum (rymulcum), *acc. to the Gr., Amm. 18, 5, 6*, i (for the most part only in *abl.*), *n.* [ῥυμουλκῆον], *nautical t. t., a tow-rope, or any other contrivance for towing*: *remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magnā trahitur vice remi*, Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: *remulco est, cum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur*, Fest. p. 279 Müll.: *navem remulco abstraxit*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.*: *submersam navim remulco adduxit*, id. ib. 3, 40: *naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit*, Auct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.*: *navem remulco trahere*, Liv. 25, 30; 32, 16.—Here prob. belongs the fragment of Sisenna: *in altum remulco trahit*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 57, 29 (where Nonius erroneously assumes a verb, *remulco*, *are*; cf. supra, the article of Festus, where also *remulco* forms the heading); *Valgius ap. Isid. I. 1*: *Aus. Idyll. 10, 41*; id. Ep. 2, 9; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.—*Prov.*: *non contis nec rymulco, ut alunt, sed velificatione plenā in rempublicam fe-rebantur*, Amm. 18, 5, 6.

remulus, *a, um, Part., from remulco*.

* **1. remūlus**, *i, m. dim.* [1. *remus*], *a small oar*, Turp. ap. Non. 533, 6.

2. Remūlus, *i, m., a proper name*. **I.** *Remulus Silvius, a king of Alba*, Ov. M. 14, 616; id. F. 4, 49 sq. (called *Romulus Silvius*, Liv. 1, 3).—**II.** *For Remus*, Sulp. Sat. 19; cf. 2. *Remus*.—**III.** *A name of fictitious heroes*, Verg. A. 9, 360; 593; 633; 11, 636; Sil. 4, 186.

† re-mundo, *are, v. a., to cleanse again*, Inscr. Maif. Mus. Veron. 146.

remunerātor, *ōnis, f.* [remunerator], *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration* (Ciceron.): *expeditur et celerior remuneratio*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: *benevolentiae*, id. Lael. 14, 49: *officiorum*, id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: *RAT. S. R., i. e. rationalis sacrarum remunerationum*, Inscr. Orell. 1090: *SANCTARVM REMUNERATIONVM PER TRIENNIVM COMES*, ib. 1140.

remūnerātor, *ōris, m.* [id.], *one that repays or recompenses, a rewarder, recompenser* (post-class.): *Deus*, Tert. Apol. 36; *Aug. Civ. Del.* 14, 26; *Vulg. Heb. 11, 6*: *VIRTUTVM*, Inscr. Orell. 1140.

remūnerātrix, *icis, f.* [remunerator], *she that repays or avenges*, Ambros. Psa. 118, 14, 31 *fin.*; id. Cant. Cantic. 2, 33 *fin.*

remūnēro, *are, v. remuneror fin.*

re-mūneror, *ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate* (class.; syn. *retribuō*). (*a*) *Aliquem*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; Cic. Att. 8, 1, 7; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: *aliquem munere*, id. ib. 9, 8, 1; id. Brut. 4, 15: *aliquem magno praemio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: *aliquem officio*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 38 Orell. N. cr.: *te his supplicis remunerabor, puniſt*, Cat. 14, 20.—(*β*) *Aliquid*: *quibus autem officiis T. Annii beneficii remunerabor?* Cic. Red. in Sen. 12, 30: *quasi remunerans meritum*, Liv. 2, 12: *sophisma, to refute*, Gell. 18, 13, 7.—Of an inanim. subject: *quod (solum) impensam coloni labo-*

remque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: *nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset*, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: *ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem*, id. ib. 15, 13, 2; so, *remunerandi voluntas*, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161.

1. Act. collat. form remūnēro, *are, to repay, reward, etc.* (post-class.): *illē puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat*, Petr. 140, 8: *si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit*, Dig. 17, 1, 7; Quint. Decl. 2, 6; Tert. Apol. 25.—**2. Pass.**: *philosophi statuis et salarīs remunerantur*, Tert. Apol. 46: *remuneratus est a me mutuo*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 13: *neque enim obligandus sed remunerandus est in amoris officio qui prior coepit*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 7.

† remūria. **1.** = **† remōria**, *v. remunerinus*.—**2.** = **† lēmūria**, *v. h. v.*

† remurinus *ager dictus, qui possessus est a Remo, et habitatio Remi Remoria*. Sed et locus in summo Aventino Remoria dicitur, ubi Remus de urbe condendā fuerat auspicius, Fest. p. 276 and 277 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ib.; cf. Müll. p. 402: *eundem locum (Remus) ex suo nomine Remuriam appellarat*, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 23.

remurmuratio, *ōnis, f.* [re-murmuro], *a murmuring back or against* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 14.

re-murmūro, *are, v. a. and n., to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **A. Neutr.**: *remurmurat unda*, Verg. A. 10, 291: *pinus remurmurat*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153.—**B. Act.**: *carmina remurmurat echo*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop., *to murmur back, object*: *si quis quid remurmurat*, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6.

1. remus, *i, m.* [ῥέμυς], *an oar*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: *ut retinet navis cursum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153; Caes. B. G. 3, 13: *remis navem incitare*, id. ib. 3, 14; 4, 25: *remis contendere*, id. ib. 5, 8; Verg. A. 1, 104; 552; Hor. Epod. 10, 6; id. A. P. 65: *incumbere remis*, Verg. A. 10, 294: *remis insurgere*, id. ib. 3, 207; 560: *impellere aquora remis*, Ov. M. 3, 657.—**Prov.**: *remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, with sails and oars, i. e. with all one's might, with all possible speed*: *ita citi remis velisque impellite puppin*, Sil. 1, 568: *res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: *laevam cuncta cohors remis velisque petivit*, Verg. A. 3, 563: *inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3 (cf.: *remigio veloce festinare*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5).—**B.** Poet., *transf.*, *of the wings of birds*: *alarum*, Ov. M. 5, 558: *pennarum* (Icari), Sil. 12, 98.—*Of the hands and feet of a swimmer*, Ov. H. 18, 215.—**II.** Trop.: *quaerebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9 (shortly before, *remigare*; opp. *vela facere*).

2. Remus, *i, m., the brother of Romulus*, Liv. 1, 5, 1, 7; Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 38, 80; Verg. G. 2, 533; Ov. F. 3, 41; 4, 56; 5, 464.—In the poets, as the ancestor of the Romans, instead of the more usual *Romulus*: *glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes*, Cat. 58, 6: *turba*, Juv. 10, 73 *Rupert.*: *plebs*, Mart. 10, 76, 4: *regna prima Remi*, Prop. 2, 1, 23: *domus*, id. 4 (5), 1, 9: *culmina*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 60: *signa*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 80.

3. Remus, *v. Remi*, 1.

ren, *renis, m.*, only in plur. *renes*, *q. v.*

renālis, *e, adj.* [renes], *of or belonging to the kidneys or reins, renal*: *passio*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

† renancicor *significat reprehendit*. Unde adhuc nos dicimus *nanciscitur* et *nactus* id est *adeptus*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 276, and Fest. p. 277 Müll.

re-narro, *are, v. a., to tell over again; to tell of, relate* (poet.): *fata divom*, Verg. A. 3, 717: *facta*, Ov. M. 5, 635 *Bach.*: *priora*, id. ib. 6, 316: *Thebas Argosque*, Stat. Th. 12, 390.

renāscibilitas, *ātis, f.* [renascor], *a regeneration, new birth* (eccl. Lat.), Inc. Qu. ex Nov. Test. 50.

re-nascor, *ātus, 3, v. dep. n., to be born again; to grow, rise, or spring up again* (class.; cf. *regeneror*). **I.** Lit.: *res quaeque... De niloque renata forent*, Lucr. 1, 542: *de nilo*, id. 1, 674; 757; cf.: *corpore de patrio parvus phoenix*, Ov. M. 15, 402: *ex se ipsa phoenix*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43: *nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati*, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: *ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat*, Liv. 26, 41, 25: *illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci*. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: *fibrae*, Verg. A. 6, 600: *dentes*, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168: *dente renato*, Juv. 14, 11: *amarantus*, Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47.—**B.** Transf., *to come forth again, rise, or spring up again*: *velut ab stirpibus lactius feraciusque renatae urbis*, Liv. 6, 1, 3; cf.: *tot nascentia templa, tot renata*, Mart. 6, 4, 3: *ubi terreno Lycus (fluvius) est epotus hiatu*, Exsistit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, i. e. *comes forth again, reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 274: *flumen fonte novo*, Luc. 3, 262.—**II.** Trop., *to be renewed, to revive*: *principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; id. Rep. 6, 24, 27: *bellum renatum*, id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; so, *bellum*, Liv. 9, 12: *bellum ex integro*, Tac. H. 3, 59: *multa (vocabula) renascuntur, quae jam ceciderant*, Hor. A. P. 70: *Trojae renascens Fortuna*, id. C. 3, 3, 61: *dies*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 862; Inscr. Orell. 2352.—Esp., **B.** (In eccl. Lat.) *To be renewed in heart, to be born again*, Vulg. Johan. 3, 3; 4; id. 1 Pet. 1, 23.

renātus, *a, um*. **1. Part.**, *from reno*.—**2. Part.**, *from renascor*.

re-navigo, *avi, 1, v. n. and a., to sail back*. **1. Neutr.**: *post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro*, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 1: *ab Asturā Antium*, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4: *ex India*, id. 6, 23, 26, § 106.—**2. Act.**: *Acheron in vius Renavigari*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 716.

* **re-necto**, *ere, v. a., to connect*: *aliquem*, Avien. Arat. 474.

re-nēo, *ere, v. a., to unspin, i. e. to undo, unravel* what had been spun (poet.): *at Clymenus Clothoquē dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. that the destiny is reversed*, Ov. F. 6, 757: *Parcarum fila*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171 (dub.); cf.: *fila manu*, Albini. 1, 444.

renes, *renum* (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175; 28, 3, 27, §§ 98 and 102; Scrib. Comp. 125; 143.—*Sing.* *ren*, not used.—Collat. form *rien*, Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 276 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 24 P.; Prisc. p. 645 P.), *m.* [ῥένες; cf. Lid. and Scott, s. v. *ῥένες*]. **I.** *The kidneys, reins*, Cels. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 81, § 206: *renum vitia*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 121; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: *umores, qui ex renibus profunduntur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: *renes morbo temptantur acuto*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28 al.—**B.** *The loins*: *accingere*, Vulg. Exod. 12, 11; id. Dan. 10, 5: *canis*, Nemes. Cyn. 112.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *the seat of the affections*, Vulg. Psa. 138, 12; id. Apoc. 2, 23.

* **reniculus**, *i, m. dim.* [ren, *renes*], *a little kidney*, Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

* **renidentia**, *ae, f.* [renideo], *a smiling, a smile*: *infantum*, Tert. Anim. 49.

re-nīdeo (*perf.* *reniduit*, ῥενιδέειν, Gloss. Philox.), *ere, v. n.* [perh. *kindr.* with *νίω*], *to shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent* (poet. and not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: *nec domus argento fulgenti auroque renidet*, Lucr. 2, 27: *ut pura nocturno renidet Lunā mari Gnidiusve Gyges*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 19: *non ebur neque aureum Meā renidet in domo lacunar*, id. ib. 2, 18, 2; so, *sparsa orichalca*, Stat. Th. 10, 660: *ostrum*, Petr. poet. 119, 29: *circum renidentes Lares, i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire*, Hor. Epod. 2, 66: *late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, with gleaming brass (of arms)*, Verg. G. 2, 282 (cf.: *aere renidescit tellus*, Lucr. 2, 326).—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen., *to shine*: *jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 501.—**B.** In partic., *to shine or beam for joy, to be glad, cheerful*: (*puer Icarus*) *ore renidenti Captabat plumas*, Ov. M. 8, 197; Val. Fl. 4, 234: *tractabat ceram puer pennasque renidens*, id. A. A. 2, 49: *puer*, Stat. Th. 4, 789; cf.: *hilarior protinus renidet oratio*, Quint. 12, 10, 28.—With *object-clause*, as cause of the joy: *adjecisse praedam Torquicus exi-*

guis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**2.** Transf. (by a natural figure, as, conversely, ridere is used poet. for splendore, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6 al.), to *smile, laugh* (syn. subridere): homo renidens, *smiling*, Liv. 35, 49; Tac. A. 15, 66: ad haec renidens Milo... inquit, App. M. 2, p. 120, 16: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: torvum renidens, Amm. 14, 9, 6; Tac. H. 4, 43: renidenti cohobens suspiria vultu, Val. Fl. 4, 359: (Cupido) Iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, Renidet usqueaque, Cat. 39, 1 sq.—***b.** With dat. (like arridere), to *smile upon, be gracious to*: mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246, 17.

renidesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [renideo], to *grow bright, to shine*: tota circum Aere (i. e. armis) renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

renisus, ūs, m. [renitor], *resistance* (post-Aug. and very rare), Cels. 5, 28, 12; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 16.

renitenter, adv. [id.], *unwillingly* (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbit. 3, 69.

re-nitēo, ēre, 2, v. n., to *shine back, flash* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. de Fide, 2, 14 al.

re-nitor, niti, v. *dep. n.*, to *strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: resisto, adversor, reductor). **I.** Lit.: quoniam alter motus alteri renitur, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198; 16, 42, 81, § 222; so, os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49 Drak.: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: quo renitente, Amm. 31, 12, 15; 31, 13, 10.

1. re-no, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to *swim back* (very rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levata, i. e. *shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25: eodem renato stagno, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17.

††**2. reno** or **rhēno**, ōnis, m. [Celtic], a *reindeer-skin*, as a garment of the ancient Germans, a *fur pelisse*: renones sunt velamina umerorum et pectoris usque ad umbilicum atque intortis villis adeo hispida, ut imbrem respuant, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur (i. e. rhenonibus quae sunt parva tegimenta), Caes. B. G. 6, 21 fin. (v. Kraner ad h. l.); cf.: Germani intectum ap. Isidus corpus tegunt, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Isid. 1, 1; cf. also Serv. Verg. G. 3, 383.—Acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll., a *Gaulish dress*: sagum reno Gallica (vestimenta).

***re-nōdis**, e, adj. [nodus], *unbound, loose*: capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

re-nōdo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. ***2.** (Like religo, 1.) To *bind back or behind* (= in nodum colligere): longam comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; v. Dillenb. and Orell ad h. l.—**II.** To *untie, unbind, loosen*: teque (Dianam) renodatam pharetris, i. e. *released from your quiver* (= quae solvit et deposuit umero pharetram), Val. Fl. 5, 381.

re-normātus, a, um, Part. [normo], *arranged or laid out anew*: ager, Front. Col. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

***re-nosco**, ēre, v. a., to *recognize*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

***renōvamen**, īnis, n. [renovo], a *renewing, renewal*: quorum Forma... in hoc renōvamine mansit, in that new condition, Ov. M. 8, 731.

renōvatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a *renewing, renewal* (Ciceron.): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Vulg. Tit. 3, 5.—**2.** In part., in business lang., a *renewing of interest, compound interest*: confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renōvatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: auspiciolorum, Liv. 5, 52, 9.

†**renōvativum** fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure functio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. p. 289 Müll.

†**renōvator**, ōris, m. [renovo], a *renovator, restorer*: OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Fabr. p. 101.

re-nōvello, āre, v. a., to *renew*: vineam, i. e. *to plant or set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

re-nōvo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to *renew, restore* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: instauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit.: mare fon-

tes assidue renovant, Lucr. 2, 591; cf.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: Lucifer renovatus undā Oceani, Sil. 7, 639: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: VIAS ET MILLIARIAS, Inscr. Orell. 905: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27, 6: durum arvum, to *renew by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23; id. F. 1, 159: meus renovatur campus aratris, id. Am. 1, 3, 9: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, to *restore by not cultivating, to let lie fallow*: agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110: sedeat praeterea cottidie ad rationes, tabulasque testamenti omnibus renovet, *retouch, change, alter before everybody*, Petr. 117, 10.—Poet.: (Ulixem) veteres arcus leto renovasse procerum, i. e. *used again*, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 35.—**Absol.**: non si Nepturni fluctu renovare operam des (sc.: purpureum colorem conchyli), to *restore*, Lucr. 6, 1076.—***2.** In part., in business lang., to *renew or redouble interest*, i. e. to *take interest on interest, take compound interest*: Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. renovatio, 1. 2.—**II.** Trop.: to *renew, restore*: periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1; cf.: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 1: nolo eam rem commemorando renovare, id. Quint. 21, 70: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Verg. A. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: antiquarum cladum memoria, Liv. 23, 41; 22, 61: bona praeterea gratā recordatione renovata, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: haec studia, id. Div. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: pristina bella, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: bellum, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: belli renovandi consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; id. B. C. 3, 102; Sall. J. 36, 1; Liv. 2, 31; cf. proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 fin.; Sall. J. 51, 5; Ov. M. 5, 156: casus omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750: vulnera, to *tear open*, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: rursus cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: sacra rite, Liv. 5, 18: auspicia, id. 5, 31; 6, 5: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 2; cf. foedus, Liv. 9, 43 fin.: amicitiam et societatem, id. 34, 31: dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: luctus, Tib. 2, 6, 41; Ov. M. 14, 465: lacrimas, id. ib. 11, 472: renovata clades domūs, Juv. 10, 243: viam doloremque, Curt. 3, 12, 17: gaudia (with redintegrare), Plin. Pan. 61 fin.: annos Anchisae, i. e. *to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 424: senectutem, id. ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: annos renovaverat Titan, Tib. 4, 1, 113.—**B.** In part. **1.** To *repeat in words, say again, say repeatedly*: hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, regnum comparari, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 24; cf.: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: de lege, de foedere, etc.,... renovabo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. Balb. 7.—With ut: (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *declared anew, repeated, that*, Liv. 3, 55 Drak.—**2.** To *renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive* (syn.: recreare, reficere): quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patiēda, Liv. 21, 21: animus auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: animos equitum ad alicujus odium, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: virtus, quae risum iudicis movendo... animum aliquando reficit et a satietate vel a fatigatione renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1: refici atque renovari, id. 12, 6, 6: ars variandi renovat aures, id. 11, 3, 44: fatigata (facundia) renovatur, id. 10, 5, 14: et virum plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 3, 9: renovato modica quiete exercitu, Liv. 36, 14: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: ipsi mihi locus optimi illius viri desiderium renovavit, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1.

re-nūbo, ēre, v. n., to *marry again*, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

re-nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to *uncover, make naked; to bare, strip* (post-class.): brachia umero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 10: puellam laciniis cunctis, id. ib. 2, p. 122, 9; 8, p. 215, 37: tectum, parietes, januas, to *uncover, open*, Arn. 2 fin.; cf. coronam, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

* **re-nūdus**, a, um, adj., *bare*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 17 (others, nudae).

re-nūmero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (ante- and post-class.). L i. t., to *count over, count up*.—Hence, transf., to *pay back, repay*: aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; 3, 4, 18: omnem pecuniam patri, id. ib. 4, 2, 26; cf.: dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Mag. p. 332, 25.

renūcūlus, 1, m. dim. [ren], a *little kidney* (only in plur. and late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 26; Vulg. Lev. 3, 4; 9, 10.

renuntiatio (renunc-), ōnis, f. [renuntio]. **I.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., a *report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement* (class.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 88: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse; cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89: suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6, 14: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (sc. magistratus), propterea quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: alicuius, Plin. Pan. 77, 1: interest nostrā, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Dig. 11, 6, 1.—**II.** A *giving notice or warning* (post-class.): voluntate distrahatur societas renuntiatione, Dig. 17, 2, 63 fin.; 17, 2, 65, § 3; 6 al.

renuntiātor (renunc-), ōris, m. [id.], a *reporter, relater, proclaimer* (late Lat.): consiliorum nostrorum renuntiatores, Dig. 48, 19, 38: dispositionis infernae, Tert. Anim. 57 fin.: erroris tui, id. Pall. 4, fin.

re-nuntio (renūncio), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To *bring or carry back word, to report, give notice, declare, announce. **A.** In gen. (rare and mostly ante-class.; syn. refero): quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 36: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, no answer was brought, Suet. Ner. 47: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—With obj.-clause: istaec quae tibi renuntiantur, filium te velle circumducere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 15: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: Alexandro regi renuntiatum adeo divitem (insulam), Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198: is me nunc renuntiare repudium jussit tibi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, Velintne annon, id. Hec. 3, 5, 58: hunc metuebam, ne meae Uxori renuntiaret de pallā, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.—**Impers.**, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 18: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: tibi renuntiari sic me habere in animo, Cic. Clu. 5, 17.—**Absol.**: abi et renuntia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: rus abisse aiebant, nunc domum renuntio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 2: huc, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 19; so, renuntiatum est, Ter. And. 3, 2, 21.—**B.** In part., publicists' and jurid. t. t., to *state officially, to report, declare, proclaim, announce*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. indico): legati ex auctoritate haec Caesari renuntiant, Intelligere se, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 35: Volusenus perspectis regionibus... ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset; renuntiat, id. B. G. 4, 21 fin.; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: Roscius postulata Caesaris renuntiat, id. B. C. 1, 10: Caesari renuntiaverunt, pulverem majorem in eā parte videri, id. B. G. 4, 32: Caesar cognoscit Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, id. ib. 1, 22: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, had been able to give an account of his mission, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; so, legationem, Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; cf.: haec dicta legatis renuntiatque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; cf. Liv. 34, 44: haec cum renuntiata essent, id. 36, 1, 4: renuntiat collegae facturum se quod is censeret, id. 37, 1, 8: tribuni revocatos se eadem tribus renuntiarent, id. 45, 36 fin.: hostium numerum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: acta et imperia tua domum ad senatum suum renuntiaverunt, id. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 73.—Esp. of the official announcement of an election (either by the praeco or the presiding magistrate), to *declare or announce elected, to make the return*: coepti sunt a praeco renuntiari, quem quaeque*

tribus fecerint aedilem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17; cf.: cum esset praetor renuntiatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38: cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiatus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv. 5, 18 et saep.: aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; cf. id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: ut hostis renuntiaretur, *declared a public enemy*, Spart. Jul. 5, 3: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv. 7, 26; Plin. Pan. 92, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3: renuntiare repudium, v. h. v.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to announce, report, declare: assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de re publica dicere putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71.—**C.** Renuntiare sibi, to report to one's self, impress on one's own mind, i. e. reflect, think: qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi, quae velit, represent to themselves, i. e. think, meditate, Quint. 12, 11, 10; cf.: potest et illa res a luctu te prohibere nimio, si tibi ipse renuntiaveris, nihil horum, quae facis, posse subduco, Sen. ad Polyb. 6 (25), 1.—**II.** (Re negative or qs. rejecting.) To retract, revoke, recall, refuse, to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce (good prose): Pa. Ad cenam hercle alio promisi foras. Ge. Jube domi cenam coqui Atque ad illum renuntiare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 19; cf.: renuntiare extemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat, imperavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 9: ego illi ad prandium promississem, and prandium renuntiassem, id. Suas. 2, 12: incensus hospitium ei renuntiat; domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3; so, societatem alicui, id. 38, 31: amicitiam alicui, id. 42, 25, 1; Tac. A. 2, 70; Suet. Calig. 3: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 16.—**Absol.** quid imprudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8: nemo ingemuit, etc. . . . pedem nemo in illo iudicio suppositus, credo, ne Stoicis renuntia-retur, id. de Or. 1, 53: civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: foro, id. Rhet. 6: Campani-ae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 10: inertiae, Plin. Pan. 59, 2: nuptiis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 1: societati, Dig. 17, 19, 65, § 3.

renuntius, m. [renuntio], one who brings back intelligence, a reporter (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Cod. Th. 3, 7, 1.

re-nūo, ūi, ēre, v. n. and a. [nuo, whence nutum; abnuo], to nod back the head, to deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse, = recusare (rare before the Aug. per.; syn.: abnuo, abnegare). **I.** Neutr.: renuit negotio Sabellus, Tac. A. 1, 16, 49: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 76: renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, against the will of the god, Ov. M. 8, 325; Tib. 1, 5, 20; Mart. 2, 14, 14; cf.: fato renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, with an incredulous eye, Ov. H. 17, 89.—With dat.: dixerunt hic modo nobiscum ad haec sub-sellia: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! they deny this charge, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, checked, Tac. A. 15, 58 fin.: vocavi et renuistis, Vulg. Prov. 1, 24.—**II.** Act.: renuit tu quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63: convivium, to decline, Cic. Cael. 11, 27: nec laudem Danaï tanto renuere labori, refused, Sabin. 1, 27: plaga renuit curari, Vulg. Jer. 15, 18.

renūto, āre, v. freq. n. [renuo], to decline, refuse (ante- and post-class.), Lucr. 4, 600; Prud. Ham. 774.

***re-nutrio**, ire, v. a., to nourish again: aliquem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

***renūtus**, ūs, m. [renuo], a denying, refusal; a word formed by Pliny the Younger, for the Homeric ἀνένευσεν (Il. 16, 250): ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respon-dere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

reor, rātus, 2 (2 pers. pres. rere, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 4, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 13; Verg. A. 3, 381; 7, 437; Hor. S. 1, 9, 49;

reris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9; Verg. A. 6, 97; Hor. S. 2, 3, 134), v. dep. a. [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. rta, correct; Zend. areta, complete; Gr. ἀρετή, valor]. **I.** To reckon, calculate; v. infra, P. a.—Hence, by a usual transfer (like censere, putare, existimare, etc.),—**II.** To believe, think, suppose, imagine, judge, deem (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; not in Caes.: horridum reor, Quint. 8, 3, 26; cf.: opinor, arbitror, credo, censeo). (a) With obj.-clause: hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7; so, reor, id. Ep. 3, 4, 49; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2; id. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 2, 7, 16; Lucr. 5, 1419; Verg. A. 4, 45; 5, 24; 7, 273; 370; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70; Ov. M. 1, 394; 11, 438; 12, 505; Quint. 2, 16, 9 al.: reris and rere, v. supra: retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17; id. Ep. 3, 2, 32; id. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 1, 1, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 59: remur, Plaut. As. Grex. 6; Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: remini, Arn. 4, 146: renur, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20; id. Mil. 2, 6, 7; Lucr. 1, 155; 6, 91; Cic. Top. 20, 78; Liv. 1, 59; 5, 3; 24, 37; 40, 5 fin. Drak.: rebar, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 5; Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 82; Verg. A. 6, 690; Ov. M. 13, 497; 14, 203: rebare, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: rebatur, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Liv. 9, 3; 27, 25; 30, 9 al.: rebarur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 43: rebantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Liv. 1, 26; 3, 41; 4, 1 et saep.: rebor, Sen. Herc. Fur. 303: rebitur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28: rear, id. Most. 1, 3, 2; Cat. 63, 55; Verg. A. 9, 253: rearis, Lucr. 1, 80; 2, 731; 5, 114; 247; 6, 536 al.: reare, Caecil. ap. Gell. 617, 13: reamur, Lucr. 2, 952; 4, 37; 5, 78; 6, 764: reantur, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: ratus sum, etc., sim, etc., id. As. 5, 2, 11; id. Capt. 2, 2, 6; id. Ep. 4, 2, 26 al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 21; Verg. A. 2, 25; Ov. M. 4, 674; 5, 203; 7, 841 al.; Sall. C. 48, 5; 55, 1; Liv. 2, 27; 3, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 31; 12, 10, 5 et saep. al.—(β) Absol., Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 4: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: jam illud mali plus nobis vivit quam ratae (sc. sumus), Plaut. Rud. 4, 32: ut reor a facie, Callio-pea fuit, Prop. 3, 3 (4), 2, 38: ut rebare, Ven-us (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sus-tentat opes, Verg. A. 10, 608: ut potius re-or, id. ib. 12, 188: atque, ut ipse rebatur viam suapte naturā difficilem inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv. 31, 39, 9: nam, reor, non ul-lis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse ju-cundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—Hence, **rā-tus**, a, um, P. a., pass., reckoned, calcu-lated, fixed by calculation; hence, fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid, etc. (class.): quod modo erat ratum inritumst, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (7), 58: neu quod egissem esset ratum, id. Hec. 4, 1, 30: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51: astrorum rati im-mutabilesque cursus, id. ib. 2, 37, 95; 2, 38, 97: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id. Div. 2, 7, 19; 2, 30, 63: jus-sum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecil. 33, 96: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debeat, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum vis, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: cen-sorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in per-petuum ratas putet esse, id. Clu. 47, 132; cf.: ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeter-num rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: cujus tribuna-tus si ratus est, nihil est, quod irritum possit esse, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; cf. so, opp. irritus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 21; cf. ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63: testamenta (opp. rupta), id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: populi comitia ne essent rata, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: ut Fau-stae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8, 2: neque ratum est quod di-cas, Att. ap. Fest. p. 228; Nep. Att. 10, 1: dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina An-nuit, Verg. A. 9, 104: si haec Turno rata vita maneret, id. ib. 10, 629: rata sint sua vita precatur, may be fulfilled, accomplished, Ov. M. 9, 702; 9, 474; 14, 816; 3, 341; id. H. 15 (16), 15; id. F. 1, 696; 3, 77; id. P. 2, 5, 3; cf.: (ebrietas) spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: pax, Sall. J. 112, 3: fides et vox, Ov. M. 3, 341; id. Tr. 3, 10, 36: dicta, id. F. 2, 488.—Sup.: beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato ap. Fest. pp. 286 and 287 Müll.—Poet., transf., of a person: occi-duntur: ubi potitur ratu' Romulu' prae-dam, the resolved, determined (syn. certus), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 274 Müll. (Ann. v. 78 Vahl.).

—Hence, **B.** In particular connections. **1.** Pro rata parte (porzione), secundum ratam partem, and absol., pro rata, according to a certain part, i. e. in proportion, propor-tionally: militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos ju-gura, et pro rata parte centurionibus evoca-tisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 fin.; cf.: pro rata parte, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18 Mos. N. cr.: per-inde ut cuique data sunt pro rata parte, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! id. Rep. 2, 40, 67: decu-mam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fue-rint alvi, si minus, pro rata porzione, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: item secundum ratam par-tem ex altitudine columnarum expedien-dae sunt altitudines epistyliorum, Vitruv. 3, 3 med.: tantum pediti daturum fuisse cre-dunt, et pro rata aliis, si, etc., Liv. 45, 40; so Capitol. M. Aur. 7, and often in the Di-gests.—**2.** Ratum aliquid facere (efficere) habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, to make or account any thing fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve: quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus a sinistra cor-nix faciat ratum? make a confirmatory, i. e. a favorable augury, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: pa-rens nati rata verba Fecit, i. e. fulfilled, Ov. M. 4, 387: juvenes cum avum regem salu-tassent, secuta ex omni multitudine con-sentientis vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6: efficient ratas, utra-que diva preces, Ov. F. 1, 696: quae nobis imperatores commoda tribuerunt, ea rata atque perpetua auctoritate vestra faciat, Liv. 28, 39, 16: eos ratum habere iudicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. Or. 36, 125; so, ratum habere, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3; id. Att. 14, 21, 2; id. N. D. 1, 5, 10: Atteius Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 2; cf.: (fata) ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63: cavere de rato, Dig. 3, 4, 6, § 3: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanc-tum esset, Liv. 27, 17 fin.: ita ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1.—Rarely, ratum servare: quaeris an quod gessit ratum servum. Ego vero servo, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.

—In Liv. 25, 12, for the corrupted cu-rata auctoritas eventu of the MS., read cum rato auctoritas eventu; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

***repāges**, poet., = repagula, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 280, and Fest. p. 281 Müll.

re-pāgula, ōrum, n. [pag, pango, that which is thrust back again], bolts or bars of a door. **A.** Lit.: ocludite aedes pes-sulis, repagulis, Plaut. Cist. 3, 18: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: con-vulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque val-vis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: sola Venus por-tae cecidisse repagula sensit, Ov. M. 14, 783: pedibusque repagula pulsant, 2, 155; 5, 120; Sil. 16, 318: laxare, Luc. 1, 295; App. M. 1, p. 108, 23; cf. Fest. p. 280 Müll.—**B.** Trop., bars, restraints, limits: repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: omnia repagula ju-ris pudoris officique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39.

***repandī-rostrus**, a, um, adj. [re-pandus-rostrum], with a turned-up snout: pecus Nerei, the dolphins or sea-calves, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

re-pando, ēre, v. n., to open again, throw open: fores, App. M. 3, p. 150, 37; 9, p. 226, 20.

re-pandus, a, um, adj., bent back-wards, turned up (syn.: recurvus, redun-cus): lascivire pecus . . . rostrique repan-dum, with turned-up snouts (dolphins, sea-calves), Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 1 (cf. repandī-rostrus): dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23; cf.: repandus (delphinus), Ov. M. 3, 680: cervix, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: cornu, Sol. 43: lilium, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26.

re-pango, ēre, v. a., to set in, plant: semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14; id. Arb. 22 fin.

reparābilis, e, adj. [reparo], that may be repaired, restored, or regained; retrievable, repairable (mostly poet.; not ante-Aug.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379; id. Am. 1, 14, 55: laesa pudicitia, id. H. 5, 103: caelum, Val. Fl. 6, 562: res, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 4; id. Ep. 1, 3: ales phoenix, i. e. coming

to life again, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, i. e. repeating, Pers. 1, 102.—**II.** *Always ready, alert*: reparabilis gentis motus infidi, Amm. 27, 10, 5: barbarique ut reparabiles semper et celeres, id. 31, 7, 12.

reparatio, ōnis, *f.* [reparo], a restoration, renewal: THERMARVM, Inscr. Orell. 1147: vitae, Prud. Cath. 10, 128.

reparator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a restorer, renovator: aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11: ORBIS, Inscr. Orell. 1103.

re-parco (-perco), ōre, *v. n.*, to be sparing with any thing; to spare, to refrain or abstain from (ante- and post-class.): utinam a principio rei pepercisses meae, Ut nunc repercis saviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25 (where Speng. conjectures repercisses): ex nulla facere id si parte reparent, if they in no way refrain from doing (i. e. believing) this, Lucr. 1, 667 Munro: istius muneris operam non reparcam, Symm. Ep. 1, 33.

re-paro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to get, acquire, or procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Caes.; cf.: recupero, redimo, reficio). **I.** Lit.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: reparare quod amiseris gravius est, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6: id quod amittitur non parvo sumptu reparatur, Col. 7, 3, 10: classes, Suet. Aug. 16; Auct. B. Alex. 72; Lucr. 1, 1037: amissas res, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: bibliothecae incendio assumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: Academiae villam, Lauream Tullius ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: tecta Trojae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 60: sublapsa aedificia, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 (Keil, relaxentur): exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: majores copias, Curt. 4, 11: auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: aliud ex aliis, Lucr. 3, 965: ex aliis alias figuras, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), id. ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, id. ib. 1, 363.—**B.** In partic., in mercant. lang., to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with something: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his nummis, Dig. 15, 3, 16: merces, ib. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To renew, restore, repair, etc.: tribuniciam potestatem, rem intermissam, reparare, Liv. 3, 37; cf.: Intermissam historiam scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45 Drak.; 24, 42 (with instaurare); 30, 7; Just. 3, 6, 1; 22, 3, 9; 24, 1, 7: proelium, id. 3, 6, 7: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Of loss or damage, to make good, restore, repair (poet. and post-Aug.): damna, Hor. C. 4, 7, 13; Just. 14, 3, 6; Sen. Phaedr. 476; Lact. Epit. 71, 8.—**C.** Like reficere, recreare, to refresh, restore, revive, recruit: tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77, 5: attrita cotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditiā reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27: animos, Liv. 44, 38: haec (quies) reparat vires, fessaque membra novat, Ov. H. 4, 90: magnas novi exercitūs vires, Vell. 2, 37, 1: respublica per Augustum reparata, Vop. C. 3: ea fessa Membra reparat labori, Ov. M. 4, 216: corpora fessa reparas labori, id. ib. 11, 625: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: nec (Cleopatra) latentes Classe citā reparavit oras (= alias sibi parare studuit regiones), Hor. C. 1, 37, 24; v. Orell. ad h. l.: PATRIOS PENATES (= repetere), Inscr. Orell. 1587: rapidos meatus, Aus. Mos. 35.

re-partūriens, entis, *Part.* [parturio], bringing forth again, Alcim. 6, 71.

re-pasco, ōre, *v. n.*, to feed or nourish again (late Lat.): divitem impendiis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 fin.: parentes, id. Carm. 21, 853.

repastinatio, ōnis, *f.* [repastino]. **I.** Lit., agricult. t. l., to dig again, to dig or delve anew; to dig around, trench, grub, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 37, 4; Col. 3, 18; 4, 32, 3; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84; 17, 10, 11, § 61 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 137 and 231.—**II.** Transf.,

to clean (post-class.). Lit.: ungues, Tert. Poen. 11.—**III.** Trop.: usum divitiarum, to check, = coercere, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: vitam, i. e. to renew, id. Anim. 50 fin.: commissionem injuria, i. e. to prevent, id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

re-patrio, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, to return to one's country, go home again (late Lat.): cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27: hinc ad Pelusium, id. 33: ad Romanum imperium, Cassiod. Var. 3, 18.

re-pecto, no perf., xum, 3, *v. a.*, to comb again, to comb (poet.): jubas, Stat. Th. 6, 418: in liquidos fontes se barba repectit, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: crinis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 240.

* **repēdābilis**, e, *adj.* [repedo], giving way, yielding: arbor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

re-pēdo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [pes], to go or step back, to turn back, retreat, recoil (ante- and post-class.): repedere, recedere, Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.: redisse ac repedasse, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 13: Romam, id. 165, 13: ad signa repedavit oculus miles, Amm. 24, 4, 30: nec amplius ausa repedavit ad sua, id. 17, 2, 4; Vulg. 1 Macc. 12, 37.—With homogeneous object: gradum a vestibulo, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 280 Müll. (but in Lucr. 6, 1280, the correct reading is trepidabat; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

re-pello, reppuli (less correctly repulsi), repulsum, 3, *v. a.*, to drive, crowd, or thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc., =reicere (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, repono, removeo). **I.** Lit.: eum ego meis Dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem foribus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90: foribus tam saepe repulsus, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 9: homines inermos armis, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: aliquem ab hoc templo, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: homines a templi aditu, id. Dom. 21, 54: Sabinos a moenibus urbis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: hostes a ponte, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; ab castris, id. ib. 1, 75: a citeriore ripā, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 10: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 fin.: in oppidum, id. ib. 3, 22 fin.; id. B. C. 2, 14 fin.—*Absol.*: nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17.—Of impersonal objects (mostly poet.): repulit mihi manum, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 14; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: telum aere repulsum, repelled, Verg. A. 2, 545: mensas, to push back, Ov. M. 6, 661; cf. aras, id. ib. 9, 164: repagula, to shove back, id. ib. 2, 157: tellurem mediā undā, crowds back, id. ib. 15, 292: navem a terrā, Auct. B. Alex. 20: serpentes, Amm. 14, 2, 5.—Poet., of the apparent pushing back or away of the starting-point, in flying up or sailing away: Oceani spretos pede repulit amnes, Verg. G. 4, 233; cf.: cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, Arduus in nubes abiit, spurning the ground, Ov. M. 4, 710: impressā tellurem repulit hastā, id. ib. 2, 786; 6, 512: aera repulsa, i. e. cymbals struck together, Tib. 1, 3, 24; 1, 8, 22; cf.: aera Aere repulsa, Ov. M. 3, 533.—**II.** Trop., to drive away, reject, remove; to keep off, hold back, ward off, repulse, etc.: repellit oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ab hoc conatu, id. Or. 11, 36: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14, 32: ab impediendo ac laedendo, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 55: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: repulsum ab amicitia, Sall. J. 102, 13: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Verg. A. 2, 13: repulsus ille veritatis viribus, Phaedr. 1, 1, 9: hinc quoque repulsus, Nep. Lys. 3: per colloquia repulsus a Lepido, Vell. 2, 63, 1.—Of suitors for office, Cic. Planc. 21, 51: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110, 8; Liv. 39, 32.—Of lovers: saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2 (12): proci repulsi, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, to drive, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 43.—Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 23, 77: illius alterum consulatum a re publicā, id. Att. 7, 18, 2: quod tamen a verā longe ratione repulsum est, removed, Lucr. 1, 880; cf. id. 2, 645; 5, 406: tegimenta ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 6, 767: cute ictus,

Ov. M. 3, 64: pericula, Cic. Mur. 14, 30; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2: vim (opp. inferre), Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen (with transferre), Quint. 4, 2, 26: temptamina, Ov. M. 7, 735: facinus, id. ib. 15, 777: fraudem, id. A. A. 3, 491: verba, id. P. 4, 1, 19: ver hiemem repellit, id. M. 10, 165: conubia nostra, to reject, disdain, Verg. A. 4, 214: amorem, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76: preces, id. M. 14, 377: diadema, to refuse, reject, Vell. 2, 56, 4; Suet. Caes. 79; cf. dictaturam, Vell. 2, 89, 5: ut contumelia repellatur, be discarded, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.—Hence, **repulsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, removed, remote; once in Cato: equis inculitior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286, and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 287 Müll.

re-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, to weigh back (syn. compenso). **I.** Lit. (rare): aequaque formosae pensa rependis erae, you weigh back, return by weight, the wool weighed out, Ov. H. 9, 78: pensa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, i. e. produces them three to the pound, Plin. 19, 4, 4, § 54.—**II.** Transf., to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight, purchase a thing with its weight in money. **A.** Lit.: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269: cum Septumuleius Gai Gracchi auro rependendum caput abscidit ad Opimum tulit, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3: Aethiopico (magneti) laus summa datur, pondusque argenti rependitur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: (balsamum) duplo rependebatur argento, id. 12, 25, 54, § 117: auro repensus Miles, ransomed (syn. redemptus), Hor. C. 3, 5, 25.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward, in a good and bad sense (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15; cf.: gratiam facto, id. ib. 2, 694: gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: magna, Verg. A. 2, 161: factis contraria fata, to balance, id. ib. 1, 239: pretium vitae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 100: vices, id. 4 (5), 4, 58: pro officiis pretium, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 21: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publicā, id. ib. 14, 44 fin.: ingenio formae damna, to counterbalance, compensate, Ov. H. 15, 32; cf.: rependere et compensare leve damnum delibatae honestatis majore aliā honestate, Gell. 1, 3, 23: incolumitatem turpitudine, to pay for, purchase, Plin. Pan. 44, 5; cf.: honorem servitute, donis, Col. praef. § 10: culpam hanc magno terrore, Val. Fl. 6, 744: regis pacta magno luctu, id. 6, 4: moestam noctem (with ulcisci socios), Stat. Th. 8, 666.—**2.** To weigh in the mind, to meditate upon, ponder, consider: qui facta rependens, Consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

1. repēns, entis, *Part.*, from repo.
2. repēns, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown]. **I.** Lit., sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for (class., but less freq. than the deriv. repentinus; for the most part only in *nom. sing.*; a favorite word with Liv.; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29, 1): ne me inparatum cura laceraret repēns, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: hostium adventus (opp. expectatus, and with maris subita tempestas), id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14; 10, 7: casus Attali, id. 33, 2: clades, id. 22, 7; 8: defectio, id. 8, 29: fama belli, id. 6, 42: cum fama repens alio avertit bellum, id. 22, 21, 6: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30; 33, 15: tumultus, id. 1, 14; 10, 18; 21, 26: discordia, Verg. A. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220: singultus vocis, Stat. Th. 7, 360: sonus, Sen. Med. 971: vox, Val. Fl. 2, 91: consternatio, Curt. 10, 2, 15.—In *abl.*: repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 400.—**II.** Transf. (in Tac.), opp. to earlier, more ancient, i. e. for recens, new, fresh, recent: neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7; 11, 24: causa, id. ib. 15, 68: cogitatio, id. H. 1, 23; 2, 49: perfidia, id. ib. 4, 25.—*Adv.*, in two forms, suddenly, unexpectedly. **a.** **repēns** (Janus) Bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.—**b.** **repentē** (class. and freq.): abrupit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 21; so (corresp. to subito) Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: repente exor-

tus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37: repente celeriterque, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: repente e vestigio, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5: repente praeter spem, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10: cf. cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, Verg. A. 1, 594: lapsa repente turris, id. ib. 2, 455: amicitias repente praecidere (opp. sensim dissuere), Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 fin.; cf. modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65: an dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21: me repente horum aspectus repressit, Cic. Sest. 39, 144: abjectus conscientia repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum circumfusa repente scindit se nubes, Verg. A. 1, 586 et saep.

3. repens, adv., v. 2. repens fin. a.

* **repensatio**, ōnis, f. [repensio], a recompense: vicissitudinis, Salv. in Avar. 4, 3.

* **repensatrix**, icis, f. [repensator], she who recompenses, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

repensio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [rependo, 11. B.]. **I.** Lit., to weigh against: illud sacrosanctum caput Tribuni plebis percussoribus auro repensatum est, Flor. 3, 15, 6 (dub.).—**II.** Transf., to make up for, counterbalance, recompense (post-Aug.): id incommodum utrumque multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 1: bona malis, Vell. 2, 12, 5: voluptatem damno, id. 2, 21, 4: ea quae legunt, et non intellegunt, Deo repensante patientur, Lact. 7, 1 fin.

repensus, a, um, Part., from rependo.

repente, adv., v. 2. repens fin. b.

repentaliter, adv. [repentinus], suddenly (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 3, 2.

repentinō, adv., v. repentinus fin.

repentinus, a, um, adj. [repens], sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected (freq. and class.): adventus hostium (opp. expectatus), Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; so (opp. meditata et praeparata) id. Off. 1, 8, 27: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: sentit omnia repentina et nec opinata esse graviora, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; cf. repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87 (shortly before, subita celerisque mors): vis repentina et inexpectata, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: consilium (with temerarium), id. Inv. 2, 9, 28: exercitus (with tumultuarius), Liv. 41, 10; cf. cohors, id. 41, 1: venenum (with praeceps), Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: bonum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 35: mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; id. Div. 2, 35, 74: edictum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: motus Galliae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: tumultus Ov. M. 5, 5: conjuratio Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27 et saep.: ignoti homines et repentini, upstart, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf. repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34: consilium, Nep. Paus. 4, 5.—De repentino, adverb., suddenly, App. Flor. p. 353; id. de Deo Socr. p. 363, 14.—Comp.: nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. Mund. p. 61, 20 (al. repentinus).—Adv. (rare for repente): **repentinō**, suddenly, unexpectedly, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.; Cic. Quint. 4, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

reperco, v. reparco.

repercussibilis, e, adj. [repercutio], that can be struck back, that can rebound, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 45; 3, 6 fin.

repercussio, ōnis, f. [id.], a rebounding, repercussion: vicinorum siderum, 1. e. reflection, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

1. repercussus, a, um, Part., from repercutio.

2. repercussus, ūs, m. [repercutio], a rebounding, reverberation, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc.; reflection, echo, counter-pressure: solis, Plin. 5, 5, § 35; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17: Etesiarum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8, § 22: vocis, Tac. G. 3 al.: attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu, by the meeting or crowding together, Plin. 16, 2, § 6: ut, ex splendore galearum, et repercussu, quasi ardere caelum videretur, Flor. 3, 3, 15: maris, Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 4.

re-percutio, cussi, cussum, 3, v. a., to strike, push, or drive back, cause to rebound;

to reflect, reverberate, re-echo, resound (not ante-Aug.; cf. repello, reflecto). **I.** Lit., of light, sound, etc.: gemmae Clara repercussio reddebant lumina Phoebo, reflected, Ov. M. 2, 110: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 23: aes clipei, Ov. M. 4, 782: illa repercussae imaginis umbra est, id. ib. 3, 434; cf. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128: montis anfractu repercussae voces, re-echoing, resounding, Tac. A. 4, 51: clamor, Curt. 3, 10, 2: valles, Liv. 21, 33.—**B.** Of other objects: (discus) repercussus, rebounding, Ov. M. 10, 184 Jahn N. cr.: remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset, altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, hurred back, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11: ita est aliquid quod hujus fontis excursum repercutiat, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 8.—**II.** Trop., to cast back, retort, reel: aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23: repercutiendi multa sunt genera, id. 6, 3, 78: orationes dicto, Plin. praef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), to avert (syn. aversari), id. 28, 4, 7, § 35.

re-perio, reperi (less correctly reperi), reperitum, 4 (old fut. reperibit, Caecil. ap. Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 48; Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; inf. reperirier, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1; Lucr. 4, 480), v. a. [pario] (orig., perh., to procure or find again; hence), in gen., to find, meet with, find out, either by searching or by accident (cf. invenio, offendo, nanciscor). **I.** Lit.: ego illam reperiam, will find her again, will find her out, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 32: Glycerium suos parentes reperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 11; 5, 6, 5: perscrutator fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum: sed si reperero, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 14: quid repereristi? Non quod pueri clamant in faba se reperisse, id. ib. 5, 10; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 33: facile invenies pejorem... meliorem neque tu reperies, etc., id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: cuculiones in tritico, id. Curc. 4, 31; cf. Ov. M. 1, 654: aliqueum hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 8: multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: puerum aut puellam sibi recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 16: ibi quoque equi caput reperitum, Just. 18, 5, 16: ceterarum artium repertos antistes agriculturae neque discipulos neque praecceptores inventos, Col. 11, 1, 10: divitiis incubare repertis, Verg. A. 6, 610.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to find, find out, discern; to get, procure, obtain: occasionem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 9: propter paupertatem nomen, id. Stich. 1, 3, 22: gloriam armis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: quamvis malam rem quaeris, illic reperias, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 153; cf. si quaerimus, cur, etc.... causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: rem reperi omnem ex tuo magistro, ne nega, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 37: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 64: nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, id. ib. 21, 79: nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, found, obtained, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 Oud. N. cr.: aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: sollicitudinis finem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: cujus praeclara apud Vergilium multa exempla reperio, Quint. 8, 3, 79; cf. in pass., id. 1, 5, 43: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.—**B.** In partic.

1. With a double predicate, to find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain a thing to be in any manner: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto reperi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 6: hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico, id. Capt. 3, 4, 92: quam paucos reperias meretricibus Fideles evenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 3: re ipsa reperi, Facilitate nihil esse homini melius, id. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf. cum transgressos reperisset consules, Vell. 2, 50, 1: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: neque, quanta esset insulae magnitudo, reperire poterat, id. ib. 4, 20; 1, 50: Caesar reperit ab Suetis auxilia missa, id. ib. 6, 9: reperit esse vera, id. ib. 1, 18: quem Tarentum venisse reperio, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—So pass., with a double subject (i. e. with a predicate nom.), to be found, discovered, recognized to be any thing: quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3,

6, 12: ingrato ingratus repertus est, id. Pers. 5, 2, 59: improbissimus reperiebare, Cic. Quint. 20, 56: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Fl. 38, 94.—With inf.: quoniam duplex natura duarum Dissimilis rerum longe constare reperta'st, Lucr. 1, 504: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75.—**2.** To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover (freq. after the Aug. period; cf. reperi; whereas invenire is used in this signif. in all periods): reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; cf. aliquid calidi consilii, id. Ep. 2, 2, 71: sibi aliquam astutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: repereristi tibi quod placeat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35; 3, 2, 22: consilium, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 1: causam, id. ib. 2, 1, 4: mihimet inunda ratio et via reperta est, quā, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: nihil novi reperiens, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: hoc reperire difficilium, quam, cum inveneris, argumentis adjuvare, Quint. 5, 10, 116: reperta verba (opp. nativa), id. 8, 3, 36: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, id. 2, 17, 4; 9, 4, 114: ludusque (scaenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperi usum, Ov. M. 8, 246; 1, 687: reperta nuper conjuratione, discovered, Tac. A. 16, 15; cf.: posterius res inventa est aurumque repertum, Lucr. 5, 1112; 1240: in quarum exercitationem reperta est (declamatio), Quint. 2, 10, 4; 4, 2, 21; 4, 3, 2; 8, 3, 72; 12, 10, 72; Tac. Agr. 19.—With dat., Quint. 8, 6, 19.—With object-clause: Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20, § 79 (where, however, Jahn reads invenerunt).—Hence, **reperita**, ōrum, n., inventions (mostly in Lucr.): exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr. 1, 732; 136; 5, 2; 13; 6, 7; and (perh. in imitation), Rhem. Fan. Pond. 15.

reperiticius, a, um, adj. [reperio], accidentally met or found, random: quasi unus reliquus ex familia Scipionis, ac non reperiticius civis, Sal. ap. Cic. Decl. 1, 1.

reperitio, ōnis, f. [id.], an invention, device: rhetoricae, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 Hild. (dub.; al. reperitoribus).

reperor, ōris, m. [id. 11. B. 2.], a discoverer, inventor, deviser, author (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. inventor): vitis, i. e. Bacchus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 11: mellis, id. F. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebeus, id. R. Am. 76: poenae, id. Tr. 3, 11, 51: medicinae, i. e. Aesculapius, Verg. A. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, i. e. Jupiter, id. ib. 12, 829: doctrinarum atque leporum, Lucr. 3, 1049: pallae honestae, Hor. A. P. 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac. A. 2, 30: relationis, id. ib. 12, 53: facinorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 11: flagitii ejus, id. ib. 4, 71: perfidiae, Sall. H. 4, 61, 7 Dietsch; Cels. 7, 26, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7, 25: orbis, Prud. Cath. 4, 9: artis rhetoricae, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 codd. (v. reperitio).

reperitorium, ii, n. [reperio], an inventory, catalogue, repertory (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 7.

* **reperitrix**, icis, f. [reperio], she that finds out, an inventress: artium (Minerva), Hier. Ep. 46, 1: omnium artium paupertas, App. Mag. p. 285, 35; absol.: Ecclesia, Tert. Pudic. 7 fin.

1. repertus, a, um, Part., from reperio.

2. repertus, ūs, m. [reperio] (Appuleian). **I.** A finding again: filiae, App. M. 11, p. 257.—**II.** A discovery, invention, App. M. 11, p. 262, 22; id. Flor. p. 341, 15.

repententia, ae, f. [repeto], memory, remembrance, Arn. 2, pp. 61 and 62 (but in Lucr. 3, 851, the correct read. is retinentia).

repetitio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A demanding back, reclamation, Dig. 50, 17, 41; App. Mag. p. 332, 4; hence, repetitionem habere, i. e. jus repetendi, Dig. 3, 6, 3.—**II.** A repetition, in speaking or writing: repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis rerum, id. 4, prooem. § 6: probationis ejusdem, id. 9, 3, 88; 9, 3, 22; 6, 1, 1: effugere repetitiones, id. 10, 1, 7: repetitio instauratione ejusdem rei sub alio nomine, Favorin. ap. Gell. 13, 25 (24), 9: legatorum, Dig. 30, 1, 19.—**2.** In partic.

rhet. t. t., a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences: anaphora, ἀναφορά, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33; cf. Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.

***repetitor**, ōris, m. [repeto], one that demands back, a claimer: nuptae ademptae, Ov. H. 8, 19.

repetitus, a, um, Part., from *repeto*. **re-peto**, īvi or īi, itum, 3, v. a., to fall upon or attack again or anew, to strike again (syn. repercutio).

I. Lit. (in gen. not till after the Aug. per.): regem repetitum saepius cuspidē ad terram affixit, after he had repeatedly attacked him, Liv. 4, 19; cf.: mulam calcibus et canem morsu, Sen. Ira, 3, 27, 1: repetita per illa ferrum, Ov. M. 4, 733; 6, 562.—**Absol.**: bis cavere, bis repetere, to attack twice, Quint. 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! strike again, Suet. Calig. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28: repetitus toxico, id. Claud. 44.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To prosecute again: condicione proposita, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Dom. 8 and 9; Dig. 48, 2, 3; 48, 16, 10; 15.—**2.** To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit a person or thing. (a) With acc.: fratresque virumque, Ov. H. 3, 143: Nearchum, Hor. C. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab ora Hispanā, id. ib. 3, 14, 3: viam, quā venisset, to retrace, Liv. 35, 28; cf. id. 9, 2, 8: castra, id. 31, 21; Suet. Tib. 12: domum, Hor. C. 1, 15, 6: Ov. P. 4, 41; id. M. 3, 204: patriam, id. H. 18, 123; Just. 32, 3, 7: Africam, Liv. 25, 27: locum, id. 3, 63: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18; cf. id. 31, 45 fin.; 40, 58 fin.: rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id. Vit. 1: paludes, Hor. C. 3, 27, 9: cavum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 33: praesepia, Verg. E. 7, 39: urbem, id. A. 2, 749: Macedoniam, Nep. Eum. 6, 1: pugnam (shortly before, redire in pugnam), Liv. 37, 43: expeditionem, Suet. Claud. 1.—(b) With prep.: onerarias retro in Africam repetere, Liv. 25, 25 fin. Drak.: ad vada, Verg. Cul. 104: ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245.—(c) **Absol.**: quid enim repetimus (sc. patriam)? Liv. 5, 51.—Freq. in medic. lang., to return, recur: morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1; 3, 22; 4, 4; 14 al.—**II.** Transf. (class.). **A.** To fetch, bring, or take back (cf. revoco). **1.** Lit.: filium istinc repetere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 72: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: Lydus est Atticus, quamquam Timaeus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: qui maxime me repetitis atque revocastis, id. Dom. 57, 144: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 7: ad haec (impedimenta) repetenda, Caes. B. C. 3, 76: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Calig. 39; cf.: thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditorio ejus, id. ib. 52 fin.: partem reliquam copiarum continenti, id. Aug. 16: alii (elephantum) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, others were then brought and passed over, Liv. 21, 28: ut alium repetat in eundem rogum, Sen. Oedip. 61.—**2.** Trop., in partic. **A.** To take hold of or undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat an action, a speech, etc. (cf.: renovo, restauro): praetermissa repetimus, incobata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo haec studia repentem, id. Fat. 2, 4; id. Att. 15, 11, 1: oratio carens hac virtute (sc. ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint. 7, proem. § 3: ad verbum repetita reddantur, id. 11, 2, 39 et saep.: eadem vetera consilia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: susurri Composita repetantur hora, id. C. 1, 9, 20: relicta, id. Ep. 1, 7, 97: verba, Ov. H. 20, 9: audita, id. ib. 20, 193: repetitum Mulciber aevum Poscit, id. M. 9, 422: auspacia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: pugnam, id. 10, 36: acris bellum, Just. 12, 2, 13: iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 747: sollemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 fin.: spectacula ex antiquitate, to restore, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: genera ignominiarum ex antiquitate, id. Tib. 19: legatum, Dig. 30, 1, 32: usum fructum, ib. 7, 4, 3.—With de: de mutatione litterarum nihil repetere hic necesse est, Quint. 1, 7, 13.—With object-clause: repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, Quint. 6, 3, 101; 46: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr.

1, 418; cf.: commemorare res, id. 6, 936.—**Poet.**: **repetitus**, a, um, as an adv., repeatedly, anew, again: repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473; 12, 287: robora caedit, id. ib. 8, 769: vellerā molliat longo tractu, by drawing out repeatedly, id. ib. 6, 20; cf.: haec decies repetita placebit, Hor. A. P. 365.—**B.** In discourse, to draw, deduce, derive from anywhere; to go back to, begin from anywhere (cf. deduco): populum a stirpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: repetere populi originem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: ipsius juris ortum a fonte... stirpem juris a naturā, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: usque a Corace nescio quo et Tisia, id. de Or. 1, 20, 91; 2, 2, 6: ab ultimā antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: brevis erit narratio, si non ab ultimo repetetur, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28; Quint. 5, 10, 83: aliquid a Platonis auctoritate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e mediā philosophiā repetita, id. Or. 3, 11: res remotas ex litterarum monumentis, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: initia amicitiae ex parentibus nostris, Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16 init.: verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25; 11, 1, 49; 1, 4, 4: alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: tam longa et tam alte repetita oratio, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: repetam paulo altius, etc., id. Clu. 24, 66: altius omnem Expeditam primā repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 286; so, altius, Quint. 5, 7, 27; 6, 2, 2; 11, 1, 62; Suet. Ner. 2: transilire ante pedes posita et alla longe repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160; so, longe, id. Fam. 13, 29, 2; id. Div. 2, 58, 119: longius, id. Inv. 1, 49, 91; Quint. 5, 7, 17; 5, 11, 23: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backwards, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; so, repetitis diebus ex die vulneris, Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2: repetitā die, id. 10, 4, 9, § 6; 39, 2, 15, § 31; 43, 19, 1, § 10; 22, 4, 3.—**C.** Repetere aliquid memoriā, memoriam rei, or (rarely without memoriā) aliquid, to call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect (cf.: revoco, recordor): cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoriā vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; Verg. A. 1, 372: repetere memoriā tecum, quando, etc., Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3; cf. with object-clause: memoriā repeto, diem esse hodiernum, quo, etc., Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 10: repetere temporis illius memoriam, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: memoriam ex annalibus, Liv. 3, 18: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 4.—Without memoriā: reminisci quom ea, quae tenuit mens a memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, intelleges, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: supra repetere et paucis instituta majorum disserere, Sall. C. 5, 9: unde tuos primum repetam, mea Cynthia, fastus, Prop. 1, 13, 5: cum repeto noctem, quā, etc., Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Verg. A. 12, 439.—With object-clause: repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16; 7, 6, 7; 13; Suet. Gram. 4: multum ante repetito, concordem sibi conjugem, etc., Tac. A. 3, 33.—**Absol.**: inde usque repetens, hoc video, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: genitor mihi talia (namque Nunc repeti) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Verg. A. 7, 123; 3, 134.—**B.** To ask, demand, or take again or back; to demand or claim what is due (syn. reposco).

1. In gen. **a.** Lit.: si quis mutuum quid dederit, ut pro proprio perditum, quom repetas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 45; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 7: suum, id. Ps. 1, 3, 63: neque repeto pro illā quidquam abs te pretii, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: abs te sestertium miliens ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ereptas pecunias, id. ib. 5, 18; cf.: quae erepta sunt, id. Sull. 32, 89: mea promissa, id. Planc. 42, 101: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16, 6: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: Cicero Gallum a Verticore repetit, qui litteras ad Caesarem referat, applied again for, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: si forte suas repetitum venerit plumas, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 18: nec repetita sequi curret Proserpina matrem, Verg. G. 1, 39: Politorium rursus bello, to retake, Liv. 1, 33, 3.—**b.** Trop.:

qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam sponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42, 106; cf.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: civitatem in libertatem, id. 34, 22, 11: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: ab isto eas poenas vi repetisse, aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetendā libertate fugiendā, in the effort to recover, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20: libertatem per occasionem, Liv. 3, 49; cf.: dies ille libertatis improspere repetitae, Tac. A. 1, 8: beneficia ab aliquo, Sall. J. 96, 2: honores quasi debitos ab aliquo, id. ib. 85, 37: repetere a me rempublicam, take back from me, Suet. Caes. 78: repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, it was demanded again, that, etc., Liv. 3, 33: se repetere, to recover one's self, Sen. Ep. 104, 6.—**2.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t. **a.** Of the fetiales: repetere res, to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty; hence, in gen., to demand satisfaction: (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll.; Liv. 1, 32; 4, 30; 7, 6; 32; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: jure gentium res repeti, Sall. H. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch: amissa bello repetere, Just. 6, 6, 7; cf. clarigatio and clarigo.—**b.** In jurid. lang.: res repetere, to demand back or reclaim one's property before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2, 3.—Hence, transf., in gen., to seek to obtain, to reclaim: non ex jure manum consertum, sed magi ferro Rem repetunt, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.).—**c.** Pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, money or other things extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; 2, 4, 25, § 56; id. Brut. 27, 106; id. Off. 2, 21, 75: quorum causā iudicium de pecuniis repetundis est constitutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: clames te lege pecuniarum repetundarum non teneri, id. Clu. 53, 148: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18, 3: oppugnatus in iudicio pecuniarum repetundarum, id. ib. 49, 2: quā lege a senatore ratio repeti solet de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 37, 104: accusare de pecuniis repetundis, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Clu. 41, 114: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen culpisum deferatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 fin.—With ellipsis of pecunias: repetundarum causae, crimen, lex, Quint. 4, 2, 85; 5, 7, 5; 4, 2, 15; Tac. A. 4, 19; 13, 43; 12, 22; 13, 33; id. H. 1, 77; 4, 45; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 3: repetundarum reus, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33: accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66; Suet. Caes. 4: absolvi, Tac. A. 13, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70; 14, 28: teneri, id. ib. 11, 7: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2 (for which, § 3, de pecuniis repetundis): neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius de repetundis, id. ib. § 3: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 fin.

repetundae, ārum, v. repeto fin.

replexus, a, um, Part., from *repecto*. **re-pignero** (*re-pignō*), āre, v. n., to redeem a pledge, Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reluere, p. 280, and Fest. p. 281 Müll.

re-pigro, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To make slothful: uxoris Cyllenius fotibus repigratus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 35.—**II.** Trop., to check, keep back, retard (post-class.): dirarum bestiarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208, 19; p. 175 Bip.: repigrato fetu, id. ib. 1, p. 106, 21.—Hence, **repigratus**, a, um, P. a., retarded, slow: repigrator paululum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 36 (al. repigrator).

re-pingo, ōre, v. a., to paint or form again (late Lat.): oculos, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 172: arma crucis digitis, id. ib. 1, 246.

re-plaudo, ōre, v. a., to strike on or against (Appuleian): frontem replaudens, App. M. 1, p. 105, 15; 6, p. 185, 7.

re-plēo, ēvi, ētum (contr. form replēsti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92: replebat, Lucr. 6, 1270), 2, v. a. **I.** To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete, etc. **A.** Lit. (class.):

exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: exhaustum aerarium, Plin. Pan. 55, 5: consumpta, to supply, make up for, Cic. Mur. 25, 60: exercitum, to fill up the number of, Liv. 24, 42; cf.: castra, tribus ex his, Plin. Pan. 28, 5: scrobes terrā, Verg. G. 2, 235: fossam humo, Ov. F. 4, 823: vulnera, i.e. to fill up again with flesh, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155: alopecias, id. 20, 23, 99, § 263.—*Abol.*: cinis purgat, conglutinat, replet, adstringit, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124: veteremque exire cruorem Passa, replet sucis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287.—*Mid.*: quoties haustum cratera repleti vident, filled again, Ov. M. 8, 680.—*B.* Trop., to supply, make up for, complete (rare): quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. H. 10, 37; cf.: repletur ex lege, quod sententiae iudicis deest, Dig. 42, 1, 4, § 5: quae (in oratione) replenda vel deicienda sunt, to be filled out, supplied (shortly before, adicere, detrahere), Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello Exanimata reple, i.e. strengthen again, reinvigorate, reanimate, Stat. Th. 4, 760.—*II.* (With the idea of the verb predominating) In gen., to fill up, make full, to fill (freq. in the poets and in post-Aug. prose). *A.* Lit.: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 545 (Ann. v. 310 Vahl.): delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1272; cf.: campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40 Drak.: sanguine venas, Ov. M. 7, 334: flore sinus, id. F. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20, 19: galeas et sinus conchis, Suet. Calig. 46: corpora carne, to fill, satisfy, satiate, Ov. M. 12, 155; cf.: se escā, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: se cibo, Col. 9, 13, 2; Petr. 96; 111: virginem, to get with child, Just. 13, 7, 7; cf. equas, Pall. Mart. 13, 1: orbem (luna), to fill, Ov. F. 3, 121; cf. numerum, to complete, Lucr. 2, 535: summam, Manil. 2, 719: pretium redemptionis, to make up, Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10: foramen auris repletum, stopped up, Lucr. 5, 814.—*Poet.*: femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, becomes filled, Lucr. 5, 814: (Etesiae) undas replent, swell up, id. 6, 718: tu, largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthenopen (i.e. exornasti), Stat. S. 3, 1, 92.—*B.* Trop.: memora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 992; so Verg. A. 2, 679; Ov. M. 1, 338; 3, 239: populos sermone, Verg. A. 4, 189: Pontum rumore, Ov. P. 4, 4, 19: aures, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 22: vias oculorum luce, Lucr. 4, 319; cf. id. 4, 378: naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque populi Romani, Vell. 2, 100, 2; cf.: patriam laetitia id. 2, 103, 1: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 89: fabulis omnis scaenas, Just. 11, 3, 11.—*Esp.* freq. in eccl. Lat.: replere aliquem spiritu intelligentiae, Vulg. Ecclus. 39, 8: amaritudinibus, id. Thren. 3, 15: insipientia, id. Luc. 6, 11: gaudio, id. Rom. 15, 13: replevi Evangelium, I have thoroughly disseminated the Gospel, id. ib. 15, 19.—*Mid.*: repleri iustā juris civilis scientiā, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 191.—Hence, **repletus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II.), filled full (freq. and class.). *1.* Lit.: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; so, Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: annes, Verg. A. 5, 806: paulatim fragilitas crurum, Suet. Calig. 3.—(β) With *abl.*: amphorae argento, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 fin.: cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: insula silvis, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: cauda pavonis luce, Lucr. 2, 806: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), abundantly provided, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 fin.: repletus epulis, Claud. Fesc. 16.—(γ) With *gen.*: repletas semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25, 9 Drak.—*2.* Trop., with *abl.*: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 40: quaeque asperitate, id. 4, 626: genus antiquum pietate, id. 2, 1170: vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3: curantis eadem vi morbi repletos traherent, infected (cf. impleo and ἀναμιπλάμενοι, Thuc. 2, 51, 4); Liv. 25, 26, 8: vita, i.e. long enough, Lucr. 3, 242: vox repleta, full, Stat. Th. 2, 625: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5.—*Comp., sup., and adv.* do not occur.

repletio, ōnis, f. [repleo, I.], a filling up, complement, Isid. 4, 6, 11; Cod. Just. 6, 23, 4; 7, 2, 15, § 4.

repletus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from repleo.

re-plexus, a, um, Part. [plecto], bent or turned back: cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 7 (Jahn, reflexa).

replicābilis, e, adj. [replico], worth repeating (late Lat.): nomen, Ven. Carn. 7, 8, 33; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 161.

replicatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.* A folding of rolling back again (of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, qs. by winding it up again, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33.—*II.* In jurid. Lat., a reply, replication, Just. Inst. 4, 14; Dig. 27, 10, 7; 44, 2, 24 al.—*III.* Numeri (opp. multiplicatio), a reduction of a number, Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 757, 759.—*IV.* A repetition: procliorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.—Also as rhet. t. t. = ἀναδιπλώσις, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.

replicatus, a, um, Part., from replico.

re-plīco, āvi (e.g. Vulg. Gen. 4, 27; id. Jos. 8, 35 al.), ātum (collat. form, replicatae tunicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 29), 1, v. a., to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back (cf.: revolve, reflect). *I.* Lit.: vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagorā, etc., unrolled, opened, Arn. 4, 147; cf. infra, II.: surculos in terram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, bend back, Cato, R. R. 41, 4; so, labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81; cf.: replicata cervice, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; and: margine intus replicato, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: ab omni laevitate acies radios tuos replicat, casts back, reflects, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 7; cf.: quia radii solis replicantur, id. ib. 2, 10, 3: jocinera replicata, folded inwards, Suet. Aug. 95.—*II.* Trop., to unfold, unroll, turn over; to bend or turn back; to open: ut ne replices annuallia memoriam, unfold, turn over, Cic. Sull. 9, 27; so, memoriam temporum, id. Leg. 3, 14, 41: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, unrolling, unwinding, id. Div. 1, 56, 127: cuius acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in se saepe replicatur, is bent back, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 1: vestigium suum, to withdraw, i.e. to go back, App. M. 4, p. 151, 15.—*B.* In partic. *1.* To turn over and over in the mind, to think or reflect upon; to go over, repeat (post-class.): haec identidem mecum, App. M. 3, p. 129: titulos, singula, Prud. στέφ. 11, 3: necem, to tell again, Amm. 30, 1, 3: vitam, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: lamentum, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 25; id. Num. 27, 23: quorum (glirum) magnitudo saepius replicata laudatur adsidue, Amm. 28, 4, 13: vultu adsimulato saepius replicando; quod, etc., id. 14, 11, 11.—*2.* In jurid. and late Lat., to make a reply or replication, Dig. 2, 14, 35 fin.; Greg. Mag. in Job, 16 init.

replum, i, n., a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding-door, Vitr. 4, 6; 10, 17.

re-plumbo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to free from lead, to unsolder (post-Aug.), Dig. 34, 2, 19; 34, 2, 32; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 18.

* **re-plūmis**, e, adj. [pluma], covered again with feathers, fledged anew: corpus (aquilae), Paul. Nol. Carn. 21, 857.

* **re-plūo**, ōre, v. n., to rain down again: caelo, Musa ap. Sen. Contr. 5 praef. med.

re-po, psi, ptum, 3, v. n. [Gr. ἔρπω; Sanscr. root sarp-, creep; cf. Lat. serpo, serpens], to creep, crawl (cf. serpo). *I.* Lit.

1. Of animals: repens, animans, Lucr. 3, 388: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 93, 2: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: formica, id. 37, 11, 72, § 187: mursaenae, id. 9, 20, 37, § 73: volpecula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29 dub.: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 20 et saep.—*2.* Of creeping children, Quint. 1, 2, 6; Stat. Th. 9, 427.—*3.* Of other persons in gen.: quā unus homo inermis vix poterat reperere, Nep. Hann. 3 fin.: super altitudinem fastigii (templi), Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44: Pyrrho regi, quo die perit, praecisa hostiarum capita repisse, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197.—*B.* Transf., to creep, crawl, of persons travelling slowly: milia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25.—Of persons swimming: qui flumen repunt, Arn. 1, 20.—Of cranes slowly stalking, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl).—Of boats moving slowly along: aequore in alto ratibus repentibus, Poet. (Enn.) ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 87 Vahl.; Trag. Rel. p. 292 Ribl.).—Of water flowing slowly: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3.—Of clouds, Lucr. 6, 1121.—Of fire: ignis per artus, Lucr. 6, 661.—Of plants, Col. Arb. 4 fin.; 16, 4: genus cucurbitarum,

quod humi repit, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70; 22, 23, 39, § 82.—Of movable towers, Luc. 3, 458.—Of the stealthy advance of a snare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 60.—*II.* Trop.: sermones Repentes per humum, i.e. low, common, mean, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

re-pōlio, ōre, v. a., to clean again: frumenta (with repurgare), Col. 2, 20 fin.

re-pōndero, āre, v. a., to weigh in return; trop., to repay, return (late Lat.): studii vicissitudinem tibi, Sid. Ep. 1, 4 fin.: gloriam tibi, id. ib. 5, 1: pro falsitate alicui veritatem, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 15.

re-pōno, pōnū, pōsitum, 3 (perf. repositi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16; part. sync. repositus, a, um, on account of the metre, Lucr. 1, 35; 3, 346; Verg. G. 3, 527; id. A. 1, 26; 6, 59; 655; 11, 149; Hor. Epod. 9, 1; Sil. 7, 507 al.), v. a., to lay, place, put, or set back, i.e., *I.* With the idea of the re predominant. *A.* To lay, place, put, or set a thing back in its former place; to replace, restore, etc. (class.; syn. remitto). *1.* Lit.: cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146: quicque suo loco, Col. 12, 3, 4: humum, the earth dug from a pit, Verg. G. 2, 231: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18, 15 Weissenb.; 31, 13; cf.: ornamenta templorum in pristinis sedibus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 6: infans repositus in cunas, Suet. Aug. 94: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10, 1: femur ne difficulter reponatur vel repositum excidat, set again, id. 8, 20; 8, 10, 7: se in cubitum, to lean on the elbow again (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abiecerat, repositum, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: tantundem inaurati aeris, Suet. Caes. 54: togam, to gather up again, Quint. 6, 3, 54; 11, 3, 149: capillum, id. 11, 3, 8, prooem. § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet. Ner. 24: nos in sceptrā, to reinstate, Verg. A. 1, 253; cf.: reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487: aliquem solio, Val. Fl. 6, 742: veniet qui nos in lucem reponat dies, Sen. Ep. 36, 10: ut mihi des nummos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 38; Sen. Ben. 4, 32 fin.: quosdam nihil reposituisse, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6: donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39: flammis ambesa reponunt Robora navigis, to replace, restore, Verg. A. 5, 752: aris ignem, id. ib. 3, 231: molem, Sil. 1, 558: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: fora templaque, id. H. 3, 34: amissa urbi, id. A. 16, 13: status a plebe disiectas, Suet. Caes. 65: cenam, Mart. 2, 37, 10; so esp. freq. in Vergil, of the serving up of a second course, as of a renewed banquet: sublata pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: plena pocula, id. G. 4, 378: vina mensis (soon after, instaurare epulas), id. A. 7, 134: epulas, id. G. 3, 527: festas mensas, Stat. Th. 2, 88: cibi frigidi et repositi, Quint. 2, 4, 29.—*2.* Trop., to put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew: ut, si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf.: excidentis unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, id. 11, 2, 19: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, Curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 30.—(β) To represent or describe again, to repeat: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, Hor. A. P. 190: Achillem (after Homer), id. ib. 120; cf.: dicta paterna, Pers. 6, 66.—(γ) To repay, requite, return: cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen. Ira, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? repay, Juv. 1, 1.—(δ) To put back, put to rest, quiet: pontum et turbata litora, Val. Fl. 1, 682; cf.: post otiosam et repositam vitam, Amm. 29, 1, 44.—*B.* To bend backwards, lay back: (grues) mollia crura reponunt, bend back (in walking), Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.); imitated by Virgil: pullus mollia crura reponit; Verg. G. 3, 76: cervicem reponunt et brachium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39: tereti cervice repostā, Lucr. 1, 35: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11, 3, 99: hic potissimum et vocem delectat et cervicem reponunt, id. 4, 2, 39: membra (mortui) toro, Verg. A. 6, 220: membra stratis, id. ib. 4, 392.—*C.* To lay aside or away for preservation; to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve (class.; cf.: regero, reservo). *1.* Lit., nec tempestive deme-

tendi percipiendique fructus neque con-
dendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia
est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: cibum, Quint. 2,
4, 29: formicae farris acervum tecto repo-
nunt, Verg. A. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas
dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mella in vetusta-
tem, Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 44, 7: alimenta in
hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: (caseum) hiemi,
Verg. G. 3, 403: omnia quae multo ante
memor provisa repones, id. ib. 1, 167: the-
saurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod
tempus, id. 10, 4, 2.—Poet.: eadem (grat-
tia) sequitur tellure repositos, i. e. conditos,
buried, Verg. A. 6, 655; cf.: an poteris sic-
cis mea fata reponere ocellis? (= me mor-
tuum), Prop. 1, 17, 11: tu plias laetis ani-
mas reponis Sediabus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17: re-
pono infelix lacrimas, et tristia carmina
servo, Stat. S. 5, 5, 47.—2. Trop.: opus
est studio praecedente et acquisita facul-
tate et quasi reposita, Quint. 8, prooem.
§ 29: aliquid scriptis, id. 11, 2, 9: manet
alta mente repositum Judicium Paridis,
Verg. A. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr.
39 fin.: sensibus haec imis... reponas,
Verg. E. 3, 54.—D. To put in the place of,
to substitute one thing for another (class.).
1. Lit.: non puto te meas epistulas de-
lere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2:
Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6, 2;
Quint. 11, 2, 49: eorumque in vicem ido-
nea reponenda, Col. 4, 26, 2: dira ne sedes
vacet, monstrum reponere majus, Sen. Phoen.
122.—2. Trop.: at vero praeclearum diem
illis repositui, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr.
2, 21, § 52.—E. To lay aside, to lay down,
lay by, put away. 1. Lit.: remum, Plaut.
As. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14:
caestus artemque, Verg. A. 5, 484: feretro
reposito, id. ib. 11, 149: onus, Cat. 31, 8: te-
lasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov.
M. 4, 10; Sil. 7, 507: rursus sumptas figu-
ras, Ov. M. 12, 557: brachia, to let down,
Val. Fl. 4, 279.—Poet.: jam falcem arbus-
ta reponunt, i. e. permit to be laid aside,
Verg. G. 2, 416.—2. Trop.: brevem fug-
am, to end the flight, Stat. Th. 6, 592:
iram, Manil. 2, 649.—II. With the idea of
the verb predominant, to lay, place, put,
set a thing anywhere (freq. and class.; syn.
colloco). A. Lit.: grues in tergo praevol-
lantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D.
2, 49, 125: colla in plumis, Ov. M. 10, 269:
litteras in gremio, Liv. 26, 15: hunc celso
in ostro, Val. Fl. 3, 339: ligna super focu
Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: (nidum) ante
fores sacras reponit, Ov. M. 15, 407.—With
in and acc.: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16:
data sunt legatis, quae in aerarium reposu-
erant, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9: anulus in locellum,
id. 7, 8, 9; cf.: mergum altius in terram,
Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 205.—B. Trop., to place,
put, set; to place, count, reckon among: in
vestra mansuetudine atque humanitate
causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33, 92: vos
meam defensionem in aliquo artis loco re-
ponetis, id. de Or. 2, 48, 198: suos hortatur,
ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes.
B. C. 2, 41: in se omnem spem, Cic. Tusc.
5, 12, 36: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv.
1, 49, 2, 39: salutem ac libertatem in illo-
rum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum
honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed
in iudiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84, 8; id.
Ep. 1, 3, 3: plus in duce quam in exercitu,
Tac. G. 30; Liv. 24, 37: plus in deo quam
in viribus reponentes, Just. 24, 8, 2: fidu-
ciam in re reponere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 1, 8,
14: ea facta, quae in obscuritate et silentio
reponuntur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quos equidem
in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero
repono, place, count, reckon among, Cic.
Sest. 68, 143; so, sidera in deorum numero,
id. N. D. 2, 21, 54; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 47 Mos.
N. cr.: Catulum in clarissimorum homi-
num numero, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210: aliquem
in suis, Antonius ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A. 1.—
With in and acc.: homines morte deletos
in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: in deorum nu-
merum reponemus, id. ib. 3, 19, 47: Isocra-
tem hunc in numerum in fabularum numerum,
id. Inv. 1, 26, 39; and: hanc partem in nu-
merum, id. ib. 1, 51, 97: in ejus sinum rem
publicam, Suet. Aug. 94.—Hence, **repositus**
(**repositus**), a, um, P. a. 1. Remote,
distant (syn. remotus; very rare): peni-
tus repositas Massylum gentes, Verg. A.
6, 59: terrae, id. ib. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3,

325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145, 6.—II. *Laid aside, stored up*: spes, Vulg. Col. 1,
5: corona justitiae, id. 2 Tim. 4, 8.
* **re-porrigo**, ere, v. a., to reach forth
or hand again: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.
re-porto, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to bear,
carry, or bring back (class.; syn. refero).
I. Lit. A. In gen.: alii vini amphoras,
quas plenas tulerunt, eas argento repletas
domum reportaverunt, C. Gracch. ap. Gell.
15, 12, 4; so, aurum ab Theotimo domum,
Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum
in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: infan-
tem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima
Feretro Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus
(milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29
fin.: milites navibus in Siciliam, id. B. C.
2, 43: exercitum duobus comaeatibus, id.
B. G. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63, 4;
23: exercitum Britannia, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3;
Just. 31, 3, 2: exercitum, Liv. 38, 50: legi-
ones, id. 38, 42; 42, 34: ducem, Hor. Epod.
9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14,
12: atrae massam picis urbe reportat, Verg.
G. 1, 275: cubiculum me reporto, App. M. 1,
p. 114, 5: se ad Didium, to return, Auct. B.
Hisp. 40, 2; for which, poet.: reportare pe-
dem (with redire), Verg. A. 11, 764.—Poet.,
with an inanimate subject: quos variae viae
reportant, lead back, Cat. 46, 11.—B. In par-
tic., as a victor, to carry off, bear away; to
get, gain, obtain (cf. deporto): nihil ex prae-
da domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: a rege
insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Imp.
Pomp. 3, 8: nihil praeter laudem neque ex
hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18:
gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3,
7, 3: veram ac solidam gloriam, id. Pan.
16, 3: triumphum (imperator), Plin. praef.
§ 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decem-
viros, tamquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic.
Agr. 2, 23, 61: praemium, App. M. 11, p.
264, 1; cf.: non reducti sumus in patriam,
sicut nonnulli clarissimi cives, sed equis
insignibus et curru aurato reportati, Cic.
Red. in Sen. 11, 28.—II. Trop. A. In
gen., to bring back: non ex litibus aesti-
matis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tua
calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui so-
latium vult aliquid reportare, Cic. Verr. 2,
5, 49, § 128: spem bonam certamque do-
mum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) Inge-
minat voces auditaque verba reportat, gives
back, returns, Ov. M. 3, 369: gaudium pa-
rentibus, Just. 11, 14, 12: gaudia mente,
Stat. S. 1, 3, 13.—B. In partic., to bring
back, carry back an account; to report
(mostly poet.; not in Cic.): adytis haec
tristia dicta reportat, Verg. A. 2, 115: pa-
cem, id. ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3,
6 (4, 5), 37: fidem, a certain account, Verg.
A. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App.
Mag. p. 323, 29.—With object-clause: nun-
tius ingentes ignota in veste reportat Ad-
venisse viros, Verg. A. 7, 167.
1. **re-posco**, ere, v. a., to demand back,
to ask for again, as something belonging to
one (class.); constr. *aliquid*; *aliquid ab*
aliquo; more freq., *aliquem aliquid*, and
absol. I. Lit.: dedisti eam dono mihi:
Eandem nunc repositis, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 16:
quod talentum mutuum dedi, repositam, id.
Trin. 3, 2, 202: quae deposueris, Quint. 9, 2,
63: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ignes com-
missos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 53: fratrem clamore
magno, Sil. 17, 460: ego ab hac puerum re-
positam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: virginem, id.
Curc. 5, 2, 16: aulam auri te reposito, id.
Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum vidulum, id. Rud. 5, 2,
65: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2,
4, 51, § 113: alter me Catilinam reposit-
bat, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10: Parthos signa,
Verg. A. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposit-
cunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propen-
siores ad bene merendum quam ad repos-
cendum, Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—II. Trop., to
ask for, claim, demand, exact, require, as
something due: attentas aures animumque
reposito, Lucr. 6, 920: quod natura repositit,
id. 2, 369: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 71:
amissam meam virtutem voce, Ov. M. 13,
235: foedus flammis, Verg. A. 12, 573:
responsa Ordine cuncta suo, id. ib. 11,
240: promissa, id. ib. 12, 2: pretium li-
belli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 1,
13, 6: vicem, Mart. 8, 38, 3: natos poe-
nas, Verg. A. 2, 139 Forbig. ad loc. (Heyne,
ad poenas): ab altero rationem vitae,
Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: rationem (rei) ab

aliquo, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; Caes. B.
G. 5, 30; cf.: vos rationem repositis,
quid Achaei Lacedaemonis bello victis fe-
cerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos re-
scentibus aut prospera aut adversa, who de-
manded an account of their successes or re-
verses, Tac. H. 3, 13 fin.: cave respuas, Ne
poenas Nemesis repositat a te, Cat. 50, 20.
* 2. **reposco**, onis, m. [I. reposco], one
who makes a demand, who urges a claim, a
dun; acerrimi, Amm. 22, 16, 23.
repositio, onis, f. [repono, I. C.], a lay-
ing up, storing up (late Lat.): faeni, palea-
rum, etc., Pall. 1, 32.
repositorium (**repostorium**), Cap-
itol. M. Aur. 17), ii, n. [repono], that on or
in which any thing is placed or laid. I. A
stand, tray, or waiter on which the dishes
were brought to the table, Petr. 33 sq.; Sen.
Ep. 78, 23; Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140; 33, 11, 52,
§ 146; 28, 2, 5, § 26; 18, 35, 90, § 365; cf.
Becker, Gallus, 1, p. 177; 3, p. 216 (2d edit.).
—II. A repository, cabinet: repositorium
sanctius Hadriani, Capitol. M. Aur. 17, 4.
repositus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of re-
pono, q. v. fin.
* **repositor**, oris, m. [repono, I. A.], a
restorer: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.
repostorium, ii, v. repositorium.
repostus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of re-
pono.
(**repotatio**, onis, a false read. for repo-
tia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5,
§ 122.)
re-potia, orum, n. [poto], an after-drink-
ing, i. e., I. A drinking or carousing on the
day after an entertainment, at a wedding,
a birth, or other festive occasion, Hor. S. 2,
2, 60 Acro; Gell. 2, 24, 14; Aus. Ep. 9 fin.;
Fest. s. h. v. pp. 137 and 231; Varr. L. L. 5,
§ 122, and id. ib. 6, § 84 Müll. N. cr.; cf.
Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 17 (2d edit.).—II. In
Appuleius, in gen., the drinking after a ban-
quet: cenae, App. Mag. p. 312, 30: convivii,
id. de Mundo, p. 74, 19.
repperi, v. reperio.
* **re-praesentaneus**, a, um, adj.,
present: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.
repraesentatio, onis, f. [repraesent-
to]. I. A bringing before one; a showing,
exhibiting, manifesting; a representation
(post-Aug.): plus est evidetia, vel ut alii
dicunt, repraesentatio, quam perspicuitas,
Quint. 8, 3, 61; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 12; Gell.
10, 3, 12; Tert. adv. Prax. 24: Paulus fel-
icissimi patris repraesentatio, the image,
Val. Max. 5, 10, 2.—II. (Acc. to repraesent-
to, II.) Mercant. t. t., a cash payment (class.),
Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 12, 31, 2; 13, 29,
3; Dig. 35, 1, 36.
* **repraesentator**, oris, m. [id.], a
representative: patris (filius), Tert. adv.
Prax. 24.
re-praesento, avi, atum, 1, v. a. I.
To bring before one, to bring back; to show,
exhibit, display, manifest, represent (class.):
per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absent-
tium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cer-
nere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur,
Quint. 6, 2, 29: memoriae vis repraesentat
aliquid, id. 11, 2, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 3:
quod templum repraesentabat memoriam
consulatus mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis
vultu torvo ferus simulat Catonem, Virtu-
temne repraesentet moresque Catonis?
* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: imbecillitatem ingenii
mei, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6: movendi ratio aut in
repraesentandis est aut imitandis affecti-
bus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: urbis species reprae-
sentabatur animis, Curt. 3, 10, 7; cf.: affec-
tum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1: nam
et vera esse et apte ad repraesentandam
iram deum ficta possunt, Liv. 8, 6, 3 Weis-
senb. ad loc.: volumina, to recite, repeat,
Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89: viridem saporem oliva-
rum etiam post annum, Col. 12, 47, 8: faci-
em veri maris, id. 8, 17, 6: colorem constan-
tius, to show, exhibit, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112:
vicem olei, i. e. to supply the place of, id. 28,
10, 45, § 160; cf. id. 18, 14, 36, § 134.—B.
Of painters, sculptors, etc., to represent,
portray, etc. (post-Aug. for adumbro): Ni-
ceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, Plin. 34,
8, 19, § 88.—With se, to present one's self, be
present, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26; Dig. 48, 5,
15, § 3.—II. In partic., mercant. t. t., to
pay immediately or on the spot; to pay in
ready money: reliquae pecuniae vel usu-

ram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimur, shall be enabled to pay immediately, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1; 12, 29, 2; summam, Suet. Aug. 101: legata, id. Calig. 16: mercedem, id. Claud. 18; id. Oth. 5; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 2 Oud. N. cr.: dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, shall even anticipate, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 2; cf. fidei-commissum, to discharge immediately or in advance, Dig. 35, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to do, perform, or execute any act immediately, without delay, forthwith; hence, not to defer or put off; to hasten (good prose): se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum et proximā nocte castra moturum, *Caes. B. G. 1, 40: festinasse se repraesentare consilium, Curt. 6, 11, 33: petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95, 1; and Front. Aquaed. 119 fin.: neque expectare temporis medicinam, quam repraesentare ratione possumus, to apply it immediately, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 6; so, improbitatem suam, to hurry on, id. Att. 16, 2, 3: spectaculum, Suet. Calig. 58: tormenta poenasque, id. Claud. 34: poenam, Phaedr. 3, 10, 32: Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4: verbera et plagas, Suet. Vit. 10: vocem, to sing immediately, id. Ner. 21 et saep.: si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, can be immediately recovered, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: minas irasque caelestes, to fulfil immediately, Liv. 2, 36, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Suet. Claud. 38: iudicia repraesentata, held on the spot, without preparation, Quint. 10, 7, 2.—**C.** To represent, stand in the place of (late Lat.): nostra per eum repraesentetur auctoritas, Greg. M. Ep. 1, 1.

re-prēhendo (repraehendo, rē-prendo, or repraendo; cf. prehendo. Examples of the contracted form among the poets are, Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 31; Ov. H. 11, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39; id. S. 1, 10, 55 al.), di, sum, 3, v. a., to hold back, hold fast, take hold of, seize, catch. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 23: me pallio, id. Mil. 1, 1, 60: hominem, id. Ps. 1, 3, 19: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14; Phaedr. 5, 8, 4: servi fugiunt, sed si repraesenti sunt, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 6: veluti profugos et repressos in catenis reducere, Suet. Calig. 45; cf.: repraesenti ex fugā Persae, Curt. 4, 14, 2: membra rapi partim, partim repraesenta reliqui, caught fast, sticking behind, Ov. M. 15, 526.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to hold fast, take or lay hold of, restrain; to recover (rare, but found in Cic.): revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: res ab exitio reprehendere euntes, Lucr. 6, 569: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinculum, to hold fast, retain, id. 3, 599; cf.: id memori mente, id. 3, 858: sese (sensus), id. 4, 497; Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 9: sed repraesendi me tamen, Nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, have restrained myself, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 16: pernoctate, locum Reprehendere, to recover or restore what had been left out or omitted, id. ib. prol. 14: quod erat praetermissum, id. repraesendisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51.—**B.** In partic., to check, restrain an erring person or (more freq.) the error itself; hence, by meton., to blame, censure, find fault with, reprove, rebuke, reprehend (freq. and class.; cf.: vituperor, criminor, increpo): cum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: quem qui reprehendit, in eo reprehendit, quod gratum praeter modum dicat esse, id. Planc. 33, 82; cf. id. ib. 26, 63; 34, 84: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. ib. 24, 68: non modo non sum reprehendus, sed etiam, etc., id. ib. 38, 91; Quint. 12, 10, 43; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 37: meum discessum reprehendere et subaccusare, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: quod reprehendit Laurianus, Messala defendit, Quint. 9, 4, 38: aliquem communi vituperatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; § 46: nihil haberem quod reprehenderem, si, etc., id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: ea res omnium iudicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 fin.: consilium, id. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 51: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum, licentiam, arrogantiam, id. B. G. 7, 52: delicta, Sall. C. 3, 2: studia aliena, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: carmen, id. ib. 292: cum de se loquitur, non

ut majore reprehensis, id. S. 1, 10, 55: si inpersos egregio reprehendas corpore naevos, id. ib. 1, 6, 67: in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89: omnes istius modi artes in iis, id. ib. 25, 62: quae in eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 fin.: dentes albos in iis, Quint. 8, 6, 40: nihil in magno Homero, Hor. S. 1, 10, 52 et saep.: verum ea ne quis credat eo reprehendenda, quod multos cognovimus qui, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 11: sunt inevitabiles soni, quibus nonnumquam nationes reprehendimus, id. 1, 5, 33.—**Absol.**: visum te alunt in regiā: nec reprehendo, quippe cum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic. Att. 10, 3, a, 1: quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: irridentis magis est quam reprehenditis, id. Planc. 31, 75.—**2.** Esp., of public and formal condemnation, to convict, pass judgment on: quam multa vero injuste fieri possunt, quae nemo possit reprehendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 57: si senatores iudicent, hoc unum genus pecuniae per injuriam cogenda nullo modo posse reprehendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: neque ullo modo senatoris iudicis, reprehendi posse, id. ib. 2, 3, 96, § 224.—**3.** In rhet., to refute: expone nunc de reprehendendo, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: omnis argumentatio reprehenditur, si aut ex eis, quae sumpta sunt, non conceditur aliquid, etc., id. Inv. 1, 42, 79; cf. reprehensio, II. B. 2.

re-prēhensibilis, e, adj. [reprehendo], blamable, reprehensible (late Lat.): ebrietas, Salv. Gab. Del. 4, 14; Lact. 4, 28, 8; Vulg. Gal. 2, 11.

re-prēhensio, ōnis, f. [id.], a holding back, trop. *** I.** A checking, check, in speaking: (orationem) concinnam... festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100.—**II.** Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension (freq. and class.). (a) With gen.: gloriam in morte debent ei, qui in re publica versantur, non culpa reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: vitae, id. Mur. 5, 11: temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: brevis negligentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68: vereri reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1.—In plur.: obscuritatis, infantiae, incitiae rerum verborumque, et insulsiatatis etiam, Quint. 5, 13, 38; cf.: dissentientium inter se reprehensiones non sunt vituperandae, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27.—(β) **Absol.**: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3, a, 1: iustā reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: sine reprehensione, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 1, 11, 18; 9, 2, 68; Plin. 3, 1, praef. § 1; Tac. H. 1, 49: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64; 8, 5, 34: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3, 165: reprehensionem capere, to be found fault with, id. 5, 7, 1.—In plur.: fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like our blame for the thing blamed, a fault: Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium sollicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliqua non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22; cf.: usque ad emaciatissimam reprehensionem, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 7.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., a refutation, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78; id. Part. Or. 12, 44; id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34 (cf. reprehendo, II. B. 2.).

re-prēhensio, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to hold back continually, detain from time to time (very rare, perh. *ἀρ. εἶπ.*): reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 3, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.

re-prēhensor, ōris, m. [id.], a blamer, censurer, reprehender: restat unum genus reprehensorum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 7; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18: comitiorum, id. Planc. 3, 8: delicti, Ov. H. 17, 219: id factum non accusatore tantum, sed etiam reprehensore caruit, Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.

re-prēhensus, a, um, Part., from reprehendo.

re-prēndo, ēre, v. reprehendo.

re-prēsse, adv., v. reprimō fin.

re-prēssor, ōris, m. [reprimō], a restrainer, represser; a limiter (very rare): caedis cottidianae, *Cic. Sest. 69, 144: tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

re-prēssus, a, um, Part. of reprimō.

re-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a., to

press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain (class., partic. in the trop. sense; cf.: repello, refuto). **I.** Lit.: illa praedicta Veientium, si lacus Albanus redundasset, Veios, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: amnem, Flor. 1, 1, 3: fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522: alvum, Cels. 2, 12; cf.: medicamenta reprimantia, id. 6, 6, 2; 6, 16, 2 al.: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: labra, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 16: dextram, Verg. A. 12, 939: ensem, Stat. Th. 11, 309: retro pedem cum voce, Verg. A. 2, 378.—Of personal objects: represso jam Lucterio et remoto, forced back, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; cf.: aliquem repressum, non oppressum relinquere, Cic. Mur. 15, 32.—**II.** Trop. (the figure borrowed from the restraining, confining of a stream), to check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress: difficilem quandam temperantiam postulanti in eo, quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2; cf.: furorem exultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: memoria, non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, suppressed, id. Cael. 30, 71: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: iis regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion. 5, 5: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 fin.: cursum, id. ib. 3, 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9: fugam hostium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; 9: nunc reprimam susceptam objurgationem, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 9 (15): illius conatus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: consuetudinem peccandi, id. ib. 2, 2, 22, § 53: fletum, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163 et saep.: odium suum a corpore alieuius, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: famam, id. Phil. 11, 10, 23: ferocitatem, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: impetum, id. Leg. 3, 12, 27.—**Poe t.**, with *inf.*: ast occasus ubi tempus audere repressit, the bold undertaking, Enn. ap. Tert. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 292 Vahl).—Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque iustitiam... Repressit, has restrained, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me... horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: quem L. Murena repressum magnā ex parte, non oppressum reliquit, id. Mur. 15, 32: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, I will control myself, check or restrain myself, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; so, me, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 44: hac repressi castigatione in proellum redeunt, Just. 1, 6, 15; cf. mid.: vix reprimor, quin te manere iubeam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 58: se ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83, 2.—Hence, adv.: **re-prēssē**, with restraint, constrainedly: repressus peccare, Gell. 12, 11, 5: repressus actum est, Amm. 29, 2, 12.

† **re-prōbāticius**, ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

re-prōbatio, ōnis, f. [reprobo], rejection, reprobatō (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 13; id. adv. Marc. 4, 35 fin.; Vulg. Heb. 7, 18.

re-prōbātrix, icis, f. [reprobator], she that condemns or reprobatō (eccl. Lat.): superbiae (disciplina), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

re-prōbo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to disapprove, reject, condemn (post-Aug.; not in Cicero, for in Fin. 1, 7, 23, the correct reading is: et probet, v. Madv. ad h. l.; and in Quint. 6, proem. § 3, Halm reads: dis repugnantibus, v. Madv. l. 1; syn.: reicio, repudio, respuo): statuāe reprobatāe, Dig. 48, 4, 4: lapidem, Vulg. Luc. 20, 17.

re-prōbus, a, um, adj., false, spurious (late Lat.): nummi, pecunia, Dig. 13, 7, 24: homines circa fidem, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 8.

re-prōmissio, ōnis, f. [repromitto], in business lang., a counter-promise (syn. restipulatio), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 39, and 18, 56; Vulg. Eccl. 29, 24; id. Rom. 4, 20.

re-prōmissor, ōris, m. [id.], one who answers or promises in return; a surety, bail, Vulg. Eccl. 29, 21 sq.: vitae aeternae, Ambros. Fid. 4, 11, 154.

re-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., mercant. t. t., to promise in return, to engage or bind one's self: repromittam istoc tibi nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 48; id. Curo. 5, 2, 67; Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 39; Suet. Claud. 20; Just. 22, 2, 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to promise in

return, etc.: non mehercule, inquit, tibi re-promittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5, 18: ad hunc gustum totum librum re-promitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5; Suet. Tib. 17.—***II.** To promise again or anew: imperat-urum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

re-propitio, āre, v. a., to propitiate again, *make propitiation for* (late Lat.): imagines Caesarum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17; Vulg. Lev. 19, 22: tu repropitiaberis, id. 3 Reg. 8, 39; id. Heb. 2, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, adj. [repto], *creeping, crawling* (post-Aug.): effusus in voluptates, reptābundus (al. vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12.—**Trop.** (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptābundus sequar, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18 (dub.; al. ructābundus).

***reptatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a *creeping, crawling*: infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptatus, ūs, m. [id.], a *creeping, crawling* (post-Aug., and only in *abl. sing.*). **I.** Lit.: spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 med.—**II.** Transf., of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13.

reptilis, e, adj. [repto], *creeping, reptile*: cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.—*Neutr.* as *subst.*: **reptile**, is, a *reptile*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 24; id. Deut. 4, 18.

repto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. n.* and *a.* [id.], to creep, crawl (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; a favorite word with Claud.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., of animals and men, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: chamaeleon humi reptans, Gell. 10, 12, 2: anguis reptans, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 172; id. III. Cons. Hon. 22; id. Rufin. 1, 93; id. Eutr. 2, 443 al.—**B.** Transf., of persons walking slowly or lazily: major pars populi aridi reptant fame, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—Of beasts: pecudes, Lucr. 2, 318: an tacitum silvas inter reptare salubris, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: per limitem, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4; 9, 26, 2.—Of plants, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—**II.** *Act.*, to creep or crawl through. So only in *part. perf.*: **reptātus**, a, um, *crept or crawled through*: ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: Creta tenero Tonanti, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 134; cf.: amnis tenero Achilli, id. Rufin. 2, 180: Delos geminis numinibus, Pac. Pan. Theod. 4 fin.

re-pūbesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to grow young again; trop., with revirescere, Col. 2, 1, 4.

repudiatio, ōnis, f. [repudio], a *rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare, but good prose): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Just. 6, 42, 26.—*Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2.

***repudiator**, ōris, m. [id.], a *rejecter, contemner*: Creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

repudio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [repudium], t. t. **A.** Of persons married or betrothed, to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate (cf. reicio): sponsas admodum adolescens duas habuit... priorem... virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 79; so id. Tib. 35 fin.: Liviam repudiatam relegavit, id. Calig. 25: ob hoc repudiatus, id. Gram. 3; Quint. 4, 2, 98; 8, 5, 31: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 8; cf.: repudiatus repeto, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: sponsum, Suet. Caes. 21; id. Gram. 3: (mulier marito) amatorium dedit, repudiavit, Quint. 7, 8, 2: repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, Dig. 50, 16, 191.—**B.** To reject, refuse to accept an inheritance: si heres bona repudiaverit, Dig. 37, 14, 21 fin.: fideicommissum, ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, ib. 31, 1, 77, § 31: legatum a se, ib. 33, 5, 10: voluntatem defuncti, ib. 32, 1, 80.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate (very freq. and good prose; syn.: reprobo, aspernor, respuo): cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70, 201: consilium senatus a re publica, to remove, withdraw from the State, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: repudia istos comites, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3, 13; cf.: repudiata rejectaque legatio, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15; Quint. 3, 6, 33: genus totum liberi populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: condicionem, Plaut. Trin. 2,

4, 54; Cic. Quint. 14, 46: beneficium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11; cf.: gratiam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilium, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: legem, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: patrocinium voluptatis (corresp. to vituperare), id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: opimum dictionis genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Lael. 13, 47: iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: virtus, quam sequitur caritas, minime repudianda est, id. Lael. 17, 61.—Hence, *part.*: **repudiatus**, a, um; as *subst.*: **repudiata**, ae, f., a divorced wife: sin autem vidua, vel repudiata, Vulg. Lev. 22, 13; id. Num. 30, 10; cf. id. Ezech. 44, 22.

***repudiosus**, a, um, adj. [repudium], that ought to be rejected or disdained: nuptiae, scandalous, offensive, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56 Ritschl.

re-pūdiūm, ii, n. [pudet], t. t., of married or betrothed parties, a casting off, putting away of the opposite party; a dissolution of the marriage contract, a separation, divorce, repudiation: inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Dig. 50, 16, 191; cf.: divortium inter virum et uxorem fieri dicitur, repudium vero sponsae remitti videtur, quod et in uxoris personam non absurde cadit, ib. 50, 16, 101 (Cic. uses only divortium, v. h. v.); renuntiare repudium sponsae, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 53 sq.; so, renuntiare, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: repudium (sponsae) remittere, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 20; so, remittere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35; cf.: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Calig. 36; cf.: Maevia repudium misit, Dig. 24, 3, 38: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22: scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: M. Lepidus Appuleiae uxoris caritate post repudium obiit, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5; 9, 7, 1: causam repudii dare, Dig. 24, 3, 39: repudium inter uxorem et virum nullum intercessit, Val. Max. 2, 1, 4: libellum repudii, Vulg. Matt. 5, 31 al.; cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2: De divortio et repudiis.—**II.** Trop. (late Lat.): amphitheatrum, Tert. Spect. 19: spectaculorum, id. ib. 24.

re-pūerascō, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to become a boy again. **I.** Lit.: quia repuerascis, Novat. ap. Non. 165, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 215 Rib.): si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. Sen. 23, 83.—**II.** Trop., to become childish; also, to play or frolic like a child, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solum rusticari, cosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22.

repugnans, antis, Part. and P. a., v. repugno.

repugnanter, adv., v. repugno, P. a. fin.

1. repugnantia, ae, f. [repugno], ***I.** A resistance, opposition; concr.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), a means of defence, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**II.** A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance: rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (opp. concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34.

2. repugnantia, ium, n., v. repugno, P. a.

repugnatio, ōnis, f. [repugno], a resistance, opposition, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

***repugnatorius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to resistance, defensive: res, means of defence, Vitr. 10, 22.

re-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self (class.; syn.: adversor, resisto, renitor). **I.** Lit.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4; so in milit. lang.: repugnantes noctem diemque obsident, id. ib. 7, 42; id. B. C. 3, 67 fin.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. § 1 and 3: in repugnando telis obruta est, Liv. 29, 33; Verg. A. 11, 749: oppidanis non repugnantibus, Just. 12, 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend

against. (a) *Absol.*: catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1037; cf.: de praeda (volucres), id. 5, 1082: Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Ac. 2, 13, 41: haec bene dicuntur, nec ego repugno, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; so (with adversari) id. ib. 3, 19, 78; id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; with resistere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22 fin.: nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90.—(β) With *dat.*: ego omnibus meis opibus... repugnari et restiterim crudelitati, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: fortunae (with obsistere), id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: fratri tuo (preceded by resistere fratri tuo), id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: his perturbationibus, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dictis, Ov. M. 2, 103: amori, id. ib. 10, 319: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: historiae cui-dam tamquam vanae, id. 1, 8, 20: cui in ulla re, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12; cf.: tibi in hoc uno, id. ib. 7, 14, 2: alicujus voluntati, id. ib. 8, 6, 10: precibus, Sen. Med. 294: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod, etc., one consideration opposed itself, Caes. B. G. 1, 19.—(γ) Other constructions: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audent, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituitur, non repugnaverit, etc., i. e. shows himself not indocile, Quint. 8, proem. § 5.—Poet., with *ne*: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121; Col. 7, 10, 7 (al. ut).—With *obj.-clause*: mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, and opposes it, Lucr. 4, 1269; 1088: amare repugno illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137; cf. once in *pass.*: et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, to be opposed, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 fin.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To oppose with words, advise against, object: cum id censuisset Cassius, Brutus repugnauerat, Vell. 2, 58, 2.—**2.** To hinder, be in the way: sed syllaba contumax repugnans, Mart. 9, 11, 12: repugnat invidia furiosa, Vop. Prob. 22.—**3.** To oppose from natural incongruity, i. e. to disagree with, be contrary to; of several things compared together, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant (so mostly only in Cic.): quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id. cohaeret cum re necessario: et quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere numquam possit, Cic. Top. 12, 53: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnant, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; so, inter se, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30; Quint. 1, 5, 65: repugnat recte accipere et invitum redere, Cic. Top. 4, 21; cf.: nam illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum. Haec quomodo conveniant, non sane intellego, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77: sensus moresque repugnant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 97.—Hence, **repugnans**, antis, P. a. (acc. to II. B.), *contrary, opposed, repugnant*; *comp.*: quo quid repugnantibus dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira Dei, 9.—As *subst.*: **repugnantia**, ium, n.; in rhet., contradictions (syn. contraria): locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Top. 4, 19; 12, 53; Quint. 5, 8, 5; 5, 10, 2; 5, 11, 31; 6, 3, 66.—*Adv.*: **repugnanter** (acc. to repugno, II. A.), *unwillingly, with repugnance* (very rare): aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; Amm. 20, 8, 4.

re-pullesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [pullus], to bud or sprout forth again, Col. 4, 22, 5; 4, 24, 4.

re-pullūlo, āre, v. n., to sprout forth again, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Isid. 17, 6, n. 10.

repulsa, ae, f. [repello; prop. Part., sc. petitiō]; publicists' t. t., a refusal, denial, repulse in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf.: qui sine repulsa consules facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 2, 3; so, sine repulsa, id. Planc. 21, 51; and on the other hand: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsa, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam ferre, to be rejected, to lose one's election, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; so (the class. technical phrase) id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19, 3 al.; cf.: 1573

populo repulsam ferre, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf.: Maerco praetermissio aedilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit, id. ib. 2, 17, 58: repulsam consulatus pati, Pac. Pan. Theod. 12: nuntiata fratri repulsam in consulatus petitione, Plin. 7, 36, 36; § 122: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. C. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsam notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1.—In plur.: quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52 (cf. shortly before: C. Marius duabus aedilitatibus repulsus): videntur offensionum et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere et infamiam, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, iudicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20, 8.—II. Transf., in gen., a rejection, denial, refusal, repulse (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Echedemus fatigatos tot repulsis Aetolos ad spem revocavit, Liv. 37, 7, 4: posse aliquid; nullam pati repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97: elige; nullam pati repulsam, id. ib. 3, 289; cf.: sint tua vota secunda repulsae, id. ib. 12, 199: amor crescit dolore repulsae, id. ib. 3, 395; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 42: longae nulla repulsa morae, no repulse caused by long delays, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 26: in hanc (tristitiam) omnis ira post repulsam revolvitur, Sen. Ira, 2, 6, 2: indignatio repulsae, App. M. 10, p. 255, 35.

repulsio, ōnis, f. [repello]. I. Lit., a repelling, resistance: violentiae per vim, Isid. 5, 4, 2.—II. Transf., a repudiation (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 fin.

re-pulso, āre, 1, v. freq. [id.], to drive back or beat back again, to repel again and again. I. Lit.: civitas eloquiis caelestibus magis quam corporis voluptatibus hostiles impetus repulsare consueta, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 22, § 37 fin.—II. Transf.: colles verba repulsantes, re-echoing, Lucr. 4, 579.—III. Trop.: vera repulsans pectus dicta, Lucr. 4, 914.

repulsor, ōris, m. [id.], he who repels or drives back, Ambros. in Job, 4, 11, 29; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 2, § 22.

repulsorius, a, um, adj. [id.], driving or forcing back, repulsory: cohortes, Amm. 24, 4, 7.—As subst.: **repulsorium**, ii, n., a means of driving back, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4, § 15 fin.

1. repulsus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of repello.

2. repulsus, ūs, m. [repello], a driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation (of light, sound, etc.; poet.; usually in abl. sing.): (effigies) assidue crebroque repulsu Relectae, Lucr. 4, 106: lucis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 106: stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu, re-echoing, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: repulsus raucos umbonum, Claud. B. Gild. 433: dentium, i. e. the striking together, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164: durioris materiae, resistance, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169.

* **re-pumicatio**, ōnis, f. [pumico], a making smooth again; a smoothing, polishing: repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, i. e. a trimming off of the buds, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

* **repungo**, ēre, v. a., to prick or goad again; trop.: leviter illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19.

repurgium, ii, n. [repurgo], a cleansing again, a cleaning out (late Lat.): formarium (aqueductum), Cod. Th. 15, 2, 1; Cod. Just. 11, 42, 1.

re-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. I. Lit., to clean, cleanse, or clear again (not ante-Aug.): iter, Liv. 44, 4 fin.: alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: ergastula, id. Tib. 8: os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90: nomas, id. 23, 4, 38, § 78: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46, § 155: humum, Ov. de Nuce, 125: hortum repurgare steriles herbas eligens, Curt. 4, 1, 21: repurgato fugiebant nubila caelo, Ov. M. 5, 286: serenitas caeli non recipit majorem claritatem in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, Sen. Ep. 66, 46.—II. Transf., to purge away; to take away, remove, for the sake of cleaning: quicquid in Aeneā fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. M. 14, 603: fetus, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 12.

reputatio, ōnis, f. [reputo] (post-Aug.). I. A reckoning, computation, Dig. 46, 3, 48.

—In plur., Dig. 10, 2, 19; 27, 2, 2.—II. A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration (cf.: cogitatio, consideratio): sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 fin.; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2; 25, 3, 7, § 23; Plin. Pan. 70, 5; corresp. to contemplatio, Gell. 12, 5, 7.

* **re-putesco**, ēre, v. incho. n., to become stinking again, Tert. Anim. 32.

re-pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to count over, reckon, calculate, compute (syn.: numero, expendo). I. Lit. (mostly post-Aug.): solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50: annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167: alimenta, Dig. 3, 5, 34: sumptus litis et viaticae, ib. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, to charge in account, charge to, ib. 11, 7, 17.—II. Trop. A. To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Sall. and Tac.; not used by Caes.; syn.: cogito, delibero): non reputat laboris quid sit, Nec, aequum anne iniquum imparet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 18; cf.: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13, 38: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: horum nihil, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119: scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: infirmitatem suam, id. H. 2, 16: adversa, id. ib. 2, 74: vim Romanam, id. ib. 4, 21 et saep.: ipse secum eam rem reputavit via, Ter. And. 2, 6, 11: dum haec mecum reputo, id. Eun. 3, 5, 44; Sall. C. 52, 2; Tac. A. 15, 54; cf.: facinus suum cum animo, Sall. J. 13, 5; 70, 5; 85, 10; Lact. 4, 1, 1: sed hoc animo reputet, nostras nunc manus intueri senatum, Liv. 21, 41, 16: in animo reputare, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 24, 7; v. also in the foll.—With obj.-clause: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 5; Tac. A. 6, 30 fin.; 11, 28; 12, 51 fin.; id. H. 1, 70; 3, 8; Suet. Aug. 28.—With rel.-clause: te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48: quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 6: cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: proinde reputaret cum animo suo, praemia an cruciatum mallet, id. ib. 70, 5; cf. id. ib. 85, 10.—Absol.: vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, if we consider it rightly, Tac. H. 4, 17.—B. (Late Lat.) To impute, ascribe: alicui nec bona opera nec mala, Tert. Res. Carn. 16: reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, Dig. 11, 7, 17: et reputatum est ei ad justitiam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 52; id. Rom. 4, 3.

re-quires, ētis (gen. requies), Ambros. Parad. 3, 19; cf. Prisc. p. 704 P., and Val. Prob. II. p. 1460 ib.: requie, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 781 ib., or id. H. 1, 97 Dietsch), J. qs. after-rest, i. e. rest, repose from labor, suffering, care, etc.; relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation (freq. and class.; not in Caes.; cf.: otium, quies): nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1178: requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: requies plena oblectationis, id. Lael. 27, 103: nec mora, neo requies, Verg. G. 3, 110; id. A. 5, 458; 12, 553; 9, 482: requies pedum, Hor. C. 1, 36, 12: curae requies medicina mali, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 118: bellorum, Stat. Th. 3, 295: nec requies (est), quia, etc., Val. Fl. 5, 602; cf. infra, Lucr. 4, 227.—Gen.: ut tantum requietis habeam, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: intervalla requietis, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.—Acc. requietem, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. ap. Charis. p. 52 P.: requiem, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224 (with otium); id. Arch. 6, 13; Sall. C. 51, 20; id. H. 3, 61, 17; Tac. A. 1, 35; 2, 23; 4, 25; Suet. Caes. 4; id. Tib. 10, 24; Tib. 1, 7, 41; Verg. A. 4, 433; 12, 241; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79; Ov. M. 1, 541; 4, 628; Lact. 7, 17, 12; 7, 27, 2; Curt. 9, 6, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 39, 3; id. Ep. 30, 12; Lucet. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1 B. and K.—Voc.: requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94.—Abl. requiete, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 13, 22: requie, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Ov. M. 13, 317; 15, 16; id. H. 4, 89.—Dat. sing. and the plur. do not occur.—B. Poet., in gen., = quies, rest, repose: nec mora nec requies inter datur ulla fluendi, Lucr. 4, 227; 6, 934: nunc nimirum requies data principiorum Corporibus nulla est, id. 1, 991: requie sine ulla Corpora vertuntur, Ov. M. 15, 214.—2. A place of rest: hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, Verg. A. 3, 393.

re-quiresco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (sync. requierant, Cat. 84, 7: requierunt, Verg. E. 8, 4: requiescet, Cat. 64, 176: requiesce, Liv. 26, 22), v. n. and a. I. Neutr., to rest one's self, to rest, repose (very freq. and class.).

A. Lit., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 21: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 98 fin.: ut in ejus sellā requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in nostris sedibus, Cat. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33; Tib. 1, 1, 43: hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556 sq.: terrā Sabacā, id. ib. 10, 430: somno molli, Cat. 66, 5: sub umbrā, Verg. E. 7, 10 et saep.: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rose. Am. 34, 97: hanc noctem mecum, Verg. E. 1, 80: longas noctes tecum, Tib. 6, 53: geminas Arctos Alcmenae, rested two nights for the sake of Alcmena, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 25: requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus... requiescendi studium, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2: a turbā rerum, Ov. P. 4, 5, 27: quamvis ille suā lassus requiescat avenā, Prop. 3, 32, 75.—In part. perf.: paululum requietis militibus, having rested themselves, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 4; v. under P. a.—B. Of things, (mostly poet.): luce sacrā requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: aures omnibus, Cat. 84, 7: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: postes, Prop. 1, 16, 15: navis in vacua harenā, id. 2, 25 (3, 20), 7: vitis in ulmo, rests, supports itself, Ov. M. 14, 665; cf.: cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo (Atlante), id. ib. 4, 661: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4: requiescit labor ille, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 43: stilus lectione, id. 1, 12, 4: pectora requierunt, Stat. Th. 12, 514.—2. In part., of the dead, to rest, repose in the grave: ubi (sc. in sepulcro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis. Vides quanto haec (sc. verba Ennii) in errore versentur; portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; Mart. 1, 94, 1: ossa quieta, precor, tutā requiesce in urnā, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 67; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 14, 13.—Freq. in epitaphs: hic requiescit, Petr. 71, 12; Mart. 6, 18, 1 al.: REQUIESCIT IN PACE p(omini), Inscr. Orell. 962.—B. Trop., to repose, find rest, take consolation: ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4, 1: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28: in alicujus Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234: in spe alicujus requiescere, id. Cael. 32, 79: requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27: nisi eorum exitio non requieretur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 886.—II. Act., to let rest; to stop, stay, arrest (only poet., and mostly with a homogeneous object): sol quoque perpetuos meminit requiescere cursus, Calvus ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 4: mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, Verg. E. 8, 4; id. Cir. 232.—Hence, **requiētus**, a, um, P. a. (not ante-Aug.).

1. Rested, refreshed: militem requietum, integrum (opp. itinere fatigatum et onere fessum), Liv. 44, 38 fin.: paululum requietis militibus, Sall. H. 1, 41 Dietsch: requietis et ordinatis suis, Front. Strat. 1, 6, 3; 2, 5, 25: ager, i. e. that has lain fallow, Ov. A. 2, 351.—Comp.: terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5.—2. In econom. lang., that has lain or been kept for a long time, i. e. that is not fresh, stale: lac, Col. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

requiētio, ōnis, f. [requiesco], rest (late Lat.): septimo requiētionis anno, i. e. in the Sabbatical year, Jov. ap. Hier. in Jov. 2, 18: sabbatum enim requiētionis est, Vulg. Lev. 16, 31; id. Act. 7, 49.

† **requiētōrium**, ii, n. [id. I. A. 2], a resting-place, sepulchre, requietory, Inscr. Orell. 4533.

requiētus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of requiesco.

* **requirō**, āre, v. freq. a., to ask after, inquire for any thing: res novas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 11.

re-quiō, sivi or sūi, sītum, 3, v. a. [quaerō], to seek again; to look after, to seek or search for; to seek to know, to ask or inquire after (class.; cf.: repeto, reposco, exploro). I. In gen.: Ph. Quid quaeritis? Ha. Vestigium hic requiro, Qua, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 58: ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, id. Ep. 3, 4, 56; so, aliquem, id. As. 2, 2, 1; id. Capt. 3, 1, 13; id. Bacch. 3, 5, 2; id. Pers. 4,

6, 14; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 79; 5, 6, 41; Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Sall. C. 40, 1: legatos Allobrogum, Greg. M. in Job, 31, 54; Amm. 23, 6 al.; cf.: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: oculis terram, Curt. 4, 7, 11: cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22, 6: libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10; cf.: scripta Sctis abolita, Suet. Calig. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: portus Velinos, Verg. A. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8, 1: vinum generosum et cene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: causam tam facili eventus, Front. Strat. 3, 1, 2; cf. causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera, Lucr. 1, 640: tua facta, Ov. H. 6, 31: mea facta, id. M. 13, 211: quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7; cf. id. 8, proem. § 30 Zumpt *N. cr.*; id. 5, 10, 121: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucillum) in nono requirat, id. 1, 7, 19.—With *dependent clause*: requireres, rogitaes, quis esset, aut unde esset, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 48: (bestiae) ut requirant atque appetant, ad quas se applicant ejusdem generis animantes, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: illud quoque requisivi, quā ratione, etc., id. Quint. 29, 88; cf. id. N. D. 1, 22, 60: requirunt, num aliquid, etc., Quint. 12, 9, 17: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Verg. A. 2, 506: cum requisisset ubinam esset, Nep. Att. 10, 4: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233.—*Impers. pass.*: requiritur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22.—*Absol.*: videmusne, ut pueri... pulsique requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: subito res vetustas reddere se et offerre, nec tantum requiruntibus, sed etiam sponte interim, Quint. 11, 2, 5: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 679.—*b.* Requiere ex or ab aliquo (aliquid), to ask, demand, inquire any thing of a person; to question a person about any thing: ex quibus requiram, quoniam modo latuerit aut ubi, etc., Cic. Cael. 28, 67: si quis requiritur cur Romae non sim, id. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: saepe ex me requiris, cur, etc., Tac. Or. 1: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 38, 64; Quint. 1, 6, 31: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinius requiris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras, id. ib. 1, 9, 19: illud mihi numquam in mentem venit a te requirere, id. Ac. 1, 1, 5: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20, 2.—*II.* In partic., with the accessory idea of need, to ask for something needed; to need, want, lack, miss, be in want of, require (syn. desidero): omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beator, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: habuit, non habet: desiderat, requirit, indiget, id. ib. 1, 36, 87: isto bono utare, dum assit; cum abest, ne requiras: nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam, paulum aetate progressi adulescentiam debent requirere, id. Sen. 10, 33; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: non ex liberis populis reges requiri, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: mala causa est quae requirit misericordiam, Publ. Syr. v. 312 Rib.: divitias, Tib. 1, 1, 41.—*b.* *Pass.*, to be required, i. e. to be requisite, necessary: in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: haec in altercatione, Quint. 6, 3, 46: aliquae orationes ad cognoscendam litum rationem requiruntur, id. 10, 1, 23; Col. 1, 7, 1.—*B.* Transf., like desiderare, to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: libertatem meam, id. Planc. 38, 93: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: unum *ιστορικόν*, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: Caesaris in se indulgentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: quae nonnumquam requirimus, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: aliquid, Quint. 2, 10, 15: multos, Quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 615: vereor, ne desideres officium meum... sed tamen vereor, ne litterarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Par. 1, 1, 7.—

Hence, *requisitum*, i. n., *P. a.*, as *subst.* (acc. to II.), a want, need, requirement (rare): ad requisita naturae, i. e. to the calls, Sall. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59 (Hist. 1, 54 Dietsch); Spart. Car. 6.

**requisitio*, *ōnis, f.* [requiro], a searching, examination: historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

requisitum, i. v. requiro *fin.*
requisitus, a, um, *Part.* of requiro.
res, rei (rei with e long; *gen.*, Lucr. 2, 112; 548; 6, 918; *dat.*, id. 1, 688; 2, 236; rei, *gen.*, monosyl. at the end of the verse, Lucr. 3, 918; and in the middle of the verse, id. 4, 885, and Poët. ap. Lact. 6, 6), *f.* [etym. dub.]; perh. root *ra-* of reor, ratus; cf. Germ. Ding; Engl. thing, from denken, to think; prop., that which is thought of; cf. also *λόγος*, Lidd. and Scott, 9], a thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, fact, circumstance, occurrence, deed, condition, case, etc.; and sometimes merely = something (cf.: causa, ratio, negotium). *I.* In *gen.*: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 383; cf. id. 1, 536: in partes res quaeque minutas Distrabitur, id. 2, 826: summe Sol, qui omnes res inspicis, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 321 Vahl): versus, quos ego de Rerum Naturā pangere conor, Lucr. 1, 25; cf. id. 1, 126; 5, 54: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque ejusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (v. divinus): haeret haec res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 182: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, id. ib. 2, 1, 19: haud mentior, resque uti facta dico, id. ib. 2, 1, 23: de Alcumenā ut rem teneatis rectius, id. ib. prol. 110: in tantis rebus (sc. in re publica defendendā), Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: quo Averna vocantur nomine, id. ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing*, Lucr. 6, 740; cf. id. 6, 424; Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, the condition of the case, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: scaena rei totius haec, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: fugam in se nemo convertitur Nec recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, *does his duty, stands his ground*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, res gerere, v. gero; hence, too, rerum scriptor, for a *historian*, v. scriptor, and cf. II. H. infra.—*B.* With *adj.* of quality, to express condition, etc.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171; so, res mala, a *wretched condition*, Sall. C. 20, 13; and more freq. in *phr.*: bonis tuis rebus meas res irides malas, *circumstances, condition*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; id. Rud. 3, 12: res secundae, *good fortune*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30; cf. Liv. 3, 9: res prosperae, Nep. Dion. 6, 1; id. Eum. 5, 1: in secundissimis rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: adversae res, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; Hor. S. 2, 2, 136; 2, 8, 73: res belli adversae, Liv. 10, 6: res dubiae, Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; Liv. 2, 50; 7, 30; v. bonus, florens, salvus, adversus, dubius, novus, arduus, etc.—Freq. in *curse*, etc.: in malam rem, *go to the bad*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 37; id. And. 2, 1, 17: malam rem hinc ibis? id. Eun. 3, 3, 30.—*C.* With an *adj.* in a periphrasis: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *matrimony*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, *dowry*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61: rem divinam nisi compitalibus... ne faciat, a *religious act, act of worship, a sacrifice*, Cato, R. R. 5, 4: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicio noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; Hor. C. 4, 3, 6: erat ei pecuaria res amplā et rustica, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: res rustica, *agriculture*: rei rusticae libro primo, Col. 11, 1, 2; id. 1, praef. § 19: liber, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: navalis rei certamina, *naval battles*, Amm. 26, 3, 5: res militaris, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: rei militaris gloria, id. Mur. 9, 22; Nep. Milt. 8, 4: res frumentaria, *forage*, Caes. B. C. 3, 16; id. B. G. 1, 23; 4, 7: armatae rei scientissimus, Amm. 25, 4, 7: peritus aquariae rei, id. 28, 2, 2: res judicaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: res ludicra, *play*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: uti rebus veneris, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; Nep. Alc. 11, 4: res Veneris, Lucr. 2, 173; Ov. R. Am. 431; v. also familiaris, judicaria, militaris, navalis, etc., and cf. II. G. infra.—*D.* With *pronouns* or *adjectives*, as an emphatic periphrase for the *neutr.*: ibi me inquam Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf.: De Estne hoc,

ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea *res* est, *it is even so*, id. As. 1, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 5: quos (*μελλήτως*) alii *μελλήτοροποία* appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: sunt ex te quae scitari volo, Quorum rerum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: quā super re interfectum esse Hippotem dixisti? Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. superescit, p. 244: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing*, id. Am. 2, 2, 96; cf.: neque est ulla res, in quā, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; 1, 5, 9; cf. also: sumptu ne parcas ulla in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: magna res principio statim bello, a *great thing, a great advantage*, Liv. 31, 23 *fin.*: nil admirari prope res est una Solaque, quae, etc., *the only thing, only means*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 et saep.—Emphatically with *sup.*: scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world*, Verg. G. 2, 534; Quint. 1, 12, 16 Spald. p. 81.—Of persons, etc.: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107; cf.: maxima rerum Roma, Verg. A. 7, 602; Ov. M. 13, 508: fortissima rerum animalia, id. ib. 12, 502: pulcherrime rerum, id. H. 4, 125; id. A. A. 1, 213; id. M. 8, 49: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—*E.* In *advb.* phrases: e re natā melius fieri haud potuit, *after what has happened*, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: pro re natā, *according to circumstances*, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2; 14, 6, 1: pro tempore et pro re, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: factis benignus pro re, *according to circumstances*, Liv. 7, 33, 3; Sall. J. 50, 2: pro re pauca loquar, Verg. A. 4, 337; Lucr. 6, 1280: ex re et ex tempore, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3: e re respondi, Cat. 10, 8.

II. In *partic.* *A.* *Pregn.*, an *actual thing, the thing itself, reality, truth, fact*; opposed to appearance, mere talk, the mere name of a thing: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10: desiste dictis nunc jam miseram me consolari: Nisi quid re praesidium apparas, etc., id. Rud. 3, 21: rem ipsam loqui, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: rem fabulari, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 87: nihil est aliud in re, *in fact*, Liv. 10, 8, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: se ipsa res aperit, Nep. Paus. 3, 7: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79; opp. verbum, vox, *pinlo*, spes, nomen, etc.: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; cf.: te rogo, ut rem potioem oratione ducas, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5: non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quod nos honestum, illi vanum... verbis quam re probabilius vocant, Quint. 3, 8, 22; Sen. Ep. 120, 9: eum, tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsā de maleficio suo confiteri, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 123; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsā atque a veritate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.—Hence, *abl. sing.*, often strengthened by verā (sometimes as one word, reverā), *in fact, really, in truth, indeed, in reality*: haec ille, si verbis non audeat, re quidem verā palam loquitur, Cic. Quint. 17, 56; so, re quidem verā, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Sest. 7, 15: re autem verā, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2; and simply re verā, id. Quint. 2, 7; id. Div. 2, 54, 110; id. Balb. 3, 7: re verāque, Lucr. 2, 48; cf.: et re verā, *indeed, in fact*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1; Liv. 33, 11, 3; 35, 31, 12; 36, 6, 1; Nep. Ages. 2, 3; id. Phoc. 3, 3; Curt. 3, 13, 5; 4, 16, 19; Val. Max. 9, 13, ext. 1; Just. 5, 1, 8; 12, 13, 10; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 1.—*B.* *Effects, substance, property, possessions*: mihi Chrysalus Perdidit filium, me atque rem omnem Meam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; cf.: *Ph.* Habuitne rem? *Ly.* Habuit. *Ph.* Qui eam perdidit... Mercaturamne an venales habuit, ubi rem perdidit? id. Trin. 2, 2, 49 sq.: quibus et re salvā et perditā profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: rem talentum decem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 46; Juv. 3, 16: avidior ad rem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: rem facere, *to make money*, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 12: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, id. Cat. 2, 5, 1575

10: qui duo patrimonialia accepisset remque praeterea bonis et honestis rationibus auxisset, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: libertino natum patre et in tenui re, in narrow circumstances, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20 et saep.; v. also familiaris. — In plur.: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.); privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5. — 2. Hence, law t. t., whatever may be the subject of a right, whether corporeal or incorporeal (v. Sandars, Intro. to Just. Inst. p. 42 sqq.): res corporales, Just. Inst. 2, 2, 1 sq.; Gal. Inst. 2, 12; Dig. 1, 8, 1: res in patrimonio, res extra patrimonium, Just. Inst. 2, 1 pr.; Gal. Inst. 2, 1: res sanctae, Just. Inst. 2, 1, 10; v. also mancipium, privatus, etc. — **C.** Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal: res magis quaeritur, quam, etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 6: melius illi consulas quam rei tuae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 98: haec tuā re feceris, to your advantage, id. Capt. 2, 2, 46. — Most freq. with the prepositions in, ex, ob, ab, etc.: quasi istic minor mea res agatur quam tua, is interested, affected, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113 (v. ago): si in rem tuam esse videatur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 2: vide si hoc in rem deputas, id. ib. 3, 19: quod in rem recte conducit tuam, id. Capt. 2, 3, 26: si in rem utriusque, Ter. And. 3, 3, 14: quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est, quam? etc., useful, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: tamen in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall. C. 20, 1: omnia quae in rem videbantur esse, Curt. 6, 2, 21: ad comparanda ea quae in rem erant, Liv. 30, 4, 6: Imperat quae in rem sunt, id. 26, 44, 7; 22, 3, 2: ex tuā re non est, ut ego emoriar, for your advantage, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102: An. Non pudet Vanitatis? Do. Minime, dum ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: ob rem facere, usefully, with advantage or profit, Sall. J. 31, 5: subdole blanditur, ab re Consulit blandiloquentulus, contrary to his interest, i. e. to his injury, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12 Brix ad loc.: haud id est ab re aucupis, id. As. 1, 3, 71: haec haud ab re duxi referre, Liv. 8, 11, 1: non ab re esse Quinto visum est interesse, etc., id. 35, 32, 6; Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57; Suet. Aug. 94: Gell. 18, 4, 6; 1, 26, 4; Macr. S. 1, 4, 19. — **D.** Cause, reason, ground, account; only in the connection of (hac) re, and eam ob rem, adverb., therefore, on that account: eā re tot res sunt, ubi bene deicias, Cato, R. R. 158, 2: hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Quod, etc., Lucr. 1, 172; cf.: illud eā re a se esse concessum, quod, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: patrem exoravi, tibi ne noceat, neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 39; cf.: quoi rei? for what purpose? id. As. 3, 2, 43; id. Poen. 2, 3, 3. — Hence (by uniting into one word) the causal adverbs quare and quomobrem, v. h. vv. — **E.** An affair, matter of business, business: cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de totā illā ratione atque re Gallicanā, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Clu. 13, 39. — Hence, transf., in gen.: res alicui est cum aliquo, to have to do with any one, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Sest. 16, 37; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf.: famigatorum res sit cum damno et malo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 182 Brix ad loc. — Also without a dat.: quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3; esp., in mal. part.: rem habere cum aliquo or allquā, to have to do with any one, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 35; id. Merc. 3, 1, 37; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39, 58. — Ellipt.: jam biennium est, quom mecum rem coepit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 15. — **F.** A case in law, a lawsuit, cause, suit (more gen. than causa): ubi res prolatae sunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: res agi, id. Men. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 4, 13: quibus res erat in controversiā, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. 7, § 93; cf. (prob. in allusion to this legal form): tot homines... statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium an perendinum... rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; cf. also: quarum rerum litem causarum condixit pater patratus, etc., an ancient formula, Liv. 1, 52: de rebus ab aliquo cognitū judicatisque dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: pecunias capere ob rem iudicandam, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: si res certabitur olim, Hor. S. 2, 5, 27; 1, 10, 15; 1, 9, 41; id. Ep. 1, 16, 43: tractu temporis futurum, ut res pereat, Dig. 3, 3, 12: rem differre, ib. 43, 30, 3: res iudicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronuntiation-

ne iudicis accipit, ib. 42, 1, 1 et saep. — **G.** An affair, esp. a battle, campaign, military operations; in phrase rem (or res) gerere: res gesta virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66: ut res gesta est ordine narrare, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 3: his rebus gestis, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: res gerere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: rem bene gerere, id. ib. 1, 8, 1; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 13: cominus rem gerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: res gestae, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 7; 2, 1, 251: adversus duos simul rem gerere, Liv. 21, 60: rem male gerere, Nep. Them. 3, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 74: in relatione rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf.: rem agere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4; id. A. P. 82: ante rem, before the battle, Liv. 4, 40: cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimant, Nep. Pel. 1, 3; Cic. Sest. 16, 37. — **H.** Acts, events, as the subject of narration, a story, history: res in unam sententiam scripta, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 20: cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. A. P. 40; id. S. 1, 10, 57; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29: in medias res audire rapere, id. A. P. 148; 310: agitur res in scaenis, id. ib. 179; cf.: numeros animosque secutus, non res, id. Ep. 1, 19, 25; Phaedr. 5, 1, 12: sicut in rebus ejus (Neronis) exposuimus, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: litterae, quibus non modo res omnis, sed etiam rumores cognoscimus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: res populi Romani perscribere, Liv. praef. § 1: res Persicae, history, Nep. Con. 5, 4; id. Cat. 3, 2. — **K.** Res publica, also as one word, respública, the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic (cf. civitas); also, civil affairs, administration, or power, etc.: qui pro republica, non pro suā obsonat, Cato ap. Ruf. 13, p. 210; cf.: erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9; cf.: si re publica non possis frui, stultum est nolle privatā, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7, 5 (v. publicus); Cato ap. Gell. 10, 14, 3: auguratum est, rem Romanam publicam summam fore, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: quo utiliores rebus suis publicis essent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id. Att. 1, 8, 4: pro republica niti, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 fin.: merere de republica, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: de re publica disputatio... dubitationem ad rem publicam adeundi tollere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: oppugnare rem publicam, id. Cael. 1, 1; id. Har. Resp. 8, 15; id. Sest. 23, 52: paene victā re publica, id. Fam. 12, 13, 1: delere rem publicam, id. Sest. 15, 33; Lact. 6, 18, 28. — Esp. in the phrase e re publica, for the good of the State, for the public benefit: senatus consultis bene et e re publica factis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: ea si dicam non esse e re publica dividi, id. Fam. 13, 8, 2; id. Mil. 5, 14; Liv. 8, 4, 12; 25, 7, 4; 34, 34, 9; Suet. Rhet. 1 init. — Post-class. and rare, also ex republica, Gell. 6, 3, 47; 11, 9, 1; but exque is used for euphony (class.): id eum recte atque ordine exque re publica fecisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38; 5, 13, 36; 10, 11, 26. — In plur.: eae nationes respúblicas suas amiserunt, C. Gracch. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, id. ib. 1, 29, 45 et saep. — 2. Sometimes simply res, the State (in the poets, and since the Aug. per. in prose): unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.): hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Verg. A. 6, 858; cf.: nec rem Romanam tam desiderum umquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16; 1, 28: parva ista non contemnendo majores nostri maximam hanc rem fecerunt, id. 6, 41 fin.: Romana, Hor. C. S. 66; id. Ep. 1, 12, 25; Ov. M. 14, 809; Sall. C. 6, 3; cf.: ut paulo ante animum inter Fidonem Romanamque rem accipitem gessisti, Liv. 1, 28 fin.: Albana, id. 1, 6. — In plur.: res Asiae evertere, Verg. A. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. C. 4, 15, 17; cf.: res sine discordiā translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29; so (also in Cic.), rerum potiri, v. potior. — **L.** Res novae, political changes, a revolution, etc.; v. novus. — **resacro**, are, v. resacro. — **re-saevo**, ire, v. n., to rage again, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103. — **resalutatio**, ōnis, f. [resaluto], a

greeting or salutation in return, Suet. Ner. 37 fin.

re-saluto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to greet or salute in return, return a salutation, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106; Mart. 5, 21, 3; 5, 57, 2; 10, 70, 5; Petr. 44, 10; Sen. Tranq. 12; Vulg. Gen. 43, 27.

re-salvare, v. a., to save again, redeem: animam suam, Hier. Ep. 98, 21 fin.: resalvati ex monte Zion, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 31, 1.

re-sānesco, nūi, 3, v. inch. n., to grow sound again, to heal again; trop.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; Lact. 5, 2, 6.

re-sāno, āre, v. a., to make sound again, to heal again (post-class.); trop.: impios, Lact. 4, 20, 1; cf. id. 5, 22 fin.: phreneticos symphonia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; 3, § 224.

re-sarcio, no perf., sartum, 4, v. a., to patch or mend again; to repair, restore (rare; not in Cic.; cf. sarcio). **I.** Lit.: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41; Tib. 1, 10, 61: fracta juga vitium, Col. 11, 2, 38: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, i. e. to fill up again, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143. — **II.** Trop. (cf. compenso): si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, id. brevi tempore resarciri, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ut et iacturam capitis amissi restituat et quaestum resarcit, Col. 11, 1, 28: damnum liberalitate, Suet. Claud. 6.

re-sarrio, ire, v. a., to hoe again: campos, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183 (Jahn, reseverunt).

re-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3, v. a., to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: pontem, i. e. to break down, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 4, 19 fin.; 6, 29; 7, 35; 7, 58 fin.; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; Liv. 2, 10; Flor. 3, 10, 3: vallum ac loricae falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 fin.: pluteos, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22: cameras tectorum, Front. Strat. 3, 4, 6: tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor. 2, 15, 10: caelum, Verg. G. 1, 280; id. A. 6, 583: tenuem vestem e membris, Tib. 1, 10, 61: vestes, Claud. B. Gild. 136: decreta, Suet. Calig. 3: ense teli latebram penitus, to cut open, Verg. A. 12, 390: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 9: pectora ferro, Stat. Th. 11, 507: rescisso palato, Luc. 4, 328: plagam, Flor. 4, 2, 72: venam, to open, Col. 6, 30, 5; 7, 10, 2; and poet.: obductos annis luctus, Ov. M. 12, 543: an male sarta Gratia nequidquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32; imitated by Petronius: ne inter initia coeuntis gratiae recentem cicatricem rescinderet, Petr. 113, 8. — **B.** Meton., to open: vias, Lucr. 2, 406: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3: ferro summum Ulceris os, Verg. G. 3, 453; Col. 7, 5, 10; cf.: latentia vitia (corresp. to aperire), Quint. 9, 2, 93. — **II.** Trop., to annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, Rescindi posse, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidisti, leges refixisti, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; so, acta, id. ib. 2, 42, 109; 13, 3, 5; Liv. 26, 31; Suet. Caes. 82; id. Claud. 11; Flor. 3, 23, 2: acta deum, Ov. M. 14, 784: jussa Jovis, id. ib. 2, 678: constitutiones senatus, Suet. Tib. 33: concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 57, § 140: rescindere et irritas facere omnes istius injurias, id. ib. 2, 2, 26, § 63: res iudicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63; cf. iudicium, id. Planc. 4, 10: iudicia, Suet. Claud. 29: ambitiosas Centumvir. sententias, id. Dom. 8: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; Quint. 5, 2, 1; Suet. Calig. 38: foedus turpe, Vell. 2, 90, 3. — Poet.: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 58: beneficium suum insequenti injuriā, Sen. Ben. 3, 13: verbum Dei, Vulg. Marc. 7, 13.

rescio, ire, v. rescisco init.

re-scisco, īvi or īi, itum, 3 (the primitive form, rescio, is assumed by Gell. 2, 19, 4, but is not confirmed by any example), v. inch. n., to learn, find out, ascertain a thing (qs. bringing it again to light from concealment; cf. reperio; mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Ter.). **I.** In temp. press.: omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27 sq.; Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 29; id. As. 3, 3, 153; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 28 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 3, 26;

id. Heaut. 4, 2, 3; 4, 3, 19 et saep.—**2.** In *temp. perf.*: ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 7; Naev. and Cato ap. Gell. 1, 1; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 40; id. Cist. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 2, 3; 3, 2, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 5, 3, 5; cum id rescierit, *Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; Caes. B. G. 1, 28; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Liv. 41, 22; Suet. Calig. 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227; Ov. M. 2, 424: rescierunt, Nep. Paus. 3, 4; rescit, id. Dat. 2, 4: rescituros, id. Eum. 8, 6: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

rescissio, ōnis, f. [rescindō, II.], a *making void, annulling, rescinding, rescission* (in jurid. and ecel. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: prioris decreti, Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptiois, ib. 43, 24, 11 *fin.*: emancipationis, ib. 37, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5; cf. id. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

rescissōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.; cf. rescissio]; in jurid. Lat., of or pertaining to *abrogating, revoking, or rescinding, rescissory*: actio, Dig. 4, 6, 28 *fin.*—As *subst.*:

rescissoria, ae, f., = rescissoria actio, Dig. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* of rescindō.

rē-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. **I.** To *write back or in return, to reply in writing* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1; so, cui rei, id. ib. 5, 12, 3; 13, 21, 1; cf.: litterae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio... ei statim rescripsi, non me quaerere, etc., id. ib. 8, 1, 2: ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, id. ib. 4, 16, 1: ad litteras, id. ib. 14, 21, 1: ad ea quae requisieras, id. ib. 12, 21; cf.: tibi ad ea quae quaeris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: ad Trebatium, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: Pompeius rescripserat, sese, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 19: tibi meam (epistolam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to, ἀντιγράφειν*, Quint. 10, 5, 20; so, orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: oratorum actionibus, id. Calig. 53: cuius libris de Orthographia, id. Gram. 19; cf.: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85: nil mihi rescribas, Ov. H. 1, 2: non rescribendi gloria visa levis, id. ib. 17, 2: orationem, Tac. A. 4, 34 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3, descriptio is the true read).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Polit. and jurid. t. t., of emperors or lawyers, *to answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision*: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripti (Augustus), non aliter se daturum quam si, etc., Suet. Aug. 40, 45; 51; id. Tib. 30, 32; id. Claud. 5; id. Ner. 40; Dig. 1, 16, 4 *fin.*; id. 18, 1, 71 al.—Hence, **rescriptum**, i, n., *subst.*, an imperial rescript, Tac. A. 6, 15 (9): quaesitum est, an adversus rescriptum principis provocari possit, Dig. 49, 1, 1: quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatia consulenti rescripti, ib. 47, 2, 53; 20; 40, 4, 46; 40, 7, 29 al.—**2.** In account-books, *to make an entry per contra; to place to one's credit; hence, i. q. to pay back, repay*: illud mihi Argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 29; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34: qui de residuis CCCC HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will place to his credit, will pay hereafter*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: dietantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76: Darios, Aus. Ep. 5, 23.—**II.** To *write over again, write anew* (not ante-Aug.): Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, i. e. to revise (syn. retractare), Suet. Caes. 56: actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 5; 8, 21, 6.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to enroll anew, to re-enlist*: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10.—**3.** In milit. lang., *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 *fin.*

rēscriptio, ōnis, f. [rescribo, I. B. 1.]; in jurid. Lat. for rescriptum, an imperial rescript, Dig. 1, 18, 8 sq.

rēscriptum, i, n., v. rescribo, I. B. 1.

rēscriptura, a, um, *Part.* of rescribo.

rē-sculpo, psi, 3, v. a., *to carve or form again; trop., to restore, renew* (eccl.

Lat.): crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5: lineam, Prud. Psych. praef. 51.

resēcabilis, e, *adj.* [resecō], *fit to be cut away* (late Lat.): perfidiae excessus, Cassiod. Var. 2, 41.

resēcatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *cutting off* (late Lat.); trop.: peccatorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 22.

rē-seco, cūi, etum (resēcavi, Symm. Ep. 10, 73: resēcata, Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 11 *fin.*), 1, v. a., *to cut loose, cut off* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.; cf. praecido). **I.** Lit.: ut linguae scalpello resēctae liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: palpebras, id. Pis. 19, 43: enodes trunco, Verg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos ferro capillos, id. ib. 11, 182: de tergore partem Exiguam, id. ib. 8, 650: barba resēcta, id. Tr. 4, 10, 58: alas, id. R. Am. 701: extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, *to the quick*, Col. 6, 12, 3; 5, 9, 15: ungues, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain*: quod aiunt, nimia resēcari oportere, naturalia relinquī (shortly after, eircumcidere and amputare), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 57; cf. id. ib. 4, 20, 46: quae resēcanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: audacias et libidines, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: erimina quaedam cum primā barbā, Juv. 8, 166: spatīo brevi Spem longam resēces, Hor. C. 1, 11, 7; cf.: haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 4; Juv. 8, 166: neque id ad vivum resēcō, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. *nor do I take this in too strict a sense*, Cic. Lael. 5, 18 (v. supra, I.): de vivo aliquid erat resēcandum, *was to be cut from the quick*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118.

rē-sēcō (re-sacro), Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*), āre, v. a. **I.** *To pray or beseech again, to implore repeatedly* (ante-class.): resēcōque, mater, quod dudum, obsecraveram, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4; so, with obsecro, id. Pers. 1, 1, 49.—**II.** *To free from a curse*: Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resēcāre sunt coacti, qui eum deoverant, Nep. Alcib. 6, 5; cf. Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.

resēcō, ōnis, f. [resecō], a *cutting off, trimming, pruning* of plants, Col. 4, 29, 4; 4, 32, 4; 4, 24, 16.

resēcūtus, a, um, *Part.* of resēcō.

resēda, ae, f., a *plant*: Reseda alba, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 106, § 131.

rē-sēdo, āre, v. a., *to assuage, heal* (very rare); with *dat.*: morbis, Plin. 27, 12, 106, § 131 (the words of a charm).

resēgmina, um, n. [resecō], *clippings, parings*: unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 5: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23, § 77.

* **rē-sēmīno**, āre, v. a., *to sow again; poet., to beget or produce again, reproduce*: se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

rē-sēquor, sēcūtus, 3 (occurring only in the *perf.* and *part. perf.*), v. dep. a., *to follow in speaking, i. e. to answer, reply to one* (poet.): Nereis his contra resēcuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749: Pallada talibus dictis, id. ib. 6, 36: rogantem his, id. ib. 8, 863.—Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resēcuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68; cf.: gemitum querelis, id. Epigr. 99, 3.

resērābilis, e, *adj.* [2. reserō], *able to unlock* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1.

* **resērātus**, ūs, m. [id.], an *unlocking, opening*: voluminis ipsius operisque, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

1. rē-sērō, sēvi, 3, v. a., *to sow or plant again; to plant with any thing*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; Col. 4, 33, 3; 3, 11, 2; Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183.

2. rē-sērō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [3. serō], *to unlock, unclothe, open* (syn.: recludo, pandō, aperio; class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49; so, fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18; 1, 8, 60; Ov. M. 10, 384: valvas, id. ib. 4, 761: postes, Tib. 1, 2, 31: limina, Verg. A. 7, 613: januam, Ov. F. 2, 455: carcerem, id. Am. 3, 2, 77; cf.: portas hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577: illi moenia, id. M. 8, 61: claustra, Sil. 7, 334: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2 (cf. also Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.* ex conj.): urbem reserare et pandere portas, Verg. A. 12, 584: infernas sedes (with recludere), id. ib. 8, 244: aures, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: peetus, Ov. M. 6, 663:

latebras insidiarum, Amm. 14, 11, 9: urbem, *to take by storm*, id. 15, 8, 19.—**Poet.**: simulac species patefacta res est verna diei Et reserata viget genetabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to open, lay open, unclothe*: nos ausi reserare... Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 51, 171 (Ann. v. 226 Vahl.): nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 *fin.*: ubi, Jane bi-ceps, longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin*, Ov. P. 4, 4, 23; cf.: aperire annum fastosque reserare (as consul), Plin. Pan. 58, 4: emicuit reserata dies, Val. Fl. 1, 655.—**B.** In partic., *to disclose, reveal something unknown*: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145: secreta, Val. Fl. 2, 438: futura, Sil. 7, 436: operata animi, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 17: commissa, Petr. poet. Fragm. 28, 6.

rē-servo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to keep back, save up, qs. for future use; to reserve* (very freq. and class.; cf. reponō); *constr.*: aliquid (aliquem) ad aliquid, in aliquid, alicui, with a terminal *adv.* or *absol.* (a) With *ad*: reliquas merces comestitque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: philosophorum libros sibi ad Tuseulani requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224; id. Sull. 28, 77: aliquid ad testes, id. Rose. Am. 29, 82: vitam suam ad incertissimum spem, id. Sest. 22, 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: ad ejus periculum legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2: consulem non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: te ad aliquod severius iudicium, id. Or. in Tog. Cand. (tom. ii. 1, p. 523 Orell.): vos ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: testem ad extremum, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nonne et hominem ipsum ad dubia rei publicae tempora reservandum? id. Font. 19, 42 (15, 32): utinam ad illa tempora me fortuna reservavisset! id. Off. 2, 21, 75: se ad majora, Verg. A. 4, 368.—(β) With *in*: inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47: poenas praesentis fraudis in diem, id. Cael. 24, 59: partem (stercoris) in pratum, Cato, R. R. 29: aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; id. B. C. 3, 60: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7.—(γ) With *dat.*: natura reservans semina rebus, Luer. 1, 614: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: causam a iudicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: seientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: tibi se peritura Pergama, Ov. M. 13, 168: cetera praesentis sermoni, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1; id. Mur. 21, 45: ista iudicia melioribus meis rebus, Liv. 3, 51: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: me Minucio et Salvio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21: nos reipublicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed caecere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9: cui te exitio, Verg. A. 5, 625: incolumem Pallanta mihi si fata reservant, id. ib. 8, 575: se iudiciis posterorum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: supplicia alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 121.—* (δ) With a terminal *adv.*: quid hoc homine faelas? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13, 29.—(ε) With a simple object, *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve* (very rare): vide me, cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandum, cum qui servetur non erit, non possis, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf.: partum reservare, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: reservatis Haeduis atque Arvernīs, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26: quaestique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

resēs, idis (nom. sing. does not occur), *adj.* [resideo], *that remains sitting, that stays behind, that remains; also, motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy, etc.* (syn.: segnīs, tardus, desidiosus; not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not found in Cic. or Caes.): reses ignavus, quia residet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll.; cf. Pac. and Afran. ap. Fest. p. 281 ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 66 Rib.); Com. Rel. p. 170 ib.); Luell. ap. Fest. p. 213 Müll. dub.: aqua, *standing or stagnant water*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8; cf. fluētus, calm, Claud. Epigr. 86, 2: caseus in corpore, *undigested* (opp. alibilis), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, *remaining*, Liv. 2, 32, 5: elamorem pugnantium erepituque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6; 6,

23; Verg. A. 6, 814; 7, 693: resides et desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; Phaedr. 5, 1, 7: praevertere amore Jam pridem resides animos, Verg. A. 1, 722: anni, passed in inaction, Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, long untouched, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 15.

resex, ēcis (only resecem and reseces occur), *m.* [resecō], the stump of a vine-branch left in pruning, = pollex, Col. 4, 21, 3; 10, 15; 4, 24, 17; 5, 5, 11.

* **re-sibilo**, āre, *v. n.*, to hiss at, Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

re-sideo, sēdi, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo], to sit back, remain sitting anywhere (cf. resisto); to remain behind, to remain, rest, linger, tarry, abide, reside (syn. remaneo; class.).

I. Lit.: sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animal, Lucr. 3, 398: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: in tergo, id. M. 10, 124; cf.: Acidis in gremio (latitans), resting, id. ib. 13, 787: in hoc facto de cautibus antro, residing, id. ib. 1, 575; cf.: Erycina Monte suo residens, id. ib. 5, 364: in villā, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussuero, residet in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: corvus altā arbore residens, Phaedr. 1, 13, 4 (but the correct read, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9, is residamus; v. Madv. ad h. l.).—In perf.: Lydum patriis in terris residens, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem residisse, quoad arcesseret, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2: erravitne viā seu lassa resedit, Incertum, remained behind, Verg. A. 2, 739; cf.: fessus valle, id. ib. 8, 232: lassus in humo, Ov. A. A. 3, 696: medio rex ipse resedit Agmine, id. M. 7, 102: orba resedit Exanimes inter natos natusque, id. ib. 6, 301: saxo resedit Pastor, id. Tr. 4, 1, 11.—Act. (very rare): dorsum meum residebat, App. M. 8, p. 209, 23.—

2. To sit up, assume a sitting posture (late Lat.): et resedit qui erat mortuus, Vulg. Luc. 7, 15.—**B.** Meton., to sit inactive, to remain idle or listless (rare): artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Le-archo filio praecipitato residens poenitentia, sitting listlessly subdued by remorse, Plin. 34, 14, 40; § 140: miles residet, Petr. 112.—Hence, act., to keep or celebrate a holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias (v. esurialis), Plant. Capt. 3, 1, 8.—Pass.: nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortui) quam ceterorum caelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, because they are kept in honor of the dead, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55 Creuz. (codd. leg. residentur mortui; B. and K. resident mortui; cf. I. supra).—

II. Trop., to remain behind, remain, be left (a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: resto, supersum); constr. most freq., in aliqua re: in corpore perspicuum est, vel extincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; cf. id. Fam. 5, 16, 4: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B, § 4; cf.: in vobis resident mores pristini, Plant. Truc. prol. 7: qui ulas resedisse in te simulatis reliquis assenserit, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: si quid amoris erga me in te residet, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3: etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tuā, id. ib. 12, 3, 2: quorum non in sententiā solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. Sen. 17, 61: quorum in consilio pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—With dat.: cum horum tectis et sedibus residere aliquod bellum semper videtur, Cic. Dom. 23, 61.—With apud: apud me plus officii residere facile patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, facilius possum existimare quam scribere, id. Att. 1, 17, 3: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.—Business t. t., to be or remain behind, i. e. to be unaccounted for, in default: pecunia publica resedit apud aliquem, Dig. 8, 13, 4, § 3.

re-sido, sēdi (in some MSS. also rē-sidi, 3, *v. n.*, to sit down, to settle anywhere (class.)). **I.** Lit.: residamus, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9 Madv. N. cr.: in ripa inambulantes, tum vero residentes, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: (aves) plurimum volant... cetera genera residunt et insistant, Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114: mediis residunt Aedibus, Verg. A. 8, 467: Siculis arvis, id. ib. 5, 702: residunt In partem, quae peste caret, id. ib. 9, 539: loci amoenitate captos in iisdem terris cum virgine resedisse, Just. 13, 7, 8.—Poet.: jam jam residunt curibus asperae Pelles, settle, gather, Hor. C. 2, 20, 9.—In perf.: consensu exstructo resedit, Verg. A. 5, 290.—

B. Transf., of things, to settle or sink down, to sink, subside (cf. consido and decido): si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) resedit iisdem quibus accrevit modis (opp. crescit), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; Ov. M. 15, 272; cf.: maria in se ipsa residant (opp. tumescant), Verg. G. 2, 480; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), to sink or settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside: cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Verg. A. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (i. e. in the hexameter), in quinque residat (i. e. in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27 (cf. Coleridge's "falling in melody back"); (poema) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2: si contrarius ventus resedisset, id. ib. 6, 16, 12: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf.: Marcelli impetus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18, 10: ardor, Ov. M. 7, 76; cf.: sed propria ne vela cadant auraeque residant, id. A. A. 1, 373: irae, Liv. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 30; Verg. A. 9, 643: clandestinis nunciis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 7: longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. 10, 28: ardorem eum, qui resederat, excitare rursus, id. 26, 19: tumida ex ira corda, Verg. A. 6, 407.

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residuus, a, um, adj. [resideo], that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary; subst., the remainder, residue, rest (class.; cf.: reliquus, superstes); odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: sollicitudo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: ex residua vetere simulate, Liv. 29, 37; cf. Suet. Calig. 15: irae bellorum, Liv. 1, 30; cf. bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis (with reliqua umbra), Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 4: residuae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9; cf.: manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3; and: stirps horum, id. Vit. 1: quid potest esse in calamitate residui, quod, etc., Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 97, § 226; cf.: ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, Suet. Tib. 62: residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: paucos comites residuos fortuna fecit, Just. 27, 2, 2; 7, 6, 2: residuum cibarium, Suet. Galb. 7; cf.: nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actūs conficere, Suet. Aug. 78.—**b.** In business lang., of a payment, outstanding, due: pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; Liv. 33, 47; so, summae, Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59.—Plur. subst.: **residuae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. pecuniae), arrears, dues: vectigalium, Suet. Aug. 101: lege Julia de residuis tenetur, qui publicam pecuniam delegatam in usum aliquem retinuit neque in eum consumpsit, Dig. 48, 13, 2; cf. ib. 48, 13, 5 and 16.

re-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** To unseal, open (class.). **A.** Lit.: litteras, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65; Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9; Dig. 28, 1, 23; 29, 3, 6: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89.—Poet.: perjurā Graia resignat, breaks through the faithless band, Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, opens the eyes of the dead whom he is about to conduct to Orcus, Verg. A. 4, 244.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy (syn.: rescindere, dissolvere): tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5, 9: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, violate, Flor. 4, 7, 14 Duker: pacta, Sil. 4, 790: jura leti (Mercurius), Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 90: quorum mors resignata est, Lact. 7, 22 fin.—**2.** To disclose, reveal (only poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: hoc, quod latet, etc., Pers. 5, 28: ver-

* **resignaculum**, i, *n.* [resigno], an unsealing; trop., a disclosure: similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

resignatrix, icis, *f.* [resignator], she that unseals or opens: arboris Eva, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1.

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ba, Mart. 9, 36, 5.—**II.** Ante-class. and in Hor.=rescribere (I. B. 2.), to transfer in an account; to assign to one; resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. p. 281, 31 Müll.: resignatum aes dicitur militi, cum ob delictum aliquod jussu tribunum militum, ne stipendium ei detur, in tabulas refertur. Signare enim dicebant pro scribere, id. pp. 284 and 285 ib.; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.—Hence, to give back, resign, = reddere: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. C. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

re-silio, ūi (resiliit, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 906 P.; resiliui, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 4), 4, *v. n.*, to leap or spring back (rare but class.).

I. Lit.: (exit in terram) in Indiae fumini-bus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resiliit, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71: recedere sensim datur (oratoribus): Quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127: (ranae) saepe in gelidos resiliere lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374: piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6: velites ad manipulos, Liv. 30, 33 fin.: a taetro veneno, Lucr. 4, 685: polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 195; 34, 8, 19, § 75.—**B.** Transf., of things as subjects, to spring back, start back, rebound, recoil, retreat, Lucr. 4, 347: juvenis ferit ora sarissā. Non secus haec resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov. M. 12, 480: ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: (cervices) ab imposito nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2: resiliere guttas, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 39: radii refracti, id. 2, 38, 38, § 103: vulvae tactu, id. 22, 13, 15, § 31: (Taurus mons) resilit ad Septentriones, retreats, recedes, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97: in spatium resiliere manus breve vidit, to shrink, contract, Ov. M. 3, 677; cf.: (mamma) detracto alumnio suo sterilesit illico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234.—**II.** Trop., to recoil, start back, shrink from: ubi scopulum offensis ejusmodi ut ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 56: ut liceret resiliere emptori, meliore conditione allatā, to withdraw, recede, Dig. 18, 2, 9.

* **re-simplicatus**, a, um, Part. [simplico], doubled, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

re-simus, a, um, adj., turned up, bent back: nares (boun, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: labra canis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: renes, Cels. 4, 1: lamina, id. 8, 3: plaga, id. 7, 26, 2.

resina, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with *pntrivn*], resin, rosin, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; 24, 6, 19, § 28; 24, 6, 22, § 32; Cato, R. R. 23, 3; Pall. 3, 25, 23; Mart. 3, 74, 4; 12, 32, 21: vinum quod resina conditum est, Cels. 4, 5, 29: resina terebintha, turpentine, Col. 12, 20, 3.

resinaceus, a, um, adj. [resina], resinous, resinaceous: semen (rosmarini), Plin. 24, 11, 59, § 99.

resinālis, e, adj. [id.], resinous, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178; 2, 14, 207.

resinatus, a, um, adj. [id.], resined: vinum, seasoned or flavored with resin, Mart. 3, 77, 8; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 46; Cels. 2, 24, 11; 2, 23, 5: juvenis, smeared with resin (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

resinōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of resin, gummy, resinous: medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3: ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 48: lentor, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: odor, id. 27, 4, 10, § 26.—Sup.: pix Brutia (with pinguisima), Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 24, 7, 23, § 37.

* **resinula**, ae, *f.* dim. [id.], a little bit of gum, as frankincense, Arn. 7, 233.

re-sipio, ēre, *v. a.* [sapio], to savor, taste, or smack of something; to have a savor or flavor of something (class.). **I.** Lit.: mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3; cf. picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 22, § 37: quam minimum amaritudinis (taleolae), Col. 12, 48, 2.—**II.** Trop., to smack of, savor of: Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, minimeque respiciens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—* **2.** Pregn., to taste well, have a good flavor:

laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. Monos. 12 praef.

* **resipiscētia**, ae, f. [resipisco], a transl. of *μετάνοια*, a change of mind, reformation, repentance, Lact. 6, 24, 6.

resipisco, i, vi or ii (resipi), Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; Afran. ap. Prisc. 897 P.; or Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.; resipisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34; resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 80; resipiit, Suet. Ner. 42), 3, v. *inck. n.* [resipio], to recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover (class.): afferte aquam... dum resipiscit... Jam resipisti? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24, and 35; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Ner. 42; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84: multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum Factum puto esse, gnate, quom te intellego Resipisse, are returned to your senses, become reasonable, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3; Afran. l. 1; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; id. Sest. 38, 80: ut tunc saltem resipiscerent, Liv. 36, 22; Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 48: fessi resipiscimus aestu, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 17; Tert. Apol. 17: a diaboli laqueis, escape, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 26.

resistentia, ae, f. [resisto], resistance, opposition (late Lat. for repugnantia), Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 22.

re-sisto, stiti, 3, v. n. **I.** To stand back, remain standing anywhere (cf. *re-sideo*); to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue (class.; less freq. than consistere). **A.** Lit.: dabo *μέγα κακόν*, nisi resistis... Mane... Mane atque asta, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 10; cf. id. Truc. 4, 2, 38; 41: Resiste! Stop! Halt! Ter. And. 2, 7; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 10; Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 89, 6: quæso ubinam illic restitit miles modo? Plaut. Poen. 2, 22; cf.: ubi restiteras? id. Ps. 4, 1, 9: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 2, 3, 12: ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; cf.: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates, Tac. H. 2, 87: restitere Romani, tamquam caelesti voce jussi, Liv. 1, 12, 7: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causâ ibi remansisset... an inopiâ navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit, id. B. G. 7, 35: Jubam revocatum finitimo bello restitisse in regno, id. B. C. 2, 38: Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione restitisse, that he had stopped (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2 (al. constituisse): nihil est ubi lapsi resistamus, id. Mur. 39, 84: hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causâ restiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: qui restitissent (sc. in urbe), Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 3; Liv. 37, 21: nec ante restitit, quam, etc., id. 2, 59: cernes saepe resistere equos, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 54.—**B.** Transf., of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. *med.*: rota, id. Med. 744: prolivus ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4.—**B.** Trop.: nec resistet (vita) extra fores limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, I stop at this, pause here, id. Fin. 4, 18, 50; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 55; cf.: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: incipit effari mediâque in voce resistit, Verg. A. 4, 76: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, id. 11, 2, 46 Spald.: verba resistunt, Ov. H. 13, 121: in secundo loco, Plin. Pan. 10, 4.—**II.** To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition or resistance (so most freq.; cf.: repugno, adversor). **A.** Esp. in milit. lang., constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.* (a) With *dat.*: cum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: paulisper nostris, id. ib. 4, 14: venientibus, signa inferentibus, id. B. C. 1, 55; 1, 82 *fin.*: eruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, id. ib. 5, 27.—*Pass. impers.*: alicui in acie, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coactâ, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—(b) *Absol.*: resistere neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 2; 23, 4; 12; 5, 7 et saep.: acerrime, id. ib. 7, 62: audacious, id. ib. 2, 26: fortiter, id. ib. 3, 21: fortissime, id. ib. 4, 12: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Verg. A. 2, 335: nihil de resistendo cogitabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J.

51, 1: nedom resistendi occasionem fuerit habiturus, Curt. 7, 4, 4.—*Impers. pass.*: ab nostris eadem ratione quâ pridie resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; so, resisti, id. ib. 1, 37; id. B. C. 3, 63.—**B.** In gen.: omnia consilia consulatûs mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publicâ restitisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 43: alicui rei publicae causâ, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: injuriis, id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, id. ib. 5, 17, 3; cf.: vix dolori, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: defensionis, i. e. to reply to, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34, 2: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audent, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51.—*Impers. pass.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Quint. 4, 2, 14; 6, 4, 10: cui nec virtute resisti potest, Ov. M. 9, 200 al.—*Absol.*: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: resistantibus collegis, Sall. J. 37, 2: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13 Drak. N. cr.: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3, 2.—*Impers. pass.*: cum a Cottâ primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obrutur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43.—**B.** Transf., of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; cf.: (fundamenta) valenter resistent contra ea, quae, etc., Col. 1, 5, 9: (Symplegades) Quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339; cf.: indeiecta domus tanto malo, id. ib. 1, 288: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68: silex vehementer igni, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae, id. 37, 7, 30, § 104.—Hence, of medicines, to resist, act against a disease: amiantus veneficis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139; 23, 8, 80, § 152; 30, 11, 28, § 93 al.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—*Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, projecting mountains advance into it, Tac. A. 2, 16: ni vis humana resistat, Lucr. 5, 207: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*—**III.** To rise again (very rare, and only trop.; syn. resurgo): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, we can raise ourselves up, rise again, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

resociandus, a, um, Part. [re-socius], to be reunited (eccl. Lat.), Auct. Hypogn. 3, 9, 14.

resolubilis, e, adj. [resolvo], that may be dissolved again, resolvable (post-class.): caementum, Prud. Apoth. 581: corpus, id. Cath. 10, 157: homines luti corruptione resolubiles, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, § 20.

resolutâ, adv., v. resolvo, P. a. *fin.*
resolutio, ōnis, f. [resolvo], an untying, unbinding, loosening (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., a slackening, relaxing; a laxness, looseness, weakness: lori, Gell. 17, 9, 12: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6, 4, 5; 2, 1, 3, 27, 1; 6, 6, 36.—**II.** Trop. **1.** A making void, a cancelling: venditionis, Dig. 41, 2, 13.—**2.** A solution: sophismatis, an explanation, Gell. 18, 2, 10 (dub.).—**3.** A release, escape (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 6.

resolutus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of resolvo.

re-solvo, solvi, sölütum, 3, v. a., to untie, unfasten, unbind; to loose, loosen, release, open (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: relaxo, resero, recludo, libero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equos, to unyoke, Ov. F. 4, 180; cf.: juncta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: quem suâ sponte vinxerit, non resolvat, etc., Col. 1, 8, 16; 11, 1, 22: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382; cf. nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: âla, to loose, separate, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, to unbind, Quint. 6, 1, 30; 49: oras, to cast loose from the shore, Liv. 22, 19, 10 Drak. N. cr.: virginem catenis, i. e. to release, Ov. M. 4, 737; cf.: crura vinculis, id. A. A. 3, 272: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: claustra, to open, Lucr. 1, 415: litteras, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: ferro, id. ib. 6, 643: manum in diversum, Quint. 11, 3, 97: fauces haec in verba, Ov. M. 2, 282; cf.: expectato Ora sonq, id. ib. 13,

126: fatis ora, Verg. G. 4, 452; and simply ora, id. A. 3, 457: ignis aurum resolvit, melts, dissolves, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, to melt, thaw, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13; cf.: resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6: margaritas in tabem, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: glaebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: nummos, to melt down, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.*—**Poet.**: nebulas ventis ac sole, to disperse, dissipate, scatter, Ov. M. 14, 400; cf. tenebras (sidere), Verg. A. 8, 591: resoluta caligo, Sil. 5, 53: Zephyro se glæba, becomes loose or soft, Verg. G. 1, 44; Curt. 4, 6, 11: terra resoluta, Col. 4, 1, 4, 11, 3, 5: muros arietes, to break down, Sil. 5, 553: cinctos muros, id. 12, 495: saxa, id. 1, 369.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble the body (cf. remitto): felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36, 1: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, stretched out, Verg. A. 6, 422: nexos artus, id. ib. 4, 695: utrumque (concubitus), Ov. A. A. 2, 683: corpus (somno), id. M. 7, 328: placidâ resoluta quiete, id. ib. 9, 468: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 42; Curt. 4, 16, 13: fatigatione resolutus, id. 6, 8, 21; 9, 5, 10.—**2.** Mostly ante-class., to pay a debt: minas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 39: argentum, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 30: pro vecturâ, id. As. 2, 4, 27; cf. Cato, R. R. 144, 3; 145, 1; 148, 2: damnum boni viri arbitrari resolvere, id. ib. 149, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to I. A.), to separate, unbind, set free, release; to disclose, show, reveal, lay open; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish, destroy (syn. rescindo): ipsas periodos majoribus intervalis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, quâ fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvî, have disclosed, shown, Lucr. 5, 773: teque piacula nulla resolvunt, release, Hor. C. 1, 28, 34: amore resolutus, Tib. 1, 10, 83: (Hannibal) Quod sponte abscedat tandemque resolvat Ausoniam, liberate, Sil. 17, 206: resoluta legibus urbs, id. 11, 36: ira resoluta frenis legum, Luc. 2, 145: litem quod lite resolvit, does away with, ends, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, banishes, dispels, Verg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15, § 24: dolos tecti ambagesque, i. e. find the way through, Verg. A. 6, 29: jura (pudoris), id. ib. 4, 27: dolos fraudesque, Sil. 7, 153: gaudia ferro, id. 13, 508: amphiboliam, to destroy, remove, Quint. 7, 9, 4: ambiguitatem, id. 12, 2, 13: dicta ex parte diversâ, i. e. refute, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.*: conventionem, ib. 41, 5, 2: emptionem, ib. 18, 2, 2 et saep.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.). **1.** To relax, soften: disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19; id. 8, proem § 12.—**2.** To pay: unâ plagâ (cf. I. B. 2. supra), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73 (but in Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38, the correct reading is persolutum).—Hence, **resölütus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B. 1.), relaxed, enervated, effeminate: corpora juvenum (with fluxa), Col. praef. § 17: minister Idæo resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98.—**2.** Free, unhampered: os, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.—**3.** Unbridled: gaudia, Sil. 11, 305.—*Adv.*: resölütê, without restraint: quô resölütus decachinnetis, more unrestrainedly, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

resönâbilis, e, adj. [resono], resounding; a poet. epithet of Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1.

resönantia, ae, f. [id.], an echo, Vitr. 5, 3.

resönatio, ōnis, f. [id.], resonance (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 4.

re-söno, ävi, 1 (ante-class. collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., resonit, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 30 sq.: resonunt, Enn. and Att. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P.; of the *perf.* only resonavit, Manil. 5, 567), v. n. and a., to sound or ring again, to resound, re-echo (freq. and class.). **I.** Neutr. **A.** Lit.: tum clupei resonunt, Enn. l. 1 (Ann. v. 364 Vahl): valvae resonunt regiae, Att. l. 1: theatrum naturâ ita resonans, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: venenum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ubi non resonent imagines, i. e. where no echoes are heard, without echoes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: cum frustra resonant aëra, Ov. M. 4, 333: resonabat eburnea Telorum cu-

stos (i. e. pharetra), id. ib. 8, 320: ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, id. ib. 7, 106: eque sacrâ resonant examina querqu, Verg. E. 7, 13: hominum clamor et tubarum sonus amplior quam editur resonare solet, Just. 24, 6, 8: resonantia litora, Sil. 11, 491. — With *abl.*: clamore et gemitu templum resonit caelitus, Att. ap. Non. 1. 1.: aura crepitu musico, Pac. 1. 1.: late plangoribus aedes, Verg. A. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: latratibus aether, Ov. M. 3, 231: spectacula plausu, id. ib. 10, 668: avibus virgulta canoris, Verg. G. 2, 328: arbusta cicadis, id. E. 2, 13. — Poet., with *acc.*: litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Verg. G. 3, 338: testudo septem nervis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; cf.: vox una quattuor chordis, id. S. 1, 3, 8. — With *ad.*: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. — With *dat.*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; cf.: carmina resonantia chordis Romanis, *to the strings*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 229. — **B.** Trop., *to resound, re-echo*: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 30. — With *dat.*: gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. — **II.** Act., *to give back the sound of, to resound, re-echo with any thing*: formosam resonare doces Anaryllida silvas, Verg. E. 1, 5; so, triste et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: resonant mihi Cynthia silvae, *call out to me*, Cynthia, Prop. 1, 18, 31: ora Hylan semper resonantia, Val. Fl. 4, 18; cf. Sil. 14, 30. — Pass.: (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. — Poet., with *acc.* of a place, *to make resound or re-echo*: ubi Solis filia lucos Assiduus resonat cantu, Verg. A. 7, 11. — **B.** To say urgently or continually (late Lat.): vernacula principi, Amm. 17, 11, 1.

1. resonus, a, um, *adj.* [resono], *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov. M. 3, 496: valles, Luc. 7, 480: ictus, Val. Fl. 1, 618: ripae, Sil. 6, 285: resonas plaudere caetras, id. 3, 348.

2. re-sonus, ūs, m., *resonance; a resounding* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 105.

re-sōpio, īre, 4, v. a., *to put to sleep*: Tricerberum mellitis resopit ofullis, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 156 Munk.

re-sorbeo, ēre, v. a., *to suck back, swallow again* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): quaeque vomit fluctus totidemque totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125; so, saxa (pontus), Verg. A. 11, 627 Wagn.: mare in se resorberi videbamus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9: mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac. Agr. 10 fin.: te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit acstuosus, Hor. C. 2, 7, 15: hamum (opp. egerunt), Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145: (lapidis aestus) resupit ab se Atque per aes agit, sine eo quod saepe resorbet, i. e. *draws to itself, attracts*, Lucr. 6, 1054; so, spiritum, *to suck in*, Quint. 11, 3, 55: carpitim vocem, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: fletum, *to suppress*, Sil. 12, 594; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1286: lacrimas, Stat. Th. 5, 654.

respectio, ōnis, f. [respicio], *a review, survey, inspection*: animarum sanctorum, i. e. *the judgment*, Vulg. Sap. 3, 13.

respecto, āre, v. freq. n. and a. [id.], *to look back, look round or behind repeatedly or intently, to look or gaze about; to look at any thing* (class.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Neutr. absol.*: quid respectas? nihil periculi est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 3: ubi respectantes hostium antesignanos vidit, Liv. 8, 39; Quint. 12, 3, 2; Verg. A. 11, 630: respectans abijt, Sil. 12, 729; Stat. Th. 3, 377: ad tribunal, Liv. 3, 48: respecto identidem, ne senex, etc., Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 13; so, identidem, ne, id. Men. 1, 2, 51. — Poet.: leti janua patet immani et vasto respectat hiatus, Lucr. 5, 375. — (β) Act.: dictatore arcem Romanam respectante, Liv. 4, 18, 6: funera respectans, Lucr. 6, 1234: sine fine Cacsarem, Vell. 2, 107, 2: alium (alii), Tac. Agr. 37 fin.: suos, Sil. 11, 594. — **II.** Trop., *to cast a look behind, to wait; to wait for, look for, expect; to care for, regard, respect*. (a) *Neutr.*: verum haec ita praeteramus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: animus non me deserens, sed respectans in ea loca discessit, id.

Sen. 23, 84: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Dum, etc., i. e. *waited*, Lucr. 5, 974. — (β) Act.: si qua pios respectant numina, *regard*, Verg. A. 1, 603: neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos... ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, *look for, expect*, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: mcum amorem, Cat. 11, 21.

1. respectus, a, um, *Part. of respicio*.
2. respectus, ūs, m. [respicio], *a looking back or about* (class.). **I.** Lit.: fugitibus miserabilem respectum incendio-rum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: sine respiratione ac respectu pugnant, Liv. 8, 38: effuse ac sine respectu fugit, id. 32, 12: sine respectu mea fata relinquens, Verg. Cul. 226. — **B.** Meton., *a refuge, retreat, asylum*: ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcherrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; 11, 11, 26; Liv. 21, 44; cf.: omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriam nobis abscondimus, id. 9, 23: in idolis nationum non erit respectus, Vulg. Sap. 14, 11. — **II.** Trop., *respect, regard, consideration* (cf. ratio; in this signif. rare before the Aug. per. and usu. in *abl.*; a favorite word of Liv.): respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, id. 9, 14: Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, id. 35, 38; Sen. Ira. 2, 28, 8: respectum amicitiae habere, Liv. 42, 37; 26, 1. — *Abl.*: respectu, *by a regard, with regard*; with *gen.*: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, Liv. 2, 30; so id. 8, 28; 9, 45; 31, 46; 42, 9; 45, 18; Quint. 12, 9, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 100: respectu cupiunt hic tamen esse sui, id. P. 4, 9, 100; Phaedr. 5, 4, 7 al.: in illius respectum iste populo praesideat, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 2: sine respectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, Liv. 29, 9: sine respectu pudoris, Quint. 6, 3, 25; Sen. Contr. 3 (7), 23, 2: sine respectu veniae, Tac. H. 2, 30: fabulae, Phaedr. 5, 4, 7: paucitatis, Just. 11, 9, 2: amicitiae, id. 12, 10, 8: sine respectu sui, Sen. Ben. 6, 13, 1: Graecum proverbium jactans: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *is in no repute*, Suet. Ner. 20 (cf.: musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nullas rei, Gell. 13, 30, 3; Gr. τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδείς λόγος).

1. re-spergo, si, sum, 3, v. a., *to sprinkle over any thing; to besprinkle, bestrew* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: praetoris oculos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 100: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: morientium sanguine os uxoris respersum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 4; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; cf.: aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63: sanguine dextram, Cat. 64, 230; Curt. 8, 3, 11: comae respersae sanguine, Ov. F. 3, 452: caede fraternâ juvenis respersus, Cat. 64, 181; Suet. Ner. 12; id. Calig. 57: se sanguine nefando, Liv. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: vino rogum ne respargito, Lex Numa ap. Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88; cf. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: alicubi labi necesse est, alicubi respargi, *to be splashed, spattered*, Sen. Ira. 3, 6: pelagus respargit, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89. — Poet.: cum primum Aurora respargit lumine terras, Lucr. ap. Maer. S. 6, 1, 25 (cf. spargit, Lucr. 2, 144): nulla nube respersus jubar, i. e. *beclouded, dimmed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723. — **B.** Transf., *to spread out*: ut nux repersa radicem respargat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15. — **II.** Trop., *to besprinkle, bespatter, defile, etc.*: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48: aliquem infamia, Quint. Decl. 18, 3.

2. respergo, inis, f. [1. respergo], *a besprinkling* (late Lat.): marmoris, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 503.

respersio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (Ciceron): pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: ne sumptuosa respersio, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine*, id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; v. 1. respergo, I.

1. respersus, a, um, *Part. of 1. respergo*.

2. respersus, ūs, m. [1. respergo], *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (only in *abl. sing.*): pinnae, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: urinae, id. 24, 17, 102, § 163 dub. (Jan.: urinâ adpersâ).

respiciens, entis, *Part. P. a.*, and *subst.*; v. respicio.

re-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3 (old form of *subj. perf.* respexi, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Most. 2, 2, 90; id. Rud. 3, 3, 16), v. n. and a., *to look back or behind, to look about, look; to see behind one; to look back upon, to look at, look to or for any thing* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Neutr.*: respicere quasi retro aspicere, Varro Manio: sedens... neque post respiciens, neque ante prospectans, Non. p. 442, 31 sq. (cf. infra, β): longe retro respicere non possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6; Liv. 21, 22, 7; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: subito exaudivit hinnitus respexitque et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id. ib. 1, 33 fin.: Er. Ergasilum qui vocat? He. Respice... respice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 54 sq.: huc ad aliquem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 61; so, ad aliquem, id. Curc. 1, 2, 20; id. Cas. 3, 5, 10; id. Ps. 1, 3, 16; id. Poen. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 2, 2; Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13 al.; cf.: nocte ad oppidum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: patriae ad oras, Ov. M. 11, 547: ad libellos, Quint. 10, 7, 31; 11, 2, 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: ad laevam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 8: in aliquem, App. M. 2, p. 118: huc, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30; id. Rud. 3, 4, 2; id. Truc. 1, 2, 20; 21: tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: transque caput jace, nec respexeris, Verg. E. 8, 102: respicit Aeneas subito, id. A. 6, 548: a tergo, id. ib. 8, 697: quod respicere vetitus est, Liv. 21, 22. — (β) Act. (in lit. sense rare in good prose, but freq. in all styles in the trop. signif.; v. infra, II.): ipsi Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *look back on, see behind them*, Verg. A. 6, 666: modo Prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov. M. 2, 190: respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 7: repudia istos comites atque hoc respice et revertere, id. Merc. 5, 2, 30: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; cf. Caesarem, id. ib. 3, 91: (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv. 30, 20, 7: nec prius amissam (Creüsam) respexi animumve reflexi, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 2, 741; id. G. 4, 491; Ov. M. 11, 66; cf.: ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, Verg. A. 9, 389: instantem tergo Cloanthum, id. ib. 5, 168: donec versas ad litora puppes Respiciunt, id. ib. 10, 269; cf. id. ib. 5, 666: oculis pignora cara, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 60: medio cum Sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiceret, quantum superes videret, *looked back upon, i. e. had already passed over*, id. M. 11, 354. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In *gen.*, *to look, have regard, turn attention*. (a) *Neutr.*: neque se in multa nimis intendere animus totum potest: et, quocumque respexit, dcsinit intueri, quod propositum erat, *at whatsoever it looks*, Quint. 10, 3, 23: si propter singula verba ad singulas formas respiciendum erit, id. 11, 2, 26; cf.: non respiciendum ad haec, id. 7, 10, 14: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centred in him*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5 fin.; cf.: periculum (emptonis) ad venditorem respicere, Dig. 18, 6, 4 (with ad venditorem pertinere). — (β) Act., *to look at, regard, look to*: quom respicias immensi temporis omne Praeteritum spatium, Lucr. 3, 854; cf.: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: cum vastitatem Italiae respexerint, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepidâ, etc., *which they might look to, i. e. from which they might expect aid*, Liv. 4, 46; cf.: ne respicere spem ullam ab Romanis posset, id. 4, 17: respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo Doctum imitatore, *to look at, have in his eye*, Hor. A. P. 317: de te pendentis, te respicientis amici, id. Ep. 1, 1, 105. — With *rel.-clause*: quid sit prius actum, respicere actas Nostra nequit, nisi, etc., Lucr. 5, 1446; cf. id. 3, 972: respiciens, an vera soror, Val. Fl. 6, 661. — **B.** Pregn., *to look at with solicitude, i. e. to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect, etc.* (in this sense mostly act.; cf. provideo). **1.** Of a protecting deity: di homines respiciunt, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 29: deus respiciet nos aliquis, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 39; Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 34; id. Hec. 5, 2, 6: nisi quis nos deus respexerit, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6:

Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respiciens auctor, Hor. C. 1, 2, 36; Verg. E. 1, 28: nisi idem deus, qui, etc., respexerit rem publicam, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: et me et te, nisi quid di respiciunt, perdidit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 19.—Hence, **Respiciens**, the *Provident*, an epithet of Fortuna: ad opem ferendam, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Inscr. Orell. 477; 1766.—Rarely, in a bad sense, of an avenging deity: at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, *may they remember it against you*, Just. 14, 4, 10.—**2.** Of persons that have a care or regard for anything: hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55; so, aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19; id. Aul. 2, 2, 54: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11; id. Ad. 5, 8, 9: miseros aratores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26; Caes. B. G. 7, 77: sin Caesarem respiciant, id. B. C. 1, 1; Mart. 10, 10, 5: non Pylium Nestora respicit, Hor. C. 1, 15, 22: quantum quisque ferat respiciendus erit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 38: mox deos respexere; restituit Capitolium placuit, *they thought themselves off*, Tac. H. 4, 4: aetatem tuam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 87: populi Romani commoda (with prospicere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 127: salutem cum meum tuum aliorum, id. Planc. 38, 91; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: mala sua, Lucr. 4, 1159 et saep.—With *se*, to think of or have regard for one's self, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18; 5, 1, 46; Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. pro Scaur. Fragm. 41, p. 267 Orell.: quod si Caesar se respexerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 8.—With *ad* (Quintilian): ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, *looks to the advantage of*, Quint. 9, 2, 28; so, modice ad hanc partem, id. 9, 4, 36: Graecas litteras (corresp. to studere Latinis), id. 1, 12, 6: saepius ad curam rerum ab elocutione, id. 10, 1, 120.—With an *abstr. subj.*: si quid pietas antiqua labores Respicit humanos, Verg. A. 5, 689.—With *object-clause*, to observe, perceive, notice: respicio nihil meam vos gratiam facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68.

respiraculum, i, n. [respiro], *breathing, respiration* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

respiramen, inis, n. [id.], *the wind-pipe* (Ovid.): respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 142; *plur.*: respiramina claudere, id. ib. 2, 828.

respiramentum, i, n. [id.], *relief, comfort* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 fin.; Serm. Temp. 144 fin.

respiratio, onis, f. [respiro]. **I.** Lit., *a breathing out, exhaling*; hence, in gen., *breathing, respiration*, Cic. Univ. 6; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18; Quint. 9, 4, 67 (with spiritus); 11, 3, 39; 53; 63; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 16; 2, 32, 167.—**B.** Transf., *exhalation*: aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—**II.** Trop., *a breathing in the course of an action, i.e. a taking breath, resting, an intermission, pause*: in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38.—So of a pause in speaking: morae respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16, 53; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 11; 11, 3, 49.

respiratus, ūs, m. [id.], *a drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration*; only Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136 (dub. Orell. N. cr.; Bait. intrans. spiritum), and App. M. 4, p. 149, 28.

re-spiro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Lit., *to blow or breathe back; to breathe out, exhale* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.): quod nisi respirent venti, vis nulla refrenet Res... nunc quia respirant, etc., Lucr. 6, 568 sq.: cum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: ex ea pars redditur respirando, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: malignum aëra, *to exhale, send forth*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35; and poet.: fistula, i.e. *to sound*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to take breath; to breathe, respire* (only neutr.). **A.** Lit.: propius fore eos ad respirandum, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64; 3, 14, 48: sine respirem, quae, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20 (with recipere anhelum); id. Pers. 3, 12: O Clitopho, timeo, *Clit.* respire, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12; Quint. 8, 5, 14; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: ut non ter deciens respiret, Juv. 14, 28 al.—**B.** Trop., *to fetch one's breath again, to recover breath; to recover, revive, be relieved or refreshed*

after any thing difficult (as labor, care, etc.); constr. *absol.* or *ab aliquā re*. (*a*) *Absol.*: (improbabilis) cuius in animo versatur, numquam sinit eum respirare, numquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52; cf.: si armis positus civitas respiraverit, id. Fam. 6, 2, 2 (with recreari): cum tot negotiis distentus sit, ut libere respirare non possit, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: respiravi, liberatus sum, id. Mil. 18, 47: homines respirasse videbantur, id. Sest. 38, 71; id. Att. 2, 24, 5; 7, 13, a, 3; 10, 1: spatium respirandi dare, Liv. 10, 28; 26, 26 fin.; 28, 31; Verg. A. 9, 813 al.: quo animi respirant, Quint. 9, 4, 62.—*Impers. pass.*: ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 29, 4.—(*β*) *With ab*: respirare a metu, Cic. Clu. 70, 200; id. Har. Resp. 23, 48: ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv. 4, 25: a continuis cladibus, id. 22, 18; cf.: aures poetice voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint. 1, 8, 11.—**2.** Transf., twice in Cic., of the exertion or passion itself, *to abate, diminish, cease* (syn.: remittere, cessare): oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 16, 53.

* **resplendentia**, ae, f. [resplendeo], *splendor, resplendence*: veritatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

re-splendēo, ēre, v. n., *to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent* (poet.): fulvā resplendent fragmina harena, Verg. A. 12, 741; Sil. 12, 732; Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 446; Sen. Agam. 543: sidera, Manil. 5, 719: facies, Vulg. Matt. 17, 2.—Trop.: resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 16.

re-spondēo, di, sum, 2, v. a. **I.** Lit., *to promise a thing in return for something else; to offer or present in return*. So, only in a few examples, the phrase *par pari* (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like*: par pari respondes dicto, *you return tit for tat with your tongue* (syn. refero), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 41; cf.: istuc serva; et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 35; and: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—*Pass.*: provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, i.e. *that there be where-withal to meet the demand*, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf. also under II. A. 1, the *lusus verb.* with spondeo; and II. B. *init.*—**II.** In a more general signification. **A.** *To answer, reply, respond* (either to a question, or to any statement or remark, and either in a friendly or hostile signif.); constr. *aliquid alicui, ad, adversus, contra aliquem* (*aliquid*). **1.** In gen. **a.** Lit.: *Th.* Aliud te rogo. *Tr.* Aliud ergo nunc tibi respondeo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 73.—*Absol.*: prius respondes, quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: eā legatione Papirius audita... respondit, Liv. 9, 14, 2; 27, 40, 8; 33, 38, 7; Nep. Milt. 1, 4: ille appellatus respondit, Caes. B. G. 5, 36; 5, 41; Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2; 5, 2, 8; 7, 24, 2; 9, 14, 2.—So usu. of an oral answer: tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen. Ep. 67, 2; but also of writing: epistulae, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 1 et saep.; v. infra: ab his sermo oritur, respondet Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1, 5; Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 28: olli respondit rex Albai Longai. Enn. ap. Fortun. p. 2691 P. (Ann. v. 34 Vahl.): cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, Cic. Brut. 46, 169: criminibus, id. Planc. 2, 4: supremæ tuæ paginae, id. Att. 6, 2, 1: cui opinioni, Quint. 4, 4, 1: tam æquæ postulationi, id. 7, 1, 47 al.: summā constantiā ad ea, quæ quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; cf.: arbitrabar me satis respondisse ad id quod quaesierat Laelius, id. Rep. 2, 39, 65: nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50; 8, 32: adversus haec imperator respondit, id. 30, 81; 33, 35 fin.—With *acc.* of *neutr. pron.*: illud respondere cogam, *to make answer to that*, Cic. Cael. 28, 67; cf. id. Vat. 7, 18; 17, 41: multa contra patronos venuste testis saepe respondet, Quint. 5, 7, 81; 5, 7, 24; cf.: accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 233.—With *object-clause*: respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 59; id. Curc. 2, 3, 54; id. Mil. 2, 2, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 102 al.—Introducing a direct answer: cum dixisset, Quid agis, Grani? respondit, Immo vero tu, Druse, quid agis! Cic. Planc. 14, 33; id.

Att. 5, 21, 12; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56.—In *impers. perf.*: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, etc., Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 93: quid nunc responsum abs te responsum? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: sic existimet: Responsum non dictum esse, quia laesit prior, id. Eun. prol. 6.—In *plur.*: multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisā prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute forebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.—In the *sup.*: (haec) quam brevia responsu, Cic. Clu. 59 fin.—In a *lusus verb.* with spondeo: *Er.* Sponden? tu istud? *He.* Spondeo. *Er.* At ego, tuum tibi advenisse filium, respondeo, and *in return I promise you*, i.e. *assure you*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 119; cf.: fideiussores, qui salvam rempublicam fore responderunt, etc., *promised, gave assurance*, Dig. 50, 1, 17 fin.—**b.** Trop., *to answer, respond, reply to, re-echo, resound*, etc.: saxa et solitudines vocis respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: respondent flebile ripae, Ov. M. 11, 53; and: respondentia tympana, Stat. Achill. 2, 175: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will give an answer to*, i.e. *will prove a match for*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—**2.** In part. **a.** Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc., *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response*: quaeris, num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Planc. 25, 62; so, de jure, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf.: de jure consulibus respondere, id. Mur. 4, 9; in a like signif., also simply jus, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: facultas respondendi juris, id. ib. 2, 12, 29; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3 al.; cf.: civica jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 24; and: quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 28; id. Brut. 89, 306.—*Absol.*, Dig. 2, 14, 7; and so very freq. of the jurists in the Digests; v. responsum: pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: cum ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent, Sall. C. 47, 2; Liv. 27, 37; 31, 5; 5, 54; Vell. 2, 24, 3: responsum est, Suet. Aug. 94, 97: deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent, *gave advice*, Nep. Them. 2, 6; cf. Just. 11, 11, § 11: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac. A. 14, 54 fin.—**b.** Of the answering of a person summoned when his name is called; hence, meton., *to appear*: citatus neque respondit neque excusatus est, Varr. ap. Gell. 11, 1, 4; cf.: cives, qui ad nomina non respondissent, Liv. 7, 4: quia Romae non respondebant, id. 39, 18; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Ner. 44; Hor. S. 1, 9, 36 (vadato, *dat.*, i.e. ei qui eum vadatus erat; v. vador); Dig. 3, 3, 35; 41, 1, 14 et saep.—(*β*) Esp., *to appear before a tribunal, to answer an accusation, meet a charge*, etc.: perfectus in exsilium Tubulus est nec respondere ausus, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: Verrein alterā actione responderum non esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: nemo Epaminondam responderum putabat, Nep. Epam. 8, 1.—(*γ*) Transf., in gen., *to appear, be present*: ipsi (sc. paeon et herous) se offerent et responderunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: verba (with res se ostendunt), Quint. 10, 3, 9: ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2; cf.: podagra ad tempus (with venit ad horam), Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 1: sanguis per menstrua, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** *To answer to; to meet, agree, accord, or correspond with a thing*; constr. usually with *dat.* or *absol.*: ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiant, respondere posse videamur, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: ut verba verbi quasi demensa et paria respondeant, id. Or. 12, 38; and: respondent extrema primis, media utrisque, omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (sc. rhetoricam) quasi ex altera parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to*, i.e. *forms the counterpart of*, id. Or. 32, 114: aedificare alteram porticum quae Palatio responderet, id. Har. Resp. 23, 49; cf. of a locality: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, i.e. *lies opposite*, Verg. A. 6, 23: Pachyni pulsata Ionio respondet saxa profundo, Sil. 14, 73: est mihi magnae curae, ut ita erudiat (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: satis Graecorum

gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: tua virtus opinionis hominum, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2; id. Lael. 16, 56: fortuna meis optatis, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf.: seges votis, Verg. G. 1, 47: arma Caesaris non responsura lacertis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48: favor meritis, id. ib. 2, 1, 9: ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, id. S. 2, 6, 24: par fama labori, id. ib. 2, 8, 66: fructus labori, Ov. F. 4, 641: non mihi respondent veteres in carmine vires, id. H. 15, 197 al.: familiam nemo speciosiore producet, sed hominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts*, Sen. Ep. 87, 6: amoris amore responderet, i. e. *to return it, repay it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf.: Quinti fratris liberalitati subsidii amicorum, id. Att. 4, 3, 6: qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intellegitur habere, cui reipublicae vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs*, Dig. 50, 1, 30.—In mal. part.: mulieribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17.—With *ad*: respondere ad parentum speciem, *resemble*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: deformantur directiones, ut longitudines ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendicularum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitruv. 7, 3; cf.: structuram ad perpendicularum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: quia non tota ad animum responderat (villa), Suet. Caes. 48: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 28, 6.—With *dat.*: Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 9, 15.—With *ex*: quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47, 19: speculum quocumque obvertimus oris, Res sibi respondent simili formâ atque colore, i. e. *correspond, are reflected*, Lucr. 4, 167.—*Absol.*: sidera respondent in aquâ, Lucr. 4, 213: quia raro verba belle respondeant, Quint. 6, 3, 48: medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod non ubique fortasse, sed sapienter tamen etiam respondeat, *may answer, be suitable*, Cels. praef.—*C.* *To return, make a return, yield*: frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (sc. colono), *have returned, yielded*, Col. 3, 3, 4; cf. with *abl.* and *dat.*: humus cum est repetita cultu, magno fenore colono respondet, id. 2, 1, 3: vitis, nisi praepingui solo, non respondet, id. 3, 2, 11; cf.: metalla plenius responsura fodienti, Sen. Ep. 23, 5.—Hence, **responsum**, *i. n.*, *an answer, reply, response* (equally freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*). **1.** In gen. suis postulatis responsa expectare, Caes. B. C. 1, 5 fin.: haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelleguntur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 4: responsum senatus, Liv. 7, 31: sine responso legatos dimisit, id. 9, 38: nullo ab nostris dato responso, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: responsum dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40; 2, 4, 39, § 85; so, dare responsum, Liv. 5, 32, 8; Val. Max. 9, 5, ext. 3; Curt. 3, 12, 9; Liv. 3, 50, 12: reddere alicui, Cic. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: triste redditum, Liv. 9, 16: ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Caes. B. G. 6, 4 fin.: referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Liv. 37, 6: elicere, Quint. 5, 7, 20: petere, Hor. C. S. 55: responsum accipere, Liv. 5, 36, 4; Just. 12, 2, 8: responsum non fuit in eis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 13.—**2.** In partic. (acc. to II. A. 2.), *an answer, reply of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc.; an opinion, response, oracle*: cum responsumque ab eo (Crasso) verum magis, quam ad suam rem accommodatum abstulisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: res judicatae, decreta, responsa, id. ib. 2, 27, 116; id. Mur. 13, 29.—The responsa prudentium, or authoritative opinions of leading lawyers, were an important source of the Roman law, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 8 Sandars ad loc.: haruspicum responsa, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 30; Ov. M. 3, 340; 527: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11; cf. id. 1, 66; Quint. 3, 7, 11; 5, 7, 35; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65 al.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Verg. A. 7, 86 et saep.—In eccl. Lat.: responsum Dei, ab angelo, etc., Vulg. Mich. 3, 7; id. Luc. 2, 26; id. Act. 10, 22.

responsio, *ōnis, f.* [respondeo]. **1.** *An answer; reply; a refutation* (rare but class.; syn. *responsum*): in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; Gell. 12, 12, 1: responsio mollis frangit iram, Vulg. Prov. 15, 1.—In plur., Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63.—**2.** In rhet.: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own*

argument, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 35; 9, 3, 90 (cf.: ut quasi ad interrogata sibi ipse respondeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137).

responsio, *āvi, i. v. freq. a.* [respondeo, II. A. 2. a.]; of lawyers, *to give an answer, opinion, advice*, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5; id. Leg. 1, 4, 14 Mos. *N. cr.*; Gell. 13, 10, 1; Dig. 3, 1, 1.

responsivē, *adv.* [respondeo], *responsively*, Ascon. Ped. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148.

responsivus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *answering, responsive*: sententia, Jul. Rufin. Fig. Sent. 19; Isid. 2, 21, 18 (dub.): verba, Prisc. 574 P.

responso, *āre, v. freq. a.* [id.], *to return an answer, to answer, reply, respond* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pulabit senex, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 56: pro me responsa tibi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 40; id. Mil. 4, 1, 17: num ancillae aut servi tibi Responsant? *answer you back*, id. Men. 4, 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, *re-echo*, Verg. A. 12, 757; Val. Fl. 3, 597; 4, 286; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 162: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores Fortis, *to withstand, resist, bid defiance to*, id. ib. 2, 7, 85; cf.: fortunae superbae, id. Ep. 1, 1, 68: animus cenis optimis, id. S. 2, 7, 103.

***responsor**, *ōris, m.* [id.], *one that answers or replies*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 7.

responsoria, *ōrum, n.* [id.], *repetitions in vocal worship, responses*, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 5, 23.

responsum, *i. v. respondeo fin.*

1. responsus, *a, um, Part. of respondeo.*

2. responsus, *ūs, m.* [respondeo, II. B.]. **I.** *An answer, reply* (opp. interrogatio), Dig. 44, 7, 1, § 7.—**II.** *Correspondence of parts, harmony, symmetry*, Vitruv. 1, 2, 3, 1.

respublica, *v. res, II. K.*

re-spūo, *ūi, 3, v. a.*, *to spit back or out; to discharge by spitting; to cast out, cast off, eject, expel, etc.* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: quas natura respuerit, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 28: liquorem ab se, Vitruv. 7, 4; cf.: ferrum ab se (opp. resorbere), Lucr. 6, 1054; 2, 197; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 231; Pall. 1, 33, 2: frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th. 8, 544: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. Ib. 170: oleas albas propter amaritudinem respuit palatum, Varr. R. R. 1, 66: respuit aqua limum, Pall. 1, 33, 2: tantum interest repercussum illum (aëra) respuat an excipiat, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128: respuens securis materia, id. 17, 10, 14, § 72; cf.: tela omnia, Luc. 3, 484.—**II.** Trop., *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept* (syn.: reprobo, reicio, repudio): quae nisi respuit ex animo longaque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68: cum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. Fat. 20, 47; cf. id. Att. 13, 38 fin.: ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin. 19, 56; Liv. 42, 14: haec aetas omne quod fieri non potest respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 19: quos et praesens et postera respuit aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: orationem, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 fin.: quo iudex dicto moveatur quid respuat, Quint. 6, 4, 19: non respuit Caesar condicionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Caesaris interdita respuntur, *are spurned*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf. Liv. 2, 41 fin.: quod respuit (aures) immutandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15; Quint. 11, 1, 61; Tac. Or. 9; cf.: nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: sunt enim qui respuant (consolationem), sed refert quo modo adhibeatur, id. Tusc. 3, 33, 79.—*Absol.*: quis te tum audire illorum? respuerent aures, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; Quint. 11, 1, 61; cf.: calcitrat, respuit, Cic. Caes. 15, 36.—**(β)** *Part. pres. with gen.*: communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidiens, Gell. 6, 15, 2.

restagnatio, *ōnis, f.* [restagno], *an overflowing, inundation*: Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146; cf. id. 2, 67, 67, § 168: alvi, *a rising*, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176.

re-stagno, *āre, v. n.*, *to run over, overflow; of bodies of water: paludes restagnantes*, Liv. 44, 46, 5: ostium amnis, id. 44, 6, 15; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 34: restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem, Ov. M. 11, 364: flumen, Luc. 4, 89: palus, Sil. 8, 382; Col. 2, 12, 5; 8, 15, 3.—*Transf.* of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, *is overflowed*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 fin.; cf.: arva palude, Sil. 4, 752.

restauratio, *ōnis, f.* [restauro], *a restoration, renewal* (jurid. Lat.): servitutis, Dig. 23, 5, 7: eremodicii, ib. 4, 4, 7 fin.

†restaurator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a restorer, inscr. Fabr. 3, 297 al.*

re-stauro, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to restore, repair, rebuild* (perh. only post-Aug.; for in Liv. 5, 52, 9, and 27, 21, instaurare is the better read.; v. Drak. *N. cr.*; cf. instauro, reficio, restituo, sarcio). **I.** Lit.: restaurare theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72: aedem Veneris, id. ib. 4, 43: navem iisdem tabulis, Dig. 7, 4, 10: in pristinum statum, ib. 43, 21, 1, § 6.—**II.** Trop., *to renew, repeat* (syn. redintegrare): bellum, Just. 2, 10, 1; 3, 5, 2; 20, 5, 6; 31, 3, 8: accusationem, Dig. 48, 5, 4 fin.: litem, ib. 4, 4, 29: veterem obligationem, ib. 19, 5, 9: actionem, ib. 42, 8, 14; 9, 4, 35.

†restitarius, *ii, m.* [restis], *a rope-maker*, Fronto, p. 2201 P.

***restibilo**, *tre, v. a.* [restibilis], *to re-establish, restore*: Teucrum regi sapsa res restibillet, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.).

re-stibilis, *e, adj.* [stabilis; hence, that is made to stand again]. **1.** Lit., in econom. lang., *that is restored or renewed: ager, that is sown or tilled every year* (opp. novalis, which lies fallow), Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 44, 2 and 3; so, locus, Cato, R. R. 35, 2: vinetum, Col. 3, 18, 1; 11, 4: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162: platanus restibilis facta, *flourishing again*, id. 16, 32, 57, § 133.—*Subst.* **restibile**, *is, n.*, *fallow land*, Col. 2, 10, 6.—**2.** *Transf.*: fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249.

resticula, *ae, f. dim.* [restis], *a small rope, a cord, line*, Cato, R. R. 110; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5; Cic. Scaur. Fragm. p. 261 fin. Orell.; Amm. 14, 7, 15; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 23.

(**resticulum** or **-us**, a false read. for reticulum, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 12.)

re-stillo, *āvi, 1, v. n. and a.*, *to drop back; to fall back in drops*. ***I.** Neutr., Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287.—***II.** Act.: quae (tuae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1 Orell. *N. cr.* dub. (B. and K. stillarunt).

***restinctio**, *ōnis, f.* [restinguo], *a quenching* (of thirst): voluptas ipsius restinctionis in motu est (after restincta siti), Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

restinctus, *a, um, Part. of restinguo.*

re-stinguo, *nxī, nctum, 3, v. a.*, *to put out, quench, extinguish* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ignem restinguunt aqua, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16; so, ignem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 (with refrigerare); id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; id. Top. 12, 52; Verg. A. 2, 686; Plin. 20, praef. 1, § 1; Ov. R. Am. 807 al.: flammam, Lucr. 4, 1087; Cic. Sull. 30, 83; Liv. 28, 23: incendium, Catil. ap. Sall. C. 31, 9; id. ap. Cic. Mur. 25, 51; Liv. 28, 42: restincto aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 25 fin.; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aes accensum, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27, § 46: fulminis ictum, id. 37, 10, 55, § 150: solem, Lucr. 5, 120: favillas arden-tes lacte, Stat. S. 5, 5, 17: facies, id. Th. 11, 413.—*Absol.*: ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24 fin.: aquam ad restinguendum ferre, Liv. 1, 39; cf.: omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor. S. 1, 5, 76.—**2.** *Transf.* *to quench, slake, assuage, allay, mitigate, counteract, etc.*: sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; Verg. E. 5, 47: pocula ardentis Falerni lymphâ, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19: venena, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223; 28, 10, 45, § 158; 29, 4, 23, § 76: ictus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy*: tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido, genus qui restinguas tuum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50: haustas sanguisugas, i. e. *to kill*, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 62: pilos spumâ inlitâ, id. 28, 19, 77,

§ 252: morbum, id. 26, 1, 5, § 8; cf. nauseam, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99: haec verba una mercede falsa lacrimula Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 24: illam Ut ne restinguas lacrimis, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 82: animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: mentes inflammatae, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219; cf.: bellum restinctum (opp. inflammatum), id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43; cf.: illa tertia parte animi, in qua irarum existit ardor, sedata atque restincta, *appeased*, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: cupiditates iracundiasque (eloquentia), id. N. D. 2, 59, 148 Orell. *N. cr.*: odium, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13: studia, id. Or. 1, 5; Liv. 10, 13: animorum incendia, Cic. Or. 8, 27: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: ardentem Italiam, Sil. 16, 619: rabies restinguitur, id. 13, 576.

restio, ōnis, *m.* [restis]. **I.** A rope-maker, rope-seller, Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.*; cf. Fronto, p. 2201 P.—**2.** Transf., in a comic lusus verbb., with bucaeda, for one who is scourged with ropes, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2.—**II.** The title of a poem by Laberius, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

restipulatio, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor], a counter-engagement, counter-obligation, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37 sq.; Gai. Inst. 4, 18, p. 259 Gnes.

re-stipulor, āri, *v. dep. a.*, to stipulate, promise, or engage in return (syn.: recipio, despondeo), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; App. Mag. p. 338, 25; Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is (acc. more freq. restim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 2; id. Ps. 1, 1, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Rud. 2, 3, 37; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 5; Caecil. ap. Non. 200, 21; Cato, R. R. 77; App. M. 1, p. 109: restem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 97; Mart. 4, 70, 1; Juv. 10, 58; Petr. 45, 4; Inscr. Grut. 715, 10; but *abl.* usually reste, Juv. 3, 226; 14, 274; Liv. 1, 26, 6; 8, 16, 9; 27, 37, 14; Val. Max. 7, 8, 5; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Mart. 5, 62, 6: resti, Don. 2, 10, 3, p. 1751; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Lit., a rope, cord (syn.: funis, rudens): quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, etc. ... ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 6: caedere hodie tu restibus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11: restim volo mihi emere, id. Ps. 1, 1, 86; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Cas. 2, 7, 2: paulisper remitte restem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: exsolvi restim, id. ib. 2, 3, 37: descendunt statuæ restemque sequuntur, Juv. 10, 58: famem illa reste cavet, of a rope-dancer, id. 14, 274; 3, 226; Mart. 4, 70, 1.—In a game of the Roman youth, the rows of dancers were united by taking hold of a rope (or, acc. to Donatus ad loc., they formed a line by taking hold of hands): tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.; cf.: in foro pompa constitit; et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesse-runt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Drak.—Prov.: ad restim res rediit, it has come to the rope, i. e. one might as well hang himself, Caecil. ap. Non. 200, 21; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5: vinctus restibus, Vulg. Judith, 6, 9.—**II.** Transf.: restes alii, caepis, the leaves of garlic or onions, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51; Mart. 12, 32, 20.

restito, āre, *v. freq. n.* [resto], to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate (ante-class., and several times in Liv. and Pliny the Elder): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, etc., Enn. ap. Non. 147, 10 (Sat. 5 Vahl): me miserum restitando reddiderunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 3: at enim restitas, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; Liv. 7, 39 *fin.* Drak.; 10, 19; 30, 31; Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50: Menelaus me objurgat? id meis rebus regimen restitat, Enn. ap. Rufin. Fig. § 11, p. 205 Ruhnk. (Trag. v. 264 Vahl).

* **restitrix**, icis, *f.* [resisto], she that stays behind: ego hic restitrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

re-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], to put or set up again, i. e. either to replace in its former position, or (more freq.) to restore to its former condition, to rebuild, revive, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: restauro, renovo, reficio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: arborem, Verg. G. 2, 272: luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20: aedes (with re-

ficere), Cic. Top. 3, 15: domum a Clodio disjectam, i. e. to rebuild, Vell. 2, 45, 3; cf. domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Claud. 21: statuas (disjectas), id. Calig. 34: tropaea disjecta, id. Caes. 11: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida viscosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fontes et Flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbata comas, id. F. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf. aciem, Liv. 5, 18; 29, 2 al.: inclinatum aciem, Suet. Caes. 62: (eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: oculos (luminibus orbat), Suet. Vesp. 7: visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89: pilos, id. 32, 10, 40, § 119: se (apes, with reviviscere), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*; cf.: aliquem a limine mortis, Cat. 68, 4; Verg. Cul. 223; and restinctos, to raise the dead, Ov. P. 3, 6, 35: apes restitunt se ac reviviscunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38.—**B.** Trop., to restore, revive, renew, reform, etc.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84; Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26; Verg. A. 6, 846 Serv.; Macr. S. 6, 1; Ov. F. 2, 242; Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 al. (Ann. v. 313 Vahl); cf.: rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 63: res perditas, id. 25, 37; 6, 22: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. And. 3, 5, 13; and simply rem, Liv. 3, 12 Drak.; 8, 11; 25, 37: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tribuniciam potestatem, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: proelium, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; Caes. B. G. 7, 87; 1, 53; Liv. 6, 8; cf.: pugnam omnibus locis, id. 4, 38 *fin.*; 2, 19: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Just. 6, 4, 13: bellum, id. 35, 1, 10; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56; cf. vires, Val. Fl. 2, 70: adolescentem corruptum, to reform, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritima ignominiae restituti animi, *restored*, revived, Liv. 35, 27: consolando aliquorum restituere voluntatem aut benevolentiam in dominum, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., to give back, deliver up, return, restore a thing belonging to a person or place (syn. reddo). **A.** Lit.: M. Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha.* Restituentur omnia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 122: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68.—With a personal object: virginem suis restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; 4, 6, 8: alicui filium, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 83; id. And. 3, 3, 38; id. Hec. 5, 3, 20: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: bona iis, id. ib. 2, 21: majorem locum huic, id. B. G. 5, 25: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2, 13 et saep.: alicui suum familiarem et hospitum, ereptum e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Sextus Pompeius civitati restituit, Cic. Phil. 5, 15, 41: captum victori, Liv. 9, 11: apibus fructum suum, Phaedr. 3, 13, 15: Caesaris imperio restituendus erat, Ov. P. 4, 13, 38: illum restitutum huic, hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, to set free, Dig. 40, tit. 11; v. natalis.—With abstr. object: sed etiam meam vocem et auctoritatem ad vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto, Cic. Marcell. 1, 2: lucem salutemque redditam sibi ac restitutam, id. Dom. 28, 75.—Without dat.: amissa (opp. adimere), Caes. B. C. 1, 7: fraudata, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.* al.: Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47; cf.: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romanam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13, 49: aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 58; cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108: (Siciliam) in antiquum statum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; cf.: civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17.—**2.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., to bring back or restore to his previous state or condition; to recall, reinstate a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, etc. (cf. reduco): restituebat multos calamitosos... Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4, 8: quae fuisset justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta eiciens? id. Mil. 14, 36; cf. id. ib. 15, 39: aliquem (damnatum), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 15: exsulem, id. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominia missam, id. Caes. 69: neque enim praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82; cf. id. ib. 8, 23: nonnullos ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes.

B. C. 3, 1: aliquem in integrum, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Dig. 4, 1, 4; 4, 15 (cf. the whole section, ib. 4, 1: De in integrum restitutionibus); cf.: Sampsiceramum restitui in eum locum cupere, ex quo decidit, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 2: equites Romanos in tribunicium honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, id. ib. 1, 22: restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, in patriam, Suet. Ner. 3.—**B.** Transf. (a) Of things; to deliver up again, to make restitution of, restore: in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod restitui posset, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62; Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 34; 43, 12, 1, § 19 al.—(β) Of a previous judicial sentence or of injustice committed, to reverse, i. e. to make null and void, to make good again, repair (cf.: rescindo, resolvo): alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agri-genti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factum jubet, etc., id. Caecin. 13, 36: ut si ego eum condemnaro, tu restituas, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf.: restitui in integrum aequum est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 11.—(γ) To compensate for, make good (rare): damnum, Liv. 31, 43, 4; Vulg. Exod. 22, 12: jacturam, Col. 11, 1, 28.—**B.** Trop., to restore to a former condition, to re-establish, etc.: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, restored for themselves, re-established, Cic. Corn. 1, Fragg. 23, p. 450 *fin.* Orell.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18; cf. id. 21, 53: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, join themselves again to the Romans, id. 23, 7: ulcera sanitati restituens, restoring, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51; cf. id. 14, 18, 22, § 118: Bacchus peccasse fatentem Restituit, restored to his former condition, Ov. M. 11, 135; cf.: cum semel occideris... Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituit pietas, Hor. C. 4, 7, 24: restitutum jam ego te in gaudia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 44: haud facile te in eundem rursus restitues locum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108; cf.: cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39: poetam in locum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 13: aliquem rursus in gratiam, id. ib. 3, 1, 11; cf.: fratrem in antiquum locum gratiae et honoris, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: fratrem (sc. in gratiam), Curt. 8, 6, 26: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24: vos in amicitiam societatemque nostram, id. 31, 31 *fin.* et saep.: cum praecipitata raptim consilia neque revocari neque in integrum restitui possint, id. 31, 32: patientiae veteri (Britanniam), Tac. Agr. 16.

restitutio, ōnis, *f.* [restituo], a restoring, restoration. **I.** In gen.: domus incendio absumptae, i. e. a rebuilding, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitoli, id. Vesp. 8: theatri, id. Tib. 47: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14, 2: afflictarum civitatum, Suet. Tit. 8.—Trop.: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4: lunae, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** In partic. **1.** A giving back, restitution (in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 50, 16, 22; 36, 1, 1, § 14; 36, 1, 6, § 3.—**2.** The act of replacing, reinstating one condemned or proscribed in his former condition; the restoration of rights which have been forfeited by law: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, a recalling from exile, Cic. Pis. 15, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 42; 60: in integrum restitutiones, Dig. 4, 1, 3 (v. this entire section: De in integrum restitutionibus); 4, 4, 18, § 1; 4, 4, 20 pr.

restitutor, ōris, *m.* [id.], a restorer, rebuilders. **I.** Lit.: templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20: urbium, Inscr. Orell. 1103.—**II.** Trop.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15, 39; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 43 and 61: reipublicae, Eum. Grat. Act. ad Constant. 4: Galliarum, Vop. Aur. 9: tanti operis restitutor deus, App. Herm. Trism. p. 92.

restitutorius, a, um, *adj.* [id. II.], of or relating to restitution, restitutory (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 1, 1: judicium, ib. 3, 3, 46: actio, ib. 2, 10, 3.—As subst.: in restitutorio agendo (i. e. judicio), Dig. 27, 6, 7.

restitutrix, icis, *f.* [restitutor], she that gives back, a restorer: omnium generum, quae accipit (terra, with receptrix), App. Trism. p. 77, 31.

1. restitutus, a, um, *Part.* of restituo.
2. Restitutus, i, m., a Roman surname, e. g. Claudius Restitutus, a friend of Pliny the younger, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 6, 17; Mart. 10, 87.

re-sto, stiti, 1 (*perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53), v. n. **I.** To stop behind, keep back, stand still (very rare and only poet., whereas resisto is class.). **A.** Lit.: si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. ap. Non. 77, 25.—**B.** Trop.: impetus haut longe mediis regionibus restat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 285 Müll. (Ann. v. 475 Vahl.): nullo dominae teritur molimine amator Restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, stands firm, holds out, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 18.—**II.** To withstand, resist, oppose (so less freq. than resisto, and not in Cic. or Caes.). **A.** Of military resistance, to stand firm, hold out, not yield; constr. usually *absol.*; rarely with *dat.* or *adversum*: Illyrii restant siccis sibirisque fodantes, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.): validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall. ap. Non. 526, 12 (id. H. 1, 75 Dietsch): quia summā vi restare (milites) nunciabantur, Liv. 4, 58 Drak.: solā virtute militum restantes caeduntur caeduntque, id. 6, 30; 32; 8, 39; 23, 45; 26, 3; 29, 2; 34, 14: dum restat Hector, Prop. 3, 8, 31: nunc in restantes mucronem comminus urget, Sil. 10, 25.—*Impers. pass.*: ut quā minimā vi restatur, eā parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15.—With *dat.*: paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45 *fin.*: restando adversis, Sil. 10, 125.—With *adversum*: paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** Apart from milit. lang., in gen.: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, etc., Lucr. 1, 110: is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit, Ov. M. 3, 626; 7, 411: in quā re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7; cf. Plant. Most. 5, 2, 50.—Of things: aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450: restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130.—**III.** To be left, remain (*syn.* remaneo; the predominant signif. of the word; most freq. in the third person): huius generis reliquias Restare video, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 91: ego convivis delector nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam aetate, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes Restarem ut genitor, Verg. A. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: unam sibi spem reliquiam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16; Cic. Scaur. Fragm. 45, p. 268 Orell.: quae (studia) sola ei in malis restiterunt, id. Sull. 26, 74: omnes composui. Felices! Nunc ego resto, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28; Pers. 3, 97: de viginti Restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 687: jam labor exiguus Phoebo restabat, id. ib. 6, 486: duae restant noctes de mense secundo, id. F. 2, 857: si e nobis aliquid nisi umbra restat, id. Am. 3, 9, 60: jam duo restabant fata tum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 35: qui e divisione tripartitā duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: infinitae caedi, id. Cat. 3, 10: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, left, remaining from the sea, etc., Verg. A. 1, 679: unum etiam restat amico nostro ad omne dedecus, ut, etc., id. Att. 3, 7: hoc unum restabat, ut, Ov. M. 2, 471; cf.: illud etiam restiterat, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 9, 33.—*Impers.*: restat, ut aut summa negligentia tibi obstitit, aut, etc., Cic. Quint. 12, 41; so, restat, ut, id. N. D. 2, 16, 44; 17 *init.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27 *al.*—With *inf.* (mostly poet.): nec aliud restabat quam corrigere, etc., Liv. 44, 4, 8: restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 35; Ov. M. 1, 700; Stat. S. 4, 1, 40.—**2.** In partic., with reference to the future, to remain for, await one (rare and mostly poet.): quid restat, nisi porro ut flam miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 20: placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? i. e. hereafter, for the future, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: nudus humi jacet infans... ut aequom est, cui tantum in vitā restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 227; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27: hoc Latio restare canunt, Verg. A. 7, 270; Ov. F. 2, 749.

restricte, adv., v. restringo, P. a. *fin.*

* **restricim**, adv. [restringo], closely, carefully: restrictim cogitata, Afran. ap. Non. 516, 9.

restricō, ōnis, f. [id.], a restriction, limitation (eccl. Lat.): epularum, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 31.

restricō, a, um, *Part.* and P. a. of restringo.

restringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a. **I.** To draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc. (in the verb. *fin.* not ante-Aug., but in the P. a. class.; *syn.* religo). **A.** Lit.: laevam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93: manus, Petr. 73, 4: laertos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 35; cf.: restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64; and: si manus manicis restringantur, App. Flor. 17, p. 357, 29; cf. also: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catenā, Cat. 64, 297: vinco fasciae in modum laquei restricto, Tac. A. 15, 57.—**B.** Trop., to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc. (*syn.* retineo): homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 9: liberalitatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: sumptus candidatorum ambitus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: delicias frugalitate, id. ib. 5, 19 *fin.*: animum maestitia, Tac. A. 16, 16: morsus phalangiorum, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, restringit): praecipitationem nimbi, App. Mund. p. 61, 21.—**II.** To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open (rare): dentes restringere, to show the teeth, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26.—Of dogs: rabie restrictā minari, Lucr. 5, 1065: restrictis forte si labellis riseis, App. poet. Mag. p. 277: restrictis labris, Quint. Decl. 12, 27.—Hence, **restricō**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I.), bound fast, bound up, tight, close. **A.** Lit.: togis neque restrictis neque fuis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, i. e. costive, Ser. Samm. 28, 519.—*Comp.*: restrictiores digiti (pedum), i. e. shorter, Suet. Dom. 18.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Close, narrowly, stingy (cf.: parcus, tenax): in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62; id. Att. 10, 11, 2; id. Planc. 22, 54.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—**2.** Moderate, modest: an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare memoriam suam, quam, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 6.—**3.** Strict, stern, rigorous, severe, stringent: summum imperium non restrictum nec per se verum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Comp.*: judicatio, App. Flor. p. 364, 39.—*Sup.*: restrictissimis regulis, Cod. 1, 17 (2), 10.—*Adv.* **restricte**, a. Closely, sparingly: facere (with parce), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15.—*Comp.*: restrictus uti rebus praetereuntibus, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12.—*Sup.*: restrictissime facere (opp. plenissime), Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13.—**b.** Strictly, exactly, precisely: cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: restricte tenent illud nomen (sapientium), id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* prob. not found.

re-strō, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to erect again (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.*: statuas dejectas, id. ad Nat. 1, 10.—**II.** Trop., to restore: Deus eam restituebat fidem, quam populus destruebat, Tert. Res. Carn. 31.

resudatio, ōnis, f. [resudo], exudation (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. 79.

re-sūdo, āre, v. n. and a., to sweat, sweat out, exude (post-class.). **I.** Neutr., Curt. 5, 1, 2; 7, 10, 3.—**II.** Act.: congeriem ventris, Prud. Apoth. 787; id. Cath. 10, 105.

re-sulco, āre, v. a., to furrow or plough again (poet.): vulnera, to scratch open, Prud. stroph. 5, 141.

resultatio, ōnis, f. [resulto], a reverberation, echo: grata et consona, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 5, 11: laetitiae, id. in Ps. praef. § 9: blanda, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.—**II.** Trop., a resistance, refusal, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

resultator, ōris, m. [id.], one who resists or denies (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 9, 27.

resulto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [resilio], to spring or leap back, to rebound (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only of inanimate or abstract subjects). **I.** Lit.: (corpora) conflictā resultant, etc., Lucr. 2, 98 and 101: tela irrita galeā clipeoque, Verg. A. 10, 330: aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11; cf.: unda scissa, Petr. poet. Sat. 89, 2, 31: illius caput scopulis resultat, Sen. Hippol. 1064.—Of animals:

resultabant canes ululantibus lupis, Amm. 31, 1, 2.—**B.** In partic., of sound, to reverberate, resound, re-echo: ubi concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Verg. G. 4, 50: inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: murmur in duris, id. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**2.** Transf., of places or things that return a sound, to resound, re-echo, reverberate, ring, etc.: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg. A. 5, 150: colles, id. ib. 8, 305: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: juga longa, Stat. Th. 2, 714: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart. 9, 69, 5: parma pulsu umbonum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 629: resultantibus armis et tubis, Amm. 20, 11, 21: resultantibus lituis, id. 19, 6, 10.—With a homogeneous object: sonum (saxa), App. M. 5, p. 161, 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., of pronunciation, etc., to leap, hop: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent, produce a jumping or jerking effect, Quint. 9, 4, 66: praecipit ac resultans (in oratione, opp. tardum et segne), id. 9, 4, 83; cf. id. 11, 3, 183; 12, 10, 73: ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus non resultent, i. e. are unfit for, unsuited to, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3.

(**re-sū** = resideo, assumed as *pres.* for the var. I. I. resit, Cic. Scaur. 8, 14, where B. and K. read residet; and reseset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 143, B. and K. esset.)

re-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, v. a., to take up again, take back, resume (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (terra) gentes omnis peperit et resumit denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll. (Epich. v. 4 Vahl. p. 168): positas (tabellas) resumat, Ov. M. 9, 524: tela, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3: pugillares, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner. 24: fuscina, id. Calig. 30: arma, id. ib. 48; Tac. H. 2, 44; 4, 76 *fin.*: praetextas (opp. exuere), Plin. Pan. 61, 8: pennas, Ov. M. 4, 664: speciem caelestem, id. ib. 15, 743.—**II.** Trop.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, to get or receive again, to recover, Ov. M. 9, 59; so, vires, id. ib. 9, 193; Just. 20, 5, 1; 24, 7, 1: potentiam, id. 6, 4, 1: interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15: animam, Sen. Herc. Oet. 25; cf.: resumpto spiritu recreatus est, Vulg. Judith, 13, 30: nomen gentile (opp. deponere), Suet. Ner. 41: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: militiam, id. ib. 2, 67; cf. pugnam, to renew, id. ib. 2, 41: hostilia, id. A. 12, 15: dominationem per arma, id. H. 5, 8: libertatem, id. A. 3, 40; 14, 31; Plin. Pan. 66, 2: curas, id. ib. 79, 5: nomen, id. Ep. 5, 6, 12: instituta cultumque patrium, Tac. H. 4, 64: voluptates (with repetere sollemnia), id. A. 3, 6 et saep.: aegrotantem, to restore, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 3; 18, 105; id. Tard. 3, 7, 91.

resumptio, ōnis, f. [resumo], a restoration, recovery of a sick person, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *fin.*

resumptivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], restorative: odoramenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 75: cyclus, id. ib. 2, 1, 47.

resumptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], restorative: adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8 *fin.*

resumptus, a, um, *Part.*, from resumō.

re-sūo, āre, v. resutus.

re-sūpino, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a., to bend or turn back (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: puer ad me accurrit, pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: assurgente ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19: hominem, Cels. 7, 16: nares planā manu, to bend back, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; cf.: caput (aves bibentes), id. 10, 46, 63, § 129: valvas, to beat in, break down, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, i. e. prostrate from drunkenness, Juv. 8, 176 et saep.—In mal. part., to stretch out: aviam amici, Juv. 3, 112.—*Pass.* in mid. force: leones resupinari, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.—**II.** Trop.: rem, to overthrow, ruin, destroy, Att. ap. Non. 165, 3: quid tantopere te resupinet? makes proud, puffs up, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1.

re-supinus, a, um, *adj.*, bent back or backwards, lying on one's back or with the face upwards, supine (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: resupinum in caelo contueri, i. e. lying on

one's back, face upwards, supine, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus inani, Verg. A. 1, 476: eque tuo pendet resupinus spiritus ore, Lucr. 1, 37; Ov. H. 16, 255; id. M. 2, 267: jacuit resupinus humi, id. ib. 4, 121; 12, 324: hunc ego resupinum fudi, id. ib. 13, 86 al.: retrolentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back*, id. ib. 15, 520: collum, id. ib. 1, 730: pectus, id. ib. 12, 138: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 et saep. — Of an arrogant gait or manner: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *with head thrown back*, i. e. *proudly*, Ov. M. 6, 275; cf. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; Cod. Th. 3, 3, 6: si non resupini spectantesque tectum expectaverimus, quid obveniat, Quint. 10, 3, 15: spectat resupino sidera vultu, Mart. 9, 44, 3. — **B.** Transf., of things turned or bent back: Elis, *spread out on a hill*, Stat. Th. 4, 237: labra lili, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48, § 171. — **II.** Trop., *lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent*: voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20; cf. id. 11, 3, 167: qui solvit, numquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, ib. 43, 24, 4.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, v. n., to rise or raise one's self again, to appear again (poet. and post-Aug.; once in Liv. with velut; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349: si resurgit centimanus Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; Tac. A. 3, 46; cf. of convalescent persons: resurgam, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 23. — Esp., to rise again, *rise from the grave* (eccl. Lat.): ab inferis, Lact. 4, 19, 6; 4, 26, 3; Vulg. Marc. 9, 8; id. Luc. 7, 22. — Of things: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens proceram et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5; Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132: herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. P. 4, 8, 28: orbe lunaria cornua nono, id. M. 2, 453; 8, 11; 7, 81: urbs, *is rebuilt*, Tac. A. 15, 41. — **II.** Trop. (cf. resisto): cum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45; cf.: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Verg. A. 1, 206; and with this cf.: arma resurgentis Trojae (i. e. Romae), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 47; 87 (53 M.): victa tamen vinces, eversaeque Troja, resurgens, Ov. F. 1, 523: resurgens Saevit amor, Verg. A. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88, 13; Tac. A. 3, 74: rabies, id. ib. 1, 39: partes in Africa, id. ib. 2, 43: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. H. 3, 2: cum eum ceteri ita vicerint ut major instaurando bello resurgeret, Just. 37, 1, 8: ac ne tam longā quidem aetate, quae excidium ejus secuta est, resurrexit, Curt. 5, 7, 9: resurgit verae virtutis fortior fama, Quint. 12, 9, 4: ter si resurgat murus aëneus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65.

resurrectio, ōnis, f. [resurgo], in eccl. Lat., a rising again from the dead, *resurrection*, Tert. Res. Carn. 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 28; Vulg. Matt. 22, 23; id. Rom. 3, 4; Lact. 4, 19, 9; 4, 20, 4; dominica (i. e. Domini), Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 33, 5.

resuscitatio, ōnis, f. [resuscito], in eccl. Lat., a raising again from the dead, *resuscitation*, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

resuscitator, ōris, m. [id.], in eccl. Lat., one who raises again from the dead, a *resuscitator*, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

re-suscito, āre, v. a., to raise up again, *rebuild*: templum, Lact. 4, 18, 5. — **II.** To rouse again, *revive, resuscitate*, freq. in the Christian writers, of the resurrection of the dead, Hier. in Psa. 33, 5; id. Ep. 103; Tert. Res. Carn. 38; Prud. *σρεφ.* 6, 136; Vulg. Act. 2, 32; id. Johan. 6, 39. — **III.** Trop. (very rare): positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov. M. 8, 474: veterem iram, id. ib. 14, 495: legatum, *to renew*, Dig. 34, 4, 27, § 1: gratiam Dei, Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 6.

* **re-sūtus**, a, um, Part. [suo], *ripped open*: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

† **retāe**, ārum, f., *trees standing on the bank or in the bed of a stream*, acc. to Gell. 11, 17, 4. — From this is said to come the verb *retare*, to clear, free from obstructions, in an old edict: flumina retanda; v. Gell. 1, 1.

* **re-tālio**, āre, v. a., to retaliate: quod imprudentiā factum est, retaliari per imprudentiam debet, Gell. 20, 1, 16.

re-tango, ĩre, 3, v. a., to touch again or repeatedly: faciem spongiā, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 156.

retardatio, ōnis, f. [retardo], a hindering, delaying, retarding, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30 (with mora). — In plur., Vitr. 9, 1, 6.

re-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard (class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.; syn. moror).

A. Lit.: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insistent, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: aliquem in viā, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: flumina retardant equos, Verg. G. 3, 253: boves retinere ac retardare, Col. 2, 26: instantia ora retardat Cuspide praetentā, Ov. M. 8, 82: te metuunt nuper Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet Aura maritos, Hor. C. 2, 8, 23: inundationibus Tiberis retardatus, Suet. Oth. 8: mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156. — Absol.: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40; Suet. Caes. 34. — **B.** Trop.: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: impetum, Auct. B. Afr. 68: illius animos atque impetus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 33: celeritatem persequendi, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: animos testium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: consuetudinem, id. Sest. 31, 67: auxilium, id. Pis. 31, 77: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1; cf.: aliquem ab alicujus tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12; Suet. Caes. 59: Tigranem Asiae minitantem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit, quominus, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 2: mea te fortuna retardat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 21: incepta, Sil. 1, 478: invidia retardat sceptrum, id. 11, 609. — Absol.: ad quem (agrum) fruentum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16, 57. — * **II.** Neutr., to tarry, remain behind, delay: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendum, tum retardandum, tum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

* **re-taxo**, āre, v. a., to censure, reprove, Suet. Vesp. 13.

rete, is, n. (abl. reti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 17; more freq. rete, id. Pers. 1, 2, 22; id. Rud. 4, 2, 9; 4, 3, 81; 4, 4, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; 3, 11, 3; id. L. L. 5, 29, § 130 Müll.; Col. 8, 10, 1; Suet. Ner. 30; Ov. F. 5, 371; id. Hal. 22; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81; Sen. Octav. 412 al. — Collat. form, acc. retem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; 14. — As fem.: tecta porticus sit rete cannabina, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; cf. in plur.: in retes meas incidisti, Charis. p. 20 P.; cf. also Prisc. p. 659 ib. — But the masc., which Prisc. p. 759 P., and Charis. p. 45 ib., assume, is very doubtful. — Other collat. forms: **retium**, δίκτυον, Gloss. Philox., and **retia**, ae, f., Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.; Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207 [for scr̄te, from sero], a net (cf.: plaga, casses, sagenta): in piscinam rete qui jaculum parat... dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit Pisces, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14 sq.: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: retia ponere cervis, Verg. G. 1, 307; cf.: tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701; so, tendere, id. ib. 4, 512; 8, 331; id. H. 5, 19 al.: ferre, id. M. 10, 171: ducere in retia pisces, id. ib. 13, 922: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1, § 4: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1 al. — Prov.: quae nimis apparent retia, vitat avis, Ov. R. Am. 516. — **II.** Trop. (very rare, and perh. only poet.), a net, toil, snare: tum retia nexit, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 903 P.; cf.: rete nexisti nostro lecto, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 37: retibus amoris exire (with nodos Veneris), Lucr. 4, 1147: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.

retectus, a, um, Part. of retecto.

re-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To uncover, bare, open (not freq. till after the Aug. period; syn.: nudo, exuo). **A.** Lit.: thecam nummariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 2: (area) re-tecta, unroofed, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2: vultus scisso velamine, Luc. 8, 669: caput pallio, Petr. 17, 3: caput, Caes. ap. Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 13: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ense, Luc. 9, 830: sacra, to throw open, make accessible, Prop. 5, 9, 26: solum hiatu, to open, Ov. M. 5, 357 (with patere):

homo retectus, i. e. *deprived of his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 374: retexit se umbo, Sil. 9, 109: terram retexit anima tua, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 16. — Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexit orbem, i. e. *shall make visible, show, reveal*, Verg. A. 4, 119; 5, 65: retegente diem Lucifer, Ov. M. 8, 1: rebus luce retectis, Verg. A. 9, 461. — **B.** Trop., to disclose, discover, reveal: caecum domus scelus omne retexit, Verg. A. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor. C. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74: timidi commenta animi, Ov. M. 13, 38: responsa deūm Trojanaeque fata, id. ib. 13, 336: Pharsalica damna (clara dies), Luc. 7, 787: insidias, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 215. — * **II.** To cover again: plagam paleato luto, Pall. Nov. 7, 5.

re-tendo, di, tum, or sum, 3, v. a., to release from tension, to unbend, slacken, relax (very rare; syn.: relaxo, resolvo). **I.** Lit.: lentos arcus, to unbend, Ov. M. 2, 419; Stat. S. 4, 4, 30; in the part. perf.: arcus retentus, Ov. M. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5. — * **II.** Trop.: ea quoque, quae sensu et animā carent, velut altera quiete retentundur, i. e. *unbend, relax* (shortly before, remissio), Quint. 1, 3, 8.

retensus, a, um, Part. of retendo.

* **retentator**, ōris, m. [retento], a detainer, retainer, Cassiod. Vero. 2, 10.

* **retentatrix**, icis, f. [retentator], she that retains, Macr. S. 7, 4.

retentio, ōnis, f. [retineo], a keeping back, i. e., **I.** A holding back, holding in: aurigae, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; 13, 25, 1. — Trop., a withholding: assensionis (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐκκλιση), Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 59, and 2, 24, 78. — **II.** A keeping back, retaining (post-class.): dotis, Dig. 31, 1, 79; 5, 3, 19; 10, 1, 30: urinae, retention, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. — **B.** Preservation, maintenance: societatis, Lact. 6, 10, fin.: veteris disciplinae, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3: delicti, i. e. *not to forgive*, id. ib. 4, 28. — In plur., Vitr. 9, 4.

I. retento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to hold back firmly, to keep back, to hold fast (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cur me retentas? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1; id. Rud. 3, 6, 39; cf. agmen, Liv. 10, 5: legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, id. ib. 5, 21: admissos equos, Ov. A. A. 2, 434; cf. frenā, id. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac. H. 2, 35; Luc. 3, 586: vires regni, id. 4, 723: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, Tac. H. 4, 60: caelum a terris, i. e. *to hold apart*, Lucr. 2, 729: iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, restrains himself, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62. — **II.** Trop.: iras, i. e. *to suppress*, Val. Fl. 3, 97. — **B.** Transf., to hold back from destruction, preserve, maintain: (mens divina) Quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 17.

2. re-tento (-tempto), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to try or attempt again, to reattempt (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746: preces, id. ib. 14, 382: fila lyrae, id. ib. 5, 117: referoque manus iterumque retento, id. H. 10, 11: viam leti, id. M. 11, 792: studium fatale, id. Tr. 5, 12, 51: arma, Luc. 2, 514: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72, 1: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10, 2: nec vana retentet spes Mi-nyas, move or affect again, Val. Fl. 5, 679. — With inf.: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

retentor, ōris, m. [retineo], one that holds back; a detainer, retainer (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 343, 10.

retentorius, a, um, adj. [retentor], fitted to hold back, checking, restraining (late Lat.): virtus animae, Cassiod. Anim. 6.

1. retentus, a, um, A. Part. of retendo. — b. Part. of retineo.

* **2. retentus**, ūs, m. [retineo], a holding fast, grasping: vivosque imitata retentus (manūs), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 438.

re-tergo, si, 2, v. a., to wipe out, cleanse, clear (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: vulnera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 107. — **II.** Transf.: fossas rudibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6, 11.

re-tēro, v. retritus.

re-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214 dub.), xtum, 3, v. a. **I.** To unweave, unravel what has been woven (class.). **A.** Lit.: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: tela retexita dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30: telas, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9. — **2.** Poet., transf.,

of other things: nec (corpora possunt) re-
texti, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 1, 529; so, umor-
em maris (sol), id. 5, 267: luna quater
plenum tenuata retextit orbem, i. e. *lessen-
ed or diminished again*, Ov. M. 7, 531.—**B.**
Trop., to break up, cancel, annul, reverse
(cf.: resolvo, rescindo): multa quaerendo
reperit non modo ea, quae jam non pos-
sint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante
exorsa et potius detexta prope retextantur,
Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: superiora (novi timo-
res), id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: istius praeturam
(opp. suam gerere), id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63:
illa (dicta), to take back, id. Fin. 5, 28, 81:
orationem meam, to alter, change, id. Phil.
2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, to revise, cor-
rect, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: opus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30; id.
R. Am. 12: retextens caelum terque ora re-
textens, Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: iura, Manil. 4, 214:
calumniae textum, App. Mag. p. 313, 38:
an, quod adulescens praestiti, id. nunc com-
mutem ac me ipse retextam? and fashion
myself anew, metamorphose myself, Masius
ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5.—**II.** To weave again
or anew; to renew, repeat (poet.; not ante-
Aug.).—Trop.: prope retextite fata,
i. e. *call back to life*, Ov. M. 10, 31: inde re-
tro redeunt, idemque retextitur ordo, id. ib.
15, 249; cf. Verg. A. 12, 763.—**B.** To repeat,
relate again, narrate: oro, mater, ordine
mihi singula retexte, App. M. 9, p. 224, 30;
so, orationem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6; Claud.
B. Gild. 325; Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

retextus, a, um, Part. of retexto.

rethibeo, rethibitio, v. rethib-

retia, ae, v. rete *inil.*

retiaculum, i, v. reticulum.

retiarius, ii, m. [rete], one who fights
with a net, a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator,
who endeavored to hold his adversary by
throwing a net over his head), Quint. 6, 3,
61; Suet. Calig. 30; id. Claud. 34; Val. Max.
1, 7, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2566; 2578; 4273; cf.
Juv. 8, 204 sqq.; v. Dict. of Antiq.; and
cf. mirmillo.—Prov.: contra retiarium fe-
rula, to fight with feeble weapons against
one well equipped, or, as we might say, to
parry a lance with a bodkin, Mart. 2 praef.

reticentia, ae, f. [reticeo], a keeping
silent, silence (rare but good prose): quid
taces? enicas me miserum tua reticentia,
Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 52; Pac. ap. Non. 1, 31
(Trag. Rel. p. 94 Rib.): posterorum, Cic.
Phil. 14, 12, 33: a jurisconsultis etiam retic-
entiae poena est constituta (viz. as to a
defect in a thing sold), id. Off. 3, 16, 65.—
II. In rhetor., = aposiopesis, a pause in the
midst of a speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205;
Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 54; 57.

re-ticeo, cūi, 2, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr.,
to be silent, keep silence (class.; syn.: sileo,
obmutesco): cum Sulpicius reticisset, etc.,
Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: de Chelidone reticuit,
quoad potuit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: de
utriusque vestrum errore, id. Phil. 1, 12,
29: non placuit reticere, Sall. J. 85, 26: ne
retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33: de
adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67: velut vinculis ori
impositis reticentes: Amm. 30, 4, 11.—
Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Cons.
Hon. 223: Pelion, id. in Rufin. 2, 43.—(2)
With dat. of a person asking something,
to keep silent, not to answer, to refrain from
answering (perh. not ante-Aug.): nunc in-
terroganti senatori, paeniteatne, etc.: si
reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12, 9
Drak.; 3, 41, 3; Tac. A. 14, 49: loquenti,
Ov. M. 3, 357.—**II.** Act., to keep a thing si-
lent; to keep secret, conceal (class.; syn.
celo): nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Plaut.
Merc. 5, 9, 47; so, nihil, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 51;
Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 3: ea, quae, etc., id.
Fam. 5, 2, 1: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23, 2;
vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13: multa lin-
guae reticenda modesta, Ov. H. 19, 63.—
Pass.: reticetur formula pacti, Olf. H. 20,
151.—Absol.: nihil me subterfugere volu-
isse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic.
Clu. 1, 1.—**P. a.** as subst.: **reticenda**,
ōrum, n., things to be kept secret, Just. 1,
7, 4.

reticulatus, a, um, adj. [reticulum],
made like a net, net-like, reticulated: fenestra,
Varr. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum,
Vitruv. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: di-
stinctio concharum, id. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

reticulum, i, n. (collat. form **retī-
culus**, i, m., Varr. R. 3, 5, 13; Feñest.
ap. Non. 221, 33; Petr. 87, 6; Plin. 12, 14,
1586

32, § 59; also **retīaculum**, i, Vulg. Exod.
38, 5 et saep.), dim. [rete], a little net, a cloth
made like a net, a net-work bag for carrying
or keeping any thing in, a reticule, Cic.
Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Juv.
12, 60; a fishing-net: venari reticulo in me-
dio mari, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 87; a strainer,
colander, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19, 1; a net used in
playing ball, Ov. A. 3, 361; a net-work cap
for confining the hair, worn by women and
effeminate men, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.;
id. ap. Non. 542, 12; Quadrig. ap. Non. 222,
2; Petr. 67, 6; Capitol. Max. Jun. 1 fin.; Fest.
p. 286 Müll.; Juv. 2, 96; Lampr. Heliog. 11
fin.; for covering the mouth, Plin. 12, 14,
32, § 59; net-work, Varr. R. 3, 5, 13; for
the covering of a vessel: amphora ex reticu-
lo suspensa, Dig. 9, 3, 15, § 12: aeneum, brass
lattice-work, acc. to Fest. p. 348 Müll.—In
form retiaculum, Vulg. Exod. 38, 5; 39, 39;
id. 3 Reg. 7, 17 al.; the caul or omentum
covering the intestines, id. Exod. 29, 13 al.

reticulus, i, m., v. reticulum *inil.*

retifex, ficis, m. [rete-facio], a net-

maker (late Lat.), Alcim. Homil. Fragm. 3.
retinaculum (sync. retinaculum, Prud.
ap. Symm. 2, 147), i, n. [retineo, L.], that
which holds back or binds; a holdfast, band,
tether, halter, halser, rope, cable (only in
plur.); but the sing. occurs as v. l. Amm.
30, 4, 4). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 63, 135, 5;
Liv. 21, 28; Col. 4, 13, 1; 6, 2, 4; Vitruv. 10,
5; Verg. G. 1, 265; 513; id. A. 4, 580; Hor.
S. 1, 5, 18; Ov. M. 8, 102; 11, 712; 14, 547;
Stat. S. 3, 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., a bond, chain,
tie: vita abrupti, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8: deside-
rii, App. M. 11, p. 269, 28 (p. 806 Oud.):
blanda morarum, Aus. Ep. 8, 1: leges, fun-
damenta libertatis et retinacula sempiter-
na, Amm. 14, 6, 5: retinaculis temporis
praestituti frenari, id. 30, 4, 4.

* **retinax**, acis, adj. [id.], holding
back: arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.
retinens, entis, Part. and P. a. of re-
tineo.

retinentia, ae, f. [retineo, II.], a re-
taining in the memory, recollection: acta-
rum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675: nostri, id. 3, 851.

re-tineo, ūi, tentum, 2, v. a. [teneo].
I. (With the signif. of the re predominat-
ing.) To hold or keep back, not let go; to de-
tain, retain; to restrain (class.; cf. restrin-
go). **A.** Lit.: Ep. Asta, abire hinc non
sinam. Th. Quid nunc me retines? Plaut.
Ep. 1, 1, 61: quotiens foras ego ire volo,
me retines, revocas, id. Men. 1, 2, 5: quid,
malum, astas? Quin retines alitrinsecus?
id. Mil. 2, 5, 36; id. Stich. 2, 3, 11: te dex-
tera retines manu Opsecro, id. Capt. 2, 3,
82: si magis vis, eam omittam. Py. Nolo;
retine, id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: retine me, id. Curc.
2, 3, 11; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23: concilium di-
mittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18:
homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1: ab his fit initi-
um retinendi Sili, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 3, 9;
3, 10 et saep.: milites, id. ib. 7, 47; 7, 52; cf.:
milites in loco, id. B. C. 3, 92: legiones ad
urbem, id. ib. 1, 2; 1, 9: cohortes apud se,
id. ib. 2, 19: venit Varro ad me, et quidem
id. tempus, ut retinendus esset, when he
must be kept, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: biduum
tempestate retentus, detained, Caes. B. C. 3,
102; cf. id. B. G. 7, 1; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12;
cf.: aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum ir-
rumpent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 fin.: vi me,
vi inquam, Plancius et complexu suo reti-
nuit, Cic. Planc. 41, 100: nisi jam profecti
sunt, retinebis homines, id. Att. 13, 14, 1:
euntem, Ov. H. 18, 99: aliquem vinculis, id.
R. Am. 213: consulem, Liv. 37, 51: morbo
retineri, id. 34, 10; v. also infra. **B.**: armo-
rum parte tertia, celata atque in oppido re-
tenta, Caes. B. G. 2, 32 fin.; 2, 33: naves
pro bonis Tarquiniorum ab Aristodemo re-
tentae sunt, i. e. as security, Liv. 2, 34, 4:
vinum portantes naves tempestatibus re-
tentas esse, id. 37, 27, 2; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4,
45: mercedem, to keep back, stop, id. As. 2,
4, 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas,
Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, id. ib. 9, 575
et saep.: mulierem, to hold, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1,
33; cf.: mulierem per vim, id. Bacch. 4, 8,
2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74:
faculas sagittas, Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 5; cf.: in-
jecta manu ferrea et retenta utraque nave,
Caes. B. C. 1, 59: sudor madida veste reten-
tus, Mart. 5, 79, 3.—**B.** Trop., to hold in
check, keep within bounds, to restrain, check,
repress, etc.: hoc servi esse officium reor,

retinere at salutem (erum), Plaut. Aul. 4, 1,
8: liberos retinere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic.
Rep. 2, 25, 46; cf.: moderantem cursum
atque in sua potestate retinentem, id. ib. 1,
29, 45: gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: rabiem, id. ib.
3, 566: verba dolore, id. ib. 10, 474: aliquem
in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: animos so-
ciorum in fide, Liv. 25, 40: retineri nequeo
quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut. Trin.
3, 2, 15 (cf. supra, A.): quae (varietas) vehe-
menter animos hominum in legendo tuo
scripto retinere possit... ordo ipse annu-
lium mediocriter nos retinet, binds, en-
chains, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4 and 5: (picus) Ore
suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M.
14, 340: lingua retenta metu, id. H. 11, 82:
retinentibus vobis, erumperem, Curt. 6, 3,
5.—**II.** (With the signif. of the verb pre-
dominant.) To hold fast, keep, retain, pre-
serve, maintain, etc. (freq. only since the
class. per.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.;
cf. obtineo). **A.** Lit.: potius mansuetu-
dine et innocentia imperitoris provinciam
quam vi militum aut benignitate deorum
retentam atque conservatam esse, Cato ap.
Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7,
21 fin.: arces (Minerva), to preserve, pro-
tect, Cat. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observa-
tia, rem parsimonia retineret, Cic. Quint.
18, 59; cf.: retinere servareque amicos,
Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari
jure, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: Aegyptum, Curt. 4,
1, 30: regionem, id. 6, 5, 21: neque virtu-
tem qui habet virtute retinetur in vita, Cic.
Fin. 3, 18, 61 B. and K.: fortunam citius
reperias quam retineas, Publ. Syr. 168 Rib.
—**B.** Trop.: retinete (fidem), post factum
ut laetemini, Plaut. Rud. prol. 30: existimo
jus augurum... rei publicae causā con-
servatum ac retentum, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75;
so, jus suum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37; Caes.
B. C. 1, 5: statum suum, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43:
pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, 91;
cf.: vestigium pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Sull.
32, 91: officium, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: iustiti-
am (with colere), id. ib. 2, 12, 42 Beier; id.
Inv. 1, 1, 3: caritatem in pastores, id. Lael.
19, 70: utilitatem in amicitia et fidem, id.
ib. 24, 88: hunc morem usque adhuc, id.
Rep. 2, 20, 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 16: de finibus
retentae defensionis sententiae, id. Tusc.
5, 30, 84: gravitatem retinere, iracundiam
pellere, id. Off. 1, 38, 137: ferociam animi in
vultu, Sall. C. 61, 4: memoriam suae pristi-
nae virtutis, tot secundissimorum proelio-
rum, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; 7, 62: aliquid memo-
ria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am.
12, 33: commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70
et saep.: ut Palaemo et Telamo et Plato
dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60.—
With ne, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56.—**2.** Post-class.
for memoria retinere, to keep in mind, re-
member: sive ille Hasdrubal est, sive quis
alius, non retineo, Gell. 17, 9, 16.—With ob-
ject-clause: retineo me dixisse, Dig. 35, 1,
92 inil.—Hence, **retinens**, entis, P. a.,
holding fast, tenacious, observant of any
thing (class.; cf. tenax); constr. with gen.:
homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.
Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11: nimium equestris juris
et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobil-
itatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 fin.: modestiae, id. ib.
5, 11: Seleuci conditoris (civitas), i. e. re-
taining his institutions, id. ib. 6, 42; cf.:
antiqui moris, id. ib. 16, 5 et saep.—**Sup.**:
proprietas in verbis retinentissimus,
Gell. 10, 20, 10.

re-tinnio, ire, v. n., to ring again, re-
sound, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 2: in vocibus
nostrorum oratorum retinnit quiddam et
resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171.

retiolum, i, n. dim. [rete], a little net
(post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 202, 33; Aug. Ep.
109, 10; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 133.

retis, is, v. rete *inil.*

† **retium**, ii, v. rete *inil.*

reto, are, v. † retae.

re-tollo, ere, 3, v. a., to take away again:
triumphos, Coripp. Johan. 2, 329: signa, id.
ib. 4, 1154.

* **re-tōno**, are, v. n., to thunder back,
resound: loca fremitu, Cat. 63, 82.

* **re-tonsus**, a, um, Part. [tondeo], cut
down, mown: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161.

re-torpesco, ere, v. inch. n., to become
torpid (late Lat.): pristini sensus, Tert. adv.
Gnost. 1 med.

re-torqueo, si, tum, 2, v. a., to twist or
bend back; to turn or cast back (class.; cf.

reflecto). **I.** Lit.: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora, id. ib. 4, 715: ora ad os Phoebi, id. ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, *Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: oculos, Ov. M. 10, 696: omnium oculos in se, Quint. Decl. 8, 8: tergo braccia, Hor. C. 3, 5, 22; cf.: manibus retortis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: ferocis equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: pantherae terga, *to wrap about, cast about*, Verg. A. 8, 460: amictum, id. ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to crisp, frizzle*, Mart. 6, 39, 6: litore violenter undas, *to drive back, repulse*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 13: Rhoetum unguibus leonis, id. ib. 2, 19, 23: vela ab Euboicis aquis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 84: viam, i. e. *to return by the same way*, Claud. Phaen. 27: de bysso retorta, Vulg. Exod. 26, 1: missilia in hostem, Curt. 6, 1, 15: quod me retorsisti (a morte), Quint. Decl. 17, 18. — **Mid.**: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel around*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3. — **II.** Trop.: animum ad praeterita, *to turn or cast back*, Sen. Ben. 3, 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4, 2; cf.: crimina in eum, Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 6; and simply argumentum, *to retort upon one's opponent*, App. Flor. p. 360, 33: mentem, *to alter, change*, Verg. A. 12, 841.

re-torresco, are, v. *inch. n.*, *to parch or dry up, to wither*: sata, Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 5, 1; 3, 17, 4.

retorridē, adu, v. *retorridus fin.*
re-torridus, a, um, *adj.*, *parched up, burned up, dried up* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: rami platani, Sen. Ep. 12, 2; 86, 18: manus Mucii, id. ib. 66, 51: retorida et muscosa prata, Varr. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: myrtus, id. 15, 29, 36, § 121: (herba) spinis retorrida, id. 27, 12, 97, § 122: mus, *dried up, wizened, wrinkled*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 27. — **II.** Trop.: detriti et retorridi ad litterarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30, 1: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, i. e. *gloomy, morose*, Capitol. Max. 6: Gallicanae mentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58. — *Adv.: **retorridē** (acc. to I.), *dryly*, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33.

retortus, a, um, *Part.* of retorqueo.
re-tostus, a, um, *Part.* [torreo], *roasted*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48.

retractatio, ōnis, f. [retracto]. **I.** *A talking in hand again; a retouching, revision, correction*; so only Retractiones, the title of a work of Augustine. — **II.** *Reconsideration, remembrance*: eorum qui fuerunt retractatio non sine acerbitate quādam juvat, Sen. Ep. 63, 6. — **III.** *Hesitation, refusal* (only in connection with sine): sine ullā retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; id. Att. 13, 25 (with dubitatio); id. Tusc. 5, 29, 82; Liv. 6, 28: absque retractatione morietur, *surely, certainly*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 39.
retractor, ōris, m. [id.], *a refuser*: officii, Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

1. retractatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retracto.

2. retractatus, ūs, m. [retracto], Terullian; v. retractio. **I.** *A repetition, Tert. Praescr. 7.* — **II.** *Hesitation, doubt*: sine retractatu, Tert. Apol. 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1 fin.; id. Spect. 3.

retractio, ōnis, f. [retraho]. **I.** *A drawing back, retreating*: graduum, i. e. *the breadth*, Vitr. 3, 4, 4. — **II.** Trop.: *A diminishing*: dierum (opp. auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14. — **2.** *Hesitation, refusal*: sine ullā retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

re-tracto (in many MSS. also written **re-trecto**), avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. **I.** *To take hold of, or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc. (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.): arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Verg. A. 7, 694; 10, 396: gladios, Petr. poet. 89, 61: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; 4, 4, 41; cf.: manu sua vota (i. e. the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch*, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, *to look over again, examine again*, id. 1, 4, 1: dextrās in bella, Sil. 10, 257: noctem, id. 3, 216. — **Poet.**: Venerem, Lucr. 4, 1200. — **E.** Trop., of mental action, *to reconsider, examine again, revise*, etc. (syn. recognosco): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72; cf.: fata domus (with relegere), Ov. M. 4, 569: locus orationis a me retractan-

dis, Cic. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: desueta verba, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 63: secum deae memorata, id. M. 7, 714: vota, id. ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8: leges retractavit, *revised*, Suet. Aug. 34: leges (librum), sed retractatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6: carmina diligentius, Suet. Gram. 2: Caeae munera neniae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 38. — **Impers. pass.**: posterā die retractatur, *the negotiation is renewed*, Tac. G. 22 fin. — **II.** *To withdraw one's self from an act; to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant* (class.). (**a.**) **Absol.**: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49 Drak.; 3, 52; 37, 18; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19; Col. 2, 2, 26: aut quid jam, Turne, retractas, Verg. A. 12, 839. — (**β.**) *With acc., to withdraw, retract any thing*: nihil est quod dicta retractent Ignavi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 11: largitiones factas ante aliquantum tempus retractari non oportet, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112). — **Transf.**, *to detract from, disparage* = detracto: retractandi levandique ejus operis gratia, Gell. 14, 3, 4. — **Hence, retractatus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *revised, corrected*: retractatus *σύνταγμα*, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1.

1. retractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retraho.

2. retractus, ūs, m. [retraho], *a drawing back*: machinae bellicae, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

re-trādo, are, v. a., *to deliver up again, restore* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 2, 9; 19, 1, 6; 24, 3, 58 al.

re-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To draw back, withdraw; to call back* (class.). **A.** Lit.: me retrahis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8; aliquem, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; Liv. 30, 20; 21, 63 (in the last two passages with revocare); 10, 25: bos domitus et procurentem (bovem) retrahit, et cunctantem producit, *holds back*, Col. 6, 2, 10: aliquem hinc, Luccellus ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: Hannibalem in Africam (Scipio), Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: manum, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: pedem, Verg. A. 10, 307: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, id. ib. 5, 709: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17 Drak.: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold*, id. 32, 38 fin.: se, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87: se a convivio, Cels. 1, 1, 5; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 2. — **Mid.**: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahunt, Lucr. 2, 155: in servitute retrahi, Tac. A. 13, 26. — **2.** *In partic., to drag back, bring back* a fugitive, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Liv. 2, 12; 25, 7: ut retractus, non reversus, videretur, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Sall. C. 39, 5: ex fuga, 47, 4: fugientem, Just. 38, 9, 6; 38, 10, 13. — **Hence, comically, of fugitive money, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11; cf. also infra, B. — **B.** Trop., *to draw back, withdraw, remove*, etc.: postquam poeta vetus poetam non potest Retrahare ab studio, *to withdraw, remove*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 2: aliquem a re publica, Cic. Sen. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8, 4: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, i. e. *he reduced them to one hundred and fifty thousand*, Suet. Caes. 41 Oud.: verba, *to keep back, suppress*, Sen. Ep. 3, 6; so, vires ingenii, id. ib. 79, 3: noctes, *to shorten*, Manil. 4, 253: stellae splendorem suum, Vulg. Joel, 2, 10: genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium iudicis, *is drawn or converted into, results in*, Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem haud dubiam retraxit, Tac. A. 16, 1. — **With reference to the signif. A. 2:** illa (verba), quae jam majoribus nostris ademit oblivio fugitiva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll. — **II.** *To draw again or anew; to bring forth or to light again, make known again* (so perh. only in Tac.). **A.** Lit.: Caesar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis iudiciis ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, id. ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 fin. — **B.** Trop.: obliterata aerarii monumenta, Tac. A. 13, 23: potiore civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 fin. — **Hence, retractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *drawn back, lying back, remote, distant*: emporium**

in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: introrsus sinus maris, id. 26, 42. — **Comp.**: retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: retractus paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: retracti introrsum oculi, *deep-set*, Sen. Contr. 1, 6.

re-trecto, are, v. retracto *inlit.*
re-tribuo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., *to give back, return, restore, repay* (class., but freq. only in eccl. Lat.; syn. remuneror). **I.** Lit.: corpora retribuunt rebus recreetque fluentes, Lucr. 5, 275: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41, 8: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: aliena suis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 514: quodcumque aliud acceperis, potes cum libuit retribuere, App. Mag. p. 332, 24. — **II.** Trop.: vicem aliqui, *to repay, requite*, Lact. 6, 18, 22: retributionem gentibus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 68: justis bona, id. Prov. 13, 21.

re-tributio, ōnis, f. [retribuo], *recompense, repayment, retribution* (eccl. Lat.): mali pro bono, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 23: vitae aeternae, Tert. Apol. 18: meritum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18, 27; Vulg. Psa. 136, 8.

re-tributor, ōris, m. [id.], *a recom-penser, requiter, retributer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29; 5, 16: gratia retributoris, Paul. Nol. Ep. 2, 4.

re-tricibus cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, quā horti irrigantur, Fest. pp. 282 and 283 Müll. (*a canal, aqueduct*; perh. kindr. with πέδιποι, πέδιποι).

re-trimentum, i, n. [tero], *the dregs, refuse, sediment* of pressed olives, Varr. R. 1, 64; of metals, dross, Cels. 5, 15; 5, 19, 26; of food and drink, *refuse, waste* (i. e. excrement, urine), Varr. ap. Non. 217, 23; Macr. S. 7, 4; 7, 15.

re-trituro, are, v. a., *to thresh over, to thresh* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. ad Marc. 255, 3.

***re-tritus**, a, um, *adj.*, *worn down*: rutabulum, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: re-tritis pilis, Sen. Ep. 47, 5.

re-tro, adu, [from re and the pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, ultro, intro, etc.]. **I.** Lit., of place, *backwards, back; on the back, side, behind*. **a.** Denoting tendency, direction, with verbs or nouns of motion: multa videbis retro repulsa reverti, Lucr. 2, 130; so very often with redire, regredi, repetere, remittere, respicere, reverti, revocare, etc., v. h. vv., and cf. Drak. ad Liv. 22, 6, 7, and 27, 28, 6: vestigia retro sequor, Verg. A. 2, 753; 9, 392; 11, 405: dare lineae retro, id. ib. 3, 686: ora retro Flectit, Ov. M. 15, 685: retro inhibita nave, Liv. 30, 10 et saep.: iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf.: fugam retro spectante milite, Liv. 8, 19: fugit retro, Hor. C. 2, 11, 5: ne currente retro funis eat rotā, id. ib. 3, 10, 10: meretrix retro Perjura cedit, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: retro properare, Ov. H. 5, 31: unde ad hunc orbem redii, unde retro nemo, Sen. Herc. Oct. 48. — **b.** Denoting rest (rare): est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: percussis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 26: retro Marsigni, etc., id. G. 43: MEMORIAM SE VIVA FECIT SIBI... CVM AEDICVLIS ANTE ET A RETRO, Inscr. Orell. 4512. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly*: et deinceps retro usque ad Remulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; cf.: SVPER OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES FORTISSIMO IMP. CAES., etc., Inscr. Orell. 1049; and so, OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES, ib. 1098: quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 63; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 118 (120): cuius vim si retro quoque velimus custodire (opp. in futurum), id. ib. 10, 115 (116) fin.: meliorum retro principum (=superiorum), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34: cum id ab aliis retro factum recorderar, Tert. Uxor. 2: Hebraei retro, qui nunc Judaei, id. Apol. 18. — **B.** In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa*: ab imā (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine eā (honestate) sint, longe retro ponenda censent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24; cf.: vide rursus retro, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: sic omnia fati in pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri, i. e. *against one's efforts or wish*, Verg. G. 1,

200; cf.: retro vivere, Sen. Ep. 122 fin.: si malum perfidia, non est fallendum. Idem retro, Quint. 5, 10, 74: fructus hominis in operis consistit et retro in fructu hominis operae sunt, Dig. 7, 4; cf. ib. 46, 1, 21; 46, 3, 67 et saep.

The words containing retro in composition (except retroversus and retrorsus) are post-Aug.; they are sometimes written separately.

retrō-ago, āgi, actum, 3, v. a., to drive back, to turn back, etc. (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.). **I.** Lit.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, to push back, Quint. 11, 3, 160: vasta flumina, Mel. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus litteras (opp. recto contextu), to go through or repeat backwards, Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, to reverse, id. 12, 2, 10: expositionem, id. 2, 4, 15: iram, to turn aside, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 10: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaeston, reversed, inverted, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

retrō-cedo (or separate, **retrō cedo**), ēre, v. n., to go back, retire, recede, Liv. 8, 9 (Weissenb. retro cedentes); Curt. 3, 8, 17; 7, 4, 4.

retro-cessio, ōnis, f., = retrocessus, Aug. Quant. Anim. 37.

retrō-cessus, ūs, m. [cedo], a going back or backwards, retrocession (opp. processus), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5 fin.

retrō-dūco, xī, ctum, 3, v. a., to bring or draw back, Vitr. 10, 6 fin.; Dig. 34, 5, 16.

retrō-ēo, īre, v. n., to go back or backwards, to recede, retire, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70.

retrō-flecto, xī, 3, v. a., to bend or turn back (post-Aug.): capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

retrōgradiatio, ōnis, f. [retrogradior], a going back, retrograding (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 881: stellarum, Isid. Orig. 3, p. 83.

retrō-gradior, di, v. dep. n. (collat. form **retrōgrado**, āre, v. n., Mart. Cap. 8, § 887), to go back or backwards, to retrograde, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; of the retrograde motion of the stars, id. 2, 15, 12, § 61; 2, 17, 14, § 76; Mart. Cap. 8, § 883.

* **retrōgrādis**, e, v. retrogradus init.

retrōgrādō, āre, v. retrogradior init.

retrōgradus, a, um (collat. form **retrōgrādis**, e, App. M. 4, p. 151), adj. [retrogradior], going back or backwards, retrograde; usually of the stars, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; Sid. Ep. 8, 11: carmen retrogradum (i. e. reciprocum), Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 15: retrogradis fuga, App. l. 1.

retrōgressus, ūs, m. [id.], a retrograde movement, retrogression of the sun (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 17.

* **retrō-pendūlus**, a, um, adj., hanging back or backwards: crinium globi (opp. antependuli), App. M. 5, p. 168, 22.

retrorsum and **retrōrsus**, v. retroversus.

retrōrsior, v. retroversus, B.

retrō-spicio, cōre, v. a. [specio], to look back at: orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

* **retrōversim**, adv. [retroversus], backwards: cedentes radii, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 7.

retrō-versus or **-sum** (-vorsus, and sync. **retrōrsus**, -sum, also **retrōrsus**, Tert. Apol. 19), a, um, adj. [verto], turned back or backwards (adj. very rare, but freq. as adv.; v. infra). (a) Form **retrōversus**: Medusae Ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 655: retroversi ortus omen, Sol. 4.—Trop.: argumentum, confuted, Lact. 1, 16 fin.—(β) Form **retrōrsus**: retrōrsā manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93: denique saepe retrōrsa respiciens (nautier) substituit, App. M. 2, 6 Hild. p. 101 Oud. (retorsus, p. 101 Elm.).—**B.** Trop., back, as to time, former, earlier; so only in comp.: retrōrior, older, Tert. Apol. 19.—Hence, adv., in four forms: retrōrsum (the predom. one, class.), retrōrsus, retrōrsus, and retrōversus, back, backwards, behind. **I.** Lit. (a) Form **retrōrsus**: me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrōrsū, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. C. 1, 34, 3; cf.: mutata te ferat aura, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: rejectae Hannibalis minae, id. C. 4, 8, 16; cf. redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 99.—(β) Form **retrōrsus**: dare terga metu, Val.

Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513; App. M. 3, p. 143, 39.—(γ) Form **retrōvorsus**: cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 145, 14; Macr. S. 1, 17.—(δ) Form **retrōversus**: colonia crescit tamquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12.—**II.** Trop. a. In time, back, before, earlier (Jurid. Lat.): retrōrsus ad id tempus, etc., Dig. 15, 1, 32 fin.: retrōrsus se actio refert, ib. 13, 5, 18.—b. In other relations, back, backwards, in return, in reversed order. (a) Form **retrōrsus**: ex terrā aqua, ex aquā oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrōrsum vicissim ex aëthere aër, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84 (cf. the like use of retro, Lucr. 1, 785): ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrōrsū, Quint. 9, 4, 23; 7, 1, 25: quaedam et retrōrsū idem valent, id. 5, 9, 6: sed omnia retrōrsū, Flor. 4, 12, 25.—(β) Form **retrōrsus**: ac si retrōrsus homo mihi venisset, Dig. 44, 3, 6, § 1.

re-trūdo, no perf., sum, 3, v. a., to thrust back (in the verb. finit. only ante- and post-class.): quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Th. 1, 5, 1: in carcerem, Vulg. Gen. 41, 10.—Hence, **re-trūsus**, a, um, P. a., removed, concealed; several times in Cic. with abditus: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7.—Trop.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophia, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

re-tundo, tūdi (also rettūdi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21 Orell. N. cr.), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27; 4, 4, 8), 3, v. a., to beat or pound back any thing sharp, i. e. to blunt, dull (class.). **I.** Lit.: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30, 83: in Massagetas ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rem publicam dstrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 207: hamata tela, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 13; cf.: conjurationis nefaria tela, Cic. Dom. 24, 63.—**II.** Trop., to blunt, dull, weaken, restrain, check, etc.: (censorii stili) mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: mucronem ingenii cotidiana pugnā, Quint. 10, 5, 16 (with deturatur fulgor): belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuria et lascivia diffuit, check, repress, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; so, impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf.: Aetolorum linguas, Liv. 33, 31: improbitatem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 4, 11 (with propulsare eos): superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21: iram, Prud. Cath. 6, 94; cf.: Boreas retundit pelagus (ira motum), Luc. 5, 601 Cort. N. cr.—Hence, **re-tūsus** (retunsus, v. supra), a, um, P. a., blunted, blunt, dull. **A.** Lit.: securis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27: ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: retusus et crassum ferramentum, Col. 4, 24, 21: aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**B.** Trop.: mihi cor retunsus est oppugnando pectore, deprived of feeling, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 8: cor, Claud. Eutr. 2, 47: ingenia (opp. acuta), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 fin.: stella crine retuso, weakened, dimmed, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 185; cf. comp.: acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4: fervor belli, subdued, Sil. 8, 321: res, impaired, unfortunate, id. 16, 21.

retunsus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of retundo.

re-tūro, āre, v. a. [turo, whence also obturo], to open, unstop (only in the two foll. passages): obscenis verbis novae nuptae aures returare, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 6: ora coartulare mutorum, surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

retūsus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of retundo.

Reudigni, ōrum, m. [Gothic; root rinds, venerable], a people of northern Germany, on the right bank of the Albis, north of the Longobards, Tac. G. 40.

* **re-uncior**, ōris, m. [ungo], an ointment (a physician's assistant, who rubbed the patient with ointments), Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4.

reūs, i, m., and **rea**, ae, f. [res], jurid. t. t. **I.** Originally, a party to an action (res), either plaintiff or defendant; afterwards restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur. Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; cf.: reos appello, quorum res est, id. ib. 2, 79, 321: reus nunc dicitur, qui causam dicit: et

item quid promisit sponditve ac debet. At Gallus Aelius, lib. II. Significatio- num verborum quae ad jus pertinent, ait: reus est qui cum altero item contestatam habet, sive egi, sive cum eo actum est, Fest. p. 273 Müll. It is found in this original signif. in the Lex XII. Tab., Fragm. ap. Fest. l. 1, which Ulpian periphrases: si iudex vel alteruter ex litigatoribus morbo sontico impediatur, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—**II.** In the stricter sense. **A.** A party obliged or under obligation to do or pay any thing, one answerable or responsible for any thing, a bondsman, a debtor: reus dictus est a re, quam promisit ac debet. Reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. pp. 135 and 227; cf. Dig. 45, 2, 1; and: delegare est vice sua alium reum dare creditori vel cui iusserit, ib. 46, 2, 11: pecuniae reus fieri, ib. 16, 1, 17: dotis, ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9.—**B.** Transf., in gen., one who is bound by any thing, who is answerable for any thing, a debtor (very rare): quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutelae reus sit, answerable or responsible for, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, bound by my vow (sc. in having obtained my desire), Verg. A. 5, 237 (voti reus, debitor, Serv.: voti reus: Haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut reus vocetur, qui suscepto voto se nimirum obligat, damnatus autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2).—**B.** One who is accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner, a criminal, culprit (the predominant signif. at all periods and in all styles; cf.: nocens, sons): quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius. Quis iudex? Cluvius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: inopia reorum... aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50: privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, id. Mil. 15, 40: reus Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. ib. 13 fin.: facere alicuius reum, to accuse one, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3.—Persons under criminal charges usually put on mourning: rei ad populum Furius et Manlius circumeunt sordidati, Liv. 2, 54, 3 (cf. id. 2, 61; 3, 58; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152).—In fem.: ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50: rea es, Sen. Contr. 4, 29.—(β) With a statement of the crime or the punishment, one guilty of any crime, one condemned to any punishment: facti reus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 16: alicuius rei capitalis reum facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: avaritiae, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: lenocinii, Quint. 5, 10, 47: parricidii, id. 7, 2, 17: manifesti peculatus, id. 12, 1, 43 et saep.: Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; so, de vi, id. Vat. 17, 41; Quint. 11, 1, 51: de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3: est enim reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vat. 17, 41: mortis reus, Vulg. Matt. 26, 66: cum equester ordo reus a consulis citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35.—For the expressions reum facere, agere, peragere, postulare, inter reos referre, etc., v. h. vv.—

2. Transf., in gen.: iudex sim Reusque ad eam rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: reus fortunae, that was to be blamed for a misfortune, Liv. 6, 24; 9, 8: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66: reus agor, Ov. H. 20, 91.—In fem.: fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. H. 14, 120.

re-valesco, lūi, 3, v. inch. n., to grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state, or condition; to recover (poet. and post-Aug. for convalesco, reficior). **I.** Lit., Ov. H. 21, 231: ex capitali morbo, Gell. 16, 13, 5: interibi revalesco, App. Mag. p. 320, 29: te significasti jam revalescere coepisse, Ambros. Ep. 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), revaluit, Tac. A. 14, 27: diplomata Othonis, quae neglegabantur, revalescerent, regain their force or authority, id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243, 15.

re-vecto, āre, 1, v. a., to carry back again: ad Macedoniam corpus alicujus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 42.

re-vēho, xī, ctum, 3, v. a., to carry or bring back, to convey back (class.; syn.:

reporto, refero, reddo). **I.** Lit.: Diana Segestam Carthagine reventa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; so, praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum (mater), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 9; 10; Hor. Epod. 13, 16: Promethea (satelles Orci), id. C. 2, 18, 36: arma, Stat. Th. 2, 734: exsequias Romam, Eutr. 9, 2: revehant vitrea, et aëna, vestis, fibulas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 88.—**b.** Pass., in mid. force, to drive, ride, sail, etc., back; to return: ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revector, id. 7, 41; 34, 15: consul revector in castra, id. 2, 47: per circum ad foros, id. 45, 1: curru triumphali revector est, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4: hac ego sum raptis parte revector equis, Ov. A. 2, 138.—**II.** Trop.: famam optimam ex Bithyniā revectoris, brought back, brought home, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revector sumus, have gone back, Cic. Brut. 65, 225.

revelatio, ōnis, f. [revelo], an uncovering, laying bare (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: pudendorum, Arn. 5, 182.—**II.** Trop.: imaginariae revelationes, Aug. Conf. 9, 10: filii sui, a revelation, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 7.—Esp., the Revelation of St. John, Lact. Inst. Epit. 42, 8.

revelator, ōris, m. [id.], a revealer (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

revelatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to revelation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 47.

re-vello, velli, vulsum or volsum, 3, v. a., to pluck or pull away, to pull or tear out, to tear off or away (freq. and class.).

I. Lit.: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: nascentis equi de fronte revulsus amor, Verg. A. 4, 515: titulum de fronte, Ov. P. 4, 13, 7: telum altā ab radice, Verg. A. 12, 787: caput a cervice, id. G. 4, 523; cf.: cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: saxum e monte, id. ib. 12, 341: partem e monte, id. ib. 13, 882: a silvis silvas et ab arvis arva, id. ib. 8, 584: ab aliquo morte revelli, to be torn away, id. ib. 4, 152: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: axem temone, Ov. M. 2, 316; cf.: sudem osse, id. ib. 12, 300: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: quos Sidonia urbe, to tear away, remove, Verg. A. 4, 545: puerum, Ov. F. 6, 515: solio regem, Sil. 16, 273: herbas radice, with the root, Ov. M. 7, 226; so, too, annosam pinum solido trunco, id. ib. 12, 356: illam crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: tabulam, id. ib. 2, 46, § 112: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum revellit atque absulit, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124: gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: saepia, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9: claustra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21: janua, quā effractā et revolsā, tota pateret provincia, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: vincula, id. Caecin. 25, 70: paene fores templi, Suet. Calig. 6: templa, Luc. 3, 115: revulsis venis, opened, Sen. Oedip. 978: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: stipites revincti, non revelli possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: proximos agri terminos, to tear away, remove, Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Luc. 7, 77; Sil. 12, 733: curvo dente humum, to tear up, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14; cf.: majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.—Poet.: cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate, Verg. A. 4, 427.—**II.** Trop., to tear away, send away, etc.: cujus totus consilatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20, 11: alicui avias veteres, prejudices, Pers. 5, 92: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207: oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57 (with dissipat amplexus).

re-velo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to unveil, uncover, lay bare (not ante-Aug.; syn.: patefacio, aperio, nudo, retego). **I.** Lit.: caput (opp. involvere), Suet. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: carpenta (opp. contegere), App. M. 10, p. 247: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73.—**II.** Trop., to disclose, reveal: fraudes (with detegere), App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 fin.: justitiam et salutem Domini cunctis gentibus, Hier. in Isa. 15, 56, 2; Vulg. Psa. 28, 9; id. Matt. 10, 26 et saep.: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat, Aus. Per. Od. 21.

re-vento, didi, 3, v. a., to sell again: operas liberto, etc., Dig. 38, 2, 37.

re-vēno, ii, 4, v. n., to be sold again: si fundus revenisset, Dig. 18, 3, 5.

re-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n., to come again, come back, to return (class.; cf.: redeo, revertor). **I.** Lit., absol.: reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 3; so id. Men. 5, 3, 4; Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 125; Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1, 40, 181 sq.; id. Balb. 11, 28; cf.: domum de hippodromo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 fin.: huc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 143; id. Most. 1, 1, 54; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 al.: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 fin.—**II.** Trop. (Plaut.): in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 24: cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 8.—Impers. pass.: inter eos rursum si revertum in gratiam est, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 61 (a little before, redeunt rursum in gratiam).

re-ventilo, āre, to produce again, = proferre: nihil phantasiarum, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 24.

(**revento**, āre, a false read. for revertor, Lucr. 3, 1061; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

re-ventus, ūs, m. [revento], a return, Suet. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14 fin.

re-verbā, v. res, II. A.

re-verbero, āre, 1, v. a., to strike back, repel, cause to rebound (post-Aug.): sic veneficiis corpus induruit, ut saxa reverberet, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 11: Indus saxis saepe impeditus quis crebro reverberatur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: reverberato lapide, Amm. 24, 4, 28: ut humus molliter cedat nec incrementa duritiā suā reverberet, Col. 3, 13, 7: usque adeo ut radios omnis nostri tuoris splendore reverberent, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 3: hinc vi reverberante ventorum, Amm. 22, 15, 7.—**II.** Trop.: iram Fortunae, Sen. Clem. 2, 5, 4; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 27; cf. Amm. 22, 15, 7.

re-verēcunditer, adv., respectfully, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.); Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 22 (Com. Rel. p. 200 Rib.).

re-verendus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of revereor.

re-verens, entis, Part. and P. a. of revereor.

re-verenter, adv., v. revereor, P. a. A. fin.

re-verentia, ae, f. [revereor], timidity arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear, respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence (not freq. till after the post-Aug. per.): adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum: nam negligere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: personae, Quint. 9, 2, 76: iudicium, id. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69, 4: nulla superiorum, Tac. Or. 40: sacramenti, id. H. 1, 12: imperii, id. ib. 1, 55; id. G. 29: legum, Juv. 14, 177: famae, Ov. M. 9, 555: quorum reverentia movit Saepe deos, id. ib. 2, 510: veri, id. H. 5, 11: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5, 1: nulla poscendi, dandi, shyness, shame, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 13: discendi, fear, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66; cf. id. 6, 1, 50: maxima debetur puero reverentia, Juv. 14, 47: iudex tacitus reverentiam postulat, Quint. 4, 1, 55: mihi reverentia ut aequali habebatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: quam illa reverentiam marito suo praestitit, id. ib. 8, 5, 1: mihi reverentiam praestatur, id. ib. 10, 26 (11), 1.—Pass., deference, regard, etc.: ego reverentia vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), the deference or veneration due to you, your dignity, Plin. Pan. 95 fin.—Reverentia, as a deity, the mother of Majestas by Honor, Ov. F. 5, 23.

re-verēor, itus, 2, v. dep. a. (act. collat. form **re-verēo**, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), to stand in awe or fear of; to regard, respect, honor; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn. veneror): Ap. Quid est quod pudendum siet, genere natam bono pauperem Ducere uxorem? Pe. Reveror filium, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 5 (cf. infra, the passage, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3): observantia, per quam aetate aut sapientia aut honore... antecedentis revere-

mur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: hos (sc. oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36: Nigidium Cicero summe reveritus est, Gell. 11, 11, 1.—More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentiam reverearis, stood in awe of, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3 (also quoted in Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1): adventum tuum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10: fulgorem ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: virtutes, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: fortunam captivae, Curt. 6, 2, 8: auctoritatem illustrium scriptorum, Col. 2, 1, 2: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ne reveratur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8: ne quaestus quidem suos reveritus illos optimos, etc., i. e., did not spare, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142.—(*β) Impers. in analogy with pudet: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei reveratur, Varr. ap. Non. 497, 1; cf. vereor.—Hence, **A. reverēns**, entis, P. a., respectful, regardful, reverent: sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17; cf.: responsum parum reverens, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11: ora, bashful, modest, Prop. 2, 30 (28), 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204, 21.—Comp.: nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Calig. 26: quis reverentior senatus candidatus? Plin. Pan. 69, 3; cf. id. Ep. 6, 17, 5: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34: illud modestius ac fortasse reverentius, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 5; cf.: nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66.—Sup.: Gabium reverentissimum mei expertus, Plin. Ep. 10, 86 (18), 1.—Adv.: **reverēter**, respectfully: aliquem adire, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 5: amicos colere, id. ib. 7, 31, 5.—Comp., Tac. H. 2, 27.—Sup., Suet. Aug. 93; id. Ner. 23; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32) init.—**B. reverendus**, a, um, P. a., inspiring awe, venerable, reverend (mostly poet.; cf.: colendus, venerandus): nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: sacra, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 599: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14, 26; 18, 5, 11: vultu, Spart. Sev. 19: epulae, Amm. 30, 1, 22.—Sup.: Reverendissimus, most reverend, right reverend, a title of bishops, etc., Cod. Th. 1, 55, 8; 1, 2, 6.

re-vergo, ēre, v. n., to incline towards any thing; trop.: in aliorum commoda, to tend, conduce (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **re-verro** (**re-vorro**), ēre, v. a., to sweep back again, to scatter again: revorram hercle hoc, quod convorri modo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 27 and 51).

reversio (**revers-**), ōnis, f. [revertor]. **1.** A turning back before reaching one's destination (differing from reditus, a coming back, return): quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6: exponam vobis brevis consilium et protectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: reversionem ut ad me faceret denuo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; Varr. ap. Non. 222, 19; 245, 14.—**2.** Of things in gen., a returning, return: febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: annua (solis), App. Mund. p. 71, 6; cf. in plur.: planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop., gram. t. t. for ἀναστροφή, an inversion of words (like mecum, secum, quibus de rebus), Quint. 8, 6, 65.

reverso, a, um, Part. of revertor.

reverticulum, i, n. [revertor], a return: annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134; id. Flor. 4, p. 361, 9.

re-vertor (**-vort-**) and **re-vertor** (**-vort-**), versus (-vors-) (inf. paragog. revertier, Phaedr. 4, 18, 14), 3 (the authors of the ante-Aug. per. make the perfect forms, with the exception of the part. reversus, only from the active root, reverti, revertere, revertisse, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28;

Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; id. Att. 8, 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; id. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107; Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 1, 31, 2, 29; 2, 14; Sall. C. 37, 11 et saep.: reversus, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Caes. B. G. 6, 42; Sall. H. 4, 4 Dietsch; but cf.: reversus sum, etc., Vell. 2, 42, 3; Quint. 7, 8, 2; 11, 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 2, 8; 4, 5, 17; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Nep. Them. 5, 2. But in the present tenses the active form is rare: revertit, Lucr. 3, 1061; 5, 1153, and Pompon. ap. Non. 476, 2; or Com. Rel. p. 201 Rib.: revertabant, Amm. 19, 5, 2; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 345 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 209 fin.) [verto], to turn back, turn about; to come back, return (syn.: redeo, revenio). **I.** Lit.: clamitant me ut revertar, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30: (Deiotarus) cum ex itinere revertisset... persaepe revertit ex itinere, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 20: eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: ita maestus rediit, ut retractus, non reversus videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: reversus ille, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 42: (mulier) per propinquo rogata, ut rediret, non est reversa, Quint. 7, 8, 2 et saep.: cum ego a foro revertor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30: a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: a Scythia, Just. 9, 3, 1; 22, 3, 6: reverti ab exilio, Tac. H. 1, 77; 2, 92; Suet. Calig. 59: a bello, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 8; for which poet.: silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revertor, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: ad aliquem, id. Ep. 3, 3, 43; id. Ps. 4, 7, 62; Caes. B. G. 2, 14 et saep.: nisi domum revertoris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 31; so, domum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16 (opp. egredior); 70; 2, 3, 99; Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107 (opp. egressi); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24 al.: Formias, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7: Ameriam, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: Epheso Laodiceam, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: hunc in locum, id. Rep. 6, 25, 29: in castra, Sall. J. 58, 7: ad assuetas sibi sedes, Quint. 11, 2, 6: huc, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 57; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13 (opp. hinc profecti). — With double nom.: consules praediti ingenti parta victores reverterunt, Liv. 7, 17. — **b.** Of things: sol inde (sc. a brumalibus flexibus) revertens, Lucr. 5, 616: revertitur idem sol sub terras, id. 5, 658: revertitur luna ad signum quodque, id. 5, 635: multa videbis retro repulsa reverti, id. 2, 130: retroque a terrâ cunctâ reverti, id. 1, 785: quis neget... Tiberim reverti, Hor. C. 1, 29, 12: sol reversus, Manil. 5, 464. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to return: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: leti jam limine ab ipso Ad vitam possint reverti, Lucr. 2, 961: ad superiorum consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: ad illum animum meum pristinum, id. ib. 10, 28, 1: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ad corporis commodum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: haec ad easdem particulas, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ad Musas, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 9: ad bonam vitae consuetudinem, Dig. 34, 4, 30: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87: poëna in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340; cf. Tac. H. 3, 81. — **B.** In partic., in speech (after a digression), to return, revert to a theme, etc.: scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 4: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: sed, ut ad propositum revertamur, etc., id. Fin. 2, 32, 104: ut ad me revertar, id. Caes. 3, 6: ad illam puellam exposititiam, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79: proinde ad id revertar, Curt. 7, 1, 26: illuc, Nep. Dion. 4. In a comic equivocation: revertor rursus de novo Carthaginem, Si quid mandare volitis aut curarier, Plaut. Poen. prol. 79.

re-vestio, ūvi or ūi, itum, 4, v. a., to clothe again (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129; id. Res. Carn. 42 fin., trop., Dracont. Hexaem. 1, 629.

revibratio, ōnis, f. [revibro], a reflection of light (late Lat.), Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.

revibratus, ūs, m. [id.] (only in abl. sing.), a reflection of light, Mart. Cap. 2, § 110.

re-vibro, ūvi, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to cast back, reflect: radios, Mart. Cap. 2, § 169. — **II.** Neutr., to send back a reflection: ipsa caeli contextio lucis fulgoribus revibravit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 810.

revictio, ōnis, f. [revinco], a refuting, refutation (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 39.

revictus, a, um, Part. of revinco.

re-video, ēre, v. n., to see again, go to see again: nunc ad eam revidebo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 65: aspectus alicujus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apos. 51.

re-vigescō, ēre, v. inch. n., to begin to flourish again, Juvenc. 2, 204.

re-vilesco, ēre, v. inch. n., to become vile or contemptible: virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. 17, 2.

re-vimentum, i, n. [vicio], a tappel; an edging, fringe (syn. lacinia): (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris de-texta et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud. fumi (a little after, laciniam aliquam porrigat).

revincibilis, e, adj. [revinco], that may be disproved or refuted (eccl. Lat.): materiae iisdem litteris, Tert. Res. Carn. 13 fin.

re-vincio, vixi, vinctum, 4, v. a. **I.** To bind back or backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten (class.; not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: nisi esset (terra) caelo revincta, Lucr. 5, 553: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, id. ib. 4, 17; cf.: trabes introrsus, id. ib. 7, 23: stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73: navigium (with religare), Plin. Pan. 82, 2: aliquid ad saxa, to bind fast, Ov. M. 11, 212; cf.: zonam de poste, id. ib. 10, 379: errantem Myconem et celsa Gyaroque revinxit, Verg. A. 3, 76: caput tortâ angue, bound around, Varr. Atacin. ap. Charis. p. 70 P.; cf.: latus ense, to gird, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 11: templum Velleribus niveis et festâ fronde revinctum, Verg. A. 4, 459. — In a Greek construction: ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, with his hands tied behind him, Verg. A. 2, 57: qui recitat lanâ fauces et colla revinctus, wrapped up, Mart. 6, 41, 1. — **Poet.**: latices in glaciem revincti, bound, stiffened, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167. — **B.** Trop., to bind, fasten, etc.: mentem amore, Cat. 61, 33: urbes legibus, Claud. B. Gild. 47: te sibi generum fraternâ prole, id. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 36: misera in peste revinctos confodiunt, Val. Fl. 6, 418; 4, 708. — **II.** To unbind, loose: quempiam (opp. alligare, and = resolvere), Col. 1, 8, 16.

re-vinco, vici, victum, 3, v. a., to conquer, subdue. **I.** Lit. (only poet., and in Tac.): victrices catervae Consilii juvenis revinctae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 24; cf.: revincta conjuratio, repressed, checked, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliqua ratione, Lucr. 1, 593: vires (ignis), id. 5, 410. — **II.** Trop., to convict; to refute, disprove (class.; syn.: convinci, refuto), Lucr. 4, 488: numquam hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctetur, Cic. Arch. 6, 11: aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in mendacio, Dig. 26, 10, 3: aliquem in culpa et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2, 13: crimina rebus revincta, disproved, Liv. 6, 26, 7 (with confutare verbis); Vulg. Act. 18, 28: crimen, Liv. 40, 16: testimonis revinci, Lact. 4, 15 fin.

re-vinctus, a, um, Part. of revinco.

re-vindico, āre, 1, v. a., to exact retribution from (late Lat.), Primas in Gal. Ad. c. 5.

re-virēō, ēre, v. n., to be green again, be covered again with verdure: arbores, Albin. 2, 113.

re-viresco, rūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become or grow green again; to recover its verdure. **I.** Lit. (rare): laesae silvae, Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminallis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, contra autem inarescit adolescente, Gell. 20, 8, 17. — **2.** Poet., transf., of an old man, to become young again: spes est virginibus subjecta, Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305: pars credunt torvos patriâ revirescere vultus, Sil. 15, 134. — **II.** Trop., to grow strong or vigorous again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive (freq. and class.): aliquando rei publicae vires, quae malitia nocentum exaruerunt, virtute optatum revirescent, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; cf.: quamquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4; Flor. proem. fin.: Imperium, Curt. 10, 9, 5: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. H. 3, 7 fin.: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil. 8, 228: nunc praecleari facti decus crebra memoria revirescit, Val. Max. 4, 8, 4.

re-visceratio, ōnis, f., a restoring of the flesh (eccl. Lat.): revisceratio et respiratio ossium, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

re-visio, ōnis, f. [revideo], a seeing again, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

re-visito, āre, v. a., to visit again, revisit: urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13.

re-viso, ēre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to look back on a thing, come back or again to see (cf. respicio); to pay a visit again (ante- and post-class.): ut ad me revisas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: ad me, Gell. 13, 30, 10: ad stabulum, Lucr. 2, 359. — **Poet.**: signa ad lunam, Lucr. 5, 636: reviso quid agant, aut quid capient consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 4, 1: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, i. e. comes back, returns, Lucr. 4, 1117. — **II.** Act., to go or come to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: cum poteris, revises nos, id. ib. 12, 50: sed tu velim... nos aliquando revisas, id. Fam. 1, 10, 10: ipsa sedesque Revisit Laeta suas, Verg. A. 1, 415: vates tuus te reviset, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: urbem (with petere), Lucr. 3, 1067: rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: negotia sua cottidie, Col. 12, praef. § 8: agrum saepius, id. 1, 4, 1. — With things as subjects: longos obitus (sidera), Lucr. 4, 393: aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit? Verg. A. 3, 318: multos aeterna revisens Fortuna, id. ib. 11, 426.

re-vivificatus, a, um, Part. [vivifico], restored to life (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

re-vivisco (revivisco; v. Oreil. Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5), vixi, 3, v. inch. n., to come to life again, to be restored to life, to revive (class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: reviviscat M. Curius aut eorum aliquis, etc., Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Fin. 4, 22, 61; id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Pis. 27, 67; id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: ille reviviscet jam nunquam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38: ut reviviscat aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat, Liv. 26, 41, 25: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132. — **B.** Transf., to grow again: gramina, nisi manu eliguntur, reviviscunt, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96. — **II.** Trop., to revive, recover, gather strength, renew vigor, etc.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publica, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf. id. Ver. 2, 5, 61, § 160: omnes (civitatis) suis legibus et iudiciis usae revixerunt, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: adventu nostro reviviscunt iustitia, abstinentia, id. Att. 5, 16, 3: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38: cum venisset mandatum, peccatum revixit, Vulg. Rom. 7, 9.

re-vivo, no perf., victum, 3, v. n., to live again (post-class.), Sen. Med. 477; Paul. Nol. Carn. 35, 563.

revocabilis, e, adj. [revoco], that may be recalled or revoked, revocable (mostly poet.): poenae leves et revocabiles, Sen. Ira. 1, 5, 6. — Hence, with a negative, for irrevocable: colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: carmen fatorum, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: aliquis (sc. mortuus), Albin. 1, 427: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488: non revocabile verum, Stat. Th. 1, 291.

revocamen, inis, n. [id.], a calling back or away, a recall (Ovidian), Ov. F. 1, 561. — **Plur.**, Ov. M. 2, 596.

revocatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a calling back or away, a recalling (rare but good prose). **I.** Lit.: a bello (with receptui signum), Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15. — **B.** Transf., in plur.: revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 fin. — **II.** Trop.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. — **2.** Ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio et revocatio, i. e. qualification and withdrawal, as a fig. of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33. — **3.** As law t. t., the right of one absent from home to appeal to a court of his own state or country, Dig. 1, 3, § 3 (cf. revoco, B. 2, c.).

revocātor, ōris, m. [revoco], a recaller: animarum (magus), *one who restores to life*, Quint. Decl. 10, 19.

revocātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], for calling or drawing back, revocatory (post-class.): emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32.—*Subst.*: **revocātoria**, ae, f. (sc. epistula), a letter of recall, Cod. Just. 12, 1, 18.

re-vōco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To call back, recall (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: quotiens foras ire vōlo, me retines, revocas, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5; cf. Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1: aliqueum ex itinere, id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 21: revocatus de exsilio Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provinciā, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.*: spes Campanae defectionis Samnites rursus ad Caudium revocavit, Liv. 9, 27: quid me intro revocas? Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 12.—*Absol.*: heus abiit: quin revocas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; id. Ep. 2, 2, 17; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19: exclusit; revocat; redeam? Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 264; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Liv. 30, 20: abeo; et revocas nono post mense, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61; Ov. M. 1, 503.—**b.** Transf., of things, to draw off or fetch back, to withdraw, turn back, etc.: lumina revocata, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos mcos, id. H. 16, 232: cupidus manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 125; cf. gradum, id. ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, to stroke back, Suet. Caes. 45: habenas, Sil. 16, 344: manus post terga, to bind, Sen. Thyest. 685: prociissam terram in liram, to bring back, restore, Col. 2, 10, 5; cf.: in vitibus revocantur ea, quae, etc., are pruned, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; v. infra, B. 1.—*Poet.*: gelidos artus in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t. (a) To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw soldiers from a march or from any enterprise: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit, id. B. C. 3, 51; Liv. 25, 14: quae receptui canunt, ut eos etiam revocent, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: tardius revocati proelio excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4; cf. Verg. A. 5, 167: equites, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: reliquas copias, id. B. G. 7, 35: naves omnes, id. B. C. 3, 14: hos certo signo, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*; 1, 28: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20: legiones ab opere, id. B. C. 1, 82: aestus crescentes revocaverat fatigatos, Amm. 24, 4, 17.—(b) To recall to duty soldiers from a furlough: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; § 89: veteranos, Tac. H. 2, 82: inter ceteros conveteranos suos revocatus, Inscr. Orell. 3580.—(c) In gen., to call back, recall: (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335.—**b.** A theatrical t. t., to call for the repetition of a speech, a vocal performance, etc., to call back a player; to encore: Livius (Andronicus), cum saepius revocatus vocem obtulisset, etc., Liv. 7, 2: Diphilus traegodius revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (sc. Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: revocatus praeco, iterum pronunciavit eadem, Liv. 33, 32.—Also with an inanim. object: cum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse, dicitur Socrates, to have encored, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—*Absol.*: revocasse et repeti coegisse, Plin. Ep. 3, 12.—*Impers. pass.*: nominatum sum appellatus in Bruto Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat. Milites revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58, 123.—**c.** To recall from death, bring back to life: quā servetis revocatum a morte Daretā, Verg. A. 5, 476; cf.: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae, id. ib. 7, 769: dysentericos a morte revocari, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 113.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to call back, recall, resume; to withdraw, retire; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off or away; to withhold; restrain, etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, are checked, pruned, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, will regain, re-

cover, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quod, utcumque praetermissum, revocari non posset, Liv. 44, 40: praetermissa, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44: quae (philosophia) nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: veteres artes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 12: priscos mores, Liv. 39, 41: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.*: quaedam exoleta, Suet. Claud. 22: omnia, id. Vesp. 16; id. Dom. 4 et saep.: nonnumquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, recover themselves, be-think themselves, id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: ut quaedam contra naturam depravata restituerentur et corrigerentur ab naturā, cum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicinā, had recovered herself, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, could not withdraw, id. Pis. 29, 70: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 40; cf. Sen. Bcn. 7, 25, 2 al.: revocari in memoriam somni, Just. 1, 5, 3; 7, 1, 8.—*Poet.*, with *inf.*: nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, nor can she be induced, persuaded, etc., Prop. 1, 16, 11: memoriam ad referendam gratiam admonitione revocare, to bring, induce, Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6: scalam nobis in memoriam revocare, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 38, 2; id. Scrut. 280, 1: in memoriam rursus revocatus, Petr. 10: revocat tua forma parentem (with recordor), Sil. 16, 193: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; cf.: eos ab illā consuetudine, id. Rep. 2, 13, 25: quos (homines) spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agriculturā et cottidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliqueum a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: aliqueum a turpissimo consilio, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: aliqueum a tanto scelere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22: animum ab irā, Ov. Tr. 2, 557: jam lapsos ab errore, Quint. 2, 6, 2: perterritos animos a metu, id. 2, 16, 8 et saep.: ab errore ad rectiorem viam, Lact. 1, 1, 21: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: ad quam eos quasi formulam dicendi revocent, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: ad quae me exempla revocas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90; § 210; Quint. 10, 7, 32: rem paene ad manus, Cic. Clu. 49, 136: me ad pristina studia revocavi, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: se ad industriam, id. Brut. 94, 323: se rursus ad moestitiam, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: se ad se, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: vilicum ad rationem, compell to an account, Cato, R. R. 2, 2: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitum, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabantur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: ad spem consulatus in partem revocandam aspirare non auderet, to bring over to his side, Liv. 4, 35: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, will transfer to my mind, Tac. A. 14, 54: abi, Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces (= a me ad se vocant, Orell.), Hor. C. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, to apply, reduce, refer a thing to something as a standard (syn. referre) (Ciceron.): impuri cuiusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: misericordia movetur, si is, qui audit, adduci potest, ut illa, quae de altero deponentur, ad suas res revocet, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. ib. 2, 11, 44: omnia ad scientiam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: illa de urbis situ ad rationem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84: rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque, id. Dom. 6, 15.—**b.** To recall, revoke, retract, cancel (not so till after the Aug. per.): si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 617: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2: sententiam suam, Dig. 48, 18, 1 *fin.*: libertatem (shortly after: in servitum retrahi), Tac. A. 13, 26: litteras, Suet. Vesp. 8: legatum ad quingenta, id. Galb. 5.—**c.** As *law* t. t.: domum, domum suam revocare, to appeal to a judge of one's own country or city:

(legatis) revocandi domum suam jus datur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, §§ 3, 4, and 5.—**II.** To ask back again, to invite in return: mutuo vocare, Non. (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Varr. ap. Non. 167, 14: cum vulpem revocasset, Phaedr. 1, 25, 7; Lact. 6, 12, 3.—Hence, transf.: tribuni plebis quoniam adhuc praesens certamen contentionemque fugerunt: nunc in meam contionem prodeant, et, quo provocati ad me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, i. e. now that they are invited to come back, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** To call again, summon anew (rare): itaque hominem populus revocat, et retrahatur necesse est, i. e. to answer a renewed accusation, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 6: tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocatosque se easdem tribus renuntiarent, Liv. 45, 36 *fin.*; cf. id. 40, 46: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, challenged us again, Petr. 23: convivium in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

re-vōlo, āre, v. n., to fly back (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Verg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 741: apus ut nulla intro revolet, Col. 9, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf.: telum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sol, to hasten back, Manil. 2, 193: ad aliqueum, Vell. 2, 123, 2.

revōlus, a, um, Part. of revello; q. v. **revōlūbilis**, e, adj. [revolvō], that may be rolled back (poet.): pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov. Ib. 193: unda, Sil. 15, 237: orbita, Aus. Ecl. Nomin. Sept. Dier. 12.—Fig.: juro ego Fatorum nulli revolvibile carmen, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: saxum, Sil. 11, 476.

revōlūtio, ōnis, f. [id.], a revolving, revolution (late Lat. for conversio), Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 12; id. Trin. 12, 24; Mart. Cap. 9, § 922.

revōlūtus, a, um, Part. of revolve.

re-volvō, vōlvi, vōlūtum, 3, v. a., to roll back; to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return (class.; esp. freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Dracō revolvēns Sese, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106: (pelagus) gelidum ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17, 1: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro Aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. Fur. 183; cf.: immites scis nulla revolvere, Parcas Stamina, Stat. Th. 7, 774: lapidem, Vulg. Matt. 28, 2.—*Poet.*: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens Saxa, i. e. from which the waves are rolled back, Verg. A. 11, 627: addiderat Civillis obliquum in Rhenum molem, cuius objectu revolutus annis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvae, going over again, Verg. A. 9, 391: revoluta aequora, id. ib. 10, 660 Wagn.—**b.** Mid., to come or go back, to revolve, return, etc. (syn. revertor): itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1: ter sese attollens cubitoque annexa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, fell back, sank back, Verg. A. 4, 691: spissā Jacuit revolutus harena, id. ib. 5, 336: revoluta rursus eodem est, Ov. M. 10, 63 (a little before: relapsa est).—*Poet.*, of returning time: dies, Verg. A. 10, 256: saecula, Ov. F. 4, 29; cf.: centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57; § 217: saecula revolvuntur, Claud. Phoen. 104.—**B.** In partic., to unroll, turn over, read over, repeat (not ante-Aug.; syn. verro): tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223: antiqua, Sil. 8, 49; Mart. 6, 64, 15; 11, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem non frequentissime revolvit, leads back, Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, to go through again, to undergo or experience again, Verg. A. 10, 61.—**b.** Mid., to return to any thing; with *in*: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo Video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69; cf.: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1, 7: in metus, Sen. Thyest. 418: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: animus in sollicitudinem revolutus est, Curt. 4, 10, 31: iterum in pejora revolvitur, 1591.

vi, Sil. 14, 174: rursus in veterem fato revoluta figurat, Verg. A. 6, 449.—With *ad*: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: ad patris revolvitur sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 48, 148: ad ejus causae seposita argumenta revolvitur oportet, id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: ad illa elementa, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *fin.*: ad vana et totiens irrita, Tac. A. 4, 9: ad memoriam conjugii et infantium liberorum, id. ib. 11, 34: ad vitia, id. ib. 16, 18: ad irritum (labor et victoria), id. H. 3, 26: rursus ad superstitionem, Curt. 7, 7, 8.—With *adv.*: primum eodem revolvitur, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: eo, quo minime voluit, revolvitur, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: cum majore periculo eodem revolvitur, Cels. 7, 26, 2: cf. eo revolvam, ut, etc., Liv. 5, 11.—**B.** In part. c., to relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon (not ante-Aug.): sed quid ego haec neququam ingrata revolve? Verg. A. 2, 101: facta, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 35: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr. 46: iras in animo, id. A. 4, 21, 3: 18: visa, Ov. F. 4, 667 with *cum* jussa referret: curas (animus), Sen. Oedip. 764 (with repetit metus).

re-vómo, ūi, 3, v. a., to spew or vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: salsos pectore fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92, § 197: haustum marc (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581; cf. Sil. 2, 308; and of the same: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731; cf. umorque aquae sursum revomit atque remittit (tigna), Lucr. 2, 199: spolia assidue mota ventis maria revomabant, cast up again, Flor. 4, 11, 7: at miseri fluctant revomentes aequora nautae, Sil. 10, 326.—**II.** Trop.: cum sanguine et spiritu male partem revomuere victoriam, Flor. 2, 10, 3.

re-vorsio, v. reversio.
revertor and **revertor**, v. revert.
revulsio (revols), ōnis, f. [revellō], a tearing off or away (post-Aug.): unius schedae, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80.

revulsus, a, um, Part. of revellō.

1. rex, régis (gen. plur. regerum, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), m. [rego], a ruler of a country, a king. **A.** Lit.: omnis res publica, quae ut dixi populi res est, consilio quodam regenda est, ut diuturna sit. Id. autem consilium aut uni tribuendum est aut delectis quibusdam, etc. Cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 43; 1, 42, 65: simulataque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injuriarum, fit continuo tyrannus, id. ib. 2, 26, 49: rex Albai Longai, Enn. ap. Fortun. p. 2691 P. (Ann. v. 34 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: regum sapientia, id. ib. 2, 6, 11: rex Ancus, id. ib. 2, 3, 5: Ancus regi, id. ib. 2, 20, 35: regem deligere, id. ib. 2, 12, 24: creare, id. ib. 2, 17, 31: constituere, id. ib. 2, 18, 33; 20: reges nam in terris nomen imperi id primum fuit, Sall. C. 2, 1: regibus boni quam mali suspectiores sunt, id. ib. 7, 2: monumenta regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 15: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, id. ib. 3, 1, 6: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac. A. 1, 1: post reges exactos, Liv. 2, 8.—A very odious name in the time of the Republic, i. q. tyrant, despot: pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 53; cf. hoc nomen (sc. tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli in populos perpetuum potestatem habent. Itaque et Spurius Cassius et M. Manlius et Spurius Maelius regnum occupare voluisse dicti sunt, et modo (Ti. Gracchus), id. ib. 2, 27, 50 Mos.: rex populi Romani, i. e. Caesar, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. Fam. 12, 1, 1: decem reges aerarii, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14; v. also regnum, regno, and dominus, with tetrarcha, id. Mil. 28, 76; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Sall. C. 20, 7; v. Fabri ad h. l.—In ancient Rome the king had also priestly dignities and duties; hence, after the kings were expelled, the name rex (like βασιλεύς) continued to be given in relig. lang. to the priest who performed these duties; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum; v. sacrificulus; and rex Nemorensis, i. e. priest

of Diana Aricina, Suet. Calig. 35.—*(β) Poet., as adj., ruling, that rules or sways: populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21.—**2.** kar' ἐξοχῆν, acc. to the Gr. βασιλεύς, the king of Persia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65; id. Eun. 3, 1, 7 and 11; Nep. Milt. 7, 5; id. Them. 3, 2; 4, 3; id. Paus. 1, 2 al.; cf. of the king of the Parthi: regum rex (the Gr. βασιλεὺς βασιλέων), Suet. Calig. 5; Amm. 17, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of Jupiter, as king of gods and men: quem (sc. Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrinā expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56; cf. of the same: summi deum regis, Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 2; and: divom pater atque hominum rex, Verg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2; 743 (with this cf.: o qui res hominumque decumque Aeternis regis Imperis, id. ib. 1, 229): Olympi magnus rex, id. ib. 5, 533; Hor. C. 4, 4, 2; id. Epod. 15, 56.—Sometimes also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, i. e. Neptune, Ov. M. 10, 606; so, aequoreus, id. ib. 8, 603: umbrarum, i. e. Pluto, id. ib. 7, 249; so, silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: rex infernus, Verg. A. 6, 106: tertiae sortis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 833; Stygius, Verg. A. 6, 252: antiqui poli, mundique prioris, i. e. Saturn, Mart. 12, 62.—Of Aetolus, Verg. A. 1, 52 et saep.—**2.** In gen., head, chief, leader, master, etc. (mostly poet.): of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 544; 575; 6, 55; 7, 220; of lions, Phaedr. 4, 13, 4; of the bull, as leader of the herd, Stat. Th. 5, 333; 11, 28; of the queen-bee, Verg. G. 4, 106; of the eagle, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; of the Eridanus, as the first river of Italy, Verg. G. 1, 482; of Phaeacian wine, id. ib. 2, 98 et saep.; also, of the master of a feast, like the Greek βασιλεύς: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1; so absol. (sc. convivii), Prud. Cath. 9, 30 (cf. regnum and dominus); of a governor, preceptor of youth: actae pueritiae, Hor. C. 1, 36, 8; of the leader, king in children's games, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59: rex inter ludentes delectus, Just. 1, 5, 1; of the protector, patron of parasites, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 73; id. Capt. 1, 1, 24; id. Stich. 3, 2, 2; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 24: coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 43; Mart. 2, 18, 5; Juv. 1, 136 et saep.; of the son of a king or chieftain, a prince, Verg. A. 9, 223; Val. Fl. 1, 174; Stat. Achill. 1, 166; Flor. 4, 9, 7 Duk. (cf. regulus and regina); of a powerful, rich, or fortunate person, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 58: sive reges sive inopes, Hor. C. 2, 14, 11; 2, 18, 34: regibus hic mos est, id. S. 1, 2, 86; 2, 2, 45; id. A. P. 434.—Reges sometimes signifies the king and queen, Liv. 1, 39 *tnit.*; 27, 4; sometimes the whole royal family, id. 2, 2, 11; 2, 3, 5; 45, 43, 9.—Poet., rex sometimes denotes the character, sentiments, or feelings of a king: rex patrem (i. e. paternum animum) vicit, Ov. M. 12, 30: in rege pater est, id. ib. 13, 187.

2. Rex, régis, m., a surname in the gens Marcia, e. g. Q. Marcus Rex, consul A. U. C. 686, Sall. C. 30, 3; Q. (Marcus) Rex, brother-in-law of Clodius, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10 (in a lusus verb. with rex, a tyrant, despot); cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 35: P. Marcus Rex, Liv. 43, 1 al.; cf. Suet. Caes. 6.

Rha, indecl., = Ρα, the Wolga, on whose banks grew the radix pontica, Rha ponticum, rhubarb (Rheum Rhaponticum, Linn.), which thence received its name, Amm. 22, 8, 28 (cf. Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*).

rhābdōs, ī, f., = ῥάβδος (a rod), a sort of meteor, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 14.

rhacōma or **rhecōma**, ae, f., a root, perh. i. q. rha, rhubarb, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 128.

Rhacōtes, ae, or **Rhacōtis**, is, f., an ancient name of the site of Alexandria in Egypt, form Rhacotes, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62; form Rhacotis, Tac. H. 4, 84.

Rhādāmanthus, ī, m., = Ῥαδάμανθος, a son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 5, 10; 1, 41, 98; Ov. M. 9, 435; 439; Verg. A. 6, 566; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 480.

Rhādāmas, antis, m., a fictitious name in Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 83.

Rhaeti, **Rhaetia**, **Rhaeticus**, **Rhaetus**, v. Raeti, etc.

rhāgades, um, f., and **rhāgādia**,

ōrum, n., = ῥαγάδες and ῥαγάδια, a kind of sores or chaps on various parts of the body, Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87; 23, 7, 64, § 129; 24, 7, 23, § 39; 28, 6, 18, § 66 (in Cels. 6, 18, 7, written as Greek).

rhāgion, ī, n., = ῥάγιον, a small spider Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

Rhamnenses, v. Ramnes
† rhamnos, ī, m., = ῥάμνος, buckthorn, Christ's thorn: Rhamnus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124; Veg. 5, 74.

Rhamnūs, untis, f., = Ῥαμνούς, the northernmost town of Attica, famed for an ancient temple of Themis, and in later times for a statue of Nemesis, the mod. Orio-kastro, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; 36, 5, 4, § 17; Luc. 5, 233.—Hence, **1. Rhamnūsianus**, a, um, adj., Rhamnūsian: Rhamnūsium se aiebat esse, from Rhamnus, Ter. And. 5, 4, 27: Antiphon, Cic. Brut. 12, 47: virgo, i. e. Nemesis, Cat. 66, 71; also called dea, Claud. B. Gct. 631; and simply **Rhamnūsia**, ae, f., Ov. M. 3, 406; id. Tr. 5, 8, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 5.—**2. Rhamnūsia**, idis, f., the Rhamnūsian goddess, i. e. Nemesis, Ov. M. 14, 694.

Rhamses, is (or ae), m., an ancient and powerful king of Egypt, Tac. A. 2, 60; Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65 (al. Ramises).

Rhanis, idis, f., a nymph in the train of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 171.

† rhāpeion, ī, n., = ῥαπήιον, a plant, also called leontopetalon, Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96 (al. raphanidion).

† rhāpisma, ātis, n., = ῥάπισμα, a blow with the palm of the hand, Cod. Just. 8, 49, 6.

† rhapsōdia, ae, f., = ῥαψῳδία, a rhapsody: secunda, i. e. the second book of the Iliad, Nep. Dion. 6, 4.

1. Rhea, ae, f., an old Italian name. Thus, Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 3; Flor. 1, 1, 1; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 174 (cf. Verg. A. 1, 276).—Hence comes the name of the fabled priestess Rhea in Verg. A. 7, 659.

2. Rhea, ae, f., = Ῥέα, another name for Cybele, Ov. F. 4, 201: Rhea, quae Latins Ops, Aus. Idyll. 12 de Deis, 2.

† rhecetae, ārum, m., = ῥήκαι, a kind of earthquake, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 26.

rhēda, v. raeda.

rhēdārius, v. raedarius.

Rhēdōnes (Rēd-), um, m., a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the neighborhood of the modern Rennes, in Bretagne, Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 1, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

Rhēgium and **Rhēginus**, incorrect spelling for Regium and Reginus, q. v.

Rhenānus, a, um, v. Rhenus.

Rhēnē, ēs, f., = Ῥήνη, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Mel. 2, 7.

rhēno, ōnis, v. reno.

Rhēnus, ī, m. **1.** The Rhine, the river which divided Gaul from Germany, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 4, 10; 4, 17; 6, 9; Tac. G. 1; id. A. 1, 63; 2, 6; Mel. 3, 2 sq.; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Cic. Pis. 33, 81; Verg. A. 8, 727; id. E. 10, 47; Hor. S. 1, 10, 37; id. A. P. 18; Ov. M. 2, 258; id. P. 3, 4, 88.—Hence, **Rhēnānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish: terrae, Sid. Ep. 4, 17 (but in Mart. 9, 35, 4, Rhenigenam is the better reading).—**2.** Meton., the dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans, Ov. F. 1, 286; id. P. 3, 4, 88; Luc. 5, 268; Stat. S. 1, 4, 89; hence, plur.: ingentes locat Rhēnos, Pers. 6, 47.—**II.** A small river in Italy tributary to the Po, now the Reno, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; Sil. 8, 599.

Rhēsus, ī, m., = Ῥήσος, the son of a Muse, a king in Thrace, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomedes and Ulysses before Troy, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. M. 13, 249 sq. al.

Rhētēnor, ōris, m., a companion of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 504.

Rhētico, ōnis, m., a mountain range in Germany, now the Siebengebirge, near Bonn, Mel. 3, 3.

† rhētor, ōris, m., = ῥήτωρ, a teacher of oratory or rhetoric, a rhetorician: eos, qui rhetores nominantur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, nihil plane tenere, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 1: in rheto-

rum scholis, id. 10, 5, 14; 12, 2, 23: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1: rhetorum epilogus, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112; 2, 3, 9: (pueri) priusquam tradantur rhetori, Quint. 1, 10, 1; Mart. 2, 64, 1; Tac. Dial. 30 and 35; Macr. S. 5, 2, 1.—***II.** After the Greek manner, an orator; but with contempt, a rhetorician, speechifier, etc.: stultitia rhetoris Attica, Nep. Epam. 6, 3; cf. with § 1.

rhētorica, ae, and **rhētoricē**, ēs, v. rhetoricus.

rhētoricē, adv., v. rhetoricus fin.
rhētorico, āvi, 1 (ante-class.), and **rhētoricor**, āri, v. dep. (post-class.) [rhetoricus], to speak rhetorically or like an orator, Novat. ap. Non. 476, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 216 Rib.); act. form, Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

rhētoricōteros, i, adj., = ῥητορικώτερος, more oratorical, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

rhētoricus, a, um, adj., = ῥητορικός, of or belonging to a rhetorician, rhetorically.

I. Adj.: nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: ars, i.e. a treatise on rhetoric, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: rhetorici doctores, i.e. teachers of rhetoric, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3; 9, 4, 57: libri, books on rhetoric, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10.—Hence, **II.** Subst. **A.**

rhētorica, ae, or **rhētoricē**, ēs, f. (the first form in Cic., the latter in Quint.), the art of oratory, rhetoric: dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetoricā philosophorum, non nostrā illa forensi, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54: et rhetorice, cui nomen vis eloquentia dedit, id. 2, 1, 5: jus rhetorices, id. prooem. § 23: rhetorice exercere, id. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 24: de rhetorice, id. 2, 15, 10.—**B.** **rhētorici**, ōrum, m. **1.** Teachers of oratory, = rhetores, ipsi magistri, qui rhetorici vocantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 52.—**2.** Books on rhetoric: nisi rhetoricos suos (the erroneously-named books de Inventionē) ipse adulescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint. 3, 1, 20; so, in rhetorici, id. 2, 15, 6; also in sing.: sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14; 3, 6, 58.—**C.** Neutr. plur.: **rhētorica**, ōrum, rhetoric: rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.—Adv.: **rhētorice**, in an oratorical or rhetorical manner, oratorically, rhetorically: rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornat, id. Brut. 11, 43: quam rhetorice! id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63.

rhētoriscus, i, m. dim. [rhetor], a little rhetorician, Gell. 17, 20, 4.
rhētorisso, āre, v. n., = ῥητορίζω, to speak rhetorically, Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 3 (Com. Rel. p. 201 Rib.).

rhētra, ae, f., = ῥήτρα, a saying, maxim, law: quas (leges) ex rhetris Lycurgi reparavit Sylla, Amm. 16, 5, 1.
rhēuma, ātis, n., = ῥεύμα, **I.** A flow, flood: maris (i.e. aestus), Verg. Mil. 5, 12.—**II.** A catarrh, rheum, Hier. Ep. 122, 1.

rhēumaticus, i, m., = ῥευματικός, one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 142.

rhēumatismus, i, m., = ῥευματισμός, rheum, catarrh (pure Lat. fluctio): levis humoris fluor quem Graeci rheumatismum vocant, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 146; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 46; 23, 2, 32, § 66; 24, 3, 3, § 7 et saep.

rhēumatizo, āre, v. n., = ῥευματίζω, to be troubled with rheum, to have a catarrh, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

rhēxia, ae, f., a plant, also called onochilis, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

rhēna, ae, f., = ῥήν, a kind of shark, of whose skin arrows were made, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

rhinenchýtes, ae, m., = ῥινενχύτης, an instrument for making injections into the nose, Scrib. Comp. 7; also called **rhinengýtos**, i, m., Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 4, 82.

rhinon, ii, n., = ῥίνιον, collyrium, an ointment for removing scars, Cels. 6, 6, 30.

rhinócēros, ōtis, m., = ῥινόκερος, **I.** Lit., a rhinoceros, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71; Mart. Spect. 9, 22; id. Epigr. 14, 53; 14, 52, 2; Curt. 8, 9, 16; 9, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 43: cor-

nua rhinocerotis, Vulg. Deut. 33, 17; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173.—**II.** Meton., a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn, Juv. 7, 130.—A nickname for a man with a long nose, Lucil. ap. Non. 25, 30 (v. brochus).—Prov.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, i.e. to turn up the nose, to sneer at every thing, Mart. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, **rhinócēroticus**, a, um, adj., of a rhinoceros: naris, i.e. sneering, mockery, Sid. Carm. 9, 339.

Rhinocōlura, ae, f., a town on the borders of Syria and Egypt on the shore of the Mediterranean, prob. the mod. El-Arish, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; Liv. 45, 11; Sen. Ira, 3, 20, 2; Amm. 22, 16, 3.

Rhinton (-thon), ōnis, m., the originator of travestied tragedy, a native of Tarentum, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 (cited also Col. 8, 16, 4).

Rhion or **Rhium**, i, n. **I.** A strait between the Ionian Sea and the Corinthian Gulf, Liv. 27, 29; 28, 7; Mel. 2, 3.—**II.** A promontory of Achaia near this strait, now Kastro Morea, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**III.** A town near the same strait, Liv. 27, 30 (al. Aegium).

Rhipaei or **Rhiphaei** (Rip-), montes, a range of mountains in the most northern part of Scythia, where are the sources of the Tanais, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 5, 5, § 15; Enn. Ann. 4, 5 al.—Less freq. in sing.: Rhipaeus mons, Mel. 1, 19, 18 and 20.—Hence **Rhipaeus** or **Rhiphaeus** (Rip-), a, um, adj., Rhiphaean: arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: Eur-
rus, id. ib. 3, 382: pruinæ, id. ib. 4, 518: grando, Stat. Th. 1, 420: nives, Luc. 4, 118: bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603; Col. 10, 77: mons, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1.

rhizias, ae, m., = ῥίζιας, juice extracted from a root (opp. caulias), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

Rhizinium, ii, n., a town of Dalmatia, upon the Gulf of Cattaro, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; called also **Rhizon**, ōnis, now Risano, Liv. 45, 26.—Hence, **Rhizonitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of this town, Liv. 45, 26, 15.

rhizōtōmos, i, f., a plant, a kind of iris, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41.

rhizōtōmumena, ōrum, n., = ῥιζοτομούμενα, descriptions of or instructions about medicines prepared from roots cut up (the name of a book written by Miclon), Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

rho, indecl., = ῥω, the Greek name of the letter r, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96; Aus. Epigr. 128.

Rhōda, ae, f. **I.** A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas, Liv. 34, 8 fin.; Mel. 2, 6, 5.—**II.** A town on the Rhone, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33.

Rhōdanicus, a, um, v. Rhodanus, I. 1.

Rhōdānus, i, m. **I.** The Rhone, a river in Gaul, Mel. 2, 5, 4 sq.; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 3, 446 sq.; Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 7, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; 10, 11, 2; Ov. M. 2, 258; Liv. 21, 26: Rhodani potor, a dweller by the Rhone, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20 et saep.—Hence, **1.** RHODANICI NAVTAE, sailors or boatmen on the Rhone, Inscr. Orell. 809; 4110; in sing., id. ib. 4223.—**2.** **Rhōdānitis**, idis, f. adj., of or belonging to the Rhone: urbes, situated upon the Rhone, Sid. Ep. Carm. 9, 13 fin.—**3.** **Rhōdānusia**, ae, f., the Rhone City, Lugdunum, now Lyons, Sid. Ep. 1, 5 init.—**II.** Meton., the dwellers by the Rhone, the Gauls: Rheno Rhodanoque subactis, Luc. 5, 268.

Rhōdiacus, a, um, v. Rhodos, II. 2.

Rhōdiensis, is, v. Rhodos, II. 3.

rhōdinus, a, um, adj., = ῥόδινος, prepared from roses: unguentum, rose-salve, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 9: oleum, oil of roses, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

rhōditis, is, f., a precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

Rhōdius, a, um, adj., v. Rhodos, II. 1.

Rhodo, ōnis, m., a friend of Q. Minucius Thermus, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 1.

rhōdodaphnē, ēs, f., = ῥόδωδάφνη, the rose-bay, oleander, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 24, 11, 53, § 90; Pall. 1, 35, 9.

rhōdodendros, i, f., and **rhōdōdendron**, i, n., = ῥόδωδένδρον, the rose-

bay, oleander, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 21, 13, 45, § 77; 24, 11, 53, § 90.

rhōdomēli, n. indecl., = ῥόδόμελι, honey of roses, Pall. 16 Maist.

Rhōdōpē, ēs, f., = Ῥόδῶπη. **I.** A mountain range in Thrace, a part of the Hæmus, now Despoto Dagh, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Verg. G. 3, 351; Ov. M. 2, 222; 10, 77.—Acc. to the myth, originally a man, Ov. M. 6, 87 sq.—**II.** Meton., Thrace, Verg. E. 6, 30; Stat. Th. 12, 181.—Hence, **A.** **Rhōdōpēus**, a, um, adj., Rhodopean, for Thracian: arces, Verg. G. 4, 461: regna, i. e. Thrace, Ov. Ib. 347: vates, i. e. Orpheus, id. M. 10, 11; also called heros, id. ib. 10, 50: spicula, Sil. 12, 400: saxa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 113: flumina, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 526: conjux, i. e. Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Stat. Th. 5, 121.—**B.** **Rhōdōpēus**, a, um, adj., Thracian: saxa, Luc. 6, 618.

rhodōra, ae, f. (Gallic), name of a plant: Spiraea ulmaria, Linn.; Plin. 24, 19, 112, § 172 (al. rodarum).

Rhōdos (rarely **Rhōdus**), i, f., = Ῥόδος. **I.** An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its pure air, for its Colossus, its school of rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation; now Rhodes, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132; Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47; id. de Or. 2, 1, 3; id. Planc. 34, 84; id. Fam. 2, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 102; Liv. 31, 15; Hor. C. 1, 7, 1; id. Ep. 1, 11, 17; 21; Ov. M. 7, 365 al.—**B.** Transf., the nymph of this island, Ov. M. 4, 204.—**II.** Hence, **1.** **Rhōdius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian: classis, Ov. M. 12, 574; Suet. Claud. 21: uva, Verg. G. 2, 102; Col. 3, 2, 1; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42: fici, Col. 5, 10, 11: galli, gallinae, id. 8, 2, 12 sq.; 8, 11, 11: marmor, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172: opus, i. e. the Colossus, Mart. 1, 71, 8: oratores, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf.: genus (eloquentiae), Quint. 12, 10, 18 sq.: talentum, Fest. p. 359 Müll.—Subst.: **Rhōdii**, ōrum, m., the people of Rhodes, the Rhodians, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; Liv. 31, 15; Juv. 8, 113; Flor. 2, 7, 8; Curt. 4, 22, 9.—**2.** **Rhōdiacus**, a, um, adj., Rhodian: spongiae, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 131: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236: peristylum, Vitruv. 6, 10.—**3.** **Rhōdiensis**, e, adj., Rhodian: hospes, Suet. Tib. 62: civitas, Gell. 7, 3, 1.—Subst.: **Rhōdienses**, ium, m., the Rhodians: oratio pro Rhodiensibus, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3 in lemm.; Gell. 13, 24, 13.

Rhoduntia, ae, f., one of the three summits of Mount Ōta, Liv. 36, 16.

rhoeās, ādis, or **rhoea**, ae, f., = ῥοιάς, wild-poppy, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168; 20, 19, 77, § 204.

Rhoetēum, i, n., = Ῥοίτειον, a city built on a promontory of the same name in Troas, on the Hellespont (now Cape Barbieri), Mel. 1, 18, 5; Liv. 37, 9; 37, 38 sq.

1. **Rhoetēus**, a, um, adj., = Ῥοίτειος, of or belonging to the promontory of Rhoetēum, Rhoetean: profundum, the sea that washes it, Ov. M. 11, 197; cf. litora, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125; and subst.: Rhoetēum rapax, Ov. F. 4, 279.—Hence poet., in gen., of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: ductor, i. e. Æneas, Verg. A. 12, 456: litora, Luc. 6, 351: fata, Sil. 1, 115.—**2.** Collat. form **Rhoetēius**, a, um, adj., Trojan, and transf. for Roman: regna, Sil. 7, 431: pubes, id. 9, 621: lancea, id. 17, 197.

2. **Rhoetēus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m., the name of a Rutulian, Verg. A. 10, 399; 402.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, m. **I.** A giant, Hor. C. 2, 19, 23; 3, 4, 55.—**II.** A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 271 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 456; id. Cul. 27; Val. Fl. 1, 140.—Form Rhoecus, Luc. 6, 390.—**III.** A companion of Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 38.—**IV.** A king of the Marsians, Verg. A. 10, 388 Serv.

rhōicus, a, um, adj., = ῥοίκος, of or belonging to the sumach (rhūs), sumach: folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 92.

rhōites, ae, m., = ῥοίτης (sc. οἶνος), pomegranate wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 103.

rhomboides, is, n., = ῥομβοειδής, in mathematics, a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid, Front. Expos. Form. p. 36 Goes; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

rhombus, *i. m.*, = *ῥόμβος*. **I.** A *magician's circle*, Prop. 2, 28, 35 (3, 25, 1); 3, 6, 26 (4, 5, 26); Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7; Mart. 9, 30, 9; 12, 57, 17.—**II.** A *kind of fish, flatfish, turbot*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169; Hor. S. 1, 2, 116; 2, 2, 42; 43; 49; 95; 2, 8, 30; id. Epod. 2, 50; Juv. 4, 39; 68; 119; 11, 121; Mart. 13, 81 al.—**III.** A *mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb*, Front. Expos. Form. p. 36 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **rhomphaea**, *ac* (pure Latin form, *rumpia*, Gell. 10, 25, 2; with *i* short, *rumpia*, Val. Fl. 6, 98), *f.*, = *ῥομφαία*, a *long missile weapon of barbarous nations*; *rumpia* genus teli est Thracae nationis, Gell. 10, 25, 4; Liv. 31, 39, 11: bis acuta, Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 4; id. Apoc. 2, 12; Val. Fl. 1, 1; Claud. Epigr. 27; Ascon. Argum. Milon.—Hence, **rhomphaealis**, *e, adj.*, of or belonging to the *rhomphaea*: incendium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

* **rhonchi-sonus**, *a, um, adj.* [rhonchus], *snorting*: rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

* **rhoncho**, *äre, v. n.* [id.], to *snore*, to *snort*, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

† **rhonchus**, *i. m.*, = *ῥόγχος*. **I.** A *snoring*, Mart. 3, 82, 30.—**2.** Transf. the *croaking of a frog*, App. M. 1, p. 106.—**II.** Trop. a *snearing, sneer, jeer*, Mart. 1, 3, 5; 4, 87, 7.

Rhodes, *v.* Icadus.

† **rhôpalon**, *i. n.*, = *ῥόπαλον*, the *plant nymphaea*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75.

Rhosos, *i. f.*, = *Ῥώσος*, a *town in Cilicia, where highly prized utensils were made*, Mel. 1, 12 fin.—Hence, **1. Rhôsicus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to *Rhosos*: vasa, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.—**2. Rhôsius**, *a, um, adj.*, of *Rhosos*: montes, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80.

Rhoxolani (Rox-), *orum, m.*, a *Scythian tribe in Eastern Europe*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Tac. H. 1, 79; Amm. 22, 8, 31.

† **rhûs**, *rhôis* (also corrupted into *roris*, Col. 12, 42, 3; *abl.* *rore*, id. 9, 13, 5; Pall. Mart. 15, 1), *m. (f., Scrib. 142)*, = *ῥοῦς*, a *bushy shrub, sumach*, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91; 13, 6, 13, § 55; Cels. 6, 11; Col. 12, 42, 3; Pall. Mart. 15, 1; Scrib. Comp. 111.—*Acc.* *rhun*, Plin. 24, 14, 79, § 129: *rhum*, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50.

† **rhûselinon**, *i. n.*, = *ῥουσέλινον*, a *plant, also called apium rusticum*, App. Herb. 8.

Rhyndacus, *i. m.*, = *Ῥύνδακος*, a *river between Mysia and Bithynia, now the Mualitsch*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; 6, 34, 39, § 217; Mel. 1, 19, 3.

† **rhyparographos**, *i. m.*, = *ῥυπαρογράφος*, a *painter of low or mean subjects*, a surname of Pyreicus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112.

† **rhypodes**, *is, adj.*, = *ῥυπῶδης*, *dirty, smeared*: emplastrum, a *drawing plaster*, Cels. 6, 18, 7 (id. 5, 19, 15, written as Greek).

Rhysaddir, *is, f.*, a *town and harbor of Mauretania Tingitana, now Melilla*, Plin. 5, 1, 2, § 18; also called *Rusgada*, Mel. 1, 5, 5.

rhythmicē, *ēs, f.*, = *ῥυθμική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the *art of observing rhythm*: *rhythmicē* est ars omnis in numeris, Mart. Cap. 9, § 969.

† **rhythmicus**, *i. m.*, = *ῥυθμικός*, one who *pays attention to rhythm, or who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 9, 4, 68: *meo favente rhythico*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 121.

rhythmizōmenon, *i. n.*, = *ῥυθμιζόμενον*, that which is *reduced to measure or rhythm*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 967 sq.

rhythmoides, *is, adj.*, = *ῥυθμοειδής*, *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 970.

rhythmopoeia, *ae, f.*, = *ῥυθμοποιία*, *modulation*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 970 and 994.

† **rhythmos** or **-us**, *i. m.*, = *ῥυθμός*, *symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech, Mart. Cap. 9, § 967 sqq.; Varr. ap. Diom. p. 512 P.; Quint. 9, 4, 45 sq.; 51 sq.; 78; 109 (Cicero constantly has *numerus* instead of this word, which he writes only as Greek, Or. 20, 67; 51, 170).

† **rhythm**, *ii, n.*, = *ῥύτιον*, a *horn-shaped drinking-vessel, a drinking-horn*, Mart. 2, 35, 2.

rica, *ae, f.*, a *veil to be thrown over the head, worn by the Roman women when sacrificing*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Plaut.

Ep. 2, 2, 48; Lucil. Novius, and Serenus ap. Non. 539, 18 sq.; Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 28; Gell. 6, 10, 4; Fest. pp. 288 and 289 Müll.

riciniatus, *a, um, adj.* [ricinium], *wearing a ricinium*: mimi, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. *recinium*, p. 277 Müll.

ricinium, *ii, n.* [rica], a *small veil thrown over the head by the early Romans, esp. by women and mourners*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 549, 32; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; cf. Fest. s. v. *recinium*, p. 274 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. 539, 22.

* **1. ricinus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *veiled*: mitra, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 26.

2. ricinus, *i. m.* **I.** A *large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs, etc., a tick, tike*, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 14; Col. 7, 13, 1; 6, 2, 6; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; Petr. 57; Ser. Samm. 36, 699.—**II.** A *plant, called also cicci and croton*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.—**III.** The *germ of the mulberry*: *ricino* Gracii vocant, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 137.

* **ricito**, *äre, v. n.* [ringor], to *make the natural cry of a leopard*, Spart. Gct. 5.

ricium, *i. v.* *ricius imit.*

ricus, *us, m.* (collat. form **ricium**, *i. n.*, Lucr. 6, 1195; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; plur. *ricia*, Lucr. 5, 1064; cf. Non. 221, 18 sq.) [ringor], the *aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open* (esp. for laughing; class.; cf. hiatus): *ricus parvissimus*, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 9; Lucil. Titin. and Pompon. ib.; Lucr. 6, 1195; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 11, 9; Suet. Claud. 30; Flor. 3, 11 fin.; Hor. S. 1, 10, 7; Juv. 10, 230 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. A. A. 3, 283; id. M. 11, 126.—Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws*, Ov. M. 1, 741; 2, 481; Juv. 10, 272.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 5, 1064; Ov. M. 3, 674; 4, 97; 6, 378; 11, 59; 14, 65 et saep.—**2.** Poet., *transf. the opening of the eyes*, Lucr. 6, 757 Cort.; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168; 1276.

ricula, *ae, f. dim.* [rica], a *small veil*, Turp. ap. Non. 539, 25; 549, 11; Isid. 19, 31, 5.

rideo, *si, sum*, 2 (dep. collat. form *ridetur*, Petr. 57; 3; 61, 4), *v. n.* and *a.* [Boet. *κρίδμεν* for *κρίδαν*, orig. form *κρίδμεν*]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to *laugh* (cf. *cachinnor*). **A.** In gen.: *numquam ullō die risi adaeque Neque hoc quod reliquum est plus risuram opinor*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 4: *risi te hodie multum*, id. Stich. 1, 3, 89: *ridere convivac, cachinnare ipse Apronius*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: *M. Crassum semel ait in vitā risisse Lucilius*, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: *cum ridere voles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.—With *si*: *ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 31; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 95 sq.; 1, 19, 43; id. A. P. 105: *ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat, while laughing*, i. e. *in a laughing or jesting manner*, id. S. 1, 24; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 1.—With a homogeneous object: *ridere γέλασα σαρκάνον*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1: *tempus fiendi et tempus ridendi*, Vulg. Eccl. 3, 4.—**B.** In part. c.

1. To *laugh pleasantly, to smile*; and *ride* ad aliquem or *alicui*, to *smile on one* (so almost entirely poet.; syn. *renideo*): *Juppiter hic risit tempestatesque serenaes Riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 445 sq. Vahl.); cf. *vultu Fortuna serenō*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: *ridere ad patrem*, Cat. 61, 219.—**b.** Transf., of things, to *laugh or smile*, i. q. to *look cheerful or pleasant*: *sedes quietae large diffuso lumine ridet*, Lucr. 3, 22: *tempestas, id. 5, 1395: argentum et pulchra Sicyonia, id. 4, 1125: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet*, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: *argento domus, id. ib. 4, 11, 6: florum coloribus almus ager*, Ov. M. 15, 205: *pavonum ridenti lepore*, Lucr. 2, 502; cf. *colocasia mixta ridenti acantho, smiling*, i. e. *glad*, Verg. E. 4, 20.—With *dat.*: *tibi ridet aequora ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. 1, 8; Cat. 64, 285.—**2.** To *laugh in ridicule, to mock* (cf. II. B. 2): *quandoque potentior Largis muneribus riserit aemuli*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 18.—**II.** Act., to *laugh at, laugh over*, any thing.

A. In gen. (class.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 478): *rideo hunc*, Ter. Adn. 4, 2, 9; cf. id. Eun. 5, 6, 7: *Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus)*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 7 et saep.: *risi nivem atram*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: *joca tua*, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: *haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas, say i-n-jest*, id. Fam. 7, 31, 13: *nemo illic vitia ridet*, Tac. G. 19; cf. *perjuria aman-*

tum (Juppiter), Tib. 3, 6, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 633; for which: *perjuros amantes*, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 47.—Poet., with *obj.-clause*: *Amphitryoniaden perdere Sideronis umeris amictus*, Stat. Th. 10, 648.—*Pass.*: *haec enim ridetur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236 sq.: *tum enim non sal, sed natura ridetur*, id. ib. 2, 69, 279; 2, 70, 281: *ridetur ab omni Conventu*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 22: *rideat*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 16: *neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, timide dicta aut facta ridetur*, Quint. 6, 3, 7: *quae in mimis rideri solent*, id. 6, 3, 29.—**B.** In part. c. **1.** To *smile upon one*: *quasi muti silent Nequo me ridet*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21; cf. *cui non risere parentes*, Verg. E. 4, 62.—**2.** To *laugh at, ridicule* a person or thing (milder than *deridere, to deride*): *ridet nostram amantiam*, Cic. Quint. 17, 55: *O rem, quam homines soluti ridere non desinant*, id. Dom. 39, 104: *ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus*, id. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf. *curre et quam primum haec risum veni*, id. Cael. 8, 14, 4: *versus Enni gravitate minores (with reprehendere)*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: *risimus et merito nuper poetam*, Quint. 8, 3, 19: *nostram diligentiam*, id. 2, 11, 1: *prae-saga Verba senis (with spernere)*, Ov. M. 3, 514: *lacrimas manus impia nostras*, id. ib. 3, 657 al.—*Pass.*: *Pyrri ridetur largitas a consule*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 40: *rideatur merito, qui, etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 44; cf. id. 9, 3, 101; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 106; id. A. P. 356: *rideri possit eo, quod, etc.*, id. S. 1, 3, 30: *peccet ad extremum ridendum*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 62; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

ridibundus, *a, um, adj.* [rideo], *laughing* (ante-class.), Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 32; cf. Gell. 11, 15, 2 sq.; Cato, Orat. 1, Fragg. 12: *ridibunda ea dicitur quae ridentem agit aut simulat*, Ter. Sc. ap. Gell. 11, 15, 3.

ridica, *ae, f.* In agriculture, a *stake, prop, a vine-prop*, Cato, R. R. 17, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; 1, 26; Col. 4, 26, 1; 11, 2, 12 al.

* **ridicula**, *ae, f. dim.* [ridica], a *little stake, a peg, plug*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 (al. *tendiculae*).

ridicularius, *a, um, adj.* [ridiculus], *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny* (ante- and post-class.).—Only as *subst.*

1. ridicularia, *ium, n., jests, drolleries*: *ridicularia fundere*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64; id. Trin. 1, 2, 28; id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—**2. ridicularius**, *ii, m.*, a *droll, a jester*, Gell. 4, 20, 3.

ridicule, *adv.*, v. *ridiculus fin.*

ridiculōsus, *a, um, adj.* [ridiculus], *laughable, facetious, droll* (ante- and post-class.): *parastus ridiculōssimus*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64: *negotia*, Arn. 5, 175: *non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, non comical, but ridiculous*, Hier. adv. Rufin. 3, 12.

ridiculus, *a, um, adj.* [rideo], *that excites laughter*. **I.** In a good sense, *laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious* (freq. and class.; syn. *jocularis, jocosus*). **A.** *Adj.*: *quamvis ridiculus est*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 43; cf. *quando adhibere, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus*, id. Stich. 2, 2, 58: *si ridiculum hominem quaeret quispiam*, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: *cavillator facie magis quam facetis ridiculus*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: *homines*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46; § 121; id. de Or. 2, 54, 221; Juv. 3, 153: *mus, a funny little mouse*, Hor. A. P. 139: *inest lepos ludusque in hac comedia: ridicula res est*, Plaut. As. prol. 14: *ridicula et jocosae res*, Cat. 56, 1 and 4: *dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus* . . . *nemo ridet*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22; so, dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: *logos ridiculos vendo*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: *vultus gestusque*, Quint. 6, 3, 26 et saep.: *ridiculum est, with subject-clause*: *ridiculum est, istuc me admonere*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112; so Quint. 6, 3, 94.—*Absol.*: *hui, tam cito? ridiculum! how comical!*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so id. ib. 4, 2, 29; id. Eun. 3, 1, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 8.—Poet. with *inf.*: (Porcius) *Ridiculus totas simul oborsere placentas*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. ridiculus**, *i. m.*, a *jester, buffoon*: *‘Gelashmo’ nomen mihi indidit parvo pater. Quia inde jam a pauxillo puero ridiculus fui, etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 21 sq.; so id. ib. 17 and 64;

4, 2, 54; id. Capt. 3, 1, 10; 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13; Vulg. Hab. 1, 10.—**2. ridiculum**, *i.*, or *plur.*: **ridicula**, *ōrum*, *n.*, *something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.*: proprium materiae, de qua nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq. (v. the whole chapter on laughter, when and how it should be excited, etc., Cic. 1. 1.; and: de risu, Quint. 6, 3): in iaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt... illud admonemus, ridiculo sic usum oratorum, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 26, 87: per ridiculum dicere (opp. severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causa (with joco), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est... materies omnis ridiculorum est in istis vitiis, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237 sq.; Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 2: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: facetum non tantum circa ridicula consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ridicula aut facimus aut dicimus, etc., id. 6, 3, 25.—**II.** In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf. rideo, II. B. 2.): huius insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 47: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71; cf. (with stulta), id. 2, 10, 6: poema (shortly before: inculti versus et male nati), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55.—**Ridiculum** est, with *subject-clause*: est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; so, putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 59: de confessione praecipere, Quint. 5, 13, 7.—**Adv.** **ridiculē**, *a.* (Acc. to I.) *Laughably, jokingly, humorously*: rogatas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; 2, 71, 289; id. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: ridicule magis hoc dictum quam vere, Phaedr. 3, 4, 5.—**b.** (Acc. to II.) *Ridiculously*: insanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 19.

rien, *v.* *renes init.*
rigatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [rigo], *a watering, wetting, moistening, rigation*, Col. 11, 3, 48; Pall. Febr. 25, 14 sq.

rigator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], *a waterer* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 15 fin.

rigatus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.], *a watering* (eccl. Lat.); fig., Ambros. de Isaac, 1, 2; id. in Luc. 6, 85 *init.*; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 21, 3.

rigē-facio, *feci*, 3, *v. a.* [rigo], *to make stiff, to stiffen, numb*: exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23 Oud. N. cr.

rigens, *entis*, *Part. and P. a.* of rigo.

rigēo, *ōre*, *v. n.* [prob. kindr. with *rigēo*, frigeo], *to be stiff or numb; to stiffen* (syn.: concreresco, conglacio). **I.** Lit. (class.). **1.** With *cold*: frigore, Lucr. 3, 891; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (opp. uri calore): gelu, Liv. 21, 32; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 30; id. Pan. 82, 5: prata riget, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54; cf. poet.: horridus December, Mart. 7, 95.—**2.** Of any physical stiffness: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end, bristled up*, Ov. M. 3, 100; so, ora indurata, id. ib. 14, 503: ardua cervix (with horrent setae), id. ib. 8, 284: cerealia dona rigent, *i. e. are hardened into gold*, id. ib. 11, 122: vestes auroque ostroque, *are stiff, stand out*, Verg. A. 11, 72; cf.: terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque, id. ib. 5, 405: manicae ex auro, Sil. 4, 155: signa, Lucr. 5, 1427.—**II.** Poet., transf., *to stand stiff or upright*: (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. M. 4, 526; 6, 573: late riget Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150: sine frondibus arbores, id. ib. 13, 691: illitterati num minus nervi rigent? Hor. Epod. 8, 17.—**III.** Trop., *to remain unmoved, inert* (very rare): feritas immota riget, Mart. 5, 31, 5.—Hence, **rigens**, *entis*, *P. a.*, *stiff, inflexible, rigid, unbending* (mostly post-class.).

1. Lit.: secui madidas ungue rigente genas, Ov. H. 5, 72: lorica ex aere, Verg. A. 8, 621: aqua, *i. e. frozen*, Mart. 14, 117: pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Sol. 15: caput (with praedurum), rigid, Quint. 11, 3, 69; cf. id. 2, 13, 9: inter-

que rigentes (partes terrae), Tib. 4, 1, 165: gelu flumina, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.—**2.** Trop., *stubborn, inflexible, unyielding*: animus, Sen. Hippol. 413; cf.: vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rigesco, *gui*, 3, *v. inch. n.* [rigo], *to grow stiff or numb; to stiffen, harden* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **1.** With *cold*: vestes indutae, Verg. G. 3, 363: aquae in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**2.** From other causes: oratori eloquentissimo, dum ad dicendum componitur, summa riguerunt, Sen. Ira. 2, 3, 3: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, id. ib. 9, 357: lacerti, id. ib. 4, 554: Gorgone corpora visa, id. ib. 5, 209 et saep.: si Parthi vos nihil calcant, nos non nihil frigore rigescimus, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., *to stand erect, stand up, to bristle up*: sensi metu riguisse capillos, Ov. F. 1, 97.—**III.** Trop.: numquam corrupta rigescunt Saecula? *i. e. will grow serious or manly*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 113.

rigide, *adv.*, *v. rigidus fin.*
rigiditas, *ātis*, *f.* [rigidus], *stiffness, hardness of wood*, Vitr. 2, 9.

rigido, *āre*, *v. a.* [id.], *to harden, make firm* (very rare); trop.: (virtus) rigidari quidem, amplius intendi non potest, Sen. Ep. 71, 20.

rigidus, *a, um, adj.* [rigo], *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. durus). **I.** Lit.: pruinæ, Lucr. 2, 521; cf.: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, id. 1, 355: tellus, Verg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: umbræ, Lucr. 5, 764: frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf. id. 11, 3, 160; so, cervix, Liv. 35, 11; Suet. Tib. 68; Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 14: artus morte, Lucr. 6, 1196: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: cornu, id. ib. 9, 85: setae, id. ib. 8, 428: capilli, id. ib. 10, 425: oculi (with extenti), Quint. 11, 3, 76 et saep.: quercus, Verg. E. 6, 28; cf. columnæ, Ov. F. 3, 529: malus, id. H. 5, 53.—In mal. part.: illud, Petr. 134, 11; cf. Mart. 6, 49, 2.—Hence: custos ruris, *i. e. Priapus*, Ov. F. 1, 391; Auct. Priap. 46; and *absol.*: **rigida**, *f.*, Cat. 56, 7: silices, *hard*, Ov. M. 9, 613; 225: saxum, id. ib. 4, 517: mons, *hard, rocky*, id. ib. 8, 797: Niphates, Hor. C. 2, 9, 20: ferrum, Ov. R. Am. 19: serae, id. F. 1, 124: ensis, Verg. A. 12, 304; Ov. M. 3, 118: hasta, Verg. A. 10, 346: unguis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 4 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid; hardy, stern, rough* (syn.: tristis, severus): vox, *hard, harsh*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rough, rude, unpolished*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; Ov. M. 14, 797: Getæ, Hor. C. 3, 24, 11; Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 46: fessor, *hardy*, Mart. 7, 71, 4; cf. manus, Ov. M. 14, 647: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, *stern, inflexible*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17; so, censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. M. 2, 813: senes, id. F. 4, 310: mens, id. H. 3, 96: vultus, id. ib. 4, 73: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40, 10; cf. of the younger Cato: rigidi servator honesti, Luc. 2, 389; so, mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: rigida duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19; Sen. Ep. 11, 10; 21, 3; 81, 4: Mars, *rough, fierce*, Ov. M. 8, 20: leo, Mart. 10, 65, 13.—**Comp.**: quis non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? *too stiff, hard, harsh*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: similis in statuariis differentia... jam minus rigida Calamias fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—**Sup.**: Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissima, Arn. 5, 164.—Hence, *adv.*: **rigidē**, *a.* *Inflexibly; in a straight line*, Vitr. 2, 3, 2; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.—**b.** *Rigorously, severely*, Ov. Tr. 2, 251.—**Comp.**: disciplinam militarem rigidius adstringere, Val. Max. 9, 7 fin.

rigo avi, *atum*, 1, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. *ῥιγναι*, to wet; Germ. Regen, rain]. **I.** To wet, moisten, water, bedew any thing with a liquid (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: irrigo, madafacio). **A.** Lit.: imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 612: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, id. 6, 714; Hor. C. 3, 3, 48 (for which, irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130); so, prata (fons), Lucr. 5, 602; Ov. F. 5, 210; cf.: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31; 130: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40; § 249; cf. seminaria (opp. conspergere), Col. 5, 6, 8: quā Tanais Getas rigat, Tib. 4, 1, 146: lacrimis ora, Verg. A. 9, 251: fletibus ora, Ov. M. 11, 419; id. P. 2, 11, 9; id. A. A. 1, 532; Luc. 4, 180; Sen. Hippol. 990 al.—**Absol.**: nubes nimibique rigantes, Lucr. 6, 521; so, accolae, Curt. 8, 9, 10.—**2.** Poet., transf.: natos vitali rore, *i. e. to suckle*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20: solis ut lux ac vapor cernuntur terras rigare, *bedew, flood*, Lucr. 4, 203; cf. id. 5, 592: Babylonica, *to wet* (sc. with urine), id. 4, 1026.—**B.** Trop., *to water, bedew, etc.*: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ora alicujus Philetæa aqua, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 52; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 26.—**II.** Like irrigo, *to lead, convey, or conduct water or any other liquid to a place* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis (= ad rigandum diducas), an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 fin. Drak. N. cr.: vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Trop.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius ap. Macr. 2, 6, 1 (for which, irrigat, Lucr. 4, 908; Verg. A. 1, 692).

Rigōdūlum, *i, n.*, *a town in the territory of the Treviri, on the Mosella, now Reol, Tac. H. 4, 71.*

rigor, *ōris*, *m.* [rigo], *stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; cf. durities). **I.** Lit.: tandem bruma nives avertit pigrumque rigorem, Lucr. 5, 746: cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity*, Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; 32, 8, 28, § 89; cf.: immobilis faciei, Quint. 9, 3, 101: vultus (in portraits), Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: nervorum, *i. e. a cramp, spasm*, Cels. 2, 1 and 7; so too simply rigor; and in *plur.*, Plin. 26, 12, 81, § 130; 35, 6, 27, § 46.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A straight course or direction*: fluminis, Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5; cf. stillicidii, ib. 8, 2, 41; hence, in the agrimensores, *a straight line or course* (opp. flexus), Front. Expos. Form. p. 38 Goes.; Aggen. Limit. p. 46 fin.; Sicul. Fl. p. 5; Front. Colon. p. 120 al.—**2.** *Hardness, firmness*: auri, Lucr. 1, 492: ferri, Verg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, Ov. M. 1, 401 (with durities); lapidis, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 126: arborum, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209; Col. 4, 16, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., *the stiffness produced by cold, for cold itself, chilliness*, Lucr. 5, 640; 6, 368 (opp. calor); 307 (opp. ignis); cf. Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: caeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 68 fin. et saep.—**III.** Trop., *hardness, inflexibility, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigor* (cf.: severitas, asperitas, morositas): accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (cf. rigidus, II. *init.*): te tuus iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli... decet, rudeness, Ov. H. 4, 77: nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 fin.: animi, id. A. 6, 50; cf. Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 13 (opp. constantia): disciplinae veteris, Tac. H. 1, 83: juris, Dig. 49, 1, 19.

* **rigoratus**, *a, um, adj.* [rigor], *stiff, upright*: traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

riguus, *a, um, adj.* [rigo] (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Act., *that waters, irrigates; watering, irrigating*: in vallibus amnes, Verg. G. 2, 485.—**II.** Pass., *watered, well-watered*: hortus, Ov. M. 8, 646; 10, 190; 13, 797: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6.—Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, *i. e. distended with milk*, Sol. 2.—Hence, *subst.*: **rigua**, *ōrum*, *n.*, *well-watered places*: circa Babylonis rigua, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; 17, 26, 39, § 247; so once in *sing.*: **riguus**, *i, m.* (sc. ager), *a well-watered place*, id. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

rima, *ae*, *f.* [for rigma, from rig, ringor; hence, that gapes, yawns]; *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure* (cf. hiatus): angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515; cf. hincit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked*, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; so, rimas agere, Ov. M. 2, 211; 10, 512; and in a like sense, *ducere*, id. ib. 4, 65: facere, *to make*, id. Tr. 2, 85: explere, *to stop up*, Cic. Or. 69, 231; cf.: nec te signata juvabunt Limina, persuasae fallere rima sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 146.—**2.** = cunus, Juv. 3, 97.—Poet.: ignea rima micans, *i. e. a flash of lightning* (as cleaving the sky), Verg. A. 8, 392; imitated by Plin. 2, 43, 43,

§ 112.—**II.** Transf., comically: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfuso, *I am full of chinks, i. e. can keep nothing to myself, conceal nothing*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25 (opp. tacere, continere); Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24.

rimābundus, a, um, adj. [rimor], examining, considering (post-class.): haec, App. M. 2, p. 116, 28.

* **rimātim**, adv. [rima], through the chinks: speculabunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112.

rimātor, ōris, m. [rimor], an investigator (late Lat.), Arn. 5, p. 161.

rimo, āre, v. rimor fin.

rimor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [rima]. **I.** Orig. belonging to agricultural lang., to lay open, tear up, turn up the ground: rastris terram rimantur, Verg. G. 3, 534.—Of animals, to root up, turn up, grub through: volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Verg. G. 1, 384: stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1: paludem (sues), id. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., to tear up, turn over in search of any thing; to pry into, search, examine, explore (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit.: vultur viscera rimatur epulis, rummages for food, Verg. A. 6, 599: haruspex Pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv. 6, 551: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. H. 2, 29: partes rimatur apertas, Qua vulnus letale ferat, Verg. A. 11, 748: oculis caeli plagas, Varr. ap. Non. 382, 12; Stat. Th. 11, 526; cf.: elatis naribus auras, Ov. Hal. 77; cf.: rimatus fustem cunctis vastiore, App. M. 3, p. 141, 14.—**Absol.**: quod cuique reptum Rimanti, Verg. A. 7, 508.—**B.** Trop., to examine thoroughly, investigate (syn.: scrutor, investigo, indago): hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Posidonius (the figure taken from the haruspices or augurs), *Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: mihi cuncta rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6; cf. id. 5, 13, 23; 12, 8, 14: secreta, Tac. A. 6, 3: metus ejus, id. ib. 14, 57: offensas, id. H. 4, 11 al.—**2.** To find out, comprehend: ego autem rimari non queo, unde hoc sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

a. Act. collat. form, **rimo**, āre, Att. ap. Non. 382, 10; Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. ruspari, p. 265 Müll.; cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.—**b.** **rimatus**, a, um, pass., Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rimōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of cracks, chinks, or fissures (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 16: cymba, Verg. A. 6, 414: aedificium (with fissum), Col. 1, 5, 10: vasa, Juv. 3, 270.—**Comp.**: pulmo, Gell. 17, 11, 1.—**II.** Trop.: quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i. e. that keeps nothing secret, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: nihil in ea (animā) rimosum est ac remissum, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 1, § 52.

rimūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small crack, chink, or fissure, Cels. 8, 4 (al. rimae): caver-narum, Lact. 8, 14.

ringor, rictus, 3, v. dep. n., to open wide the mouth, to show the teeth (very rare). **I.** Lit.: saltat ridens, ringitur, Pompon. ap. Non. 517, 30 (Com. rel. p. 206 Rib.).—**II.** Trop., to be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl (the fig. borrowed from a growling dog): ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27 Don.: ringieris quoties aliquem in fastis saepius legeris, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: sapere et ringi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 128; Sid. Carm. 23, 86.

ripa, ae, f. [etym. dub.], cf. rivus], the bank of a stream (while litus is the coast, shore of the sea; v. Döderl. Syn. Part. 3, p. 208; freq. and class. in sing. and plur.), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 41 Vahl.): ripas radentia flumina rōdunt, Lucr. 5, 256: ex utraque parte ripae fluminis, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 5: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripā, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: viridissima gramine ripa, Verg. G. 3, 144: turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, id. A. 6, 305: umbrosa, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23: declivis, Ov. M. 5, 591; Liv. 1, 37.—**Comically**: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 6: vos mihi amnes estis, vestra ripa vos sequar, id. Poen. 3, 3, 18.—**II.** Transf., the shore of the sea: villa semper mare recte conspicit . . . numquam ex ripā, sed haud paulum submotā a litore (sc. respergitur), never (immediately) from the bank, but (rather) a good way back from the shore, Col. 1, 5, 5: sentiant . . . Aequoris nigri fremitum, et tremantes Ver-

bere ripas, Hor. C. 3, 27, 22: maris ripa, App. M. 11, p. 264, 29; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50.

Ripaeus, v. Rhip-

ripārienses or **ripārenses**, ium, m. [ripa], troops stationed on the bank of a river, Vop. Aur. 38; Cod. Th. 7, 1, 18; 7, 4, 14.

ripārius, a, um, adj. [id.], that frequents the banks of rivers: hirundines, bank-martins, sand-martins, Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 33.

ripēnsis, e, adj. [id.], situated or stationed on a river's bank (post-class.): Dacia, on the bank of the Danube, Amm. 26, 7, 12: milites, = riparienses, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 4; hence, militia, id. ib. 22, 8.

Ripeus and **Riphaeus**, v. Rhiph-

Ripheus (dissyll.), ēi, and ēos, m., a Centaur, killed by Theseus, Ov. M. 12, 352.

* **ripūla**, ae, f. dim. [ripa], a little bank or margin, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

† **riscus**, i, m., = *πίσκος*, a trunk, chest, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16; Dig. 34, 2, 26; Hier. in Ezech. 4, 15.

risibilis, e, adj. [rideo], that can laugh, risible: unus homo, Mart. Cap. 4, § 398.

risilōquium, ii, n. [risus-loquor], a tattling and laughing at the same time (post-class.), Tert. Poenit. 10.

* **risio**, ōnis, f. [rideo], a laughing, laughter, laugh: quot risiones! Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

* **risito**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to laugh over or at any thing: dicta risitantes, Naev. ap. Non. 209, 31.

risor, ōris, m. [id.], a laughter, mocker, banterer, Hor. A. P. 225; Firm. Math. 5, 2.

risus, ūs, m. [id.], a laughing, laughter, laugh (equally freq. in sing. and plur.): risum movere . . . quid sit risus, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq.; cf. the whole chapter, De risu, Quint. 6, 3: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7; cf.: risum iudicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; cf.: risus facere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1: miros risus nos edere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2; for which: ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17; so, risum captare, Quint. 6, 3, 26; 8, 3, 48: mediocrius quidam est risus consecutus non in te, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2: in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: togam sum ejus magno hominum risu cavillatus, id. ib. 2, 10 (12), 2: risu cognoscere matrem, Verg. E. 4, 60: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: proditor Gratus puellae risus, id. ib. 1, 9, 21; id. S. 1, 4, 34: risui sorori fuit, Liv. 6, 34; Just. 1, 4, 12; 44, 2, 4: nimis aegre risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36: nequeo risu me admoderari, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: risu clandestino rumpier, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 14: unde oriebantur risus dulcesque cachinni, Lucr. 5, 1403: paene ille timore, ego risu corruī, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2.—**II.** Transf., an object of laughter: deus omnibus risus erat, Ov. F. 1, 438.—**2.** A jest, a practical joke, mockery: qui per jocum deos inridens, jussit, etc. . . qui risus populo cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—**3.** Personified, as a deity, App. M. 3, p. 134, 12.

ritē, adv. [perh. an old abl. form collat. with ritu, as, on the other hand, diu with die, and noctu with nocte; subst. rite = ritu, is now found only in rite nefasto libatus, Stat. Th. 11, 285]. **I.** Lit., according to religious ceremonies or observances; and pregn., with due religious observances or rites, according to religious usage: nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunt praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: rite veteres, rite etiam vestri coluere divos, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 21: neque duobus nisi certis deis rite una hostia fieri, Liv. 27, 25, 9: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5: centum mactabat rite bidentes, id. ib. 7, 93: deos apprecati, Hor. C. 4, 15, 28: Latona puerum canentes, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: rebus divinis perpetratīs, Liv. 1, 8: pecora sacrificant, id. 41, 18: votum solvi, id. 31, 9: templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 610.—**2.** Transf., in gen., in a proper or just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, aright, well: quod fit rite id ratum ac rectum est, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.: rite significat bene ac recte, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 ib.: idque ut

rite intellegas te facere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, rightly, with justice or reason, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; so, habere, id. ib. 2, 24, 62: appellari, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Ov. M. 3, 264; 14, 433 al.: creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus paratis, Verg. A. 4, 555: memor, id. ib. 5, 25: aperire partus, Hor. C. S. 13: mens rite Nutrita, id. C. 4, 4, 25: si maxima Juno Rite vocor, Ov. M. 3, 264; id. H. 7, 108: quod RITE RECTE DE FINIBVS CVM VELIENS ACTVM SIT, Inscr. Orell. 137: deos veneror, Ut, quod de mea re huc veni, rite venerim, at the right time, fortunately, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 18; Verg. A. 10, 254: Nymphas venerabar, Rite secundarent visus, id. ib. 3, 36.—**b.** In the usual way, manner, or fashion; according to custom or usage: retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 495: campestris Scythae, Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. C. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352.—**c.** Esp., in the manner or form prescribed by law, legally, formally, solemnly: hic enim rite productus patri, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 51: rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: matrimonium rite confectum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

ritualis, e, adj. [ritus], relating to religious rites or ceremonies, ritual: rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, quā sanctitate muri, quo jure portae, quomodo tribus, curiae, centuriae distribuantur, exercitus constituantur, ordinentur ceteraque ejusmodi ad bellum ac pacem pertinentia, Fest. p. 285 fin. Müll.—**Plur.** as subst. **ritualia**, ium, n., ceremonial rites, Amm. 17, 7, 10.—Hence, adv.: **ritualiter**, according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies: ritualiter consecrata mensula, Amm. 29, 1, 29.

ritus, ūs (gen. rituis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 30; abl. rite nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285; v. rite), m. [etym. unknown], orig. belonging to relig. lang. **I.** Lit., the form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage or ceremony, a rite (cf. caerimonia): Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: quo haec privatim et publice modo ritumque fiant, discuto ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf.: morem ritusque sacrorum Adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 836: de more ritumque priscas religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: ex patriis ritibus optima colunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40: tempestates, quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, id. N. D. 3, 20, 51: regina dei (sc. Bacchi) Ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 591: sacrificos docuit ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 fin.: lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a custom, usage, manner, mode, way: ritus, mos vel consuetudo, Fest. p. 273 Müll.; cf. id. p. 289 ib. **a.** Usually in abl. sing. and with a foll. gen., after the usage, wont, manner, or fashion of any thing. (a) With gen.: more ferarum Quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1265: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: pecudum, ferarumque, Liv. 3, 47; 5, 44; Quint. 8, 3, 81; Ov. M. 6, 717; 15, 222: latronum vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucili, id. S. 2, 1, 29: Herculis (petiisse laurum), id. C. 3, 14, 1; cf. Dianae (cincta, etc.), Ov. M. 1, 695; 9, 89; 10, 536: fluminis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 34: tempestatis, id. S. 2, 3, 268: non hominis sed accipitris, Just. 27, 2, 8: volucris ritu flammaram, Lucr. 1, 1102.—(β) With adj.: haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 46: ritu barbarico esse, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19: res quaeque suo ritu procedit, Lucr. 5, 923: novo Sublime moliar atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13, 6; cf.: rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, in the way that, such as, Lucr. 6, 1157.—**b.** In other cases (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), habet, custom, usage: cognosse Sabinae Gentis ritus, Ov. M. 15, 5: referre Cyclopum, id. ib. 15, 93: humanos, id. ib. 9, 500: in alienos ritus mores legesque verti, Liv. 24, 3, 12: ritus dissimiles habuere duo examina apium, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: moresque tractamus innumeros, id. 7, 1, 1, § 6: externas caerimoniae, Aegyptios Judicasque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36; Sil. 15, 40: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2.

* **rivalicius**, a, um, *adj.* [rivalis], of or relating to those who make use of the same brook: lex, Fest. s. v. sifus, p. 240 Müll.

rivalis, e, *adj.* [rivus]. **I.** Of or belonging to a brook, brook: alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6.

— Hence, **II.** Subst.: **rivales**, ium, m., those who have or use the same brook, neighbors. **A.** Lit.: si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26; 43, 20, 3, § 5; Gell. 14, 1, 4. — **B.** Trop.: **rivalis**, is, m., one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: eadem est amica ambobus; plur.: rivales sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30; 5, 4, 47; id. Bacch. Grev. 4; Cat. 57, 9. — **Sing.** Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 63: militem ego rivalem recipiendum censeo, id. ib. 5, 8, 42; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60; id. A. 2, 539; Suet. Oth. 3 al. — **Abb.**: rivale, Ov. R. Am. 791. — Of animals, Col. 7, 3, 4. — **B.** Prov.: se amare sine rivali, to be fond of one's self without a rival, i. e. to be alone in esteeming one's self: o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5; so, sine rivali te et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rivalitas, atis, f. [rivalis, II. B.], rivalry, rivalry in love (cf. aemulatio, rivalry in gen.), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; between women, App. M. 10, p. 250, 16: rivalitatem non amat victoria, P. Syri Sent. 575 Rib.

rivatim, adv. [rivus], like a brook or brooks: fluunt aquae de Ponto, Macr. S. 7, 12, 36.

rivifinalis, e, *adj.* [rivus-finis], bounded by a brook: tractus, Sicul. Flacc. p. 12 Goes.

* **rivinus**, ἀντιζήλος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis).

* **rivo**, are, v. a. [rivus], to lead or draw off: fontes in atria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rivora, um, n. [id.], rivulets, drains, Agrim. p. 235; 237; 258 Goes.

* **rivosus**, ρειδωδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rivulus, i, m. dim. [rivus], a small brook, a rill, rivulet. **I.** Lit.: Almonis, Prud. symph. 10, 160; Vulg. Job, 20, 17: aquarum, id. Cant. 5, 12. — **II.** Trop. (only in Cic., who, on the other hand, uses rivus in the lit. sense): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus annis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: rivulos sectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so (opp. fontes) id. A. 1, 2, 8; id. Cael. 8, 19 (but the correct read. is ramuli, Cels. 7, 4, 1).

rivus, i, m. [root ri- (li-), to flow, drop; Gr. ῥιμνι; cf. Iris; Sanscr. rina, flowing; cf. ripa], a small stream of water, a brook (cf. fluvius, amnis). **I.** Lit.: rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ρεῖν, Dig. 43, 21 (de rivis), 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli Propter aquae rivum, by a water-brook, Lucr. 2, 30; so, aquae, id. 5, 1392; Hor. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. Inscr. Orell. 51: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 49; 3, 37; cf. 3, 88 fin.; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: pronus, id. ib. 1, 10, 21; id. C. 1, 29, 11: mobiles, id. ib. 1, 7, 14; cf. celeres, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, id. ib. 3, 13, 7; id. Ep. 1, 18, 104: claudite jam rivos, Verg. E. 3, 111: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, id. G. 4, 19. — **Prov.**: e rivo flumina magna facere, to magnify an insignificant object; or, as we say, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Ov. P. 2, 5, 22. — **B.** Transf. **1.** An artificial water-course, channel, canal, Dig. 7, 1, 61; 8, 3, 15; 8, 4, 11. — **2.** A gutter, Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 1 al. — **3.** Of other liquids, a stream, etc. (mostly poet.): manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1256: lactis uberes, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Verg. A. 11, 668; Liv. 26, 23; Curt. 4, 9, 13: sudoris, Verg. A. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 655: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110; § 236: rivis currentia vina, Verg. G. 1, 132. — **II.** Trop., a stream (very rare; v. rivulus, II.): liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20 fin.

rixa, ae, f. [perh. root rig, whence ringor; the suffix -sa like noxa from noc-eo; hence, prop., the wide opening of the

mouth]. **I.** A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife, contention (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contentio, altercatio, disceptatio, iurgium); ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixa esse, id. 14, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. C. 3, 21, 3: rixa super mero Debellata, id. ib. 1, 18, 8: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37, 3: iurgia primum, mox rixa, Tac. H. 1, 64. — **Plur.**: corrupta iurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 fin.: crebrae, id. G. 22: sanguineae, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: immodicae, id. ib. 1, 13, 10. — **Prov.**: a lasso rixam quaeri, v. lassus. — **II.** In gen., a battle, contest (very rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5. — Of beasts: deque tuo fiet... Insatiabilibus corpore rixa lupis, Ov. Ib. 170; Col. 9, 15, 4; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.

rixator, oris, m. [rixal], a quarrelsome person; a brawler, wrangler, Quint. 11, 1, 29; Firm. Math. 5.

rixatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or relating to a quarrel, brawling, contentious: allud (with iurgiosum), Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixa, are, v. rixor fin.

rixor, atus, i, v. dep. n. [rixal], to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1286: cum esset cum eo de amicitia rixatus, *Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: de lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. — **Absol.**: non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26: rixantis modo, Quint. 11, 3, 172; 6, 4, 9. — **II.** Transf., in gen., to oppose; to clash, disagree, conflict: (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, i. e. offer resistance, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: rami arborum inter se, i. e. to grow across each other, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6: consonantes asperiores in commissa verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: cum ore concurrente rixari, id. 11, 3, 121 (for which, collectatio); id. 11, 3, 121, § 56: cum theatro saeculoque, Mart. 9, 27, 9: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56, 5.

Act. collect. form **rixa**, are, Varr. ap. Non. 477, 22 sq.

rixosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], quarrelsome, pugnacious: aves, Col. 8, 2, 5; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 291 Müll.

rubeus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

Robigalia (Rubi-), ium, n. [Robigus], a yearly festival held in honor of Robigus on the 25th of April, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284 sq.; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Calend. Praen. s. h. d.; Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 388 and 389; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.

* **robiginus** (rubi-), are, v. n. [robigo], to contract rust, to rust, App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32.

robiginosus (rubi-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], rusty. **I.** Lit.: strigilis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: gladius (opp. splendidus), Fronto Elog. p. 230 Mai: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 6. — **II.** Trop.: robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, i. e. envious, Mart. 5, 28, 7.

robigo (rubi-), inis, f. [robus = ruber; formed like aerugo, ferrugo], rust of metals. **I.** Lit.: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 13: exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: salsâ laedit robigine ferrum, id. ib. 2, 220; Plin. 7, 45, 13, § 64: non robigo ulla, non aerugo, id. 33, 3, 19, § 62. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Rust, blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness, on grain, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Col. 2, 11, 5; id. Arb. 13; id. poet. 10, 342; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 275; 18, 28, 69, § 279; Hor. C. 3, 23, 7 al.; cf. Robigus and Robigalia. — **2.** The deposit, mould, etc., that collects on millstones, Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136; on the teeth, Ov. M. 2, 776; 8, 802; id. A. A. 1, 515; an ulcer in a wound, Calp. Ecl. 5, 76; a sore, ulcer, produced by lewdness, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151. — **II.** Trop., rust (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingenium longa robigine laesum Torpet, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95, 36; 7, 7: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5. — As personified, y. Robigus fin.

Robigus (Rubi-), i, m., or **Robigo**, inis, f. [robigo, I. B. 1.], a god of the Romans, who averted mildew, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151; Gell. 5, 12, 14; cf. Robigalia. — Acc. to Ov. F. 4, 907; Tert. Spect. 15 fin., and Lact. 1, 20, 17, this was a female deity, and was called Robigo.

* **robōrarium**, ii, n. [robur], an enclosure for animals, built of oaken boards (=vivarium), Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 5 sq.

* **robōrasco**, ere, v. incho. n. [id.], to grow strong, vigorous: ramus (pueri), Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.).

robōratus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of roboro.

robōreus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], oaken, of oak, oak: pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1; 6, 30, 2: materies, id. 11, 2, 13: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 113.

robōro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.], to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: artus, Lucr. 4, 1038: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: spicam, id. 18, 28, 67, § 260.

— **II.** Trop.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; cf.: haec omnia exercitatione plurimâ, Quint. 8, prooem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. C. 4, 4, 34: educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, becomes strong, Cic. Or. 13, 42: regnum, Vulg. 2 Par. 11, 17. — Hence, * **robōratus**, a, um, *P. a.*, strengthened, strong, vigorous: roborator exitus, Tert. Anim. 25; Hier. Cont. Pel. 3, 8.

robōrosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], stiff, rigid (late Lat.): passio, a cramp, spasm, Verg. 3, 24, 1: tetanici, id. 3, 24, 1, § 2.

robūr (robōr), v. Lucr. p. 140 Lachm.; also an older form **robūs**, Cato, R. R. 17, 1; Col. 2, 6, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 264 Müll.), oris, n. [cf. Sanscr. radh-as, abundance; Gr. ῥόβρυς for ῥόβρυς, to strengthen, ῥόβρυς, a very hard kind of oak (cf.: quercus, ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19; 16, 7, 10, § 28; 16, 38, 73, § 186; 16, 40, 76, § 204; 16, 40, 77, § 218. — Hence, **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., a very hard kind of tree or wood: morsus roboris, i. e. of the wild olive, Verg. A. 12, 783 (a little before: foliis oleaster amaris hic steterat); so of the same, id. G. 2, 305; cf.: solido de robore myrtus, id. ib. 2, 64: anoso validam robore quercum, i. e. of an old and sturdy trunk, id. A. 4, 441; so, anoso robore quercus, Ov. M. 8, 743: antiquo robore quercus, with ancient trunk, Verg. G. 3, 332: Massyla, i. e. citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94; also, Maurorum, id. ib. 4, 2, 39. — **2.** Absol., usu., an oak-tree, an oak in gen.: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. was pinned fast to the oak, Ov. M. 3, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), id. ib. 1, 303. — **3.** Oak-wood, oak: naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; cf.: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 101; and with this cf. id. Div. 2, 41, 85. — **Poet.**: illi robur et aëa triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: o saxi nimirum et robore natii Stat. Th. 4, 340. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of things made of oak or of any other hard wood. **1.** In gen.: Lacedaemonii cottidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, i. e. on oaken, hard benches, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. — **So of the wooden horse before Troy:** sacrum, Verg. A. 2, 230; of a lance: ferro praefixum, id. ib. 10, 479; Sil. 2, 244; 267; of a club, Ov. M. 12, 349; Mart. 9, 44, 4 et saep.: aratri, i. e. the oaken plough, Verg. G. 1, 162; Val. Fl. 7, 555. — **2.** In partic., the lower and stronger part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius, was called Robur (also Tullianum): Robur in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur malefactorum genus, quod ante arcis robustius includebatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. robur, p. 264 Müll.: in robore et tenebris exspirat, Liv. 38, 59 fin.: robur et saxum minitari, Tac. A. 4, 29; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: verbera, carnifices, robur, Lucr. 3, 1017; Hor. C. 2, 13, 19 (v. carcer and Tullianum). — **B.** Hardness, strength, firmness, vigor, power (cf. vires; v. Fabri ad Liv. 21, 1, 2). **1.** Lit.: duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, ferri, Verg. A. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 582: navium, Liv. 37, 30: omnia pariter crescunt et robora sumunt, gain strength,

Lucr. 5, 820; 895; cf.: qui si jam satis aetatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: paululum jam roboris accessit aetati, id. Cael. 30, 73: solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639; Vulg. Judic. 8, 21: si quod est robur, Flor. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** Trop., *power, strength, force, vigor* (very freq.): alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 16: in animi excois atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; so, animi (with magnitudo), id. de Or. 2, 84, 343; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: robur incredibile animi, id. Mil. 37, 101: quantum in cuiusque animo roboris est ac nervorum, id. Fam. 6, 1, 3: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so (with firmamentum) id. Mur. 28, 58; (with firmitas) id. Fin. 5, 5, 12: hi tot equites Romani quid roboris huius petitioni attulerunt? id. Planc. 8, 21: pectus robore fultum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: te mea robora fallunt, id. H. 16, 367: velocitate pari, robore animi virumque praestanti, Liv. 24, 26, 11: verba quanti roboris plena, Sen. Ep. 10, 3: qui robur ali-quod in stilo fecerint, Quint. 10, 3, 10; cf.: robur oratorum adicere sententiis, id. 10, 5, 4; 8, proem. § 3: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: O saxis nimirum et robore nati, Stat. Th. 4, 340.—**b.** *Authority*: nostrarum constitutionum, Just. Inst. proem. 6.—**c.** *Concr., the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith, kernel, strength of any thing; of soldiers, the flower of the troops, choice troops, etc. (freq. and class.): versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34: et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33; cf.: quod fuit roboris, duobus proeliis interiit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: quod roboris ea provincia habuerat, Liv. 30, 2; Ov. M. 14, 454 al.: senatus robur, Liv. 5, 39.—*Plur.*: tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic. Clu. 56, 163: haec sunt nostra robora, id. Att. 6, 5, 3; Liv. 7, 7, 12; 21, 54; 22, 6; 23, 16; 25, 6 *init.*: robora pubis, Verg. A. 8, 518; Ov. M. 7, 510: ingentia robora virorum, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: conferta robora virorum, Curt. 3, 5, 13: betae, i. e. stalks, Col. poet. 10, 326.—*Of a place, a stronghold*: quod coloniam virum et opum validam robur ac sedem bello legisset, Tac. H. 2, 19.—*Absol.*: robus, the name of an excellent kind of wheat: quoniam et pondere et nitore praestat, Col. 2, 6, 1.*

* **roburneus**, a, um, *adj.* [robur], of oaks: fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

1. rōbus, ōris, v. robur *init.*

2. rōbus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

robustē, *adv.*, v. robustus *fin.*

robustēus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], of oak or other hard wood: scandulae, Vitruv. 2, 1, pali, id. 3, 3; 5, 12.

robustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-*: capitulum, Cato, R. R. 18, 4: stipites, id. ib. 18, 8: materia, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3; Col. 2, 14, 6: caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: stipites, Liv. 38, 5: fores, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: plaustra, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74 et saep.: carcer (referring to the Robur in the Roman carcer; v. robur, II. A. 2.), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13; cf. codex, id. Poen. 5, 3, 39.—**II.** *Transf., hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust* (freq. and class.; syn.: valens, nervosus). **A.** *Lit.*: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 125: palmes, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: cibus, *hearty, nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: robustior cibus, id. 2, 18: triticum, Col. 2, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 166; 18, 30, 72, § 298: robustissima terra, Col. 2, 2, 17: robustissimum solum, id. 1, praef. § 24: robustissima oppida, *strongly fortified*, Flor. 1, 12, 3.—*Esp. of persons*: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf.: transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus, Fitque valens juvenis, Ov. M. 15, 206: usu atque aetate robustior, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; cf. id. Phil. 5, 16, 43; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 27: moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 935; 6, 1253; cf. vires, id. 3, 449: puer acri militia, Hor. C. 3, 2, 2: corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet. Tib. 68: robustissima juvenus, id. Ner. 20.—**B.** *Trop., firm, solid, strong, etc.*: facilius quod est propositum consequar, si nostram rem publicam robus et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque

robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: solidam et robustam et assiduum frequentiam praebuerunt, id. Planc. 8, 21: res vetustate robustas calumniando pervertere, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; cf.: robusta et solida eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: inveteratum (malum) fit plerumque robustius, id. Phil. 5, 11, 31: quae robustioris improbitatis, id. ib. 2, 25, 63: animus (with magna constantia), id. Off. 1, 20, 67: vox, Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76: carmen, Pers. 5, 5: amicitiae exempla, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2: populus Romanus, Flor. 2, 1, 1.—**Adv.**: **robustē**, *stoutly, strongly, firmly*, Naz. Pan. ad Constant. 17.—**Comp.**, Aug. Conf. 8, 11.—**Sup.**: robustissime, Cassiod. Var. 12, 21.

rōdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [cf. rado], to gnaw (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: rutabulum, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Reg. p. 226 Rib.): clipeos, etc. (mures), Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: praetextam, Poet. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 19: dente pollicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 48: vivos ungues, id. S. 1, 10, 71: vitem (caper), Ov. F. 1, 357: saxa capellae, id. M. 13, 691: reliquias (mures), Phaedr. 1, 22, 6: rosus tineis, Stat. S. 4, 9, 10.—**B.** *Transf., to eat away, waste away, corrode, consume*: ripas (flumina), Lucr. 5, 256: ferrum (robigo), Ov. P. 1, 1, 71: tophum (calx), Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166.—**II.** *Trop., to backbite, slander, disparage, etc. (syn. vellico)*: in conviviis rodunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: libertino patre natum, id. ib. 1, 6, 46: cuncta roboriginis dentibus, Mart. 5, 28, 7; cf.: dentem dente, i. e. to speak ill of each other, id. 13, 2, 6: murrura secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, i. e. to mutter to one's self, Pers. 3, 81.

rōdusculum, v. raud-

rogālis, e, *adj.* [rogus], of or belonging to a funeral pile: flammae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: cadaver, Sid. Ep. 3, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 112.

rogāmentum, i, n. [rogo], a question (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 11.

rogatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** *Publicists'* t. i., an inquiry of the people as to whether they will decree this or that, a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill: quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo consulibus lata est, was proposed, presented, introduced, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: quibus lege aut rogatione civitas aut libertas erepta sit, id. Caecin. 84, 100 Halm ad loc.: rogationem ferre de aliquo, id. Sull. 23, 65: in aliquem, id. Brut. 23, 89: ad populum, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: ad plebem, Liv. 33, 25: in dissuasionem rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id. Att. 1, 14, 5: rogationem promulgare, Sall. J. 40, 1; cf.: promulgantur uno eodemque tempore rogationes ab eodem tribuno de mea perniciē et de provinciis consulum, Cic. Sest. 10 *fin.*; Liv. 41, 6: suavitatem rogationem, recommended, spoke in favor of it, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109: intercedere rogationi, to oppose it, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: rogationem accipere, to accept it, id. Att. 1, 14, 5; for which: rogationes jubere (opp. antiquare), Liv. 6, 39: per vim rogationem perferre, to carry through, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: cum provocatio rogationem pertulit, Liv. 3, 54, 15: recitare rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64, 10.—The formula made use of in such a rogation runs thus, in Gell. 5, 19, 9: velitis jubere uti, etc. (here follows the proposed law; at the close): haec ita uti dixi ita vos Quirites rogo.—**II.** *Transf., in gen., A.* *A question, interrogation, only as a figure of speech*: rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 1, 29.—**B. *An asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request* (very rare): ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; 10; id. Planc. 10, 25: injusta amici, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4; Vulg. Eccles. 4, 4.**

rogatiuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [rogatio].

* **I.** *An unimportant bill or proposed law*, Cic. Dom. 20, 51.—**II.** *A little question*: Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rogātor, ōris, m. [rogo]. **I.** *In publicists' lang.*, * *A. One who proposes a law to the people, the proposer of a law, presenter of a bill*: legum, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 14 (v. infra, II. A.).—**B.** *An officer in the voting*

comitia who asked the people for their votes, a collector of votes, a polling-clerk, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: justus comitorum rogator, id. Div. 1, 17, 33; 2, 35, 74: vos rogatores, vos diribitores, vos custodes fuisse tabularum, id. Pis. 15, 36.—**II.** *Transf., in gen., A.* *One who makes a proposal, a proposer* (in allusion to the signif. I. A.): haec epistula non suavioris est sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 9.—**B.** *A beggar, mendicant*, Mart. 4, 30, 13; 10, 5, 4.

rogātus, us, m. [rogo], a request, suit, entreaty (Ciceron.; only in *abl. sing.*): Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 3; id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4; 13, 36, 1.

* **rogitatio**, ōnis, f. [rogito], instead of the usual rogatio, a proposed law, a bill: rogitationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rogito, āvi, 1, v. *freq.* a. [rogo], to ask or inquire with eagerness (a favorite word with Plaut. and Ter.; otherwise very rare): rogitando sum rucus factus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 16; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 39; so, me, id. Am. 4, 2, 9; id. Aul. 3, 6, 15; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 11: qui me id rogitas, id. And. 4, 4, 10; cf.: illum hoc simul, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 70: pisces, to inquire for fish, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: multa super Priamo rogitant, Verg. A. 1, 750; 10, 839 (the correct read, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35, is rogare, Umpfenb., Fleck.).

rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* paragog. rogārier, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95: rogassint, for rogaverint, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9), v. a. [etym. dub.; perh. for progo; kindr. with Sanscr. prac, to ask, whence also precor and pro-cus, but referred by Corss. to the same root with Sanscr. rgus, straight; Gr. ὀρέγω; Lat. rego, rex, rogus, Krit. Beit. p. 93], to ask, question, interrogate one about a thing.

I. *Lit.* **A.** *In gen.* (so generally throughout ante-class. Lat.; less freq. in Cic.; syn.: percontor, sciscitor, quaero), *constr. aliquem aliquid, or simply aliquem, aliquid, with de, a rel.-clause, or absol.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 393). (a) *Aliquem aliquid* (class. only with *acc. of neutr. pron. or adj.*, or with *sententiam*; v. infra, B. 1.): aliud te rogo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70: haud istuc te rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: quin tu id me rogas, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 24: hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti? id. Trin. 4, 2, 85; cf.: rogare hoc unum te volo, id. Merc. 3, 1, 17: dic mihi hoc, quod te rogo, id. Men. 5, 5, 16; id. Most. 3, 1, 130; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 1, 5, 64 et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12 sq.: ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 83; cf.: hanc (colubram) alia cum rogaret causam facinoris, Respondit, etc., Phaedr. 4, 17, 5.—(b) *Aliquem or aliquid*: quos rogo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 6: quem ego igitur rogem? Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: ecquem hominem tu novisti? te rogo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 15: men' or me rogas? also, rogas me? in colloq. lang., do you ask that of me? how can you ask? what do you mean by asking that? Eu. Quid ego facerem? Ch. Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? requireres, Rogitares, etc., id. Merc. 3, 4, 48; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 5; 4, 5, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 2; 4, 5, 31 al.; cf.: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hoc quod rogo responde, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30; 5, 3, 30; id. Ps. 4, 2, 12 al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23; Suet. Caes. 82.—(γ) *With de*: jam de istoc rogare omittit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 90; so, de istac virgine, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: de te ipso, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10.—(δ) *With interrog.-clause*: rogant me servi, quo eam? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 83: roga ipsam, quemadmodum ego eum Arimini acceperim, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 383, 8: quodsi me populus Romanus forte roget, cur Non, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 70: quae sit, rogo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: rogo, num quid velit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 50: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: unde venis? et Quo tendis? rogat et respondet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 11.—(e) *Absol.*: prius respondes quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: roganti respondebo, id. ib. 3, 1, 17: non edepol nunc ubi terrarum, sim, scio, si quis roget, id. Am. 1, 1, 180: quin tu ergo rogas? id. As. 1, 1, 15: Ty. Quid ego deliqui? He. Rogas? id. Capt. 3, 5, 2; so id. Rud. 3, 6, 22; id. Cas. 2, 3, 36; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 28; 38 al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 136; 1, 2, 13; 1, 5, 32 al.; cf. Cic. Mil. 22, 59: etiam ro-

gas? *do you dare to ask?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 97; id. Merc. 1, 2, 92; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23 (v. etiam). — Particularly as *subst.*: numquam nobis ad rogatum respondit, Cic. Fl. 4, 10. — **B.** In partic. (class. in all per.). 1. Publicists' t. t. a. Rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote: Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit, ut, etc. Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20, 35. — *Pass.*: cum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. C. 50, 4: is enim primus rogatus sententiam, Liv. 37, 14; Quint. 6, 3, 97 al.: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententia rogantur, consultabitur, id. 3, 8, 18. — **b.** Rogare populum or legem, or *absol.*, prop., to ask the people about a law; hence, in gen., to bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill: in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf. T. Quinctius Crispinus consul populum jure rogavit populusque jure scivit in foro pro rostris... quicumque post hanc legem rogatum rivos, specus, etc., an old legal formula ap. Front. Aquead. 129: plebem, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: legem, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Phil. 2, 29, 72; cf.: quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint. 2, 4, 40. — *Absol.*: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8 fin.; Quint. 2, 4, 35. — *Impers. pass.*: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. — **c.** Rogare populum magistratum, and simply magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election: factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, Liv. 6, 42 fin.; cf.: L. Trebonius tribunus plebis rogationem tulit, ut qui plebem Romanam tribunus plebi rogaret, is usque eo rogaret dum, etc., id. 3, 65, 4: (Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2; cf.: praetores, cum ita rogentur, ut collegae consiliis sint, etc., id. ib. 9, 3: hodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv. 1, 17: comitia consilibus rogandis habuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 26, 22; 38, 42; cf. id. 23, 31; 22, 35: Calpurnius Romanam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall. J. 29, 6. — *Absol.*: mortuo rege Pompilio Tullio Hostilium populum regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31. — **2.** Milit. t. t.: rogare milites sacramento, q. s. to ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath, i. e. to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; Liv. 32, 26; 35, 2 fin.; 40, 26; cf. Quint. 12, 2, 26. — **3.** Jurid. t. t., to ask a person if he will promise something in making an agreement; to propose a stipulation: quod fere novissima parte pactorum ita solet inseri: rogavit Titius, spondit Maevius, haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis, Dig. 1, 14, 7, § 12; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114; 4, 6, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37. — **II.** Transf., to ask, beg, request, solicit one for a thing (so predominantly in the class. per.; syn.: posco, oro, obsecro, ambio, capto); conser. aliquem (rarely ab aliquo) aliquod, aliquem, aliquod, with ut, ne, or *absol.* (a) With *acc.*: quā confidentiā rogare argentum me tantum audes, Impudens? Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potis est, Quod tu me rogas, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 40: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 fin.: nefas sit tale aliquod et facere rogatum et rogare... Haec igitur lex in amicitia sancitur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 11, 39 sq.: otium divos rogat, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; cf.: divitias deos, Mart. 4, 77, 1: a Metello missionem, Sall. J. 64, 1: ut ab avunculo rogetur Aethiops, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: rogo te, vos, etc., parenthet.: rogo te, videte, quibus hominibus negotium detis, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 26: rogo vos, quis potest sine offula vivere? Suet. Claud. 40: illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces, Quint. 10, 1, 50: taurum de aqua per fun-

dum ejus ducenda rogabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: ambiuntur, rogantur, are asked for their votes, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: etiamsi precario essent rogandi, id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ille ab Sardinia rogatus ad causam accesserat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: in proximum annum consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares... a quā (Galliā) nos tum, cum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, etc., was not begged for, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: abii ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum: Datur mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6: aquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 2: legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: aliquid ab aliquo (rare), Auct. Her. 4, 50; Sall. J. 64, 1: cultum, securim, etc. Quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, ask for, borrow, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 18; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; Dig. 18, 6, 16. — (β) With *ut* or *ne* (so most freq.): scitini? quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praconium detis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 92; id. Stich. 1, 3, 93: id ut facias, vehementer te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: etiam atque etiam te rogo atque oro, ut eum juves, id. ib. 13, 66, 2: rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 72: cum rogat et prece cogit Scilicet ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1; id. B. G. 1, 7: videbatur rogare, scalas ut darem utendas sibi, that I would lend, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 5; 4, 13, 11; 4, 28, 3. — With a simple final clause without *ut*: Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Quint. 6, 3, 88; 9, 3, 68; Or. Ib. 643; and very freq. ap. Plin. Ep.; e. g. 1, 2, 1; 1, 5, 8; 1, 20, 24; 2, 5, 2; 3, 2, 6; 5, 19, 8; 7, 6, 11; 8, 17, 6. — With *ne*: rogat frater, ne ab eas longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: ac te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus mea causa facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2. — (γ) *Absol.*: neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), etc., did not solicit in such a way as to, etc., Cic. Planc. 10, 25 (differing from a): in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patrem et filium pro vitā rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13; cf.: pro aliquo, id. ib. 40; id. Vit. 12. — **b.** Esp., to invite, ask a visit from any one: Tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1 fin.: Pomponian Terentia rogat, id. Att. 2, 3, 3 fin. — With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad Palatium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 48, 1: in senatum, id. Heliog. 4, 1: ad convivium, Just. 43, 3, 10: ad nuptias, Amm. 14, 6, 24: in consilium, Gell. 14, 2, 9. — **c.** Prov.: malo emere quam rogare, of a thing that does not cost much, I had rather buy than borrow it, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf. supra, α and β. — **2.** In gen., to seek, bring, take: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 75: hujus (purpureae) exemplum aliunde rogabo, tibi quod ostendam (cf.: exemplum quaerit, etc., in context), Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9. — **rogus**, i. m. (collat. form **rogum**, i. n., Afran. ap. Non. 221, 24; cf. Com. Rel. p. 153 Rib.). 1. A funeral pile (syn. bustum): ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 44: aliena rogorum insuper exstructa, Lucr. 6, 1283; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: in rogom illatus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: ascendere in rogom, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: aliquem in rogom imponere, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: rogom exstruere, id. Fin. 3, 22, 76: rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 34: portari in rogom, id. 7, 44, 45, § 142; Verg. A. 4, 640; 646; 11, 189 et saep. — Poet.: diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, i. e. escape destruction, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28. — **II.** Transf., the grave: obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 8. — **Rōma**, ae, f., = *Rōmā*, the city of Rome, founded in the second year of the seventh Olympiad (B.C. 753), Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; 2, 10, 18; worshipped as a goddess in a particular temple, Liv. 43, 6; Tac. A. 4, 37; Suet. Aug. 52; cf.: Roma ferox, Hor. C. 3, 3, 44: princeps urbium, id. ib. 4, 3, 13: ROMA AETERNAE, Inscr. Orell. 1762; 1776; 1799: ROMAE ET AVGVSIO, ib. 606. — Hence, **A. Rōmānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Rome, Roman: forum, v. h. v.: populus Romanus (always in this order; abbreviated P. R.); v. populus: Juno, the Roman (opp. Argiva), Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: lingua Romana, i. e. Latin, Laurea Tull. poet.

ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; Tac. Agr. 21; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2; Vell. 2, 110: Romana lingua, Macr. S. 1, praef. § 2; Lact. 3, 13, 10; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 28, 2; Aug. Ep. 167, 6: litterae Romanae (= litterae Latinae), Quint. 1, 10, 23: sermo Romanus, id. 2, 14, 1; 6, 2, 8; 10, 1, 100; 123: auctores, id. 10, 1, 85; Front. ad Ver. Imp. p. 125: ludi, also called ludi magni, the most ancient in Rome, annually celebrated on the 4th of September, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 35 fin.; 28, 10; 29, 38 fin. et saep.: Romano more, in the Roman manner, plainly, openly, candidly, frankly, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3; 7, 18, 3; 7, 16, 3. — As *subst.*: **Rōmānus**, i. m. a. Sing. collect., = the Romans, Liv. 2, 27, 1; 8, 3, 1. — **b.** The Roman (sc. imperator), Liv. 21, 59, 5: Romanus sedendo vincit (cf. Q. Fabius Maximus), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. — **c.** Plur.: Romani, the Romans, Liv. 1, 25, 9; 13 et saep. — *Adv.*: **Rōmāne**, in the Roman manner, plainly, candidly, frankly, etc., Gell. 13, 21, 2. — Hence, **Rōmānitas**, ātis, f., Romanism, the Roman way or manner, Tert. Pall. 4. — **B. Rōmānicus**, a, um, adj., Roman: aratra, juga, i. e. made in Rome, Cato, R. R. 135, 2: fisciinae, id. ib. 135, 2, § 3. — **C. Rōmāniensis**, e, adj., of Rome, Roman: sal, Cato, R. R. 162. — Collat. form **Rōmānenses**, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Corinthienses, p. 61, 1 Müll. — **D. Rōmānulus**, a, um, adj. dim., of Rome, Roman: Porta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll. — **E. Rōmulus** or **Rōmulus**, a, um, adj., of Rome, Roman: tribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 56 Müll.; Fest. pp. 270 and 271 ib.; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79. — **Rōmulāris**, e, v. 1. Romulus, C. **Rōmuleus**, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, A. **Rōmulia**, tribus, v. Roma, E. **Rōmulidae**, ārum, v. 1. Romulus, D. 1. **Rōmulus**, i. m., the founder and first king of Rome; worshipped after his death as Quirinus, Liv. 1, 4 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20; Sen. Ep. 108, 31. — Hence, **A. Rōmuleus** (Romuleus, Auct. Perv. Ven. 72), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Romulus: ensis, Ov. F. 3, 67: urbs, Rome, id. Ib. 5, 260: casa, Petr. Fragm. 21, 6; cf. Verg. A. 8, 654; Virg. 2, 1: fera, the she-wolf, Juv. 11, 104 et saep. — **B. Rōmulus**, a, um, adj., of Romulus: ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412: hasta, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 26: tellus, Roman, Verg. A. 6, 877; so, gens, Hor. C. 4, 5, 1; id. C. S. 47: facta, Sil. 13, 793. — **C. Rōmulāris**, e, adj., of Romulus: ficus; v. Rūminalis: populus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in carm. 2 fin. — **D. Rōmulidae**, ārum, m., the posterity of Romulus, the Romans, Lucr. 4, 683; Verg. A. 8, 638; Pers. 1, 31; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 6. 2. **Rōmulus**, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, B. **rorarii**, ōrum, m. [ros] (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers (cf.: velites, ferentarii): rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 264 ib.; Non. 552 fin.; Liv. 8, 8, 8; 8, 9, 14; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. l. l.; cf. Becker, Antiq. III. 2, p. 275. — In sing., Lucil. ap. Non. 553, 2 sq. — Hence, **rorarius**, a, um, adj., of or for the rorarii: rorarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. p. 267 Müll. — **roratio**, ōnis, f. [roro], a falling of dew, dew. 1. Lit., Vitr. 8, 2, 2. — In plur.: nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** The falling off of the grape in consequence of a cold dew (a disease of the grapes), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226. — **B.** A dropping in the clepsydra, Cassiod. Var. 1, 48. — (**rōrescit**, a false read. for **rarescit**, Ov. M. 15, 246; v. Bach ad h. l.) **roridus**, a, um, adj. [ros], bedewed, dewy, wet with dew: terga jugi, Prop. 5, 4, 48: specus, App. M. 4, p. 150, 14. **rorifer**, fera, fērum, adj. [ros-fero], dew-bringing (poet.), Lucr. 6, 864; Stat. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Hippol. 11. ***rorifluus**, a, um, adj. [ros-fluo], dripping with dew, Poët. ap. Catalect. 2, 14. ***roriger**, gēra, gērum, adj. [ros-gero], dew-bringing, Fulg. Myth. 1. **rōro**, āvi, ātum, i. v. n. and a. [ros], to let fall, drop, or distil dew (syn. stillo). 1. Lit. **a.** Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in

orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622: cum rorare Tithonia conjux Coeperit, id. F. 3, 403: rorate, caeli, Vulg. Isa. 45, 8.—More usually *impers.*, *dew falls*, it *drizzles*, it *sprinkles*: ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58; Col. 12, 45, 76; Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74; Suet. Aug. 92.—**b.** *Act.*: tellus rorata mane pruina, moistened, besprinkled, Ov. F. 3, 357.—**II.** Transf., to drop, trickle, drip, distil. **a.** *Neutr.*: lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, with trickling, flowing, Lucr. 2, 977 (cf. infra, b.); rorant pennaeque sinuque, drip or shed moisture, Ov. M. 1, 267: comae, id. ib. 5, 488: ora dei madida barbâ, id. ib. 1, 339; cf. id. ib. § 683; 177; 14, 786: sanguine vepres, Verg. A. 8, 645; 11, 8: lacte capellae, id. Cul. 75: ora, Lucr. 2, 123: hostili cruore arma, Quint. Decl. 4, 8.—**b.** *Act.*, to bedew, to moisten, wet: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 469: saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263.—And with the liquid as an object: quam caelum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Iris, with sprinkled waters, Ov. M. 4, 479; id. F. 4, 728: si roraverit quantum cumque imbrem, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.—*Absol.*: pocula rorantia, which yielded the wine drop by drop (a transl. of the Gr. ῥοδονέειν), *Cic. Sen. 14, 46: rorans juvenis, the youth pouring out, the young cup-bearer, i. e. *Ganymedes*, as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482.—***B.** Trop., to drop, distil, etc.: si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciens consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rorulentus, a, um, adj. [ros]. full of dew, dewy, bedewed (cf. *rosceus*): materia, Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Att. ap. Non. 395, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.); Col. 5, 6, 19; 12, 38, 6; Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

rös, **röris**, m. (n., ros nocturnum, Marc. Emp. 8; cf. infra, II. B.) [perh. kindr. with the Gr. ῥεῖν, dew; Sanscr. varshas, rain]. **I.** Lit., dew: herbae gemmantis rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; cf. id. 5, 461: ros si non cadit, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf.: rore mero jejunia pavit, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidus, Verg. G. 2, 202: pecori gratissimus, id. E. 8, 15; id. G. 3, 326: caelestis, Ov. F. 1, 312: vitreus, id. Am. 1, 6, 55 et saep.—*Plur.*: gelidos rores, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14: cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292: roribus, id. 16, 26, 46, § 109; 17, 24, 37, § 225: quod inter aquam et rorem interest, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of any liquid falling in drops, moisture (poet.): infuso lympharum rore superne, Lucr. 1, 496; cf. liquoris, id. 1, 777: salis, id. 4, 438; and simply ros, of water, Prop. 3, 21, 2; Verg. A. 6, 230; Hor. C. 3, 4, 61; Ov. M. 3, 164; 5, 635; 11, 57 al.—In plur.: pluvii, i. e. rain clouds, Hor. C. 3, 3, 56.—Of tears: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708; and simply ros, id. ib. 10, 360; Hor. A. P. 430; *plur.*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.—Of breast-milk: natos vitali rore rigabat, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20.—Of blood: *plur.*: sanguineos, Verg. A. 12, 339; cf. cruentis, Stat. Th. 2, 673.—Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28: Arabus, Ov. H. 15, 76.—**B.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a neutr. collat. form, rosmarinum (post-Aug.), rosemary: rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2; Pall. Mart. 15, 1: marinus ros, Col. 9, 4, 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36 (twice): marino rore, Hor. C. 3, 23, 16: rosmarinum, *nom.*, Plin. 24, 11, 59, § 99; *acc.*, id. 19, 12, 62, § 187; App. Herb. 79; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 81; in Ovid also: ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410; id. A. A. 3, 690; and in Vergil simply ros, Verg. G. 2, 213 Serv.; cf. Plin. 24, 11, 60, § 101.

rösa, ae, f. [kindr. with ῥόδον], a rose. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: Paestanae rosae, Mart. 4, 42, 10: cape rosas, id. 2, 59, 3; sacred to Venus, Aus. Idyll. 14; cf. id. ib. 6, 76 and 92: blooms latest of the spring flowers, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.—Hence, sera, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cicero's reproach: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbutabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—Used on festive and solemn occasions for wreaths, for strewing in the way or upon graves, at feasts, etc., Lucr. 2, 627; Hor. C. 1, 36, 15; 2, 11, 14; 3, 19, 22; 29, 3; Prop. 1, 17, 22; 3, 5 (4), 22; 4 (5), 8, 40; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236; Sen. Hippol. 769; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 34; Tac. H. 2, 70 et saep.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 32 (2d edit.): plena rosarum Atria, Ov. M. 2, 113.—P. rovi: in-

ter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4.—**B.** Collect., for roses, wreaths of roses (only so in class prose): sertis redimiri jubebis et rosâ? Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 43: an tu me in violâ putabas aut in rosâ dicere? *on, among roses*, id. ib. 5, 26, 73: in rosâ potare, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: jacere, Sen. Ep. 36, 9: vivere, Mart. 8, 77, 2; cf.: multâ in rosâ, Hor. C. 1, 5, 1: pulvinus perliculus rosâ fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a word of endearment, in Plautus: mea rosa, my rose, my rosebud, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 74; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50; or simply rosa, id. Men. 1, 3, 9: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6.—**B.** Oil of roses, Cels. 8, 3; 4; 6, 18, 8.—**C.** The season or month of roses, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4; cf. rosales.—**D.** The rose-bush, rose-tree: nimium breves Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14: radix silvestris rosae, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 152.—*Plur.*: flores rosarum, Lucr. 2, 627; cf. Hor. C. 3, 29, 3: terram ad rosarum et vineae satum vertere, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236.

rösacëus, a, um, adj. [rosa], made of roses, rose- (Plinian): corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 8: ceratum, id. 24, 13, 73, § 119: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30.—As subst.: **rösacëum**, i, n., oil of roses, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 108; 32, 7, 23, § 68.

rösäles escæe [id.], an annual feast, when the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses, the feast of roses; cf. our Decoration day, Inscr. Orell. 4419; cf.: ROSAE ET ESCAE, ib. 4418.—The ceremony of hanging up the garlands was called ROSALIA, ium, n., Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

* **rösans**, antis, Part. [obsolet. roso], rose-colored, Poët. ap. Catalect. 2, 28.

rösarius, a, um, adj. [rosa], of roses, rose- **I.** Adj.: absorptio, a drink flavored with roses, or something similar, Suet. Ner. 27 fin. dub.: auxilium, expected from drinking it, App. M. 3, p. 141, 1: venenum, of the laurel rose, supposed to be poisonous, id. ib. 3, p. 143, 20.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **rösärium**, ii, n., a place planted with roses, a rose-garden; *sing.*, Col. 11, 2, 29.—More freq. *plur.*, Prop. 4, 5, 59 (5, 5, 61); Verg. G. 4, 119; Ov. M. 15, 708; id. Tr. 5, 2, 23; Col. praef. § 27 al.—**B.** **rösärius**, ῥοδονώλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rösätus, a, um, adj. [id.], prepared from roses (late Lat.): oleum, Ser. Samm. 34, 637.—*Absol.*: **rösätum**, i, n., rose wine, Pall. Febr. 32; id. Mai. 13; Lampr. Heliog. 11.—Also, conserve of roses, Apic. 1, 4.

Rosciänus, a, um, v. Roscius, III. B. **rosceus**, a, um, adj. [ros], full of dew, wet with dew, dewy. **I.** Lit.: herba, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10: locus, id. ib. 3, 14, 2; cf. solum, Col. 5, 6, 10; Pall. Febr. 13, 2: qualitas caeli, Col. 3, 1, 6: virgae, id. 4, 30, 6: poma, Prop. 1, 20, 36: mala, Verg. E. 8, 37: umor, i. e. dew, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38: mella, dropping like dew, Verg. E. 4, 30.—Poët.: dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Hesperus, id. F. 2, 314; cf. Luna, Verg. G. 3, 337: noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62, § 153; 18, 28, 67, § 260: Iris, Verg. A. 4, 700.—*Neutr. plur.* as subst.: rosceida caespitum, i. e. dewy meadows, App. M. p. 102, 21.—**II.** Transf., moistened, watered, wet (very rare): rivis Hernica saxa, Verg. A. 7, 683: tecta, Mart. 4, 18, 3.

Roscius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. **I.** L. Roscius, a Roman ambassador, slain in a revolt at Fidenæ, Liv. 4, 17, 2.—**II.** L. Roscius Otho, a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people, A. U. C. 686, carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights, Cic. Mur. 19, 40; Liv. Epit. 99; Ascon. ap. Corn. p. 784; Vell. 2, 32, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; Juv. 14, 324. The law just referred to was called Lex Roscia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; Tac. A. 15, 32.—**III.** Q. Roscius Gallus, a freedman from Lanuvium, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant. His excellence soon became proverbial: videtisne, quam nihil ab eo (sc. Roscio) nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summâ venustate fiat, etc. . . Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in quo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130; 59, 251; id. Arch. 8, 17; cf. id. Brut. 84, 290; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82.—Hence, **B. Rosciänus**, a, um, adj., Roscian: imitatio senis,

Roscius's, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.—**IV.** Sex. Roscius, of Ameria, defended by Cicero, A. U. C. 674, in an oration still extant, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; id. Brut. 90, 312.—**V.** Lucius Roscius, who commanded a legion under Caesar, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; id. B. C. 1, 10.

Rösea or **Rösia**, ae, f., a very fertile district near Reate, now Le Roscie, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; 2, 1, 16; 3, 2, 9 and 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32; Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—Hence, **A. Rösëus** (**Rösius**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Rösea, Rösëan: rura, Verg. A. 7, 712: cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.—**B. Rösëanus**, a, um, adj., Rösëan: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

rösëtum, i, n. [rosa], a garden or bed of roses, a rosary, Varr. R. R. 1, 35; Verg. E. 5, 17; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 8; Pall. 12, 11.

1. rösëus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of roses, rose- (rare, for rosaceus): strophium, Verg. Cop. 32: vinculum, Sen. Med. 70: flores, i. e. roses, Claud. de Magnete, 29: convales, filled with roses, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85.

II. Rose-colored, rosy (freq. esp. in the Aug. poets): pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166 (Jahn, russeus); 29, 4, 17, § 64 (Jahn, russeus); 30, 11, 30, § 99 (Jahn, russeus): nitor quidam in purpurâ, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; cf. color (with purpureus), id. 14, 1, 3, § 15: flos herbae, id. 25, 6, 26, § 62: roseâ sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 610; cf. id. 5, 976; so, Phoebus, Verg. A. 11, 913: Aurora, Lucr. 5, 656; also, dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84; cf. of the same, Os, id. M. 7, 705: equi, Tib. 1, 3, 94; Ov. F. 4, 714: bigae, Verg. A. 7, 26: Rous, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 7; cf. alae (Luciferi), Val. Fl. 6, 527: nubes (Iridis), id. 4, 77.—Transf., a poetical epithet of any thing blooming with youth, esp. parts of the body, rosy, ruddy, blooming: labella, Cat. 80, 1: labra, Mart. 8, 56, 15: os (Veneris), Verg. A. 2, 593: genae, id. ib. 12, 606: cervix, id. ib. 1, 402; Hor. C. 1, 13, 2: juvenia, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

2. Rösëus, a, um, v. Rosea, A.

(rösidus), a, um, a false writing for rosceus.

rosina, ae, f. (sc. herba), a plant, otherwise unknown, Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rösio, önis, f. [rodo], in medic. lang., a gnawing, corrosion, Cels. 7, 23; 5, 28, 17.—In plur., Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 153: praecordiorum, id. 23, 1, 23, § 43; 28, 9, 33, § 128.

rosmärium and **rosmärinus**, v. ros, II. B.

rostellum, i, n. dim. [rostrum], a little beak, snout, or muzzle: pullorum (avium), Col. 8, 5, 14: muris, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99.

rostra, örum, v. rostrum, II. C.

* **rosträlis**, e, adj. [rostrum, II. C.], of or belonging to the rostra: tabula (with Capitolina), i. e. a tablet on the rostra, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

rostrans, antis, adj. [rostrum], striking or driving in its point: vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato, v. rostratus).

rosträtus, a, um, adj. [id.], having a beak, hook, or crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated: falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171: navis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98; Suet. Caes. 63; Auct. B. Afr. 23; cf. prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; and: impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32, § 63: rostrata corona = navalis corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded the enemy's vessel, Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.—Hence, in poet. transf.: (Agrippae) Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ, Verg. A. 8, 684; so, too, Columna rostrata, a column erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius in the first Punic war, which was adorned with the beaks of the conquered vessels, Liv. 42, 20, 1; Quint. 1, 7, 12 (cf. Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Sil. 6, 663); also in the order rostrata columna, Suet. Galb. 23; v. the parts of the inscription on this column still extant (one of the oldest monuments of Latin literature), with modern restorations, Inscr. Orell. 549.

röstrum, i, n. [rodo], the bill or beak of a bird; the snout, muzzle, mouth of animals (cf. proboscis). **I.** Lit.: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, id. ib. 1, 36, 101; Liv. 41, 13; Ov. M. 2, 376; 5, 545; 6, 673 et saep. al.: arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; of goats, id. ib. 2, 3, 2; of swine, Cic. Div. 1,

13, 23; 2, 21, 48; Ov. M. 8, 371; 10, 713; 14, 282; of dogs, id. ib. 1, 536; 3, 249; of wolves, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157; of stags, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112; of a dolphin, id. 9, 8, 7, § 20; of tortoises, id. 9, 10, 12, § 37; of bees, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21 et saep.—**B.** In familiar or contemptuous lang., like our *muzzle, snout*, of persons, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. *squarrosi*, p. 329 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13; Lucil., Nov., and Varr. ap. Non. 455, 10 sq.; Petr. 75, 10; so, too, of human statues, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of objects having a similar shape, *the curved point of a vine-dresser's billhook*, Col. 4, 25, 1; of a plough, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171; of hammers, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144; of lamps, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163; of an island, id. 10, 33, 49, § 137.—**B.** Esp. freq., *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak; sing.*: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so id. ib. 3, 14; id. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 28, 30; 37, 30; Verg. A. 10, 157; 301: navis, cui argenteum aut aureum rostrum est, Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Ov. M. 4, 705 al.—*Plur.*, Auct. B. Alex. 44, 3; 46, 2.—Sometimes of a triple form: convolsio remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg. A. 5, 143; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 688: rostrum trifidum, Sil. 6, 358.—Hence, **C.** Rostra, *the Rostra, a stage or platform for speakers in the Forum*, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians A. U. C. 416, Liv. 8, 14; Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Ascon. Mil. p. 43 Orell.; cf. Becker, Antiq. I. p. 279 sq. and p. 290; and, in gen., *the place from which the assembled people were addressed, the orator's pulpit, or platform*: ut semper in rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3, 7; ut in rostris prius quam in senatu litterae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in rostra descendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Liv. 30, 17: descendisset de rostris, Cic. Vat. 11, 26; cf.: aliquem de rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: rem a subselliis ad rostra detulit, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro rostris, Vell. 2, 19, 1; cf.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro rostris (v. pro, II. 2.), Suet. Caes. 6; so, pro rostris, id. ib. 17; 20; 79; 84; id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 10; id. Claud. 22; id. Ner. 47; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 3; Tac. A. 3, 5; 76; 4, 12; 5, 1; for which: laudavit ipse apud rostra formam ejus, id. ib. 16, 6; frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50.—*Sing.*: tenere rostrum, Luc. 1, 275: rostrum forumque optare, id. 7, 65.—*Poet.*: campumque et rostra movebat, i. e. *the assembled people*, Luc. 8, 685.

rösula, ae, f. dim. [rosa], *a little rose* (late Lat.), Dracont. Hexaem. 597.

rösulentus, a, um, adj. [id.]. ***I.** Abounding in roses: prata, Prud. στέφ. 3, 199.—***II.** Rose-colored, rosy: splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, § 73.

rosus, a, um, Part. of rodo.

rotā, ae, f. [kindred with Sanscr. ratha, chariot, and Germ. Rad (cf. rotundus), wheel], *a wheel*. **I.** Lit.: pro rotā me uti licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9; cf.: vorsutor es quam rota figularis, id. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: axes rotarum, id. 16, 43, 84, § 229: radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: aurea curvatura summae rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: ne currente rotā funis eat retro, *while the wheel (in a hoisting machine) hurries forward*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 10 et saep.—**2.** In part. **a.** *A potter's wheel* (cf. supra, figularis): amphora coepit Institui: currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22; so, Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48: Aristarchus invenit rotam figuli, ejus circuitu vasa formantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 31.—**b.** *A wheel for torture* (τροχός, among the Greeks): in rotam beatam vitam non ascendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: cervicem circumacta rotae frangere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; App. M. 3, p. 133; 10, p. 243; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011.—*Ionian's wheel*, Tib. 1, 3, 74; Verg. G. 4, 484; id. A. 6, 616; Sen. Herc. Fur. 750 et saep.—**c.** *A roller*: aliquid subjectis rotis trahere, Front. 1, 5, 7: propellere, Tac. H. 4, 23; Vitr. 10, 13, 2.—**B.** *Poet.*, transf. **I.** (Pars pro toto). *A car, chariot*: si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230; cf. (opp.

pedibus) id. M. 1, 448; so Prop. 1, 2, 20; 2, 25 (3, 20), 26; 4 (5), 10, 42: subdiderat rotas, Verg. A. 12, 675; Ov. M. 2, 133; 312; 3, 150.—*Of the span of horses*: Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis, Sil. 4, 483.—**2.** Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk. **a.** *The disk of the sun*: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 432; 564; cf.: flammae Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022; and simply rota, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 36 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 3, 559.—**b.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; 32, 11, 53, § 144.—**II.** Trop., *a wheel*: fortunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. *fickleness, inconstancy*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22; cf.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70; Prop. 2, 8, 8 (10); Tac. Or. 23; Amm. 26, 8, 13.—*Poet.*: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. *in elegiac metre*, Ov. A. A. 1, 264; so, disparibus (elegorum) rotis, id. P. 3, 4, 86: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, vursor in amoris rota miser, *on the rack of love* (cf. I. A. 2. b. supra), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4.

rotābilis, e, adj. [rota]. **I.** Whirling, rotary (late Lat.): flexus, Amm. 23, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., of a road, practicable: viam inviam rotāb. redd., Inscr. Grut. 149, 1.

rotālis, e, adj. [id.], *having wheels, wheeled* (late Lat.): carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12: machina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 13, 2.

rotātīlis, e, adj. [roto], *wheel-like, revolving* (post-class.): gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: trochaei, Prud. στέφ. praef. 8.

rotātīm, adv. [id.], *like a wheel, in a circle, around* (post-class.): in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19 (al. rotarum).

rotātio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a wheeling or turning about in a circle, rotation*: circini, Vitr. 10, 3 *init. et fin.*

rotātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who turns a thing round in a circle, a whirler round*: Bassaridum (Evan), Stat. S. 2, 7, 7; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

rotātus, ūs, m. [id.], *a turning or whirling round*, Stat. Achill. 2, 417; Aus. Idyll. 10, 362.

rotō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [rota]. **I.** Act., *to turn a thing round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl* about (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. torqueo). **A.** Lit.: Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517; cf. id. ib. 9, 217; id. A. A. 2, 374: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (i. e. oculos), *to roll about*, Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish* (in order to add force to the blow), Verg. A. 9, 441: telum, Liv. 42, 65, 10: telum in ora loquentis, Stat. Th. 9, 802: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 551: saxa, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 6: flammam (venti), Lucr. 6, 202; cf.: (venti) trudent res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado*, id. 1, 295: flammæ fumum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: se in vulnūs (ursa), Luc. 6, 222: conreptum rotatumque sternit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.—*Mid.*, *to turn or go round in a circle, to roll round, revolve*: Tyrreni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Achill. 1, 56: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis? id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: nivibus rotatis (with glomerari), id. ib. 9, 221: sphaerico motu in orbem rotari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31.—***B.** Trop.: aut curtum sermone rotato Torqueat enthymema, *round, compact, concise*, Juv. 6, 449: sic ordinem fati rerum aeterna series rotat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 35, 2.—**II.** Neutr., = rotari, *to turn or roll round, to revolve* (very rare): parte ex aliā, quā saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Verg. A. 10, 362 Serv. (cf.: volventia plaustra, id. G. 1, 163); so of a peacock spreading its tail out like a wheel, Col. 8, 11, 8.

Rotomāgi, ōrum, m., *a city in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Rouen*, Amm. 15, 11, 12.

rotūla, ae, f. (collat. form **rotulus**, i, m., Calp. Ecl. 7, 50), dim. [rota], *a little wheel*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 38; Col. 11, 3, 52; Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; Pall. 1, 20.

rotundatio, ōnis, f. [rotundo], *a making round, a rounding*: linea rotundationis, i. e. *the circumference*, Vitr. 1, 6 *fin.*; 3, 1; 10, 11.

rotundē, adv., v. rotundus *fin.*

rotundifolius, a, um, adj. [rotundus-folium], *round-leaved, rotundifolious*: herbae, App. Herb. 71.

rotunditas, ātis, f. [rotundus], *a round*

shape, roundness, rotundity (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; so id. 18, 13, 34, § 130; 16, 23, 35, § 86; 19, 5, 25, § 76 al.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, *a roundness, smoothness*, Macr. S. 7, 5: Symmachi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—*Concr.*, *a circular space*: rotunditas dimidii cubiti, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 35.

rotundo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [rotundus], *to make round, to round off, round* (syn. torno). **I.** Lit. (class.): cum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Univ. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11, 1: vasculum in modum papillae, App. M. 11, p. 262, 9: orbem solis (with curvare aequaliter), Vell. 2, 59, 6: se (flamma), Mel. 1, 18, 4.—*Mid.*: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106.—**II.** Trop., of style, etc., *to round off, elaborate* (very rare): elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, rounded, i. e. *smooth, polished*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.—*Of a sum of money, to make up, complete* (cf. corrotundo): mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

***rotundūla**, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a little round mass, a little ball, pellet*, App. Herb. 13.

rotundus (rūt-), a, um, adj. [rota], *wheel-shaped, i. e. round, circular, spherical, rotund* (very freq. and class.; cf. teres).

I. Lit.: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 502; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—*Comp.*: mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6; so, bacae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13; cf.: capita rotundiora... rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: locus infimus in rotundo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: togae, hanging evenly all round, Quint. 11, 3, 139.—*Prov.*: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. *turns every thing upside down*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100.—**II.** Trop., *round, rounded*. **A.** In gen.: sapiens Fortis et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: illa rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27.—**B.** In part., of speech (opp. rough, unpolished), *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant* (in Cic. with quasi or ut ita dicam added; but v. infra, adv. b.): erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: Thucydides praefractor nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graeis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4: rotundi numeri (with brevis), id. 17, 20, 4: verba, id. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **rotundē**. ***a.** (Acc. to I.) *Roundly*: ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2.—***b.** (Acc. to II.) *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly*: a te quidem apte ac rotundo, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

Roxāne, ēs, f., = Ρωξάνη, *a daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 8, 4, 23; 10, 6, 9; 10, 6, 13; Just. 12, 15, 9; 15, 2, 4 al.

Roxolāni (Rhor-), ōrum, m., *a people upon the rivers Don and Dnieper*, Spart. Hadr. 6; Inscr. Murat. 2099, 7; Inscr. Grut. 453.

***rūbedo**, ōnis, f. [rubeo], *redness*, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rūbē-fācio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [id.], *to make red or ruddy, to redder* (poet.): sanguine setas, Ov. M. 8, 383: rubefactaque sanguine tellus, id. ib. 13, 394: cornua multo cruore, id. ib. 12, 382: ora sororum (Aurora), Sil. 16, 137.

***rūbellianus**, a, um, adj. [rubellus], *reddish*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rūbellio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a fish of a reddish color*, Plin. 32, 10, 49, § 138; Apic. 10, 7.

rūbellulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], *a little reddish*: umbilicus (vulminis), Mart. Cap. poet. 5, § 566: rhamnos, Veg. 5, 74.

rūbellus, a, um, adj. dim. [ruber], *reddish*: Veientanum (vinum), Mart. 1, 104, 9; Pers. 5, 147; cf. vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 23: calvitium, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

rūbens, entis, Part. and P. a. of rubeo. **rūbēo**, ēre, v. n. [v. ruber], *to be red or ruddy* (class.). **I.** In gen.: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere Corpus, Lucr. 6, 1601.

1166: per herbas Matutina rubent radiati lumina solis, id. 5, 462; cf. id. 6, 210: oculi luce, id. 6, 1146: ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18: Tyrio murice lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: sanguine litus Undaque, id. M. 11, 375; cf. cruce, id. ib. 4, 481: sanguineis avaria bacis, Verg. G. 2, 430.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To be reddened by blood: Sigea rubebant Litora, Ov. M. 12, 71 (cf. supra, with sanguine and cruce).—**B.** To grow red, to reddish, color up, blush: rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267; 2, 2, 156; Juv. 1, 166.—Hence, **rubens**, entis, *P. a., being red, red, reddish.* **A.** In gen.: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35: rubenti minio, Tib. 2, 1, 55: murice, Verg. E. 4, 43: vere rubenti, id. G. 2, 319: rubente dextera, Hor. C. 1, 2, 2: in rubente folio, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29 (Jahn, in foliorum venis): rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69: cur iracundissime sint flavi rubentesque, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 5.—**Comp.**: superflucis, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to II. B.), red with shame, blushing: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32: ore rubenti, Mart. 5, 2, 7; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 327.

rubër, bra, brum (collat. form, *nom.* **rubrus**, Sol. 40, 23), *adj.* (Sancr. rudhira, blood; Gr. ῥυθρός, *cf.* rufus). **I.** Red, ruddy (cf.: rufus, rufus): umor, Lucr. 4, 1051: sanguis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 7: cruce pannus, id. Epod. 17, 51: coccus, id. S. 2, 6, 102: jubar, Lucr. 4, 404; cf. flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, painted red, id. F. 1, 415: inguen, id. ib. 1, 400 (cf. rubicundus): (sol) cum Præcipitem oceani rubro lavat aequore currum, i. e. reddened by the setting sun, Verg. G. 3, 359; cf.: juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro, the Eastern (i. e. Indian) Ocean, Hor. C. 1, 35, 32 (cf. infra, II.): rubiore pilo, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: nitri quam ruberrimi, Cels. 5, 18, 31 et scap.—**Poet.**: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192.—**II.** As *adj. prop.* **A.** Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Mel. 1, 10; 3, 7, 8; 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28, § 107; Curt. 8, 9, 14; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; Nep. Hann. 2, 1; Tib. 2, 4, 30; Prop. 1, 14, 12; 3, 13 (4, 12), 6; Sil. 12, 231; Liv. 42, 52, 12.—**Poet.**: rubra aequora, Prop. 1, 14, 12; Vulg. Heb. 11, 29 et scap.—**B.** Saxa Rubra, a place between Rome and Veii, near the river Cremera, with stone-quarries, now Grotta rossa, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Liv. 2, 49 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 79; called breves Rubrac, Mart. 4, 64, 15.

rubescō, būi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [rubeo], to grow red, turn red, to reddish (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Aurora, Verg. A. 3, 521; Ov. M. 3, 600: mare radiis, Verg. A. 7, 25: matutina tempora, Ov. M. 13, 581: terrae mundusque, id. ib. 2, 116: saxa sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: arva novâ Neptunia caede, Verg. A. 8, 695: genae, blush, Ov. M. 7, 78: Pompeius numquam non coram pluribus rubuit, Sen. Ep. 11, 3: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: vina, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Jahn, rufescentia): dentes, id. 11, 37, 63, § 167 (Jahn, rufescentia).

1. rubēta, ae, f. [rubus], a kind of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes, Juv. 1, 70; 6, 659; also, ranac, Plin. 8, 31, 48, § 110; 32, 5, 18, § 48; Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 27.

2. rubēta, ōrum, n. [id.], bramble-thickets, Ov. M. 1, 105; id. F. 4, 509; Calp. Ecl. 3, 5.

1. rubēus (rōbeus and rōbus; cf. Fest. s. v. robum, p. 264 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [rubeo], red, reddish: color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 6, 1 *fin.*; 8, 2, 8; Pall. Mart. 11, 2: bos, Col. 6, 1, 2: asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 3.

***2. rubēus**, a, um, *adj.* [rubus], of or belonging to the bramble-bush, bramble: virga, a bramble-twig, Verg. G. 1, 266.

Rubi, ōrum, m., a town in Apulia, now Ruvo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94.—Hence, **Rubustini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Rubi, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Front. Colon. p. 127 Goes.

rubia, ae, f. [1. rubeus], madder, Plin. 19, 3, 17, § 47: quam aliqui ereuthodanum vocant, id. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 35, 6, 26, § 45; Vit. 7, 14.

Rubico (nom. Rubicon, Luc. 1, 214 Cort. N. cr.), ōnis, m., a small river on the east coast of Italy, which formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul; celebrated for having been crossed by Cæsar at

the breaking out of the civil war; prob. the modern *Pisatello*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Suet. Caes. 31; Luc. 1, 214.

***rubicundulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus], somewhat ruddy: illa, Juv. 6, 424.

rubicundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo], red, ruddy: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 121; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347: Priapus, painted red, Ov. F. 6, 319 (cf. ruber): Ceres, ruddy, for flava, Verg. G. 1, 297: caelum, Vulg. Matt. 16, 2.—**Comp.**: sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: habitus cometæ, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rūbidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], red, reddish, dark-red (rare), cf. Gell. 2, 26, 8 sq.; 14: ampulla, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: panis, id. Cas. 2, 5, 2; cf. Fest. pp. 262 and 263 Müll.: facies ex vinolentia, Suet. Vit. 17.

rūbigo, rūbīgālis, etc., v. robīg.

rūbor, ōris, m. [rubeo], redness of all shades, cf. Gell. 2, 26, 5 (class.). **I.** In gen.: candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: medicamenta ruboris, id. Or. 23, 79; cf. Ov. M. 3, 491; id. Am. 3, 3, 5 sq.: cui plurimum ignem Subject rubor, Verg. A. 12, 66 sq.: quidam ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224: in ore impudentia multo rubore effusa, Plin. Pan. 43, 4; Tac. Agr. 45: cocci, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.—**Plur.**: Tyrios incocta rubores, i. e. purple, Verg. G. 3, 307: molles rubores, Sen. Herc. Oet. 664.—**II.** In partic., a blush.

A. Lit.: pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15: verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484; cf. id. ib. 2, 450; 4, 329; 6, 47.—In a comic equivoque: in ruborem te totum dabo, I will make you red all over, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 9 (cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 37 sq.).—**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty (syn. pudor; not freq. till after the Aug. per.): (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscenitate vitandā, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; cf.: ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37 *fin.*: ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: vox, quae vel rabulae cuiusvis ruborem inicere potest, to put to the blush, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno (shortly after: verecundia oris), Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2, § 4.—**2.** Esp. after the Aug. per., by a further meton. (like pudor), the cause of shame; shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6: nec tunicam tibi sit posuisse, rubori, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 21; cf.: duas res ei rubori fuisse, unam, quod, etc., Liv. 45, 13; 4, 35, 11; so, rubori est (aliqui), Tac. A. 14, 55 *fin.*; 11, 17; for which also: nec rubor est emisse palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167; Tac. G. 13: minorem quippe ruborem fore in iuris iniquitate, quam si, etc., Liv. 4, 35 *fin.*; cf.: nil tua facta ruboris habent, Ov. H. 20, 204: rubor ac dedecus penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 30: saepe minus est constantiae in rubore quam in culpa, Curt. 9, 7, 25.

Rubrensis lacus, a lake of Gallia Narbonensis, near Narbonne, now L'Etang de St. Jean, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; called also **Rubresus** lacus, Mel. 2, 5, 6.

Rubriānus, a, um, v. Rubrius, II.

rubrica, ae, f. [from ruberica, from ruber] (sc. terra), red earth of any kind. **I.** In gen., Vit. 2, 3; Col. 3, 11 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135.—**II.** In partic., red earth for coloring, ruddle, red-ochre, red-chalk: buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39: rubrica delibatus, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37: proelia rubrica picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98; Vit. 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33; 6, 30, 35, § 190: si oculo rubricam dirigit uno, Pers. 1, 66 et scap.—**B.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **1.** The title of a law, the rubric (because written in red): interdicta proponuntur sub rubrica Unde vi (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4) aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Dig. 43, 1, 2 *fin.*

2. A law: se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11: Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90.

1. rubricātus, a, um, Part. of rubrico.

2. Rubricātus, i, m., and **Rubricātum**, i, n., a river of Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea.—Form Rubricatus, Mel. 2, 6.—Form Rubricatum, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.

rubrico, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [rubrica], to color red (very rare): furi rubricato minare, Auct. Priap. 73, 2; Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.*; Petr. 46, 7; Vulg. Exod. 25, 5; 39, 33.

rūbricōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of ruddle or red-ochre: ager, Cat. R. R. 34, 2: terra, id. ib. 34, 128: solum, Col. 4, 33, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163.

Rūbrius, i, m.; **Rūbria**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens; masc. Rubrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64; id. Phil. 2, 16, 40; id. Brut. 45, 168; Caes. B. C. 1, 23.—**Fem.** Rubria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—**Adj.**: Lex Rubria (or lex Galliae Cisalpinæ), of the year B. C. 43; v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 1, p. 51, and the authors there cited.—Hence, **II. Rubriānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Rubrius, Rubrian: senatusconsultum, Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 9; 40, 5, 28 pr.

rubrus, a, um, v. ruber *init.*

rūbus, i, m. (*fem.*, Prud. Cath. 5, 31; id. Apoth. 123) [kindr. with ruber]. **I.** A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush, Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 180; 17, 13, 21, § 96; 24, 13, 73, § 117 al.; Verg. E. 3, 89; id. G. 3, 315; Hor. C. 1, 23, 6; Ov. Nux. 113; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; Liv. 23, 30 Drak. N. cr.; Col. 11, 3, 4 sq.; Vulg. Exod. 3, 2.—**II.** A blackberry, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 28: fraga rubosque colligere, Calp. Ecl. 4, 31.

ructābundus, a, um, *adj.* [ructo], belching again and again, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 3.

***ructāmen**, inis, n. [id.], a belching, eructation, Prud. Ham. 467.

ructātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a belching, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 56.

ructātrix, icis, f. [ructator], she that belches; mentha, i. e. that produces belching, Mart. 10, 48, 10.

ructātus, ūs, m. [ructo], = ructatio, Aug. c. Faust. 5, 10.

ructo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. (*dep.* collat. form, **ructor**, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457: ructaretur, Cic. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 263 Müll.) [rugo, whence ructus, erugo, eructo], to belch, eructate (class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** Neutr.: ructare alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9: cui ructare turpe est, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: numquam exspuissse, numquam ructasse, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 80: si bene ructavit, Juv. 3, 107.—**b.** Act., to belch up a thing: aves hospitales, i. e. to have the taste of them in one's mouth, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176: glandem, Juv. 6, 10: partem exiguum cænae, id. 4, 31: aprum, Mart. 9, 49, 8: crurem, Sil. 2, 685; 15, 435.—**B.** Transf.: fumum (terra), i. e. to send forth, emit, Pall. Aug. 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., in a contemptuous sense, to belch out, give out, utter (cf. evomo): versus, Hor. A. P. 457: propinquitates semideum, i. e. to have in one's mouth, be always talking about them, Sid. Carm. 23, 252: potor Mosellae Tiberim ructas, though a Gaul, you speak like a Roman, Sid. Ep. 4, 17.

ructor, āri, v. ructo *init.*

ructūo, āre, v. a. [ructus], to belch forth (late Lat. for the usual ructare); trop.: laudes, Aug. Serm. Temp. 135.

***ructuōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of belches: spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, m. [rugo, whence also ructo and erugo], a belching, eructation, rising of the stomach (class. in sing. and plur.): exhalas acidus ex pectore ructus, Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33: suavis ructus militis, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5; Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: foedi pestilentesque ructus, Sen. Ep. 95, 25; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 20, 17, 66, § 174; Mart. 1, 88, 4 al.

rūductus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus], full of rubbish, i. e. (of soil) poor, dry: terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2: locus, id. ib. 35, 1.

1. rūdens, entis (*gen. plur.* rudenti-um, Vit. 10, 19; Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2; abl. rudenti, Vit. 10, 2), m. (*fem.*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1) [etym. unknown; acc. to the

ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling; v. Non. p. 51], a rope, line, cord (very freq. and class.; syn.: restis, funis). **I.** Usu., a rope, line, belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; a stay, halcyard, sheet, etc.; plur. collect., the rigging, cordage: clamor tonitruum et rudendum sibilus, Pac. ap. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf. Varr. L. 5, § 7 Müll. N. cr.; and Serv. Verg. A. 1, 87 (Trag. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); imitated by Vergil: elamorque virum stridorque rudendum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1, 76; 92; Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Verg. A. 3, 267; 682; 10, 229; Hor. Epod. 10, 5; Ov. M. 3, 616; 11, 474; 495 et saep.—Hence, **B.** Rudens, the title of a comedy by Plautus.—**C.** Trop.: rudentem explicavit immensum, spun a long yarn, unfolded a prodigious series of facts, Amm. 29, 1, 6.—Prov.: rudentibus apta fortuna, a very uncertain fortune, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.—**II.** The rope of an engine of war, Vitr. 10, 17 sq.

2. rudens, entis, Part. of rudo.

* **rudérarius,** a, um, adj. [rudis], of or belonging to rubbish: cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212, 19.

rudératio, ōnis, f. [rudero], a paving with rubbish, ruderation, Vitr. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., a mass of broken stone, Vitr. 5, 12, 6.

rudéro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [rudus], to cover or pave with broken stone or rubbish, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20; Vitr. 7, 1.

Rudiae, ārum, f., a town in Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Sil. 12, 397.—Hence, **Rudinus,** a, um, adj., of Rudiae, the Rudian, an appellation of Ennius, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 440 Vahl.); Cic. Arch. 10; Aus. Technop. 13, 17.

† **rudiarī** ab eodem (sc. Cineio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. p. 265 Müll. [1. rudis].

* **rudīarius,** ii, m. [2. rudis], a gladiator who is presented with a rudis, i. e. who receives his discharge, Suet. Tib. 7.

rudicūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a wooden spoon, a spatula, Cato. R. R. 95, 1: rudiculā lignēa peragitare, Col. 12, 46, 3; Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176.

rudimentum, i, n. [1. rudis], a first attempt, trial, or essay; a beginning, commencement in any thing (not ante-Aug.; cf. tirocinium). **I.** Most usual as milit. t. t.: militare, Liv. 21, 3; plur.: rudimenta militiae imbutus, the elements, Vell. 2, 129, 2: dura belli, Verg. A. 11, 157: rudimenta adulescentiae ponere, to lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, pass one's novitiate, Liv. 31, 11 fin.; cf. sub militiā patris tirocinii rudimenta deposuit, Just. 9, 1, 8.—**II.** In other things: rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 15: prima rhetorices rudimenta, the first principles, rudiments, id. 2, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 64: vidi Protopenis rudimenta cum ipsis naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimenta regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8: ponere, id. Ner. 22: prima pueritiae rudimenta deponere, Just. 7, 5, 3 (cf. supra, I.).

Rudinus, a, um, v. Rudiae.

1. rudis, e, adj. [cf. crudus], unwrought, untitled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild (cf. crudus): omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, sicut vestimentum rude, non perpolitum: sic aes infectum rudusculum, Cincius ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: terra (opp. restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; so, terra, id. ib. 1, 27, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Verg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: rudis atque infecta materies, Petr. 114, 13; cf.: rudis indigestae moles (Chaos), Ov. M. 1, 7: marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: saxum, id. 9, 4, 27; cf.: signa (de marmore coepto), Ov. M. 1, 406: aes (opp. signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: hasta, rudely finished, ill-made, Verg. A. 9, 743; cf.: novacula (with retusa), Petr. 94, 14: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270: caementum, Tac. Or. 20 (with informes tegulae): lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: textum, rough, coarse, id. ib. 8, 640; so, vestis, id. F. 4, 659: herba, wild, Mart. 2, 90, 8: cf. uva, unripe, green, hard, id. 13, 68.—**Neutr. plur.** as subst.: detrahit doctrina aliquid, ut lima

rudibus et cotes hebetibus, Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Poet., transf., young, new (cf. integer): illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuat Amphitriten, untied, not yet sailed on, Cat. 64, 11; hence, also, Argo, Luc. 3, 193: agna, Mart. 9, 71, 6: filia, id. 7, 95, 8: dextram cruore regio imbuat, Sen. Troad. 217: panna, new, Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.

—**II.** Trop., rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; hence (like ignarus), with gen., unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc. (cf. imperitus). (a) Absol.: consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; cf.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: incohata ac rudia, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: rudia et incomposita, id. 9, 4, 17: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, etc., id. 11, 3, 32: modulatio, id. 1, 10, 16; cf.: modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus (with confusus), Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 10, 3: animi, id. 1, 10, 9 (with agrestes); 1, 1, 36: adhuc ingenia, id. 1, 2, 27; cf. ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: rudis fuit vita priscorum et sine litteris, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284: saeculum, Quint. 2, 5, 23; 12, 11, 23; Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, i. e. young, early, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Tac. A. 13, 16 fin.; cf.: adhuc aetas, id. ib. 4, 8: rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7; Quint. 2, 3, 3; 3, 6, 83: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? etc., Cic. Sect. 21, 47; so (with ignarus) Quint. 1, 8, 4: rudis ac stultus, id. 11, 3, 76: illi rudes homines primigae, id. 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 5: illi rudes ac bellicosi, id. 1, 10, 20: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 54.—(b) With in and abl.: cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: (oratore) nullā in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218; (with hebes) id. ib. 1, 58, 248: rudis in re publica, id. Phil. 6, 17: in causā, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: in iure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: in minoribus navigiis, id. ib. 1, 38, 174: omnino in nostris poetis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: sermo nullā in re, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32.—With simple abl. (very rare): Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424: arte, Stat. Th. 6, 437: studiis, Vell. 2, 73, 1.—(γ) With gen.: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: dicat se non imperitum foederis, non rudem explorum, non ignarum belli fuisse, id. Balb. 20, 47: provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: Graecarum litterarum, id. Off. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: rei militaris, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: harum rerum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: artium, Liv. 1, 7: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, id. ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf.: bellorum (elephant), Flor. 4, 2, 67: operum conjugique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, i. e. sleepless, id. M. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29.—(δ) With ad (very rare): rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, Liv. 24, 48, 5: ad quae (spectacula) rudes tum Romani erant, id. 45, 32, 10; 10, 22, 6; 21, 25, 6: ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48: ad mala, id. P. 3, 7, 18: rudes adhuc ad resistendum populos, Just. 1, 1, 5: rudis natio ad voluptates, Curt. 6, 21, 9; 8, 8, 24.—(ε) With dat. (very rare): fontes rudes puellis, i. e. strange, Mart. 6, 42, 4.—(ζ) With inf.: nec ferre rudis medicamina, Sil. 6, 90: Martem rudis versare, id. 8, 262.—Comp., sup., and adv. do not occur.

2. rudis, is, f. (abl. sing. rudi, Capitol. Opil. Macr. 4, 5), a slender stick or rod. **I.** To stir with in cooking; a stirring-stick, spatula: versato crebro duabus rudibus, Cato. R. R. 79; so, ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; cf. rudicula.—**II.** A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises (perh. a wooden sword), answering to a quarter-staff, a foil (freq. and class.): (militēs) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51; 40, 6 and 9 Drak. N. cr. (al. sudibus); Ov. Am. 2, 9, 22; id. A. A. 3, 515: rudibus batuere, Suet. Calig. 32.—Hence, transf.: PRIMA OR SVMMARVDIS (also in one word, SVMMARVDIS), the first or head fencer, the fencing-master, Inscr. Orell. 2575; 2584: SECVNDA RVDIS, the second fencer, the fencing-master's assistant, ib. 2573 sq.—A gladiator received

such a rudis when honorably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cie. Phil. 2, 29, 74: accepta rude, Juv. 6, 113: essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21.—And hence transf. to other persons who receive an honorable discharge: tardā vires minuente senectā, Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, i. e. to dismiss, discharge, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24; id. Am. 2, 9, 22; cf.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2 (v. Orell. ad h. l.): ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, Juv. 7, 171; Mart. 3, 36, 10.

* **ruditas,** ātis, f. [1. rudis], ignorance: litteratoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363, 6.

* **ruditus,** ūs, m. [rudo], a roaring or braying, App. M. 8, p. 215, 24.

rūdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum (gen. plur. part. rudentū, Verg. A. 7, 16), 3, v. n. and a. [Sancr. root ru-, to howl; Gr. ῥῥῶ; cf. Lat.: ravis, rarus, raucus], to roar, bellow, bray. **I.** Lit., of animals: e. g. of lions, Verg. A. 7, 16; of stags, id. G. 3, 374; of bears, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298; esp. freq. of the braying of an ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290; id. F. 1, 433; 6, 342; Pers. 3, 9.—**II.** Transf., of men, to roar or cry out: haec inquam rudet ex rostris, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: (Cacum) insueta rudement Alcides telis praeit, Verg. A. 8, 248.—Of things: rudement proram, creaking, groaning, Verg. A. 3, 561.

rūdor, ōris, m. [rudo], a roaring (Appul.), App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 38; id. Mund. p. 65.

1. rūdus, ūris, n., stones broken small and mingled with lime for plastering walls, paving floors, etc. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 7, 1: rudus incere solo, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186; Pall. 1, 9, 4; 11, 2 Mai: aedificia tecta rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3: rudere, non tegulis teguntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 2: pingue, i. e. rich soil, Col. poet. 10, 81.—**II.** In partic., old rubbish, of the stones, plaster, etc., of decayed buildings (rare and not ante-Aug.): ruderi accipiendo Ostiensis paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43.—In plur.: alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Vesp. 8.

2. rūdus, ūris, v. raudus.

rūdusculum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfesco, ēre, v. incl. n. [rufus], to become reddish, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 28, 12, 53, § 194; 36, 19, 36, § 143.

†† **rufus,** ii, m., the Gallic name for chama, a lynx, Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

rūfo, āre, v. a. [rufus], to make or color reddish: capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87; 23, 2, 32, § 67; 23, 4, 46, § 91.

Rufrae, ārum, f., a town of the Samnites, on the borders of Campania, now Ruvo, Verg. A. 7, 739; Sil. 8, 568; prob. the same called **Rufrium**, Liv. 8, 25, 4.

Rufrium, ii, n., v. Rufrae.

rūfūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [rufus], reddish, rather red. **I.** In gen.: macilentis malis rufulus, red-haired, red-headed, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20 (cf. rufus): radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.—**II.** In partic.: **Rufūli,** ārum, m., the military tribunes chosen by the general himself (opp. to the Comitati, who were chosen by the people in the Comitatus); so called after one Rutilius Rufus, Liv. 7, 5 fin.; Fest. p. 261 Müll.; Ps.-Ascon. ap. Div. in Caecil. 10, p. 142.

1. rufus, a, um, adj. [kindr. with ruber], red, reddish, of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26, 5.—In gen.: rufus quidam, red-haired, red-headed, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 119: virgo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 1 (cf. rufulus): vestibus, Mart. 14, 129, 1: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta, Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 86.—Comp.: Campana siligo rufior, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 16, 14, 25, § 65.

2. Rufus, i, m. [1. rufus], a common Roman surname (like the German Roth, Rother), Quint. 1, 4, 25; Cic. Fam. 5, 19 tit.; 14, 14, 2 al.

1. rūga, ae, f., a crease in the face, a wrinkle. **A.** In gen. (class.; usu. in plur.). (a) Plur.: non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: vos populumque Romanum non consilio neque eloquentiā, sed rugis supercilioque decepti, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nec pietas moram Rugis et instanti senectae Afferet,

Hor. C. 2, 14, 3: vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 2: rugas in fronte contrahere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4; cf.: frontem rugis arat, *Verg. A. 7, 417: dum tarda senectus inducat rugas, Tib. 2, 2, 20; Hor. C. 4, 13, 11: sulcare cutem rugis, Ov. M. 3, 276; 14, 96; 15, 232 et saep. al.—Prov.: de rugis crimina multa cadunt, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 46.—(β) *Sing.* (poet.): faceret scissas languida ruga genas? Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 6; 3 (4), 25, 12; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34, id. A. A. 1, 240; Juv. 13, 215; 14, 325.—**B.** Transf., *a crease, fold, plait, wrinkle, corrugation*, etc., of any kind (post-Aug., cf. rugo, I.): margaritae favescent senectæ rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109: aquilonis afflatus pona deturpans rugis, id. 15, 16, 18, § 89; 12, 7, 14, § 26; 17, 14, 24, § 107 al.; of the folds of garments, id. 35, 8, 34, § 56; Macr. S. 2, 9.—In *sing.*: jam deciens redit in rugam, Pers. 6, 79 Gildersleeve ad loc.: vestes quoque diutius vinctas ruga consumet, Petr. 102, 12.—**2.** *The female screw*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.

2. Rūga, ae, m. [I. ruga], a Roman surname, e. g. of Sp. Carvilius, whose divorce is said to have been the first in Rome, Gell. 4, 3, 2; 17, 21, 44; Val. Max. 2, 1, 4.

rugatio, ōnis, f. [rugo], a wrinkling, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Rugii, ōrum, m., a German people who have given their name to the island of Rugen, Tac. G. 43 fin.

* **ruginosus**, a, um, adj. [1. ruga], wrinkled: cutis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rugio, ire, v. n., to roar, as a lion, Spart. Get. 5; Vulg. Psa. 21, 13; Auct. Carm. Philom. 49; to bray, as an ass, Amm. 27, 3, 1: onager, Vulg. Job. 6, 5: quasi ursi, id. Isa. 59, 11.—**II.** Transf., to rumble: rugientem saturare ventrem, Hier. Ep. 52, 2, § 6.—**III.** To call aloud, Vulg. Psa. 37, 9; id. Jer. 25, 30.

rūgītus, ūs, m. [rugio]. **I.** A roaring of lions, Vop. Prob. 19: leonibus, Vulg. Job. 4, 10.—**II.** Transf., a rumbling in the bowels, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 7; Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

rūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [1. ruga]. **I.** Neutr., to crease, wrinkle; transf., of the dress (cf. 1. ruga, B.), to become wrinkled or rumpled: vide palliolum ut rugat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30: pallium, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3.—**II.** Act., to wrinkle any thing: frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—Transf., to corrugate: testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102.

rūgōsitas, ātis, f. [rugosus], the state of being wrinkled, rugosity (late Lat.): moeroris aut irae, Tert. Patient. 15.

rūgōsus, a, um, adj. [1. ruga], wrinkled, shrivelled. **I.** Lit.: rugosiorum cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93, 4: spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112.—Poet.: senectæ, Tib. 3, 5, 25: frigore pagus (i. e. the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105: san-na, that wrinkles his countenance, makes wry faces, Pers. 5, 91.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to 1. ruga, I. B.), wrinkled, creased, shrivelled, corrugated: acina, Col. 12, 44, 4: cortex populi, Ov. H. 5, 28: piper, Pers. 5, 55: pruna, Mart. 13, 28, 1.

* **rūidus**, a, um, adj., perh. rough: pilum (in pisturā), Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

rūina, ae, f. [ruo], a rushing or tumbling down; a falling down, fall (syn.: casus, lapsus). **I.** In abstracto. **A.** Lit. **I.** In gen. (rare): grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156: aquarum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 med.: nostra (sc. nukum), Mart. 13, 25, 2: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 44, 5: Capanei, a fall by lightning (v. Capaneus), Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 40: (apri saevi) Permixtas dabant equitum pedumque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 1329: Tyrrenus et Acontes Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinae Dant sonitu ingenti, rush or fall upon each other, Verg. A. 11, 613: interea suspensa graves aulaeas ruinas In patinam fecere, fell down, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54.—**2.** In partic., of buildings, a tumbling or falling down, downfall, ruin (class.; in good prose only in *sing.*): repentinā ruina pars ejus turris cecidit... tum hostes, turris repentinā ruina commoti, etc., Cic. B. C. 2, 11 fin. and 12 init.; cf.: ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: eā ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis

interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Tac. A. 2, 47: aedificiorum, Suet. Oth. 8: amphitheatrū, id. Tib. 40: camerae, id. Ner. 34: spectaculorum, id. Calig. 31: pontis, id. Aug. 20: tecta Penthelei Disiecta non leni ruina, Hor. C. 2, 19, 15: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinae, Vulcano superante, domus, i. e. fell in, Verg. A. 2, 310; so, trahere ruinae, id. ib. 2, 465; 9, 712; cf. B. a, infra: effulsisse inter ruinae ignes, Tac. A. 2, 47: ruinae urbis et incendia recordantes, Just. 5, 7, 10: morbus, captivitas, ruina, ignis, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6: multos occidere incendii ac ruinae potentia est, id. Clem. 1, 26, 5.—In *plur.*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77; so Vell. 2, 35, 4 (with incendia); Suet. Vesp. 8; Lucr. 2, 1145: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 8: dum Capitolio dementes ruinas parabat, id. ib. 1, 37, 7.—**B.** Trop., a downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction, etc. (freq. and class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf.: exitium, perniciēs). (a) *Sing.*: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, a catastrophe, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: incendium meum ruina restinguam, with the overthrow, fall (of the State), Catilina ap. Sall. C. 31, 9, and ap. Cic. Mur. 25, 51: ut communi ruina patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26; Vell. 2, 91, 4; 2, 85, 1, 2, 124, 1: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: rerum nostrarum, id. 5, 51: urbis, id. 25, 4: ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, utter defeat, id. 5, 43; cf.: ruinae similem stragem eques dedit, id. 4, 33: Cannensis, id. 23, 25; 42, 66 fin.; 4, 46; 5, 47: ruina soceri in exilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6; cf. id. G. 36: pereat sceleratus, regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam, Ov. M. 8, 497: aliae gentes belli sequuntur ruinae, Flor. 2, 12, 1: ille dies utramque Ducet ruinam, i. e. death, Hor. C. 2, 17, 9: Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 245.—(β) *Plur.*: praetermitti ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: in ruinis aversae, atque afflictae rei publicae, id. Sest. 2, 5: devota morti pectora liberae Quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 19; cf.: nox augeat ruinas, Val. Fl. 3, 207: principiis in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, i. e. false steps, errors, mistakes, Lucr. 1, 740: (Academias) si invaserit in haec, miseras edet ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: ruinas videres, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83.—**II.** In concreto. **1.** That which tumbles or falls down, a fall (not ante-Aug.). **A.** In gen. (poet.): disiectam Aenaeae toto videt aequore classem Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina, i. e. a storm, rain, Verg. A. 1, 129; so, caeli (with insani imbres), Sil. 1, 251: poli, i. e. thunder, Val. Fl. 8, 334.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. A. 2.), a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins (mostly in *plur.*, and not in Cic. prose): nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: Saguntum ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv. 21, 10, 10: (urbs) deserta ac strata prope omnis ruinis, id. 33, 38, 10: fumantes Thebarum ruinae, id. 9, 18, 7: ruinis templo-rum templa aedificare, id. 42, 3: in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 fin.—In *sing.*: alius par labor... flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: EX RUINA TEMPLI MARTIS, Inscr. Orell. 2443 (A. D. 256).—**2.** Transf., of persons who cause ruin, a destroyer: rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 51, 109: ruinae publicanorum, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 13.

ruinosus, a, um, adj. [ruina], of buildings. **I.** Tumbling down, going to ruin, ruinous (rare but class.): aedes, *Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. Ira, 3, 35 fin. (better rimosos).—***II.** Poet., transf., that has already fallen, ruined, in ruins: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. H. 1, 56.—*Pur.* subst.: **ruinōsa**, ōrum, ruins: instaurare, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 33; 33, 27.

Rullus, i, m., a Roman surname (cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48). So, P. Servilius Rullus, a tribune of the people in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

1. † **ruma**, ae, f., v. rumis.

2. **ruma**, ae, f., v. rumen.

rūmen, inis, n. (collat. form **rūma**, ae, f., Arn. 7, 230 dub.; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54), the throat, gullet: rumen est pars colli, quā esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. adrumavit, p. 9 ib.: ruminatio dicta est a rumine eminentē gutturis parte, per quam demissus cibus a certis revocatur animalibus, Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 59; 12, 1, 37: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.); Fest. p. 270, 28 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 9, 14 ib.

† **rumementum**, abruptio, Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.

1. rūmex, icis, m., a missile weapon, similar to the sparum of the Gauls, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

2. rūmex, icis, f., sorrel, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18; 19, 12, 60, § 184; 20, 21, 85, § 231; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Titin. ap. Non. 210, 4 (Com. Rel. p. 134 Rib.); Verg. M. 73.

Rūmia, ae, v. 1. Rumina init.

* **rūmifico**, āre, v. a. [rumor-facio], to make report; to report, proclaim, rumor: quam (sc. Alcumena) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 46.

rūmigeratio, ōnis, f. [rumigeror], a spreading of reports, a proclaiming, rumoring (late Lat.), Lampr. Hellog. 10.

rūmigeror, āri, v. dep. a. [rumor-gero], to spread reports, to spread or noise abroad, Fest. s. v. rumitant, p. 270 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 ib.: rumigerantium sermones, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Or. de Aere Alien. 2 Fragm. 7, p. 344 Bat.

rūmigerulus, a, um, adj. [rumigeror], that spreads reports or rumors; subst., a news-monger (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 2; Hier. Ep. 117, 10; 50, 1.

rūmigo, āre, v. a. [rumen-ago], to chew over again, to ruminate: jam tertium qualum, App. M. 4, p. 153, 2: bos si non rumingat, Gargil. Mart. Cur. Boum. § 15.

1. Rūmina (in some MSS. **Rūmia**), ae, f. [rumis, qs. she that offers her breast], a Roman goddess of nursing mothers, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast (rumis) of the she-wolf, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq. (v. the passages under rumis); Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 11; 6, 19 fin.; 7, 11.—Hence, **A.**

Rūminalis, e, adj.: ficus, the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4, 5 (where, from a false etymology, the earlier form is said to have been Rumularis, Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 90: alii a Romulo velint dictam quasi Romularem); Tac. A. 13, 58; Aur. Vict. Orig. 20 fin.; Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. id. p. 400 ib.; Serv. l. l.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.—By poet. license, it is also called, **B. Rūmina** ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412 (where, as above in Liv., from a false etymology, a pretended older form, Romula, is given).

2. Rūmina, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, B.

1. Rūminalis, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, A.

* **2. rūminalis**, e, adj. [rumen], chewing again, ruminating: hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.

rūminatio, ōnis, f. [ruminor], a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination.

I. Lit.: animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 201; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54.—**B.** Transf., a doubling; a repetition, return: corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: hiemis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 191.—***II.** Trop., a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination: cotidiana, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

rūminator, ōris, m. [id.], one that chews again or ruminates (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

rūminor, āri, v. dep. a., and (after the Aug. period) **rūmino**, āre, v. n. and a. [rumen], to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate. **I.** Lit. (a) Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; 9, 17, 29, § 62 al.; Vulg. Lev. 11, 26.—(β) Act.: (bos) ruminat herbas, Verg. E. 6, 54; cf.: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17: epastae herbas, id. Hal. 119: escas gutture, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 340.—**II.** Trop., to think over, to muse or ruminate upon (only ante- and post-class.; but cf. ruminatio): nemo haec ruminetur mulieri, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 166, 29: ruminabitur humanitatem,

Varr. ap. Non. 166, 27: Odyssean Homeri ruminari incipis, id. ib. 480, 24: ruminari's antiquitates, id. ib. 480, 23: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

Rūminus, *i*, *m*. [rumis, analog. to 1. Rumina], an epithet of Jupiter, as the nourisher of all things, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

† **rumis**, *is* (collat. form † **ruma**, *ae*, *v. infra*), *f*, a breast that gives suck; a teat, *pap*, *dug*: si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat sub alterius mammam, qui appellatur subrumi, id est sub mamina: antiquo enim vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: non negarim, ideo apud divae Ruminæ sacellum a pastoribus satam ficum. Ibi enim solent sacrificari lacte pro vino et pro lactentibus. Mammae enim rumis sive rumas, ut ante dicebant, a rumi; et inde dicuntur subrumi agni, id. ib. 2, 11, 5: hisce manibus lacte sit, non vino, Cuiusnae propter cunas, Ruminæ propter rumam, id est prisco vocabulo mammam, a quo subrumi etiam nunc dicuntur agni, id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq.: mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant haedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 4 ib.: quoniam sub eā (ficu) inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumim (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

* **rūmīto**, *āre*, *v. freq. n.* [rumo, rumor], to spread reports, to rumor: ruminant, rumigerantur. Naevius: simul alius aliunde ruminant inter sese, Fest. p. 270 Müll.

† **rumo**, *āre*, for rumino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 Müll.

rumor, *ōris*, *m*. [cf. Gr. ῥῆμα, to howl; ῥῆμα, din; Sanser. root ru-, roar; rivas, uproar; Lat.: rucus, rudo]. **I**. Lit., the talk of the many, whether relating facts or expressing opinions. **A**. Common talk, unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumor (the prevalent and class. signif.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: fama, sermo); *absol.*, or with a mention of its purport. **a**. *Absol.*: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstatis, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est; cum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf.: aliquid rumore ac fama accipere... falsis rumoribus terri, id. ib. 6, 20: multa rumor perferet, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf. also, in the description of the house of Fame, in Ovid: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur Milia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55 (v. the passage in its connection): rumoribus mecum pugnas, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 9: rumores Africanos excipere, id. Deiot. 9, 25: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, Sall. C. 29, 1: multa rumor fingeat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: addunt et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, id. B. G. 7, 1: frigidus a Rostris manet per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50 et saep. — **b**. With the purport of the rumor introduced by an *object*- or *relative-clause*; by *de*, rarely by *gen.* (a) Postquam populi morem intelleximus, Studiose expetere vos Plautinae fabulas, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 11: cum interea rumor venit, Datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31; id. Heaut. prol. 16: crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurare, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 1: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; cf.: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 1: serpit hic rumor: Scis tu illum accusationem cogitare? etc., id. Mur. 21, 45: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tamquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum extinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: subdito rumore, tamquam Mesopotamiam invasurus, id. ib. 6, 36. — (b) With *de*: nihil perferitur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabellā, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vitā imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: graves de te rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: extinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.* —

(γ) With *gen.* (very rare): cenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumor, Tac. H. 3, 45: rumor prostratae regi pudicitiae Suet. Caes. 2. — **B**. Common or general opinion, current report, the popular voice; and objectively, fame, reputation (less frequent class.): famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dedit, Incrementum credulitatis, Quint. 5, 3, 1; cf.: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, etc., Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17, 35: rumoribus adversa in pravitate, secunda in casum, fortunam in temeritatem, declinando corrumpent, with their slanders, misrepresentations, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 3: quos rumor asperserat, ii, etc., Curt. 10, 31, 18: rumore quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: rumor servire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf. in the *lusus verbi*. with *rumen*: ego morem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 15: omnem infimae plebis morem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125; Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*: invidiam alicui concitare secundo populi rumore, with the concurring or favorable judgment, with the approbation, Fenest. ap. Non. 385, 17; so, rumore secundo, Suet. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1; old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29; Verg. A. 8, 90; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: claro apud vulgum rumore erat, id. ib. 15, 48. — **II**. Transf., a murmuring, murmur of a stream: amoenā fluentia Subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mos. 22.

rumpia, *ae*, *v*. rhomphaea *in*it.

rumpo, *āpi*, ruptum (*inf.* paragog. rumpier, Afran. Com. 127), 3, *v. a.* [root rup], to break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open, etc. (very frequent and class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets; cf. frango). **I**. Lit.: si MEMBRVM RVPI NI CVM BO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. TALIO, p. 274; and ap. Gell. 20, 1, 14; cf. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: vincula, Lucr. 3, 83; Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; Prop. 4, 10, 4; Verg. A. 10, 233 al.: catenas, Prop. 3, 13, 11: Hor. S. 2, 7, 70; Ov. Am. 3, 11; 3: frena pudoris, Prop. 4, 18, 3: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. C. 1, 1, 28: pontem, to break down, Liv. 7, 9; cf.: rupti torrentibus pontes, Quint. 2, 13, 16: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: plumbum (aqua), Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: carinam (sinus Noto regiens), id. Epod. 10, 20: tenta cubilia tectaque, id. ib. 12, 12: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf.: tennes a pectore vestes, id. A. 3, 707: sinus pariterque capillos, id. M. 10, 722: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, to penetrate, Ov. M. 6, 251; 5, 36; cf.: guttura cultro, to cut, id. ib. 15, 465: colla secuti, id. ib. 12, 249: nubem (vis venti), to sunder, rive, Lucr. 6, 432: fulmen nubes rumpit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 58, 1: spiritus rumpit nubes, id. ib. 2, 54, 3: ruptae nubes et in proum solutae, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: caelum, Sil. 3, 196: polum, id. 1, 135: turbo ruptus, breaking or bursting forth, Verg. A. 2, 416 et saep.: tuā causā rupi ramices, burst, ruptured, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: suos ramices, id. Poen. 3, 1, 37: inflatas vesículas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 297: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, filled to repletion, Verg. G. 1, 49; Col. 10, 307: frugibus rupta congestis horrea, Sid. 1, 6: ilia, Cat. 11, 20; 80, 7; Verg. E. 7, 26; cf. with a *personal object*: rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Dum, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. — Esp. reflexively, to burst or split one's self, to burst, split, etc.: me rupi causā currendo tuā, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 43; id. Capt. prol. 14; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 11; 382, 23: ut me ambulando rumperet, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: non, si te ruperis, Par eris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 319. — *M* id.: ego misera risu clandestino rumpier, to burst, split, Afran. ap. Non. 382, 21 (Com.

Rel. p. 154 Rib.); so, frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: quā (licentiā audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, could have burst, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: et inflatas rumpi vesículas, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf.: rumpantur iniqui, Vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: miser Rumperis (sc. irā) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136: rumpere viam, iter, etc., to force a passage, make one's way by force: ferro rumpenda per hostes Est via, a passage must be burst or forced through, Verg. A. 10, 372; cf.: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: rupta via, Quint. 9, 4, 63: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196 (with reserare viam); 15, 782: Alpes, id. 11, 135: rupto sonuit sacer aequore Titan, Val. Fl. 2, 37: cursus, id. ib. 1, 3; Sil. 7, 568 et saep.: rumpere media agmina, to burst through, break through, Verg. A. 12, 683; cf.: proelia misso equo, Prop. 3, 11, 64 (4, 10, 62): ruptā mersum caput obruit undā, Ov. M. 11, 569: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5: pugnantibus acies rumpenda, Just. 1, 6, 11: ordines, Liv. 6, 13: aditus, Verg. A. 2, 494: parvos hiatus, Sil. 5, 616: fontem, to break open, cause to break forth, Ov. M. 5, 257: fontes abyssae magnae, Vulg. Gen. 7, 11: se rumpere, to break out, burst forth (= erumpere): ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese Diversi rumpunt radii, Verg. G. 1, 446: tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat, id. A. 11, 548: unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, id. G. 4, 368; so, rumpi, in mid. force: dum amnes uli rumpuntur fontibus, id. ib. 3, 428: alicui reditum, to cut off, Hor. Epod. 13, 15. — *Absol.*: offendit, fregit, rumpit, igitur poculo, wounds, Afran. ap. Non. 124, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 173 Rib.); so, si quis rumpet occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, an ancient form of rogation in Liv. 22, 10, 5; cf. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17. — **II**. Trop., to break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt, etc.: hunc quisquam... foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5, 13; so, foedera, Lucr. 2, 254; Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35: foedus, Liv. 3, 25, 5; 42, 40, 3: imperium, Curt. 10, 2, 15; Tac. A. 13, 36; id. H. 3, 19: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: reverentiam sacramenti; Tac. H. 1, 12: fidem iudiciorum, pacis, etc., Liv. 9, 40 *fin.*; 24, 29; Verg. G. 4, 213; Flor. 4, 2, 16: jus gentium, Liv. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes vos rogatas rumpitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. C. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Luc. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, is made void, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; cf.: iura testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum, id. ib. 1, 38, 173: nuptias, Hor. C. 1, 15, 7: amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: condiciones pacis, Vell. 2, 48, 5: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Verg. A. 6, 882: fati necessitatem humanis consiliis, Liv. 1, 42: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12; so, sompnum, Verg. A. 7, 458; cf. Sen. Ep. 51, 12: sacra, Verg. A. 8, 110: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: ut vero amplexus fessi rupere supremos, Val. Fl. 5, 32: strepitus silentia rumpi, Lucr. 4, 583: silentia (verbis), Verg. A. 10, 64; Ov. M. 1, 208; 11, 598; Hor. Epod. 5, 85; Val. Fl. 3, 509; Plin. Pan. 55, 4: diuturnum silentium, App. M. 10, p. 239, 14: taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes Rumpite moras, break off, end delay, Verg. G. 3, 43; so, rumpe moras, id. A. 4, 569; 9, 13; Ov. M. 15, 583 Bach, N. cr.; Val. Fl. 1, 306; Mart. 2, 64, 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf.: rumpunt moras, Luc. 1, 264: otia, Verg. A. 6, 813. — *P*oet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, breaks forth, breaks out in, gives vent to, utters, etc.; Verg. A. 11, 377; so, vocem, id. ib. 2, 129; 3, 246; Sil. 8, 301; Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Verg. A. 4, 553; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 249: gemitum; Sil. 4, 458.

* **rumpōtinetum**, *i*, *n*. [rumpōtinus], a place planted with low trees to support the vines, Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [rumpus-teneo]. **I**. That serves to support the running vines: genus arbuti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1; also arbores, id. 5, 7, 1, § 3. — **II**. Subst.: **rumpōtinus**, *i*, *f*, a kind of maple (opulus), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 24, 19, 112, § 172.

rumpus, *i. m.*, a vine branch or runner (syn. tradux), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rumusculus, *i. m. dim.* [rumor], idle talk, common gossip (perh. only in the two foll. passages): qui imperitiorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu. 38, 105: L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35.

runa, *ae, f.*, a kind of weapon, a javelin or dart. **I.** Lit.: runa genus teli significat. Ennius: runata recedit, id est pilata, Fest. p. 263 Müll.: C. Gracchus runis et iis sicis, quas, etc. . . nonne omnem rei publicae statum permittavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20 Mos. N. cr.—**II.** Transf., the runic written character, runes: barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Ven. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

runatus, *a, um, adj.*, v. runa, **I.**
runatio, *ōnis, f.* [runco]. **I.** A weeding, weeding out, Col. 2, 9, 18; 2, 11, 19; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 185.—**II.** Concr., weeds to be pulled out, Col. 2, 11, 6.

runātor, *ōris, m.* [id.], a weeder, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 3, 19.

1. runcina, *ae, f.* [ῥυκίνη, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.], a plane, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225; Arn. 6, 200; Tert. Apol. 12; Vulg. Isa. 44, 13.

2. Runcina, *ae, f.* [1. runco], a rural goddess presiding over weeding, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 med.

runcino, *āre, v. a.* [1. runcina], to plane off, Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.; Arn. 5, 177.—**II.** Trop., com.: ego illum probe jam oneratum runcinabo, i. e. will take in, cheat, Plant. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

1. runco, *āre, v. a.* [runca, runcina], to weed out, root up; to weed, clear of weeds. **I.** Lit.: spinas, Cato, R. R. 2: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 30; Col. 11, 2, 40; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Tert. Pall. 2 med.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To pluck, deprive of its hair, Pers. 4, 35.—**B.** To mow: frumenta, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 med.

2. runco, *ōnis, m.* [1. runco], a weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe, Pall. 1, 43, 3; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

ruo, *ūi, ūtūm* (ruiturus, *a, um*, Ov. M. 4, 459; Luc. 7, 404; Mart. 1, 88, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 8; gen. plur. part. ruentum, Verg. A. 11, 886), *3, v. n. and a.*, to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, tumble down, go to ruin (cf.: labor, procumbo, cado). **I.** Neutr. (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. Rarely of persons: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant Victores victique, Verg. A. 10, 736; so Val. Fl. 7, 642.—Of things: ruer illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: spectacula ruunt, fell down, tumbled down, Plant. Curc. 5, 2, 47; cf.: parietes ruunt, id. Most. 1, 2, 36: lateres veteres, id. Truc. 2, 2, 50; so, aedes, id. Am. 5, 1, 43; id. Most. 1, 2, 69: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 463; id. 4, 21, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 63 al.: altae turres, Lucr. 5, 307: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 96: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaca, id. ib. 2, 8, 71: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47: murus latus quam caederetur, Liv. 21, 11: tecta in agris, id. 4, 21: silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 314: alto a culmine Troja, Verg. A. 2, 290.—Poet.: caeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1105: ruit arduus aether, it rains, or the rain descends in torrents, Verg. G. 1, 324; cf. id. A. 8, 525: caelum imbribus immodicis, Mart. 3, 100, 3; cf.: caelum in se, Liv. 40, 58: ruit imbriferum ver, i. e. is ending, hastening to its close, Verg. G. 1, 313; cf.: turbidus imber aqua, id. A. 5, 695: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30. **1.** Prov.: caelum ruit, the sky is falling; of any thing very improbable: Quid tum, quae, si hoc pater resciverit? Sy. Quid si nunc caelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41.—**2.** Transf., of rapid, hasty movements, to hasten, hurry, run, rush (cf.: volo, curro): id ne ferac quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; cf. id. Att. 7, 7, 7: (Pompeium) ruerent nuntiant et jam jamque addece, id. ib. 7, 20, 1: huc omnis turba ruebat, Verg. A. 6, 305: Aeneadae in ferrum ruebant, id. ib. 8, 648: per proelia, id. ib. 12, 526: quidam inermes ultro ruer ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladiisque ruerent, id. A. 6, 35: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 fin.: in castra fugientes, id. 24, 16, 2: in vulnera ac tela, id.

26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47: equus pedesque certatim portis ruer, id. 27, 41: ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3: ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. H. 2, 68 fin.: per vias, id. ib. 3, 22: destinata morte in proelium, Flor. 2, 18, 12: ruebant laxatis habenis aurigae, Curt. 4, 15, 3: de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: flumina per campos, Ov. M. 1, 285: in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19.—Poet., of time: vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano Nox, i. e. hastens up, sets in, Verg. A. 2, 250: revoluta ruebat dies, was advancing, hastening on, id. ib. 10, 256; cf. of the setting of the sun, Val. Fl. 1, 274; App. M. 3, p. 136, 19.—Of sound, to break forth: antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, Verg. A. 6, 44.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to A. 1.) To fall, fail, sink (very rare): ratio ruat omnis, Lucr. 4, 507: quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intellegat, ruer illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, by his falling fortunes, Tac. H. 3, 64: tam florentes Atheniensium opes ruisse, Just. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** (Acc. to A. 2.) To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run, etc. (freq. and class.): tamquam ad interitum ruem voluntarium, Cic. Marc. 5, 14: cmptorem pati ruer et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, to act hastily, commit an oversight, id. Off. 3, 13, 55; cf. Liv. 3, 11: cum cotidie ruet, Cic. Sest. 64, 133; id. Att. 2, 14, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 2: compescere ruentes, Tac. H. 1, 56; 2, 63 fin.; cf. id. ib. 2, 34: ad seditiones et discordias et bella civilia, id. ib. 1, 46: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53: in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitum, id. H. 1, 84: in sua fata, Ov. M. 6, 51: omnia fati in pejus, Verg. G. 1, 200: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: quo ruis, Verg. A. 10, 811; Ov. M. 9, 428: multos video, quā vel impudentia vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2.—Poet., with inf.: quo ruis imprudens, vage, dicere fata? Prop. 4 (5), 1, 71: scire ruunt, Luc. 7, 751; Stat. Th. 7, 177; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387.—Impers. pass.: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** Act., to cast down with violence, to dash down, tumble down, hurl to the ground, prostrate (except the jurid. phrase ruta caesa, perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for in the passage, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2, seu ruet seu eriget rem publicam, ruet might be neutr.). **A.** Lit.: imbres fluctusque . . . frangere malum, Ruere antennis, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: naves (vis venti), Lucr. 1, 272: res impetibus crebris (venti), id. 1, 293: ceteros ruem, agerem, raperem, fundrem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: immanem molem voluntque ruuntque, Verg. A. 9, 516: cumulos ruit pinguis harenae, breaks down, levels, id. G. 1, 105: sese superne in praedam, to cast one's self upon, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 6.—**B.** Poet., transf., to cast up from the bottom, to turn up, throw up, rake up: cum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus harenam, casts up (syn. eruit), Lucr. 6, 726; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis (venti), Verg. A. 1, 85: spumas salis aere, id. ib. 1, 35: cinerem et confusa Ossa focis, id. ib. 11, 211: atram nubem ad caelum (ignis), id. G. 2, 308: unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.—Hence, **rutus**, *a, um, P. a.*, found only in the phrase ruta et caesa or ruta caesa (acc. to Varro, the u was pronounced long, although it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, etc.: in venditionis lege fundi ruta caesa ita dicimus, ut U producamus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 104).—In jurid. lang., every thing dug up (ruta) and cut down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; the timber and minerals: si ruta et caesa excipiantur in venditione, ea placuit esse ruta, quae eruta sunt, ut harena, creta et simil a; caesa ea esse, ut arbores caesas, et carbones et his similia, etc., Dig. 19, 1, 17: in rutis caesis ea sunt, quae terra non tenentur, quaeque opere structili tectoriove non continentur, ib. 50, 16, 241: ruta caesa dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratia concidit ruendoque contraxit, Fest. p. 262 Müll.: ut venditores, cum aedes fundumve venderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliqui emptori, quod ornandi causa apte et loco positum esse videatur, Cic. Top. 26, 100: dicet

te ne in rutis quidem et caesis solum tibi fraternum recepis, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226.

rūpa, *ae, f.*, v. rupes init.

rupes, *is* (collat. form **rūpa**, *ae*, App. M. 6, p. 72 Hildebr. min.; cf. Gloss. Isid. p. 693), *f.* [rumpo], a rock: ex magnis rupibus nactus plantitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: cum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29; cf. Liv. 32, 4; and with this cf.: inter saxa rupesque, id. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeia, id. 7, 10: Parnasia, Verg. E. 6, 29: aëria, id. G. 4, 508: ardua, Ov. F. 5, 293; id. P. 1, 8, 51: cavae, cavernis, grottois, Verg. G. 3, 253; so, ima (Sibyllae), id. A. 3, 443.—Of a cliff, Verg. A. 10, 693; Luc. 5, 514; Val. Fl. 3, 108; 4, 637; cf.: personantibus et respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just. 24, 6, 8.

rupex, *icis, m.*, a rough, uncultivated man; a boor, rustic, clown (ante- and post-class., and mostly in the plur.), Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Gell. 13, 9, 5; Tert. Apol. 21 fin.; id. Anim. 6 fin.; in sing., Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. rupico).

rupi-capra, *ae, f.* [rupes], a chamois, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; 28, 17, 67, § 231.

* **rupico**, *ōnis, m.* [rupex], for rupex, a boorish man, rustic, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 34.

Rupilius, *i. m.*, the name of a Roman gens. So, **A.** P. Rupilius, consul with Popillius Laenas, A. U. C. 622, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; from him proceed the Leges Rupiliae, of **Rupilius**, id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 39; 18, § 44; 24, § 59; 50, § 125; 2, 3, 40, § 92.—**B.** A. Rupilius, a physician, Cic. Clu. 63, 176.—**C.** An actor in Cicero's youth, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.—**D.** P. Rupilius Rex, a native of Praeneste, a contemporary of Horace, proscribed by Octavian, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1 Schol. Cruq.

rupina, *ae, f.* [rupes], a cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm (Appuleian), App. M. 6, p. 184, 16; 7, p. 193 fin.; id. Flor. 2, p. 348 med.

ruptio, *ōnis, f.* [rumpo], a breaking, fracture; an injuring, damage; in plur., Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

ruptor, *ōris, m.* [id.], a breaker (not ante-Aug.); trop.: foederis, a violator, Liv. 4, 19 (with violator juris); 1, 28; 21, 40 fin.; 25, 31; Tac. H. 4, 57; Flor. 1, 3, 8: indutiarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 13.

ruptura, *ae, f.* [id.], a fracture, breach, of a limb or vein, Gell. 20, 1, 33; Veg. 3, 65, 11.

ruptus, *a, um, Part.* of rumpo.

rūralis, *e, adj.* [rus], of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic (post-class.): negotia, Amm. 30, 2, 10: opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2: Apollo, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 65.—Adv.: **rūraliter**, *rurally*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

ruratio, *ōnis, f.* [ruo], a country life (Appuleian), App. Mag. p. 310, 32; id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 25.

rūrestris, *e, adj.* [rus], of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural (post-class.): opus, Dig. 32, 1, 99; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 31: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: campi, id. ib. 7, p. 194: vocabulum, id. ib. 4, p. 143: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

rūricola, *ae, adj. gen. omn.* [rus-colo], that tills the ground; that lives in or belongs to the country, rural, rustic (poet.); masc.: boves, Ov. M. 5, 479; id. F. 1, 384: Phryges, id. M. 11, 91: Fauni, id. ib. 6, 392: deus, i. e. Priapus, id. Tr. 1, 10, 26: dentes, i. e. hoes, Luc. 7, 859.—Fem.: Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: formicula, App. M. 6, p. 177.—Neutr.: aratrum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1.—**B.** Subst.: **rūricola**, *ae, m.* (a) A tiller of the ground, a husbandman, countryman, rustic (syn. colonus); plur., Col. 10, 337; Nemes. Ecl. 1, 52.—(b) An ox or bull, Ov. M. 15, 124.

rūricolāris, *e, adj.* [rūricola], of or belonging to tillage, rustic, rural: cultor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 325.

* **rūrigenz**, *ae, m.* [rus-g'gno], one born in the country; a countryman, rustic, Ov. M. 7, 763.

Rūrina (or, in the old orthog., **Rūsina**; v. the letter S), *ae, f.* [rus], a goddess that presided over agriculture, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

rūro, *āre, v. n.*, or **rūror**, *āri, v. dep. n.* [id.], to live in the country (perh. only in the two foll. passages): dum ruri rurant

homines, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro rures, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23.

rursus, rursum, and arch. **rūsum** or **russum** (rursum and russum are the most usual forms in the ante-class., and rursus in the class. per.), *adv.* [contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverti; cf. prorsus and sursum], *turned back or backwards, back, backwards* (opp. prorsus): rursus retro, Non. **I.** Lit. (only ante-class.): rursus prorsus reciprocatur fluctus feram, Enn. ap. Non. 164, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.); cf. trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: mortales multi rursus ac prorsus meant, Varr. ap. Non. 384, 32: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Maximum periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 15: ego cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 63.—**II.** Transf. **A.**

To indicate the reverse of something, *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again* (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; syn.: retro, contra, in vicem): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt huiusmodi: Capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miseriae; Irae interveniunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 58 sq.: bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 15: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: *Mi. Salutat.* Ag. Saluta hunc rursus Punice meis verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 40: accipe a me rursum rationem doli, id. Mil. 3, 1, 178: succurrit Pulchoni Varenus et laboranti subvenit. . . Huic (Varenus) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulchro, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, id. ib. 7, 47 *fin.*; 51; id. B. C. 1, 45, 3: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, id. B. G. 7, 88; Sall. J. 69, 1: postquam luxu atque desidiosa civitas corrupta est, rursus republica magnitudine sua imperatorum vitia sustentabat, id. C. 53, 5: primum Metellum esse rati, portas clausere; deinde rursus Jugurtham arbitri obvi procedunt, id. J. 69, 1: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: cum totam terram contueri licebit. . . tum et habitabiles regiones et rursum omni cultu propter vim frigoris vacantes, id. ib. 1, 20, 45; id. Rep. 2, 4, 9: quod (Gorgias) iudicaret hoc oratoris esse innoxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47: necesse erit cupere et optare. . . rursus autem recte factis angli, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65: neque rursum eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24, 110; so, neque rursum, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 2, 4, 3; 10, 3, 10; 12, 5, 4: Ilacos intra muros peccatur et extra. Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: aequum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, id. S. 1, 3, 75; Curt. 9, 2, 9; Tac. Agr. 29; id. A. 1, 80: his, rursus illis extitabile, id. H. 3, 22.—Hence some times with *retro, contra, invicem*: concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi, etc. . . Vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 33: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? etc. At tibi contra Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28.—**B.** Denoting return to a former action or its repetition, *back again, again, anew* (syn.: iterum, denuo): em rursum nunc nugus agis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 61: quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 82; cf.: uti quidque in sua corpora rursum dissolvat natura, Lucr. 1, 215: eadem gigni rursus augescere dixi, id. 5, 250: obloquere rursum? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 88: feri malam tu illi rursum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 55: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis. . . facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf.: bellum inferre, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: configere cum Bruti classe, Caes. B. C. 2, 3 *fin.*; 4 *fin.*: terga vertere, id. ib. 1, 45: rursus minuente aestu, id. B. G. 1, 32; 5, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: rursus aliam in partem fugam pete-

bant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: has (cohortes) subsidariae terna, et rursus aliae totidem, suae cujusque legionis, subsequebantur, id. B. C. 1, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 9; Sall. J. 103, 2.—In beginning a new strophe (= Gr. *ἀναλ.*): rursus, et hoc iterum repetamus carmen, Val. Cat. Dir. 14.—Pleon., with *denuo*, etc.: Diphilus hanc Graece scripsit, post id rursum denuo Latine Plautus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 34: revertor rursus denuo Karthaginem, id. Poen. prol. 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 35.—Freq. with words compounded with *re*; like reverti, regredi, se recipere, reducere, revocare, etc., v. h. vv.

rūs, rūris (used in the plur. only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Zend. ravanb, broad, free; ravan, a plain; Germ. Raun, space], *the country* (opp. to the city), *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc. (cf.: fundus, praedia): pascua reddere rura, Lucr. 5, 1248; cf.: laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G. 2, 412: aspera dumis Rura, id. A. 4, 527: paterna rura bobus exercet suis, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: obsita pomis Rura, Ov. M. 13, 720: coli rura ab ergastulis pessimum est, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36: habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, *a country-seat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; cf.: rus urbanum, Just. 31, 2, 3: urbe relicta rura peragrantes saepe soli sumus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: rure frui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 40.—*Acc.*: rus, in answer to the question *whither?* quom rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rus ibo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107; 2, 1, 10: rure redire, *from the farm*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 5, 18; 21; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63; 5, 4, 45 et saep.; so, rure venire, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 26: rure huc adventi, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 115: adveniensi mater rure, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 25; for which, less freq.: ruri redire, venire, etc., id. Truc. 3, 2, 1; 25; id. Most. 5, 1, 23: plus plaustrorum in aedibus Videas, quam ruri, *in the country*, id. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri, at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131; so, ruri (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 400), id. Capt. 1, 1, 16; id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; 41; 2, 6, 68; 4, 2, 2; id. Cist. 2, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 4; 7; 18 et saep.; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 47 al.; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Brut. ap. Cic. Clu. 51, 141; less freq.: rure esse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; id. Cas. 1, 1, 17; 22; Titin. ap. Charis. p. 115 P.: mori rure, Liv. 38, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 1; 14, 10; Ov. A. 2, 229.—With an *adv.*: rure paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671; cf.: ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1.

Rusādir, v. Rhysaddir.

Rusca, *ae, m.*, a surname in the *Pindarian family*: M. Rusca, a *tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 622, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

ruscarius (rustarius), *i, m., adj.* [ruscum], *of or for butcher's-broom: falculae, for weeding out butcher's-broom*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

Ruscino, *ōnis, f.*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pyrenees, now Perpignan, Liv. 21, 24; Mel. 2, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

1. rusco or **rusto**, *āre, v. a.* [ruscum], *to clear off butcher's-broom*, Tert. Pall. 2.

2. rusco, *ōnis, m.*, a disease of cattle, Gargil. Mart. de Cur. Boum.

***rusculum**, *i, n. dim.* [rus], a little country-seat or farm, Gell. 19, 9, 1.

ruscum (rustum), *i, n.*, *butcher's-broom*: Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; 27, 100, § 173; 23, 9, 83, § 166; Verg. E. 7, 42; id. G. 2, 413; Col. 10, 374; cf. Fest. p. 262 Müll.

Rusellae (Rösel-), *ārum, f.*, a town of Etruria, now Rosello.—Hence, **Rusellanus (Rösel-)**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Rusellae*: ager, Liv. 10, 4; 37: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—*Subst.*: **Rusellani**, *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Rusellae, Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*

Rusgada, v. Rhysaddir.

Ruscicade, *ē, f.*, a town in Numidia, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; cf. Mel. 1, 7.

Rūsina, *ae, v.* Rurina.

Ruso, *ōnis, v.* Abudius.

Rūsor, *ōris, m.* [rusus for rursus; cf. susum], a divinity that provides for the regular return of all productions: quod rursus cuncta eodem revolvuntur, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23.

Ruspina, *ae, f.*, a town of Zeugitana, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Auct. B. Afr. 6 *fin.*; 10, 53; Sil. 3, 260.

ruspor, *ari, v. dep. a.*, to search through, examine, explore: crebro quaerere, Fest. p. 264 Müll.: scrutari, Non. 166, 19 (ante-class.): ut latebras ruspans rimare, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.); cf.: vagant ruspantes silvas, Att. ap. Non. 166, 20: jube nunc animo ruspari Phrygas, id. ib. 19.

russatus, *a, um, adj.* [russus], clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus. **I.** Lit.: factio, v. factio: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186 (al. russei).—**II.** Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, red, reddened, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

***russēolus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [russeus], somewhat red, reddish: sanies, Prud. *στέφ.* 11, 130.

***russesco**, *ēre, v. incho. n.* [russus], to become red: russescunt frondes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl).

russēus, *a, um, adj. [id.]*, reddish (post-Aug. and very rare): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App. M. 2, 117: color, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 29, 4, 17, § 64; 30, 11, 30, § 99.

russulus, *a, um, adj. dim. [id.]*, reddish: fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin.*: tunicae, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

russus, *a, um, adj.*, red (very rare): vela, Lucr. 4, 75: gingiva, Cat. 39, 19: tunicae, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; and Vop. Aur. 13; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 6.

rustarius, *a, um, v.* ruscarius.

rustica, *ae, v.* rusticus, I. B. 2.

rusticanus, *a, um, adj.* [rusticus], of or pertaining to the country, rustic, country- (Ciceron.): homines ex municipiis rusticianis. . . rusticana relegati, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43 sq.; cf.: homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 13, § 34: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, multum rusticani, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: vir, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: aliquis, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticum, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: tugurium, a peasant's hut, Hier. Ep. 52, 2, 6.

***rusticātim**, *adv.* [rusticor], rustically, awkwardly: rustice, Non.: ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. ap. Non. 166, 31.

rusticatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** A living in the country, country life: neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—**II.** Agriculture, husbandry, Col. praef. § 13; 1, 1, 6; 11, 1, 6: creata ab Altissimo, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 16.

rusticē, *adv.*, v. rusticus *fin.*

***rusticellus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [rusticulus], somewhat rustic or clownish, Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

rusticitas, *ātis, f.* [rusticus] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Country life and occupations, i. e. tillage, husbandry, Pall. Insit. 11.—**B.** Concr., country people, Pall. 1, 31; Cod. Just. 1, 55, 3.—**II.** Transf., the manners of the country or of country people, rustic behavior, rusticity (opp. urbanitas); in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: patria est ei Brixia, ex illa nostrā Italiā, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 4, 9, § 26; Calp. Ecl. 4, 4.—In a bad sense: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos Rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, id. ib. 1, 672: vultus sine rusticitate pudentes, id. H. 20, 59: (urbanitas) qui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17; cf.: et imperitia, et rusticitas, et rigor, id. 6, 1, 37: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: verborum atque ipsis etiam soni, id. 11, 3, 10: aliquid rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53: ignorare propter rusticitatem jus suum, Dig. 49, 14, 2 *fin.*

rusticōla, *ae, m.* and *f.* [rus-colo], an inhabitant of the country (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Misc. 5, 5, 107.

rusticor, *āus, i, v. dep. n.* [rusticus]. **I.** Lit., to live in the country, to rusticate. **A.** In gen. (class.): socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: sin rusticatur, id.

Att. 12, 1, 1: dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Of abstract subjects: (haec studia) pernoscant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16.—**B.** In partic., econom. t. t., to practise husbandry, to till the ground, be a farmer, Col. 11, 1, 5 sq.; 12, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., to talk in a rustic manner, talk like a peasant: Varro, Terentius, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rusticulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticus], rather rustic, somewhat coarse. **I.** Libellus, Mart. 10, 19: nomen (Bissula), Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3.—**II.** As *subst.* ***A. rusticulus**, i, m., a little countryman, a little rustic, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—**B. rusticula**, ae, f., a little heath-cock; (cf. rustica, s. v. rusticus, I. B. 2. b.), Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111; Mart. 13, 76 in lemn.

rusticus, a, um, *adj.* [rus], of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic, country- (very freq. and class; syn. agrestis; opp. urbanus). **I.** Lit.: vita, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1; cf.: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: duae vitae hominum, rustica et urbana, id. ib. 17, 48: Romani (opp. urbani), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1; cf. plebes (opp. urbana), Col. praef. § 17: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: instrumentum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; 1, 58, 249; Col. praef. § 19 sq.: homo (with agricola), Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 143; id. N. D. 3, 5, 11: colona, Ov. F. 2, 645; cf. Phidyle, Hor. C. 3, 23, 2: mus (opp. urbanus), id. S. 2, 6, 80; 115: gallinae, heathcocks, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16; Col. 8, 2, 1 sq. (cf. infra, B. 2. b.): numina, Ov. M. 1, 192: fistula, id. ib. 8, 191: sedulitas, id. F. 6, 534: regna, id. H. 4, 132: opprobria versus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: carcer, Juv. 14, 24.—**B. Subst.** **1. rusticus**, i, m., a countryman, rustic, peasant; in plur.: rustici, country people, rustics: urbani sunt rustici, etc., Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 sq.: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf. id. Or. 24, 81: semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 28; Col. 2, 4, 8; 9, 10 et saep.—In *sing.*, Ov. M. 2, 699; Hor. Epod. 2, 68; id. Ep. 1, 7, 83; 2, 2, 39; Vulg. Sap. 17, 16.—**2. rustica**, ae, f. **a.** A country girl, Ov. M. 5, 583.—**b.** (Sc. gallina.) A heath-cock, Mart. 13, 76 (cf. supra, A., and rusticulus, II. B.).—**II.** Transf., country-like, rustic, simple, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, i. e. plain, simple, provincial, rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish, etc. (in this sense not freq. till after the Aug. period; previously, as in Cic., agrestis was more used): rustica vox et agrestis quodam delectat, etc. . . neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42; 12, 44: pro barda et pro rustica haberi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 2: rusticus inlitteratusque litigator, Quint. 2, 21, 16: manus (with indoctae), id. 1, 11, 16; cf. with indoctus, id. 12, 10, 53; with barbarus, id. 2, 20, 6; (opp. disertus) 7, 1, 43: id vitium sermonis non barbarum esse, sed rusticum, Gell. 13, 6, 2: Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, etc., a tout, clown, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39 Lorenz ad loc.: rusticus es, Corydon, Verg. E. 2, 56: quid coeptum, rustice, rumpis iter? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 88: addidit obscenis convicia rustica dictis, id. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; capior, quia rustica non est, very prudish, id. Am. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. A. A. 1, 607: nec tamen est, quamvis agros amet illa feraces, Rustica, id. Am. 3, 10, 18.—In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: veritas, Mart. 10, 72, 11.—**Comp.**: simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88, 33.—Hence, *adv.*: **rustice** (acc. to II.), in a country-like manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly: loqui non asperere, non vasse, non rustice, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: urgere, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: facere aliquid, id. Att. 12, 36, 2: cum eo vitio loquentes rustice loqui dicitabant, Gell. 13, 6, 2.—**Comp.**: rusticus toga defluit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 31.—*Sup.* does not occur.

rusum, v. rursus.

1. ruta caesa, v. ruo, P. a.

2. ruta, ae, f., = *ῥῥή* (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.), a bitter herb, rue. **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; Col. 11, 3, 38; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156; 20, 13, 51, § 131; Ov. R. Am. 801; Mart. 11, 31, 17; 62, 8.—**II.**

Trop., bitterness, unpleasantness: cras exspecto Leptam, ad cuius rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 2.

rutābulum, i, n. [ruo], an instrument for raking or stirring up. **I.** Lit. **A.** For fire, a fire-shovel, oven-rake, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Novat. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 226 Rib.); Suet. Aug. 75.—**B.** For cookery, a wooden shovel or spatula for stirring and mixing liquids, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 23, 2.—**II.** Transf., = membrum virile, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

* **rutāceus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. ruta], of rue, made from rue: oleum, Plin. Val. 2, 28.

rutātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], flavored or garnished with rue: lacerti, Mart. 10, 48, 11: mulsum, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.

* **rutellum**, i, n. *dim.* [rutrum], a little shovel, Lucil. ap. Non. 18, 22.

Rutēni (Ruth-), ōrum, m., a people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the vicinity of the Cadurci, dwelling partly in the province now called Rhodéz, Départ. Aveyron, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7, 7; 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Luc. 1, 402.

rutilans, antis, v. rutilo *fin.*

rutilesco, ēre, v. *incho.* n. [rutilus], to grow reddish, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; Mart. Cap. 2, § 123.

Rutilianus, a, um, v. Rutilius.

Rutilius, i, m. [rutilus, cf. Fest. p. 264 and 265 Müll.], name of a Roman gens. **1.** P. Rutilius Rufus, consul A. U. C. 649, an orator, jurist, and historian, Cic. Brut. 29 sq. Ellendt; Suet. Aug. 89; Quint. 5, 2, 4; 11, 1, 12.—**2.** P. Rutilius Lupus, a rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, Quint. 9, 2, 102; 9, 3, 89.—Hence, **II. Rutilianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Rutilius: constitutio, Gai. Inst. 4, 35 (but in Cic. Brut. 23, 89, the correct reading is Rutillii narratione).

rutilo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [1. rutilus]. **I.** *Act.*, to make or color reddish: comas, Liv. 38, 17: capillos, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191; Suet. Calig. 47; Tac. H. 4, 61 al.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be reddish; transf., to have a reddish glow (poet.): aurora, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.: arma, Verg. A. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251: caelum, Vulg. Matt. 16, 3.—*Part. pres.*: rutilans color, of a reddish glow, glowing redly, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; so, arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514.—*Comp.*: rutilantior auro, Ven. Carm. 8, 7, 351.

1. rutilus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. rudhira, red, bloody; cf. Gr. *ῥυθρός*; Lat. ruber, rufus]. **A.** Lit., red (inclining to golden yellow): aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutillae dictae, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 83 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 285 ib. Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 14: caput, id. Merc. 2, 2, 35; so of the hair, Ov. M. 2, 319; 635; 5, 440; 6, 715 al.; peculiar to the Germans, Tac. G. 4; id. Agr. 11; Suet. Ner. 1: fulgor rutilus horribilibusque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: ignis, Verg. G. 1, 454; id. A. 8, 430; Ov. M. 4, 403; 11, 436: flammae, id. ib. 12, 294: ortus, id. ib. 2, 112: cruor, id. ib. 5, 83: pellis, i. e. the golden fleece, Val. Fl. 8, 114: metallum, i. e. gold, Luc. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), bearing gold, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197: rutillae canes, id. est non procul a rubro colore, Fest. p. 285 Müll.—**B.** Transf., shining, glittering: thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 341.

2. Rutilus, i, m. [1. rutilus], a Roman surname, e. g. of the augur T. Virginius, Liv. 3, 7.

rutrum, i, n. [ruo, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.]. **I.** An implement for digging, a spade, shovel, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Varr. and Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 22 sq.; Liv. 28, 45; Ov. F. 4, 843.—**II.** For mixing mortar, a trowel, Cato, R. R. 128; Vitruv. 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177; Pall. 1, 15.

1. rutuba, perturbatio: nunc sumus in rutubā, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 9.

2. Rutuba, ae, m. **I.** A river in Liguria, now the Roya, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Luc. 2, 422.—**II.** The name of a gladiator, Hor. S. 2, 7, 96.

* **rutula**, ae, f. *dim.* [2. ruta], a little piece of rue, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 13, 47, 2.

Rūtūli, ōrum, m. **I.** An ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; Liv. 1, 2, 1, 57; Verg. A. 1, 266; 7, 472; 795 et saep.—In *sing.*: **Rūtulus**, i, m., a Rutulian: audax, Verg. A. 7, 409; 8, 474; 9, 65 al.—Hence, **Rūtulus**, a, um, *adj.*, Rutulian: rex, i. e. Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 728; 10, 267: sanguis, id. ib. 7, 318; 11, 88: acies, id. ib. 12, 597: caedes, id. ib. 10, 245.—**II.** Transf. (poet.), the inhabitants of Saguntum, a colony of Ardea, Sil. 1, 584; 2, 541; 567 al.—**B.** In gen., of the Romans, Sil. 10, 450; 11, 165; in *sing.*, of a Roman, id. 13, 163.

Rūtūpiae, ārum, f., a town and haven of the Cantii, in Britain, now Richborough, in Kent.—Hence, **Rūtūpinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Rūtūpiae: ager, Aus. Parent. 13, 8: litora, Luc. 6, 67: fundus, Juv. 4, 141.

rutus, a, um (ruta caesa), v. ruo, P. a.

S.

S, s, indecl. n. or (agreeing with littera) f. **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek Σ for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, 2); in its nature a sibilant semi-vowel, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and are even treated of in a special work by Messala, a contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S littera, Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 245).—**II.** As an initial and medial it has a hard and sharp sound (which is softened, however, between two vowels), and is therefore joined only with the tenues (c, p, t; cf., on the contrary, the Gr. *σβέννυμι*); and, as a medial, often written double after long vowels: caussa, cassus, divissiones (these forms, used by Cicero and Vergil, were already uncommon in Quintilian's time, Quint. 1, 7, 20; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 283 sq.).—**III.** As a final it had a weakened sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial b before it (plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs, etc.; v. the letter B), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-classic poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Ratu' Romulus, Fulvii' Nobilior, gravi' Terra, est sati' bella, Hyperioni' cursum, Virgine' nam sibi, etc.; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161; Quint. 9, 4, 38; and v. Freund, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1835, XIII. p. 25 sq.; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid a hiatus, the vowel before s was also elided; vas' argenteis (for vasis argenteis) and palm' et crinibus (for palmis et crinibus); v. Cic. Or. 45, 153. So, too, in the fourth Epitaph of the Scipios (Inscr. Orell. 553), L. CORNELIO L. F. instead of CORNELIOS (cf. a similar elision of the M under that letter). Final s is also elided, and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened, in the forms sat from satis, mage from magis; in the neutr. forms of adjectives of the third declension, acre, agreste, facile (v. the letter E); in the collat. forms of the sec. pers. sing. pass., fateare, fateare, etc.; in the gen. sing. of the first, second, and fifth declensions, and in the nom. plur. of the first and second declensions (aurai for aura-is, analog. to regis, etc.). Lastly, s disappears in the (mostly familiar) collat. forms abin', scin', viden', satini', from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, etc.—**IV.** As an etymological initial aspirate, s appears in many words whose Greek equivalents begin with a vowel: sal, semi, serpo, sex, super, sus, corresp. to ἅλς, ἡμι-, ἑρπω, ἔξ, ἵπερ, ὤς, etc.; si (archaic sei), sero, Segesta, corresp. to εἰ, ἑρῶ (whence εἶρω), ἑγέστα. Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: sculpo corresp. to γλύφω, and the derivatives scruta, from γρύττη, and scrupedae, from κρούεσθαι. To soften the termination, s appears in abs = ab, and ex corresp. to ἐκ.—Very freq., on the contrary, an initial s appears in cognate forms in other languages, where corresp. Latin words have lost the s: Lat. fallo, Gr. σφάλλω; fungus, Gr. σφύγγος; fides, Gr. σφίδη (comp. also nix with Engl.

snow, nurus with old Germ. snur, daughter-in-law; cf. also cutis and scutum; cauda and root sku-, in Goth. skauts, etc.; casa and Gr. σκά, σκηνή; cerno and Gr. κρίνω for σκίρνω, σκώρ, σκωρία; calumnia and σκάλω; gradior and root scra-, Germ. schreiten; parco and σπαρτός; penuria and σπάνις; pando and σπᾶω; tego and στέγω; tono and στόνος; taurus and Sanscr. sth. ras, Germ. Stier al.; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 277 sqq. — In the middle of a word s is dropped in at from ast. — **V.** S is interchanged, **A.** Most freq. with r; in partic., an original s, between two vowels, becomes r; v. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; so foederum for foedesum, plurima for plusima, meliorem for meliosem, Lares for Lases, etc.; cf. eram and sum, quacro and quaso, nasus and naris. Appius Claudius, the censor, is said to have introduced r into the names Furius, Valerius, etc., in place of s, B. C. 312 (v. the letter R, IL). — **B.** With d: Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 259. — **C.** With t: tentus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥήτινη; and, on the contrary, aggreus for aggresus; mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also assessor for assessor). — **D.** With x; v. that letter. — **VI.** S is assimilated before f in the compounds of dis: differo, difficilis, diffuio, etc.; v. 3. dis. — On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from d, in assuin, assumo, cessi, for adsum, adsumo, ced-si; from t in fassus, from fa-teor; from b in jussi, from jubeo; from m in pressi, from premo; from r in gessi, from gero; and dossuarius, from dorsum. — **VII.** As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, etc.; S. A. S. D., sub ascia dedicavit; S. C., senatusconsultum; perh. also, sententia collegii (Inscr. Orell. 2385); S. P., sua pecunia; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, etc.

Saba, ae, f., = *ῥαβα*. **I.** The largest town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense, etc.: turifera, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52. — Hence, **II. Sabaicus**, a, um, adj., = *ῥαβαίος*, *Sabaean*: tus, Verg. A. 1, 416: odor, Col. poet. 10, 262: nubes, Stat. S. 4, 8, 1: flores, id. ib. 5, 1, 211: myrrha, Sen. Herc. Oct. 376; cf. flos, i. e. of myrrh, Val. Fl. 6, 709: terra, Ov. M. 10, 480: cumulus, a funeral pyre perfumed with myrrh, etc., Claud. Phoen. 43. — As subst.: **Sabaea**, ae, f. (sc. terra), the territory of Saba, i. e. Arabia Felix, Hor. C. 1, 29, 3. — **Sabaei**, ōrum, m., a numerous people in Arabia Felix (named after their capital city, Saba), the Sabaeans: Sabaei Arabum propter tura clarissimi, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57; 2, 117; id. A. 8, 706; Flor. 4, 11, 7; Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 305; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 23.

Sābādīus, ii, m., v. Sabazius.
sabaia, ae, f., a drink of the poor people in Illyria, prepared from barley, Amm. 26, 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 6, 19.

sabaiarius, ii, m. [sabaia], one who makes, sells, or drinks sabaia, a term of reproach: et injuriose compellabatur ut sabaiarius, Amm. 26, 8, 2.

† **sabānum**, i, n., = *σαβανον* (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), a linen cloth for wiping, wrapping up in, etc.; a towel, napkin, Pall. Jun. 7, 3; Veg. 5, 46, 11; Apic. 6, 2; Marc. Emp. 26 med.

† **Sābāoth**, indecl. plur., = *ῥαβᾶωθ* [Heb. צְבָאוֹת], the heavenly hosts (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 901: Dominus or Deus Sabaoth, the Lord (or God) of hosts, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 4, 7.

Sābāria (Sāvā-), ae, f., a city in Parthia, a colony of the emperor Claudius, hence called *Sabaria Claudia*, now Szombathely, Aur. Vict. Epit. 19, 2: Colonia divi Claudii Sabaria, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

sabatenum, i, n., = *σαβανον*, a kind of slipper (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Sabatini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of a town in Campania, otherwise unknown, Liv. 26, 33 fin.

Sābātīnus (poet **Sabatius**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Sabate* (a town of Etruria): lacus, the Lake of *Sabate*, now Lago di Bracciano, Front. Aquaed. 71; Col. 8, 16, 2; called lacus *Sabate*, Fest. p. 343

Müll.: Sabatina tribus, Liv. 6, 5 fin.; Fest. 1.1. — Form Sabatius: stagna, Sil. 8, 492.

† **Sabāzīus** (collat. form **Sebāzīus**, **Sēbādīus** or **Sābādīus**, Macr. S. 1, 18; App. M. 8, p. 213), ii, m., = *ῥαβᾶίος*, a surname. **I.** Of Bacchus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Arn. 5, p. 101; Macr. 1.1. — Hence, **Sābāzīa**, ōrum, n., a festival in honor of Sabazius or Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Arn. 5, 170; Inscr. Orell. 2357. — **II.** Of Jupiter: Sabazii Jovis cultus, Val. Max. 1, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 1259.

sabbātārius, a, um, adj. [sabbata], of or belonging to the Sabbath, Sabbatical: luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 med. — Subst.: **sabbātārii**, ōrum, m., Sabbath-keepers, poet. for Jews, Mart. 4, 4, 7.

† **sabbātismus**, i, m., = *σαββατισμός*, a keeping of the Sabbath, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 fin.; Hier. Ep. 140, 8; id. in Isa. 16, 58, 13.

† **sabbātizo**, āre, v. n., = *σαββατίζω*, to observe the Sabbath, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 fin.; Hier. Ephes. 2, 12; Vulg. Exod. 16, 30; id. Lev. 25, 2.

sabbātum, i, n., and, more freq., **sabbāta**, ōrum, n., = *σαββάτα* (orig. Heb. שַׁבָּת). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., the day of rest among the Jews, the Sabbath; considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day. Plur. form, Just. 36, 2, 14; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76; Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 24; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1 et saep. — **B.** In partic., as a name for the seventh day of the week, *Saturday*, Suet. Tib. 32; Sen. Ep. 95 med. — Sing. form, Hier. Ep. 121, 4; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1; id. Luc. 13, 14; id. Joban. 9, 16.

— **II.** Transf., of other Jewish holidays, Ov. R. Am. 220; Pers. 5, 184; Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, i. e. the new moon (said poet. for a Jewish holiday in general), Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; cf. Orell. and Wüstem. ad Heind. ad h. l. **Sabelli**, ōrum, m. [prob. contr. from Sabinuli, from Sabini], the more ancient and, for the most part, poetical name for the Sabines, Varr. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 2, 167: duri, Col. poet. 10, 137; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; Hor. S. 1, 36. — In sing.: renuit negatque Sabellus, the Sabellian or Sabine (i. e. Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49 Schol. Cruq. ad loc.; cf. Sil. 15, 687. — Hence, **A. Sabellus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Sabellians, Sabellian, Sabine: ager, Liv. 8, 1: cohortes, id. 10, 19 fin.: pubes, Verg. G. 2, 167: mater, id. A. 8, 510: veru, id. ib. 7, 665: ligones, Hor. C. 3, 6, 38: mensa, Juv. 3, 169: anus, i. e. an old hag, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29; cf. carmina, id. Epod. 17, 28: jaculator, Sil. 4, 221. — **B. Sabellīcus**, a, um, adj., Sabellian, Sabine: sus, Verg. G. 3, 255: genus caulium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Sābellius, i, m., an elder of the Christian Church at Rome, and afterwards at Ptolemais, in the third century, the founder of the heretical sect of Sabellians, Prud. Apoth. 178. — Hence, **Sabelliāni**, ōrum, m., the followers of Sabellius, Sabellians, Ambros. Fid. 5, 13, 162; id. Incarn. Sacr. 2, 8.

Sābina, ae, v. Sabini, B. 2.

Sābinē, adv., v. Sabini, A. β.

Sābini, ōrum, m., the Sabines, an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 638; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29; id. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.; Col. praef. § 19; Liv. 1, 9 sq.; 1, 9, 31; 33, 2, 16 sq.; 3, 26 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31: rigidi, Ov. M. 14, 797; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25 et saep. — Meton. (cf. Brutii, Lucani, and v. Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.), the Sabine territory: ex Sabinis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 1, 45: ardui, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22. — Hence, **A. Sābinus**, a, um, adj., Sabine: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 1, 6; Cic. Lig. 11, 32; id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Sen. 7, 24; Hor. S. 2, 7, 118 al.: montes, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: fana, id. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.: virgines raptae, id. ib. 6, 3, 57; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; Liv. 1, 9 sq. et saep.: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ib. 5, § 107 ib.; cf. origo (vocabuli), id. ib. 7, § 28 ib.: ficus, Varr. R.

R. 1, 67: salix, Col. 4, 30, 4: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 8 et saep. — * (β) Adv.: **Sābine**, in Sabine, in the Sabine tongue, Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll. — **2.** In partic.: Sabina herba, a kind of juniper, the savin: Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 17, 13, 21, § 98; 24, 11, 61, § 102; Verg. Cul. 402; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; Ov. F. 1, 343; 4, 741. — Hence, **B. Subst.** **1. Sābinus**, i, m., a Sabine, Liv. 1, 45; 3, 26. — And as a Roman proper name, (a) A servant of Trebonius, Cic. Fam. 16, 16. — (β) The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27; the same perh. also Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27. — (γ) The surname of the jurist Massurius, v. h. v. — (δ) A brother of the emperor Vespasian, Suet. Vesp. 1. — Hence, **Sābinianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Sabinus: libri Sabiniani, the books composed by him, Cod. Just. 3, 33, 17; 3, 34, 14 al. — Subst.: **Sābiniani**, ōrum, m., the followers of Sabinus, the Sabinists, Dig. 24, 1, 11; 41, 1, 11. — **2. Sābina**, ae, f., a Sabine woman, Prop. 2, 6, 21; 2, 32 (3, 30), 47; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 15; id. A. A. 1, 102. — **C. Sābinum**, i, n. **a.** (Sc. vinum.) Sabine wine: vile, Hor. C. 1, 20, 1. — **b.** (Sc. praedium.) The estate of Horace in the territory of the Sabines, north of Tibur, described by the poet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 1-14; cf. Sil. 3, 596. — In plur. (sc. praedia): satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Hor. C. 2, 18, 14.

Sābis, is, m. **I.** A river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre, Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 2, 18. — **II.** A river in Carmania, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107. — **III.** A deity of the Sabaeans, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63.

sabulo, sabulum, v. sabulo.

Sabota, ae, f., a city in Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155; 12, 13, 30, § 52 al.

Sābrāta (Sābrātha), ae, f., a town of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, now Sabart, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sol. 27. — Hence, **Sābrātensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Sabrata, Suet. Vesp. 3; Cypr. Conc. Carth. p. 120.

Sabrina, ae, f., a river of Britain, now the Severn, Tac. A. 12, 31.

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

* **sabūleta**, ōrum, n. [sabulum], sandy places, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

sābūlo, ōnis, m. (sābūlum, i, n., Varr. ap. Non. 169, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25; 31, 3, 28, § 48; 36, 25, 63, § 188; Curt. 7, 4, 27), coarse sand, gravel (syn.: harena, glarea), Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 3, 11, 9, 4, 33, 1; Vitruv. 2, 3; 8, 1; Pall. Aug. 8, 2. — Sync. **sāblo** and **sāblum**, Ven. Fort. 9, 15, 5.

sābūlosus, a, um, adj. [sabulo], full of sand, sandy, gravelly: loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: arva, id. 2, 10, 23: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28: solum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 170: aprica, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175: lutum, Vitruv. 2, 3.

sābūlum, i, v. sabulo.

1. sāburra, ae, f. [kindr. with sabulo], sand, esp. in ships as ballast: onerarias multā saburrā gravatas, Liv. 37, 14 fin.: fluctu jactante saburrā, Verg. G. 4, 195; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201; 10, 23, 30, § 60.

2. Sāburra (Sabbura), ae, m., a lieutenant of King Juba, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; 40, 1; 41, 2; Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 1. — Form Sāburra, Sil. 15, 441; Luc. 4, 723.

* **sāburrālis**, e, adj. [saburra], consisting of sand, sandy: sacoma, Vitruv. 9, 9 med.

† **sāburrārius**, ii, m. [id.], one who carries ballast to ships: CORPVS SABURRARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4116.

sāburro, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to fill or load with ballast, to ballast (rare).

I. Lit.: sese harenā (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 361. — Mid., to ballast one's self: grutes sublati lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10. — **II.** Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, we are stuffed full, crammed full, comic. for saturatae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2; so, too, perh. sanguis, i. e. of a drunken person, Arn. 5, 12 Orell. N. cr.

Sābus, i, m. **I.** A king of India, Curt. 9, 8, 11. — **II.** The progenitor and god of the Sabines, Sil. 8, 423.

Sācae (Sāgae), ārum, m., = *Σάκαι*, a people of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians, Mel. 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Curt. 5, 9, 5; 7, 4, 6; Cat. 11, 6. — In sing.: **Sāces** (Σάκες), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 157.

† **sacal**, indecl. n. [Egyptian], *Egyptian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36.

saccarius, a, um, adj. [saccus], of or belonging to *sacks, sack-* (post-Aug.). **I.** Adj.: navis, perh. laden with sacks, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **saccarius**, ii, m., one who carries sacks, Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3; Inscr. Orrell. 4176.—**B.** **saccaria**, ae, f., the labor of a porter, App. M. 1, p. 36 fin. (al. sagarian).

saccatum, i, n. [sacco, H.], urine, Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccellatio, ōnis, f. [saccellus]; in the later medic. lang., the applying of a little bag, a dry poultice, Veg. 3, 11, 3; 5, 23, 9.

saccellus, i, m. dim. [saccus], a little bag: sonantes aere, Petr. 140 fin.: calidi, i. e. dry poultices for the sick, Cels. 4, 4 med.; so Veg. 2, 24, 5; 3, 28, 3 al.; Vulg. Mich. 6, 11.

saccēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a sack, sack- (late Lat.): cingulum, tunica, i. e. of coarse sackcloth, Hier. Ep. 22, 27; id. Vit. Hilar. 44.

† **saccharon**, i, n., = σάκχαρον, a sweet juice distilling from the joints of the bamboo, a kind of sugar, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32; cf. Luc. 3, 237.

* **saccibuccis**, e, adj. [saccus-bucca], chubby-cheeked, Arn. 3, 108.

saccinus, a, um [saccus, H.], made of hair-cloth: pallium, Vulg. Zach. 13, 4.

sacciperium, ii, n. [saccus-pera], a pocket for carrying a purse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [saccus], to strain through a bag, to strain, filter. **I.** Lit.: saccata aqua (opp. turbida), Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Plin. 13, 7, 17, § 77; 29, 2, 10, § 35; 33, 6, 34, § 104 al.: Caeuba, to filter, Mart. 2, 40, 5.—**II.** Transf., of urine: saccatus humor corporis, Lucr. 4, 1028; Ser. Samm. 6, 77.

saccularius, ii, m. [sacculus], one who by juggling tricks, etc., steals money from the pocket: a cut-purse, pick-pocket, swindler, Dig. 47, 11, 7; 18, 1; Ascon. ad Cic. Tog. Cand. p. 90.

sacculus, i, m. dim. [saccus], a little sack or bag (not in Cic.); for filtering wine, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; for grain, App. M. 9, p. 232 et saep.; esp. for money, a purse, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: pleno cum turget sacculus ore, Juv. 14, 138; 11, 27; Mart. 5, 39, 7; 11, 3, 6; Dig. 16, 2, 1, § 36; Vulg. Prov. 7, 20.—Hence, comic: sacculus Plenus aranearum, i. e. empty, Cat. 13, 8.

† **saccus**, i, m., = σάκος, a sack, bag. **I.** Cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos bordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3.—Esp., a money-bag: mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149; 1, 1, 70; Mart. 10, 74, 6.—Of a bag for straining, filtering wine, Col. 9, 15, 12; Mart. 12, 60, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 133; 19, 4, 19, § 53; hence, vinarii, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 in lemm.; for purifying fat: adeps saccatus linae saccis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 134; for laying on a diseased part of the body: nervorum dolores, in saccis aqua ferventi crebro candefactus levat, id. 31, 9, 44, § 102; Veg. 5, 57, 2 et saep.—Of a beggar's wallet or scrip: prov.: ad saccum ire, to go beg, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22.—**II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.): like the Heb.

שָׂק, a garment of sackcloth or hair-cloth, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 31; id. Joel, 1, 8; id. Jona, 3, 5 et saep.; Hier. Ep. 44; Aug. Narrat. in Psa. 2, 29 fin.; Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 451.

sacellum, i, n. dim. [sacrum], a little sanctuary, i. e. a small uncovered place consecrated to a divinity; a chapel: sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratum cum ara, Trebatius ap. Gell. 6, 12, 5: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacra sine tecto, Fest. p. 318, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 319 Müll.; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Liv. 40, 51 fin.: exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, id. 1, 55: Caecilium Metellum exisse in quoddam sacellum omnino capiendi causa, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello, Verg. E. 3, 9 Forbig. ad loc.: Atheniensium muros ex sacellis sepulchrisque constituisse, Nep. Them. 6, 6: flore sacella

togo, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 57: incultum, id. 2, 19, 13: Quirini, Fest. s. v. Quirinalis porta, p. 254 Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 40: Naeniae deae, Fest. p. 163 Müll.; Tac. H. 3, 74; Ov. F. 1, 275; Juv. 13, 232.

sacer, sacra, sacrum (ante-class. collat. form sacer, sacris, sacre; plur.: sacres porci, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 4, 16; sing. acc.: sacrem porcum, Fest. s. h. v. p. 318 Müll.), adj. (root sa-; Gr. σῶος, σῶος, safe; whence Lat. sānus), dedicated or consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred, = ἱερός (cf.: sanctus, augustus): Gallus Aelius ait, sacrum esse quocumque modo atque instituto civitatis consecratum sit, sive aedis, sive ara, sive signum, sive locus, sive pecunia, sive quid aliud quod sit dedicatum atque consecratum sit, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.; cf.: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. 3, 7: sacrae (res) sunt quae diis superis consecratae sunt: religiosae quae diis manibus relictæ sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3. **I.** In gen. (a) Absol.: quicquam (opp. profanum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27; id. Trin. 2, 2, 8; cf.: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis sacris profanis, sic pepercit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 129; so, locus sacer et profanus, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 38: miscetis sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54; id. A. P. 397; Nep. Them. 6, 5; Sall. C. 11, 6: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis partim etiam sacris et religiosis, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31; so (with religiosus) id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; Suet. Tib. 61: mores autem rapere propebant quæ sacrum quæ publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 37: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33; cf. in the sup.: deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: accedes, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 14, 315: lucus late sacer, Verg. A. 5, 761: arum Martis, Ov. M. 7, 101: ara, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20: aurum, Liv. 5, 50; cf. pecunia (opp. privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (so called from its use in augury), Verg. A. 11, 721: lucus (with profestae), Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; cf. dies (with religiosus), Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. C. S. 4: commissum, a crime against religion, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 et saep.—Poet.: vitis (as sacred to Bacchus), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 149 Vahl.); Hor. C. 1, 13, 1; so, laurus, id. ib. 3, 4, 18; Verg. A. 7, 60: robur, Ov. M. 8, 752: aqua, Hor. C. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464; Verg. E. 1, 53: focus, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: Tarentum, id. C. 1, 28, 29: fines, Sil. 3, 501; cf. montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), id. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 9, 28; Tib. 2, 5, 113; cf.: sacer interpretus deorum Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 391; and (for sanctus) of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 11; so, Cybele, id. 3 (4), 22, 3 (but in Liv. 3, 19: ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt, so used only on account of the lusus verb. with sacrosancti; v. the context).—Sacer Mons, a hill about three miles from Rome, beyond the Anio, and on the right of the Via Nomentana, to which the Roman people retired during their controversy with the Senate, Liv. 2, 32; 3, 52; Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; id. Brut. 14, 54: os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: Sacra Via, or (poet.) Sacer Clivus, a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; Hor. S. 1, 9, 1; id. C. 4, 2, 35; Mart. 1, 70, 5; v. also via, I. A. 2: sacer morbus, the epilepsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer lapis, a stone landmark, a mere-stone, Liv. 41, 13: os sacrum, anatom. t. t., = Gr. ἱερὸν ὀστέον, the lowest bone of the spine, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 24: litterae sacrae (eccl. Lat.), the Scriptures, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 15.—For its combinations with ignis, via, etc., v. those words.—(β) With gen. (class.): ego te sacrum coronam surripuisse scio Jovis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 38; so, urbs Veneris, id. Rud. 2, 5, 16 (for which: urbs Veneria, id. ib. 2, 5, 18): Ilianae celebris dies, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Cat. 7, 6; cf. Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.—As a predicate: terra, ut focus domiciliorum, sacra deorum omnium est (a transl. of the Platon. γῆ ἱερὰ πάντων θεῶν), Cic. Leg. 2,

18, 45: illa insula (sc. Delos) eorum deorum sacra putatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48.—(γ) With dat. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. infra, H. A.): sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: Nymphis cervus, Ov. M. 10, 109: Cereri Polyphoetes (as a priest), Verg. A. 6, 484: pugionem templo Salutis detraherat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: cupressus Diti sacra, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139: aesculus Jovi, id. 16, 4, 5, § 11.—As a predicate: Jani mensis, Qui sacer est imis Manibus, Ov. F. 2, 52: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. sacrata).—**B.** Transf., in gen., holy, sacred, awful, venerable (not till after the Aug. per., and very rare): silentium, Hor. C. 2, 13, 29: laedere amantes, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 11: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69, 7: Maro, id. 8, 56, 3: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59: O sacer et magnus vatum labor, Luc. 9, 983: heu sacri vatum errores, Sil. 8, 100.—So used of the emperors; disapproved of by Tiberius (Tiberius) alium dicentem sacras ejus occupationes verba mutare et pro sacris laboriosas dicere coegit, Suet. Tib. 27.—But soon after Tiberius in general use: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99, 4: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76, 1: apud aures sacras mentitus est, Amm. 28, 6, 26 (cf.: se Imperatori mentitum, id. 28, 6, 26, § 21); and hence, ecclesiastical: domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones, etc., in the law books et saep.

II. In partic., with a bad accessory signifi., devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited; and absol., accursed, criminal, impious, wicked. (a) With dat.: si quisquam aliuta faxit, ipsos Jovi sacer esto, Lex Numa ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.; cf.: ut caput ejus Jovi sacrum esset, an aenium plibiscitum ap. Liv. 3, 55, 7: non alienum videtur, de condicione eorum hominum referre, quos leges sacros esse certis diis jubent, quod cum cetera sacra violari nefas sit, hominem sacrum fuisse fuerit occidi, etc., Macr. S. 3, 7.—(β) Absol.: homo sacer est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium; neque fas est eum immolari; sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur. Nam lege tribunicia primū cavetur: si quis eum, qui eo plebei scito sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit. Ex quo quisvis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.: PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAYDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 609; in imitation: uter aedilis fuerit, etc. . . . inestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: eum, qui cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. 3, 55.—**B.** Transf., in gen., accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **a.** Of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14; Afran. ap. Non. 397, 22 (with malus); Lucil. ib. 397, 27.—**Sup.**, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 67: homo sacer, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Rud. 1, 2, 69; Turp. ap. Non. 397, 29 (with pessimus).—**b.** Of things: sacerrimum domicilium, Turp. ap. Non. 397, 30: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: auri fames, Verg. A. 3, 57 (for which: aurum fame, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6: venenum (Medae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: nox, id. 8, 25: arma metu, id. 4, 185; cf. pavor, id. 1, 798: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804: morbus, i. e. epilepsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.—With dat.: ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 20.—**Comp.** and **adv.** do not appear (as for the comp. v. Varr. L. 8, § 77 Müll.).—Hence, subst.: **sacrum**, i, n., something consecrated; a holy or sacred thing, a sacred vessel or utensil; a sanctuary, a temple; a religious act, a sacrifice, etc.; in plur. in gen., sacred rites, religious worship, religion (both of the State and of single races and families; and even of individuals; v. infra, β; class.; most freq. in plur.). **A.** Lit. (a) Sing.: sacrum sacrove commendatum qui cleperit rapisque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. C. 3, 3, 52: metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cluacinae sacrum, Plaut. Cūc. 4, 1, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 6: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 fin.: theatrum veluti quoddam illius sacri templum vocabimus, Quint. 3, 8, 29:

quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstrare et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facere Junoni, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 43: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: sollemne sacrum conficere, Flor. 1, 13, 16: ita se habet sacrum (Stoetaurilla), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conici in accervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sacrum piaculari fieri, id. 29, 19: sollemne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94; Ov. M. 12, 33: pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ, id. ib. 14, 80: nec de lucernâ fas est accendi sacrum, Phaedr. 4, 11, 13: neve initiantio, nisi ut assolet, Cereri, Graeco sacro, according to the Grecian rites, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf. v. tabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanæ, Hor. C. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quidritum ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: in sacro est, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118.—(β) *Plur.*: sacra deosque penates . . . ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred vessels or utensils, holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; cf. Liv. 5, 40: sacra omnia proferre, Auct. B. Alex. 32, 3: portabant canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troia, Tib. 2, 5, 40: velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; cf. of the same, Verg. A. 2, 293; 2, 717 Heyne; Ov. F. 1, 527; id. H. 7, 80; 7, 158: cumque suis penetralia sacris, i. e. the images of the gods, Penates, id. M. 1, 287: jactata acquoribus sacra, Hor. C. 4, 4, 54: pueri Sacra canunt, *sacred songs*, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: sacra ordine in mensâ Penatium deorum Ponuntur, *sacred gifts, offerings*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 11: neve ulla vitiorum sacra sollemnia obeunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sicut in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis colebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84 (for which: sacrificiis anniversariis colebatur, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: sacris e principum numero pontifices quinque praefecit, id. Rep. 2, 14, 26: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7; cf. sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: sacra Jovi Stygio Perficere, Verg. A. 4, 633: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: arcanæ sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; Ov. M. 10, 436: fera, id. ib. 13, 454: nefanda, id. ib. 10, 228: mystica, id. H. 2, 42: horrida, Sil. 3, 140: veneranda, id. 7, 332: casta, Stat. Achill. 1, 370. **a.** *Divine worship or religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. pp. 244 et 245 Müll.; Liv. 5, 52: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinus in civitatem ascevit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: quod per populum errari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 13; so, religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 23, 69: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55; so, Cereris, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14 (cf. supra, a fin.); Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 23: Junonis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: Orphica, *rites, solemnity, festival*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: trieterica Bacchi, id. ib. 6, 587: Dianae, id. ib. 7, 94; 15, 489: Isis, Suet. Oth. 12 et saep.—**b.** *The private religious rites* of a gens, a family, etc. (observed by the Romans with the greatest care): sacra privata perpetua manent, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 47: an gentilitia sacra ne in bello quidem intermittere, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: ut ne morte patris familias sacrorum memoria occideret, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: docebant (antiqui) tribus modis sacris adstringi, id. ib. 2, 20, 49: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, id. Off. 1, 17, 55; cf. ut qui natus sit, ignoret, cuius sanguinis, quorum sacrorum sit, Liv. 4, 2: sacra interire illi (maiores) noluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144 (v. alienatio); cf. *sing.*: sacrum familiare, Macr. S. 1, 16: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities*, Quint. 1, 7, 28; called also jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700; cf. respecting the sacra privata of the Romans, Savigny, in his Zeitschr. 2, p. 397 sq.—**c.** *Poet. poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero caelestia sacra trahebant, Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: vatum, Pers. prol. 7: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63, 5.—**2.** *Prov. a.* Inter sacrum saxumque

stare, to stand between the victim and the knife, i. e. to be between the door and the wall, to be in great straits, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; cf. inter sacrum et saxum positus, App. M. 11, p. 271 fin.—**b.** Hereditas sine sacris, i. e. a great profit without trouble, = a rose without thorns, meat without bone, etc. (because the keeping up of the sacra privata was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8, and id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 230 Müll.—**B.** Transf., in gen. (the figure being borrowed from secret religious rites), in plur.: sacra, *secrets, mysteries* (not till after the Aug. period, and very rare): sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregrisse mihi videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27 (cf. omnes fere, qui legem dicendi, quasi quaedam mysteria, tradiderunt, id. 5, 13, 60): litterarum colere, id. 10, 1, 92: studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

1. sacerdos, ōtis, comm. (fem. collat. form SACERDOTA, Inscr. Orell. 2184; cf. antistes init.; gen. plur. SACERDOTIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1942) [sacer], a priest; a priestess: divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunt . . . sacerdotum duo genera sunt: unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Tib. 26: in collegio sacerdotum, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: publici, Liv. 5, 40; 26, 23; 42, 28; Suet. Vit. 11: Phoebe, Verg. A. 3, 80: sacerdotis casti, id. ib. 6, 661: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24, 9: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9; cf. Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: tumuloque sacerdos additur Anchise, Verg. A. 5, 760.—In fem.: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, etc., Cic. Balb. 24, 55; id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: Veneris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 17; cf. Veneria, id. ib. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 20; 2, 30: hujus fani, id. ib. 1, 5, 27.—*Abso.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 73; 2, 4, 27; 2, 5, 22 al.: Vestae, a Vestal, Ov. F. 5, 573; Cic. Pont. 17, 47 (37): Vestalis, an old formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14: Troia, i. e. Iliæ, Hor. C. 3, 3, 32 et saep.; v. the inscriptions in Orell. 2160 sq.—In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: sacerdotem anum praecipem Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; cf. regina (i. e. Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273.—Transf., sarcastically: ille popularis, i. e. Clodius (on account of his smuggling himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30, 66; of the same: stuprum sacerdos, id. ib. 17, 39: tyranni sacerdos, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110.—In eccl. Lat., of Christ as a mediator between God and men, Vulg. Heb. 7, 15.

2. Sacerdos, ōtis, m. [i. sacerdos], a surname of frequent occurrence, esp. in the gens Licinia: C. Sacerdos, a prator in Sicily before Verres, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. Planc. 11, 27.

sacerdotalis (collat. form SACERDOTIALIS, Inscr. Orell. 2469), e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal (post-Aug.). **1.** Adj.: ludi, given by the priests on entering upon their office, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6: nomen, used by priests, Macr. S. 3, 5, 6: sodes, an episcopal see, Amm. 15, 7, 9: lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 5: vir, a man of priestly rank, Vell. 1, 124, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4981.—Hence, **2.** In late Lat., subst.: **sacerdotalis**, is, m., one who has filled a priestly office, Cod. Th. 12, 5, 2; Tert. Spect. 11; Amm. 28, 6, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1103.

sacerdotialis, is, v. sacerdotalis init. **sacerdotium**, ii, n. [i. sacerdos], the priesthood, the office or dignity of priests, the sacerdotal office (good prose; used equally in sing. and plur.). (a) *Sing.*: amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, § 127: amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: propter amplitudinem sacerdotii, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: homo in sacerdotio diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. Sen. 17, 61: familiare, Liv. 3, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—(β) *Plur.*: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: lex de sacerdotiis, id. Lael. 25, 96: de sacerdotiis contendere,

Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., of the mediatorial office of Christ, Vulg. Heb. 7, 12; 7, 24.

sacerdotula, ae, f. dim. [i. sacerdos], a young or inferior priestess (very rare), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Veran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. oletum, p. 203 Müll.; Fest. s. v. flaminia, p. 93 ib.

(**sacresantus**, a false read for sacer sanctusque, Tert. Cor. Mil. 13).

Saces, ae, m., v. Sacae.

† sacoma, ōtis, n., = ἀγκωμα, a counterpoise, a weight precisely balancing something in the opposite scale: pendet ex altera parte aequo pondere phelli sacoma saburale, Vitruv. 9, 8, 8.—Hence, ad sacoma appendere, precisely, exactly, Vitruv. 9, praef. § 9.

sacōmarius, a, um, adj. [sacoma], serving for a counterpoise, used for a weight in a balance: cucurbitae, Hier. in Jon. 4, 6.—Hence, subst. **A. sacōmarius**, ii, m., one who makes counterpoises or weights in gen.; called also Ponderarius, Inscr. Orell. 4274.—**B. sacōmarius**, ii, n., the public balance or weighing place, Inscr. Orell. 4109; 7194.

† saccondios or **socondios**, ii, m. [Indian], a hyacinth-colored anemist in India, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacos, or socos.

† sacōpēnium, ii, n., = σαράπηνον, the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant, Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; 20, 18, 75, § 197; called also, from the Greek, *sagapemon*, id. 12, 25, 56, § 126; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (Jahn, sacope-nium in both passages).

† sacos or **socos** [Indian], hyacinth-color, so called by the Indians, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

sacrābilit̄er, adv. [sacra; sc. passio], like an epileptic, as if in a fit of epilepsy: spumare, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.

sacrāmētālis, e, adj. [sacramentum], sacramental (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 8, 11.

sacrāmētum, i, n. [sacro]. **1.** In good class. Lat., a jurid. and milit. t. t. **A.** Jurid. t. t., the sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the treasury capitals; so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; v. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; or, perh. more correctly, because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. the foll. passage of Varro and Müller's note. (Another reason is given in Isid. Orig. 5, 24 fin.: sacramentum est pignus sponsionis; vocatum autem sacramentum, quia violare, quod quisque promittit, perfidia est: ea pecunia, quae in iudicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui instabat, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui iudicio vicerat, suum sacramentum e sacro auferbat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 180 Müll. N. cr.: qui prior vindicaverat, dicebat: quando tu injuria vindicavisti, de aeris sacramento te provoco; adversarius quoque dicebat: similiter ego te; seu l. asses sacramenti nominabant . . . Postea praedres Praetor ab utroque accipiebat sacramenti, quod id in publicum cedebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, § 13 sq.; 95: sacramenti autem nomine id aes diei coemptum est quod et propter aerarii inopiam et sacrorum publicorum multitudinem consumebatur id in rebus divinis, Fest. p. 344 Müll.: cum in rem aliquam agerent litigatores et poena se sacramenti peterent, postea iudicem, qui dabatur post trigessimum diem, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 Orell.): de multis sacramentis consulens comitis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60.—**2.** Meton., a cause, a civil suit or process: decemviri re quæsita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; cf. transf. in gen.: homines graves, quibuscum tibi iusto sacramento contendere, non liceret, on equal terms, with a fair chance of success, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: cetera . . . ἐντρέψα et arguta adparebunt, ut sacramentum contendas mea non esse, lay a wager, i. e. confidently assert, id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: injustis iudiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: si Xviri

sacramentum in libertatem injustum judicasset, id. Dom. 29, 78.—**B.** Milit. t. t. (cf. infra, 2, the passage from Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36), orig. the preliminary engagement entered into by newly-enlisted troops (this was followed by the proper military oath, jusjurandum, which was at first voluntary, but, after the second Punic war, was demanded by the military tribune): milites tum (i. e. 538 A. U. C.), quod numquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti milites [jussu consulis conventuros]: nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat; et, ubi ad decuriam aut centuriam convenissent, sua voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati equites, centuriati pedites conjurabant, sese fugae atque formidinis ergo non abituros neque ex ordine recessuros, nisi, etc. . . . Id ex voluntario inter ipsos foedere ad tribunum ac legitimam juris iurandi adactionem translatum, Liv. 22, 38, 2 sq. Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 4; and v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 292 sq.—Hence, since that time, 2. For jusjurandum, the military oath of allegiance (very freq. and class.): milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, to take the oath of allegiance, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; so, sacramentum dicere, id. ib. 1, 86 fin.: quos consulis sacramento rogavisset, id. B. G. 6, 1: sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28; and in a like signif. in Livy: sacramentum (abl.) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 fin.; 4, 53; 25, 5; 41, 5 fin.: sacramentum dicere alicui, id. 24, 8: ut omnes minores quinqueaginta annis sacramento (abl.) rogaret, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, swear them in, id. 40, 26; so, rogare (aliquos) sacramentum, id. 32, 26; 35, 2; Quint. 12, 2, 26; in a like sense: adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5; 7, 11; 9, 29; Tac. A. 1, 37; id. H. 1, 55: adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, id. ib. 1, 76: Vitellii, id. ib. 2, 55: Vespasiani, id. ib. 2, 79: adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento aliquem tenere . . . sacramento tenere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32; cf.: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (in which passage the primary jurid. signif. is alluded to): ex quibus (legionibus) aetate aut valetudine fessi sacramento solvebantur, Tac. A. 16, 13 fin.: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in paenitentiam conversi, i. e. had revolted, Suet. Claud. 13; cf.: paenitentia mutati sacramenti, id. Galb. 10: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42: hoc sacramento (viz. in the service of Bacchus) initiatos juvenes milites faciendos censetis? Liv. 39, 15.—**b.** Transf., in gen., an oath, a solemn obligation or engagement (mostly post-Aug.): ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2: non ego perfidum Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: amicitiae sacramentum delevi, id. 80, 4: sacramento quodam nexi, Just. 20, 4, 14: se sacramento obstringere, ne, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 7: si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 3, p. 140, 31.—**II.** In eccl. and late Lat., something to be kept sacred. 1. A secret: sacramentum regis abscondere, Vulg. Tob. 12, 7.—2. The gospel revelation: nolite verba, cum sacramentum meum erit canendum, providenter quaerere, Prud. c. rep. 10, 15.—3. A mystery: sacramentum stellarum, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 20: pietatis, id. 1 Tim. 3, 16; Lact. 7, 24; Aug. de Agone Christi, 24.—4. A sacrament: signa, cum ad res divinas pertinent, sacramenta appellantur, Aug. Ep. 138: baptismi, id. Doctr. Christ. 3, 13: sanguinis Christi, id. Ep. ad Bonif. 98, 9: (matri-monii), Vulg. Eph. 5, 32.—5. The office of the ministry: Athanasium episcopum . . . coctus in unum quaesitus (synodus ut appellat) removit a sacramento quod obtinebat, Amm. 15, 7, 7.

Sacrāni, ōrum, m., an ancient people of Latium, Fest. p. 321 (a), 18 Müll.—Hence, **Sacrānus**, a, um, of the Sacrāni: acies, Verg. A. 7, 796: SACERDOTES, Inscr. Gud. p. 20, 8.

sacrārium, ii, n. [sacer]. 1. A place for the keeping of holy things (sometimes, also, a place for prayer); a shrine, sacristy, sanctuary (cf.: fanum, sacellum, delubrum);

an oratory, chapel: notandum est aliud esse sacrum locum, aliud sacrarium. Sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Dig. 1, 8, 9; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 199; Fest. s. v. secespitam, p. 348 Müll.: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magnā cum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcherrima quattuor, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; 2, 4, 3, § 5: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20, 7: qui habitat in tuo sacrario, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: ubi nunc sacrarium est, Suet. Aug. 5: tēsam Jovis e sacrario in domum deducere, id. Vesp. 5.—In plur.: vetito temerari sacra probo, Ov. M. 6, 695: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31, 86: Fidei, Liv. 1, 21; cf. in the plur.: Vestae, Mart. 7, 73, 3: Ditis, Verg. A. 12, 199: Mentis bonae, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 19: VENERIS, Inscr. Orell. 1359: CERERIS ANTIATINAE, ib. 1494: MITRAE, ib. 1051 al.: iis juvenibus bacchantibus ex obsceno sacrario eductis arma committenda? Liv. 39, 15 fin.—**II.** Transf., a secret place, etc.: a quo (sc. te, Catilina) aquilam illam argentēam . . . cui domi tuae sacrarium scelus tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; 2, 6, 13: illa arcana (naturae) . . . in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 3 (for which, shortly before: in sanctiore secessu): testor mentis sacraria, Jovis jusjurandum, Stat. Th. 3, 246.

‡ **sacrārius**, ii, m. [sacer], a sacrist, sacristan: IVNONIS, Inscr. Orell. 1304.

sacrāte, adv., v. sacro, P. a. fin.

sacrātio, ōnis, f. [sacro], consecration, dedication, Macr. S. 3, 7.

1. **sacrātor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who hal-lows or consecrates (late Lat.): justitiae, Aug. Ep. 140.

2. **Sacrātor**, ōris, m., the name of a warrior, Verg. A. 10, 747.

sacrātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from sacro.

Sacravienses, ium, v. via, I. A. 2 fin. **sacres** (porci), v. sacer init.

sacrīcola, ae, comm. [sacer-colo], one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificer, sacrificing priest or priestess (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 3, 74 (for which, sacrificuli, Suet. Dom. 1); App. Flor. 4, p. 361, 36; Macr. S. 5, 19; Amm. 22, 14, 3.—In apposition: reges sacricolae, i. e. sacrificing, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, praef. 47.

* **sacrīfer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [sacer-fero], bearing sacred things: rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

sacrīficalis, e, adj. [sacrificium], of or belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial (post-Aug.): apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217, 16: ministeria et instrumenta, Tert. adv. Haer. 40; Macr. S. 3, 2.

* **sacrificatio**, ōnis, f. [sacrifico], a sacrificing, sacrifice: omnis (with precatio), Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.

sacrificator, ōris, m. [id.], a sacrificer (post class.), Tert. Spect. 8 fin.

* **sacrificatus**, ūs, m. [id.], a sacrificing, sacrifice: nullum usquam pecus sacrificatui, habemus, App. M. 7, p. 192, 22.

sacrificiōlus, i, m. dim. [sacrificus], he who sacrifices: rex, the priest who makes the offerings formerly made by the king (v. rex, I.), Varr. L. 6, 4, 31.

sacrificium, ii, n. [id.], a sacrifice (class. and very freq. in sing. and plur.).

(a) Sing.: M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laena faceret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 73; cf.: sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27: sacrificium lustrale parare, id. 1, 28: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 44, 37 fin.: sollemne et statutum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: decem ingenui decem virgines . . . ad id sacrificium adhibiti, Liv. 37, 3: sacrifici genus est, Ov. P. 3, 2, 57.—(β) Plur.: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificiis studere, id. ib. 6, 21: sacrificiis sollemnibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24; so, sollemnia, Liv. 5, 52: anniversaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 123: publice ejusdem generis habent sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 96: sacrificia laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrifici-

ciis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificia facere Libero Liberaeque, Col. 12, 18, 4: rex sacrificiorum, v. rex, A. 1.

sacrifico (ante-class. collat. form **sacrificulo**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. (dep. collat. form **sacrificor**, āri, ante-class.; Varr. L. 6, § 18 Müll.: id. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 480, 2 sq.; cf. Gell. 18, 12 fin., and Varr. L. 9, § 105 ib.; so, late Lat., sacrificati, Christians who sacrifice to the gods under persecution, Cypr. Ep. 52) [sacer-facio], to make or offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice (freq. and class.). (a) Neutr. absol.: nunc sacrificabo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 37; 1, 2, 44 sq.; id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; id. Mil. 3, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 109; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 25, 1 (repeatedly); 44, 14; Quint. 1, 10, 33; Ov. M. 14, 84 al.; cf.: noctu sacrificulum ire, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107.—With dat.: si sacrificem summo Jovi, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 31: alicui deo, id. Am. 3, 3, 28; id. Truc. 2, 4, 69: Herculi sacrificare velle se dixit, Curt. 4, 2, 3.—With abl.: summo Jovi argento, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 84: Orco hostiis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 7: Junoni reginae majoribus hostiis, Liv. 22, 1, 17; 28, 38, 8; 32, 1, 13; 36, 21, 9; and so without a dat., id. 37, 45, 5; 40, 2, 4; 42, 20, 3.—With pro: pro populo, Liv. 4, 54, 7; 26, 33, 8; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.—Impers. pass.: secundum segetes huic deo sacrificatur, Varr. L. 6, 3, 16: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 37: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; 16, 6, 8, § 24.—(β) Act., Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 97: ullum turis granum, id. Poen. 2, 3; pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suam, Ov. F. 4, 414: hoc poculum deis, Varr. L. 5, § 122 Müll.: lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et clas-sibus, Liv. 45, 41.—Pass.: eo die Junoni mulieres sacrificantur, Varr. L. 6, 18: nec duobus nisi certis diis una sacrificari oportere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: editi dii quibus sacrificaretur, Liv. 30, 2, 13; 35, 43, 3; 37, 37, 2: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 33, § 151.

sacrificulus, i, m. [sacrifico], one who conducts the sacrifices, a sacrificer, sacrificing priest: sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1; Suet. Dom. 1 (for which, sacricolae, Tac. H. 3, 74).—In apposition: rex, a high-priest, Liv. 2, 2, 1; cf. id. 6, 41, 9; v. rex, I.: vates, id. 35, 48 fin.

sacrificus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a sacrificing, sacrificial (poet.; not ante-Aug.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, id. ib. 13, 590: ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: vestis, Sil. 3, 27: os, of those sacrificing, praying, Ov. F. 1, 130: Ancus, mindful of sacrifices or of religion in gen., id. ib. 6, 803; cf.: Numa, Luc. 9, 478: jugum, where human sacrifices were offered, Val. Fl. 4, 110: preces, Sen. Med. 38: rex, v. rex, I.

sacrilegē, adv., v. sacrilegus fin.

sacrilegium, ii, n. [sacrilegus] (not ante-Aug.). 1. The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10; cf. id. 7, 3, 22; 5, 10, 39; Liv. 29, 8; 29, 18; 32, 1; 42, 3 al.; Quint. 5, 14, 11; 7, 3, 21; Tac. Agr. 6 fin.; Phaedr. 4, 11, 3 al.—In plur., Suet. Caes. 54 fin. (with rapinae).—II. Violation or profanation of sacred things, sacrilege (post-Aug.): cum in caelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 1: non sine quodam sacrilegi metu, Flor. 2, 17, 12: aliquem sacrilegi dammare, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4: parum se grate gerere sacrilegium est, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4; Curt. 4, 3, 23.

sacrilegus, a, um, adj. [sacer-lego], that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. 29, 18: altare sacrilegum, Vulg. Jos. 22, 16; cf.: quorum templis et religionibus iste bellum sacrilegum habuit indictum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188.—As subst. (so usually): **sacrilegus**, i, m., one who robs or steals from a temple, one who commits sacrilege: sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: non sacrilegum, sed hostem sacrorum religionumque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9: an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma

templo affixa detraxit? Quint. 5, 10, 36; cf. id. 3, 6, 38; 3, 6, 41; 4, 2, 68 (v. *sacriliegium init.*): cavendum ne fortiori subijungatur aliquid infirmius, ut sacrilego fur, Quint. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 8; Vulg. Act. 19, 37.—**II.** Transf., in gen. *that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane* (freq. since the Aug. per.). **a.** *Adj.*: hominem perditum Miserumque, et illum sacrilegum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 29; Ov. M. 4, 23; cf.: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: quorum civis Romanus nemo erat sed Graeci sacrilegi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sacrilegos ignes admove templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: manus, id. 2, 4, 26; Hor. C. 2, 13, 2; Ov. F. 3, 700; id. Am. 1, 7, 28: dextra, id. M. 14, 539: meretriciae artes, id. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 70, 2: hami (on account of the preceding sacris piscibus), id. 4, 30, 12.—*Sup.*: exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 1.—**b.** *Subst.*, *an impious, wicked, or profane person*: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129; Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 3, 2; 5, 3, 13; Sall. C. 14, 3; Ov. M. 8, 792; 8, 817.—With *gen.*: nuptiarum, i. e. a violator of marriage vows, an adulterer, Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29 fin.—In *fem.*: **sacrilega**, ae, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; Ov. M. 11, 41.—*Adv.*: **sacrilegè**, sacrilegiously, impiously (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 12.

† **sacrima**, *δρυμ, n., new wine offered to Bacchus*: sacrima appellabant mustum, quod Libero sacrificabant pro vineis et vasis et ipso vino conservandis, sicut praemietum de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Fest. pp. 318 and 319 Müll.; cf.: sacrima, ἀπαρχή γλεύκους, Gloss. Philox.

Sācri-portus, ūs, m. [sacer]. **I.** *A place in Latium, near Præneste, where Sylla conquered the younger Marius* (called in Appian, B. C. i, 78, ἱερὸς Λατίνης), Liv. Epit. 87; Vell. 2, 26, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 68 and 75; per tmesin: quot apud Sacri cecidere cadavera portum, Luc. 2, 134.—**II.** *A small town on the Gulf of Tarantum*, Liv. 26, 39.—**(III.** Dub., and resting only on the authority of Sext. Ruf. Region.: Urbis Romanae, *a square in Rome in the fourth region, also called Sācriporticus.*)

†† **sacrum**, ii, n. [Scyth.], *Scythian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, §40.

sācro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sacer], to declare or set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate, or devote to a divinity (class.; cf. consecro). **I.** Lit.: ne quis agrum consecrato. Auri, argenti, eboris sacrandi modus esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: (agrum) Cypriae, Ov. Met. 10, 644: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 fin.: (laurum) Phoebo, Verg. A. 7, 62: aras, id. ib. 5, 48: vigilem ignem, id. ib. 4, 200: votum immortale, id. ib. 8, 715: inter haec auream aquilam pinnis extendenti similem sacraverant, Curt. 3, 3, 16: templum, in quo Helena sacravit calicem ex electro, Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81. — In part. perf.: duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratiss cum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: arae, Suet. Tib. 14: sacratas fide manus, Liv. 23, 9: sacrata Crotonis Ossa tangebant humus, Ov. M. 15, 55: rite pcedens, Verg. A. 12, 213: templum, id. ib. 2, 165 al.

— **2.** With a bad accessory signif. (cf. sacer, II.), to devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn: de sacrandu cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratiae in vulgus leges fuerit, Liv. 2, 8: cf. caput Iovi, id. 10, 38.

B. *Transf.* in gen., to *set apart, consecrate, devote, give, dedicate* a thing to any one (poet. and rare): quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque saccasti, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacra- vit, Verg. A. 12, 141: tibi sacratum opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 552.—In a bad sense: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halesum) Verg. A. 10, 419.—**II.** Meton.

1. *To render sacred or inviolable* by consecration; *to hallow, consecrate*: hoc nēnus aeterno cinerum sacrauit honore Faenius, Mart. 1, 117, 1: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacramtum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *that had been decreed inviolable*, Liv. 38, 33; cf.: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut, etc., Cic. Balb. 14.

33: *sacrata lex, a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods*, id. *Sest.* 7, 16; id. *Dom.* 17, 43; *Liv.* 2, 33; 3, 17; 7, 41; 9, 39; 36, 38; cf.: *sacratæ leges sunt, quibus sanctum est, qui quid adversus eas fecerit, sacer alicui deorum sit cum familia pecuniaque*, *Fest.* p. 318 Müll. — **2.** *Of a deity, to hold sacred, to worship or honor as sacred*: *haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sedit sacravimus*, *Liv.* 8, 6: *Vesta sacrata*, *Ov. M.* 15, 864. — **B.** *Transf.*, in gen., *to render imperishable, to immortalize* (rare): *aliquem Lesbio plectro*, *Hor. C.* 1, 26, 11; cf.: *miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacrauit*, id. *Ep.* 2, 1, 49: *vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus* (*Catonis*), *sacrata scriptis omnis generis*, *Liv.* 39, 40: *avum Sacratũr carmina tuum*, *Ov. P.* 4, 8, 64. — Hence, **săcrătus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred*: *sacrata jura parentum*, *Ov. M.* 10, 321: *jura Graiorum*, *Ver. G.* 2, 157: *vittæ Sacratĩ capitis*, id. *ib.* 3, 371: *dux i. e. Augustus*, *Ov. F.* 2, 60; cf.: *manus* (*Tiberii*), id. *ib.* 1, 640: *dies sacrationis*, *Mart.* 4, 1, 1: *numen gentibus sacratissimum*, *Plin.* 33, 4, 24, § 82: *homines, devoted to the gods*, *Macr. S.* 3, 7; *Aug. Civ. Dei*, 2, 26. — At a later per., *Sacratissimus*, an *epithet of the emperors*, *Most Worshipful*, *Dig.* 38, 17, 9; *Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim.* 1 et sæp. — *Adv.*: **săcrătē**, in *eccl. Lat.*, **1.** *Holily, piously*: *vivere*, *Aug. Ep.* 22 *fin.* — **2.** *Mysteriously, mystically*, *Aug. Doctr. Chr.* 2, 16.

sacrosanctus *sanctus* (sometimes separately, **sacrō sanctus**, and per tmesin, **sacroque sanctum**, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; but in Tert. Cor. Mil. 13, the correct read. is *sacer sanctusque*, not *sacer sanctus*), a, um, *adj.* [*sacer-sancio*], orig., *inaugurated or consecrated with religious ceremonies* (v. the foll. passage from Liv. 3, 55); hence, **I.** Meton., *fixed or decreed as inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct*. *ipsis quoque tribunis* (*plur.*), *ut sacri sancti viderentur* (cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat), *relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo caerimoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, etc.* Hac lege juris interpretes negant quinquam sacrosanctum esse, sed cum quid eorum cuiquam nocuerit, id sacrum sanciri: itaque aedilem prehendi ducique a majoribus magistratibus: quod etsi non jure fiat (tamen enim ei, cui hac lege non liceat), noceri argumentum esse, non haberi pro sacro sanctoque aedilem; tribunos vetere jure jurando plebis, cum primum eam potestatem creavit, sacrosantos esse, Liv. 3, 55, 6 sq.; cf.: sacrosanctum dicitur, quod jurejurando interposito est institutum, si quis id violasset, ut morte poenas penderet. Cujus generis sunt tribuni plebis aedilesque ejusdem ordinis, Fest. p. 318 Müll.: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebevis sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poenā, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: agi deinde de concordia coeptum consummum in conditiones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33; so of the tribes of the people, id. 3, 19; 9, 9 (opp. profani); Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; cf.: sacrosancta potestas (tribunorum, *plur.*), Liv. 4, 3; 29, 20 *fin.*: accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: *SI QUID SACROSANCTVM EST*, an old formula ap. Cic. Balb. 14, 33: in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos, qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogebant, Liv. 37, 38 Drak.: Oedipodis ossa, honore arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3, *fin.* — **II.** Transf., in gen., *most holy, most sacred, venerable* (post-Aug.; freq. in the Christian writers): *cujus* (Rufi) *memoria sacrosancta* esse, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 3; so, *imago tua*, App. M. 5, p. 164, 37: *ista civitas* (Roma), id. ib. 11, p. 270: *contemplatio conspectus tui* (sc. episcopi), Sid. Ep. 9, 10: *de sacrosanctis ecclesiis*, Cod. Just. 1, 2.

Sacrōvir, *i. m.* Julius Sacrovir, a nobleman of the *Hædui* in Gaul, Tac. A. 3, 40; 3, 44 al.—Hence, **Sacrōvirianus**, *a. um*,

adj., of or named from Sacrovir: bellum,
Tac. A. 4, 18.

sacrufício, âre, v. *sacrificio init.*
sacrum, i, v. *sacer.*

Sadala, ae, m. **I.** *A king of Thrace* (perh. the father of Cotys), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; v. Zumpt *N. cr.*; Luc. 5, 54.—**II.** *A son of Cotys, king of Thrace*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

Saddūcaei, ōrum, *m.*, צַדִּיקִים, *the Sadducees, a religious sect among the Jews*, Tert. Praescr. 45; Vulg. Matt. 3, 7.—Hence, **Saddūcaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to the Sadducees*: genus, Arn. 3, p. 134.

saeculum, sync. for saeculum, q. v.

saecularis (sēcū-), *e*, *adj.* [saeculum], *of or belonging to a saeculum*: ludi, secular games, celebrated at very long intervals (the interval was fixed, in the time of Augustus, at one hundred and twenty years), and continuing three days and nights, Varr. and Liv. *ap. Censor. de Die Nat.* 17; Suet. Aug. 31; *id. Dom.* 4; *id. Vit.* 2; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 11, 11: *carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, a secular hymn*; the best known hymn of this character is that composed by Horace, at the command of Augustus, to be sung at the secular games, A. U. C. 737; cf. Suet. Vit.

Hor. — Hence, *subst.* **A. saeculāres**, ium, *m.* (sc. ludi), the *secular games*, Suet. Claud. 21. — **B. saecularia**, ium, *n.* (sc. sacra), the *secular games*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4 a. — **II. Worldly, temporal, profane, lay, secular ; pagan, heathen** (eccl. Lat.): homines (opp. monachi), Hier. Ep. 6, 11: historia (sedul. in Conc. post Ep. 79: exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 [al. saeculi]: feminae quaedam (Dido, Lactetia), id. ib. 13 *fin.* — As *subst.*: **saeculāria**, ium, *n.*, *worldly matters*: redditur in culpa pastor saecularia servans, Commod. 94, 69. — Hence, *adv.*: **saeculārīter**, in a *worldly manner* (eccl. Lat.): mulierem saeculariter ornari, Cypr. Testim. 3, 36.

saeclum (poet., esp. Lucretian, **saeclum**; less correctly **sæclum**, **sœclum**, **sœclum**), i. n. *ætm.* [etym. dub.; perli. root si = sa; Gr. *sáo*, to sift; Lat. *sero*, satus, whence Saturnus, etc.; hence, orig.], a *race, breed, generation* (freq. in Lucr.; very rare in later writers; usu. in *plur.*): *saecla* propagare, Lucr. 1, 21; cf. id. 2, 173; 5, 850: nec toties posset generatim saecula referre Naturam parentum, id. 1, 597: saecula animantum, i. e. *animals*, id. 2, 78; 5, 855: hominum, id. 1, 467; 5, 339; 6, 722: ferarum, id. 2, 995; 3, 753; 4, 413; 4, 686; cf.: silvestria ferarum, id. 5, 967: serpentina ferarum, id. 6, 766: mortalia, id. 5, 805; 5, 982; 5, 1238: buccera (with lanigera pecudes), id. 5, 866; 6, 1245; cf.: vetusterae cornicum (with corvorum greges), id. 5, 1084: aurea pavonum, id. 2, 508: totisque expectant saecula ripis, i. e. *the shades of the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 11, 592.—*Sing.*: et muliebri oritur patri de semine saeculum, *the female seed, women*, Lucr. 4, 1223; so, muliebri, id. 5, 1020; 2, 10 sq.—**II. Transf. A.** Like *aevea*. **1.** The ordinary *lifetime* of the human species, a *lifetime, generation, age* (of thirty-three years; class.; esp. freq. in signif. 2. infra; cf. Schoem. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21): cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint . . . tum ille vero vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dixisse audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneant, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24 Mos.: cum ex hac parte saecula plura numeretur, Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed saeculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 508; id. E. 4, 5.—(ß) Esp., *the lifetime or reign of a ruler*: illustrari saeculum suum ejusmodi exemplo arbitrabatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: digna saeculo tuo, id. ib. 10, 1, 2.—**2.** The human race living in a particular age, a *generation, an age, the times*: serit arbores quae alteri saeculo prosient, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 7, 24: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia potiturum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18 (for which: quorum aetas cum in eorum tempora incidisset, id. Or. 12, 39): saeculorum reliquorum iudicium, id. Div. 1, 19, 36: ipse fortasse in hujus saeculi errore versor, id. Par. 6, 3, 50; cf.: hujus saeculi insolentia, id. Phil. 9, 6, 23; and: o

nostris infamia saeculi, Ov. M. 8, 97; cf. also: novi ego hoc saeculum, moribus quibus siet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 6; so, hujus saeculi mores, id. Truc. prol. 13; and: hoccine saeculum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega, o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Eun. 2, 15: nec mutam repertam esse dicunt mulierem ullo in saeculo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 7: Cato rudi saeculo litteras Graecas didicist, Quint. 12, 11, 23; so, rude, id. 2, 5, 23: grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3; so, beatissimum, id. ib. 44: felix et aureum, id. Or. 12; Quint. 8, 6, 24: aureum, Sen. Contr. 2, 17; Lact. 5, 6, 13; cf.: aurea saecula, Verg. A. 6, 792; Ov. A. 2, 277: his jungendi sunt Diocletianus aurei parens saeculi, et Maximianus, ut vulgo dicitur, ferrei, Lampr. Elag. 35: ceteri, qui diu ex hominibus facti esse dicuntur, minus eruditus hominum saeculis fuerunt (with Romuli aetas), Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; cf.: res publica constituta non una hominum vita sed aliquot saeculis et aetatibus, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: perpetua saeculorum admiratione celebrantur, Quint. 11, 1, 13: fecunda culpa saecula, Hor. C. 3, 6, 17: ferro duravit saecula, id. Epod. 16, 65; cf.: sic ad ferum venistis ab auro, Saecula, Ov. M. 15, 261. — **3.** *The spirit of the age or times:* nemo illic vitia ridet; nec corrumpere et corrumpi saeculum vocatur, Tac. G. 19. —

B. The utmost lifetime of man, a period of a hundred years, a century: saeculum spatium annorum centum vocantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2; §11 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. saecularis; p. 328 ib.; Censor. de Die Nat. 17: cum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope saeculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: saecula festas referente lucas, Hor. C. 4, 6, 42; cf.: multa virum durando saecula vincit, Verg. G. 2, 295. — **2.** For an indefinitely long period, an age; plur. (so mostly): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis saeculorum aetatibus, quin eadem isdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot saeculis post, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35; § 73: cum aliquot saecula in Italia viguisset, id. Univ. 1; so, tot, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55; §122; id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quot, Quint. 12, 11, 22: multa, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; 6, 26, 29; id. de Or. 2, 5, 21; id. Cat. 2, 5, 11; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: plurima, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: sexcenta, id. Fat. 12, 27: omnia, id. Lael. 4, 15; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ex omni saeculorum memoria, id. ib. 4, 1, 3: vir saeculorum memoria dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104; cf.: ingeniorum monumenta, quae saeculis probarentur, id. 3, 7, 18: facto in saecula ituro, to future ages, to posterity, Sil. 12, 312; so Plin. Pan. 55, 1: in flamam et saecula mitti, Luc. 10, 533: tarda gelu saeculis effata senectus, with (many) years, Verg. A. 8, 503. — *Sing.*: propemodum saeculi res in unum diem cumulavit, Curt. 4, 16, 10: longo putidam (antum) saeculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1: ut videri possit saeculo prior, Quint. 10, 1, 113. — *Esp.* (eccl. Lat.), the following phrases are used to express forever, to all eternity, endlessly, without end: in saeculum, Vulg. Exod. 21, 6; id. Dan. 3, 89: in saeculum saeculi, id. Ps. 36, 27; id. 2 Cor. 9, 9: in saecula, id. Ps. 77, 69; id. Rom. 1, 25: in saecula saeculorum, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 1; Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 17, 72; Vulg. Tob. 9, 11; id. Rom. 16, 27; id. Apoc. 1, 6 et saep. — **C.** Like the biblical עולם, *aiôn*, the world, worldliness (eccl. Lat.): immaculatus ab hoc saeculo, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 27: et servientem corpori Absolve vinculis saeculi, Prud. *symp.* 2, 583; so id. Cath. 5, 109; Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 *fin.* — **D.** *Heathenism* (eccl. Lat.): saeculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (al. saecularia).

saepē, *adv.* [old acc. n. of saepis]. **I.** Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently (at indefinite intervals), while crebro denotes in close succession): aperit ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35: multis damno et mihi lucro saepe eris, id. Cist. 1, 1, 52: audivi saepe hoc vulgo dici, id. Stich. 1, 3, 13: saepe ex te audivi pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 40; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: cum saepe mecum ageres, ut, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4: sed... saepe enim redeo ad Scipionem, etc., id. ib. 17,

62; cf. comp.: quocirca... dicendum est enim saepius, etc., id. ib. 22, 85: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, id. Rep. 1, 40, 63; so, saepe etiam, id. ib. 1, 17, 26: in hoc statu rei publicae, quem dixi jam saepe non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37: minime saepe, least frequently, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: haud saepe, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33: non saepe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 37: solent joculari saepe necum illo modo, id. Men. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 18; so (with solere) Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 9; cf. sup.: de quo (Homero) saepissime vigilans (Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10; id. Lael. 8, 26: vidi ego multa saepe picta, quae Acherunti fierent cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 1; so (with multus) id. ib. 2, 2, 78; id. Cas. 2, 5, 41; id. Mil. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Off. 2, 6, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 219; cf.: saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: in hac (causa) multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id. ib. 31, 96; Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 28: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, id. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) nunquam, Cato ap. Cic. Lael. 24, 90: quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 3 (Ann. v. 241 Vahl): saepe antea (ante), Sall. J. 107, 1; 112, 2. — **(B)** Comp.: ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 8; cf.: ego saepius quam vellem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59. — More usu, without quam: quod, etsi saepe dictum est, dicendum est tamen saepius, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf. Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 6, A: semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic. Pont. 12, 26 (16): semel et saepius, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: iterum et saepius te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 2; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: iterum ac saepius, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quo quidem schemate utuntur poetae saepius, sed ne oratores quidem raro, id. 9, 3, 44: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: propterea saepius te, ut memineris, moneo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 43: ut verbis, quid sit... definiam saepius, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: quae potestas si mihi saepius sine meo vestroque periculo fiet, utar, id. Phil. 1, 15, 38: si saepius decertandum sit, id. ib. 2, 17, 43. — **(C)** Sup.: tibi saepissime Cyathisso, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 28; id. Ps. 2, 4, 56: optare ut quam saepissime peccet amicus, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut vinum aegrotis, qui prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: de quo (avo tuo) audisti multa ex me, quae saepissime, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34. — **II.** In general propositions stating the results of experience, to denote that which is wont to take place frequently, Plaut. Capt. prol. 44: illud saepe fit, tempestas venit, etc., id. Most. 1, 2, 27; cf.: nam saepe est, quibus in rebus alius ne iratus quidem est, Cum, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 23: saepe ex hujusmodi re quapiam... magna familiaritas conflata, id. Eun. 5, 2, 34: non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut volt, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 53: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57; repeated: saepe... saepe, Hor. C. 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 19, 19; Liv. 23, 15: saepe, five times in succession, Cic. Lael. 10, 33 sq.; cf.: saepe... persaepe... saepe... saepe... modo... modo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: modo... saepe... modo... interdu, id. ib. 1, 10, 11: saepe... modo, id. ib. 2, 7, 8. — **Sup.**: bonum consilium subripitur saepissime, si, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 8. — **III.** Sometimes with numero, and also joined in one word with it, saepenumero, to strengthen the main idea, like our oftentimes, again and again (perh. not before the class. per.): Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 1, 39; 1, 40; 6, 8; 7, 62; Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Sen. 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67; 41, 119; id. Fam. 16, 21, 3; Sall. C. 52, 7; 53, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 35, 4 al. — Once also in comp.: gigni hominem saepe nono, saepius numero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16, 1.

saepenumero, *adv.*, v. saepe, III.
saepes (sēp-), is (nom. saeps, Cic. acc. to Aus. Idyll. in Grammaticom. 12, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 537; but, saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2; Verg. E. 1, 54; Col. 10, 374; Pall. 1, 34, 6;

Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 56), f. [root svak-, to make firm; Sanscr. sag, to cling; cf. *saṁvā*; p for k, as in lupus]. **I.** Prop., a hedge, fence; sing., besides the passages above cited, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 15; Verg. G. 1, 270; Col. 11, 3, 3 sq.; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101; Ov. H. 20, 144: viva saepis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: saepes ex agrestis ligno, id. ib. 1, 14, 2. — *Plur.*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 2, 22; Verg. G. 2, 371; id. E. 8, 37; Ov. M. 1, 493. — **II.** Meton., of any enclosure (poet.): scopolorum, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

saepicula (sēp-), ae, f. dim. [saepes], a little fence or hedge, App. M. 8, p. 210.

saepicūle, *adv.* dim. [saepē], pretty often, pretty frequently, ever and anon (Appul.), App. M. 2 init.; 6, p. 185, 6; 9, p. 231, 63; 9, p. 235, 33 al.

saepimen (sēp-), inis, n. [saepio], = saepimentum, App. Flor. 1.

saepimentum (sēp-), i, n. [id.], a hedge, fence, enclosure, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1 sq.; Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

Saepinum (Sēp-), i, n., a town of the Samnites, Liv. 10, 44; 10, 45. — Hence, **Saepinates**, m., the inhabitants of Saepinum, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

saepio (sēp-), psi, ptum, ire (phyperf. subj. saepissent, Liv. 44, 39, 3 dub.; v. Drak. ad loc.), 4, v. a. [saepes]. **I.** Prop., to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, fence in, enclose (class.; cf. vallo). **A.** With abl.: vti locvis ante eam aram... stiptitibus robstis saepiat, Censor. Pisan. ap. Inscr. Orell. 642; cf.: saepitum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. id. Rep. 1, 26, 41. — **B.** In simple constr.: dum ne per fundum saepitum facias semitam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36. — **C.** With abl. of time: pontifices negant segetem feris saepiri debere, Col. 2, 21, 2. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To enclose, surround, encircle, etc. **I.** With abl.: urbem moenibus, Cic. Sen. 42, 91: oppidum operibus, unitonibus, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: castris, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 5, 5, 2; 44, 39, 3: castra tectis parietum pro muro, id. 25, 25, 8: oculos membranarum tenuissimis, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142 sq.: saltum plagis, Lucr. 5, 1251: feram venantum coronā, Verg. A. 9, 551: restituit legiones in locum, quo saepitae fuerunt, Liv. 9, 11, 3: Agrippam custodia militum, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*: saepit se tectis, i. e. shut himself up in his palace, Verg. A. 7, 600. — **2.** With acc.: saepit comitum et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: omnes fori aditus, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9. — **3.** Pass. with ab: Albana pubes inermis ab armatis saepita, Liv. 1, 28, 8. — **B.** To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up; with abl.: aliquem veste, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 40: saepit squalida stola (with vestitus), Enn. ap. Non. 537, 27 sq.: omnia sic avido complexu cetera saepit (sc. aether), Lucr. 5, 470: at Venus obscuro gradientes aere saepit, Verg. A. 1, 411. —

III. Trop. **A.** To hedge up, check, impede, hinder, stop, etc.: perii, lacrimae linguam saepiunt, Afran. ap. Non. 41, 5. — **B.** To surround, enclose, encompass, etc.: (invent) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoria saepire, to enclose them in one's memory, i. e. to get them by heart, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf.: is se circumvestit dictis, saepit sedulo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158; and: domi teneamus eam (orbem eloquentiam) saeptam liberali custodia, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; v. Jahn ad h. l.: locum omnem cogitatione (the figure taken from surrounding with toils in hunting; cf. II. A.), Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: saeptus legibus et iudiciorum metu, surrounded, sheltered, guarded, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; cf.: quibus praesidis philosophiae saeptus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23; so, saeptus praesidis, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; id. Off. 2, 11, 39; id. Mil. 1, 2; cf. also: postquam omnia pudore saeptia animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44; and with this cf.: (mulieres) saeptae pudicitia agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se saepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2: ut quibusdam excubiis in ore positus saepiatur, Gell. 1, 15, 3.

† saepis, e, *adj.*, = *συχρός* [akin with saepes, q. v.], that happens often, frequent. — As an *adj.* cited only once in the comp. saepior, by Prisc. p. 1016 P.; and once in the sup.: saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 602 P.

* **saepiusculē**, *adv. dim.* [saepius, from saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently*: peccas, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 59; acc. to Prisc. p. 611 (all saepiculae).

saepitatus, *a, um* [saepium], *surrounded by a butwark*: culmen, Mart. Cap. 2, § 208.

saepitio, *ōnis, f.* [saepio]. **I.** Prop., *a hedging or fencing in, enclosing* (post-Aug.). Vitr. 5, 12, 5; 6, 11 (8), 5.—**II.** Meton., *an enclosing with a wall, etc.*; with obj. gen.: urbis, the erection of a wall around it, Vop. Aur. 12.

saepium (sēp-), *i. n.* [id.] (class.; usu. plur.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *a fence, enclosure, wall, etc.*; plur. absol.: nunc de saeptis, quae tutandi causā fundi, aut parvis flant, dicam, Varr. R. 1, 14, 1; cf. the context: quibus enim saeptis tam immanes beluas continēbimus? Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; saxea saepia, id. ib. 4, 701: saepia candelaria, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108: nisi saeptis revois, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—With gen.: transit fulmen caeli per saepia domorum, Lucr. 1, 490; cf. id. 6, 228; 6, 860.—**Sing.**: AEDICVLAM, ARAM, SAEPVTM, CLVSVM, VETVSTATE DIRVTA RESTITVT, INSCR. Orell. 1515.—**B.** Esp.: Saepium lini, *a hunter's net or toils*, Nemes. Cynege 308.—**II.** Meton. **A.** In gen., *any enclosed place, an enclosure*: ut intra saepia (sc. villae) habeat aquam, Varr. R. 1, 11, 2.—**2.** Esp. **A.** *A fold for cattle*: quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis, Verg. E. 1, 34: saepia repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3.—**B.** *A fish-pond or preserve*: animadvertimus intra saepia pelagius greges inertis mugilis, Col. 8, 17, 8.—**C.** Plur., *a large enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops*: cum ille in saepia irruisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 41: est (sc. dies) quoque, quo populum jus est includere saeptis, Ov. F. 1, 53; cf. Mart. 9, 60, 1.—**D.** Saepium venationis, *a park, warren, preserve, enclosed hunting-ground*, Varr. R. 3, 12, 2; cf. the context.—**B.** Any thing used for enclosing, etc.; hence, **1.** *A palisade, stake, pale*: inermem tribunum adoriantur fragmentis saepiorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79.—**2.** *A sluice, flood-gate*, Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 4.—**3.** Medic. t. l., *the diaphragm, midriff*: jecur... ab ipso saeptio orsum, Cels. 4, 1; cf. id. 5, 26, 15; 7, 4, 2; called also transversum saepium, id. 4, 1.

saepitiosus (sēp-), *a, um, adj.* [saepium], *obscure*: dictio, Pac. or Liv. Andron: ap. Tert. Pall. 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.).—Hence, *adv.*: **saepitiosē**, *obscurely*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 170, 17.

saeta (sēta), *ae, f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop., *a thick, stiff hair on an animal; a bristle* (class.; usu. in plur.; cf. villus, pilus). **A.** Plur. **1.** Absol., Lucr. 5, 786; of a boar, Ov. M. 8, 428; cf. 2. B. infra; of a porcupine, Claud. Hystr. 6; of the fish aper, Ov. Hal. 59; of a goat, Verg. G. 3, 312; of a cow, id. A. 7, 790; of a horse, Amm. 29, 2, 4; Val. Fl. 6, 71: ita quasi saetis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 48.—**2.** With gen.: saetae leonis, Prop. 4, 9, 44.—**B.** Sing.: saeta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae saetae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 667.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Of stiff, bristly, human hair*, Verg. A. 8, 266; id. G. 3, 312; Ov. M. 13, 850; Juv. 2, 11; Mart. 6, 56.—**B.** *Of the spiny leaves of coniferous trees*, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—**C.** *Of any thing made of coarse hair or bristles, e. g. the bottom or leader of an angling-line*, Ov. Hal. 34: piscem tremulā salientem ducere saetā, Mart. 1, 56; 9; so, id. 10, 30, 16.—**D.** *A brush made from bristles*: parieti siccato cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens saetis inducatur, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 3.

Saetābis (Sēt-), *is, f.*, *a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flux* (now Jativa), Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 2; Sil. 3, 374; Mel. 2, 6.—Hence, **A.** **Saetābitānis** (Sēt-), *grum, m.*, *the inhabitants of Saetābis*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**B.** **Saetābus** (Sēt-), *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Saetābis*: sudaria, Cat. 12, 14.

saeti-ger (sēt-), *gēra, gērum, adj.* [saeta-gero], *bristle-bearing, having coarse hair or bristles, bristly, setaceous* (poet.): sus, Lucr. 5, 969; 6, 974; Verg. A. 12, 170; Ov. M. 10, 549: pecus, id. ib. 14, 289: vestis, of goats' hair, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 12.—As

subst.: **saetiger**, *gēri, m.* (sc. ferus), *the bristle-bearer, bristler*, as a poet. designation of the boar, Ov. M. 8, 376; Mart. 13, 93, 1.

saetōsus (sēt-), *a, um, adj.* [saeta], *full of coarse hairs or bristles, bristly, setous* (mostly poet.; cf.: villosus, pilosus): aper, Verg. E. 7, 29; cf.: setosa membra (of the sailors of Ulysses, transformed into swine by Circe), Hor. Epod. 17, 15: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf. pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, made of goats' hair, Prop. 4, 1, 25.

saetula (sēt-), *ae, f. dim.* [id.], *a little coarse hair of an animal, a small bristle*, Arn. 7, p. 226.

saevē, *adv.*, v. saevus fin. a.

* **saevīdicus**, *a, um, adj.* [saevus-dico], *spoken furiously or angrily*: dicta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36.

saevio, *ī, itum, 4* (old form of the imperf. saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1003; fut. saevibo, Mar. Vict. from Macr. 20, p. 443), v. n. [saevus], *to be fierce or furious, to rage, to vent one's rage* (very freq. since the Aug. per.; once in Cæs.; not in Cic.; but saevus and saevitia several times in Cic.). **I.** Lit., of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1075; (lupus) rabieque fameque, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Verg. G. 3, 434: panthera, Phaedr. 3¹/₂, 14: leo, Val. Fl. 6, 613 al.: aper in pedes, Ov. M. 8, 296: accipiter in omnes aves, id. ib. 11, 345: canes in alios saevientes, Gell. 7, 1, 6.—**B.** Esp., of the cries of enraged animals: hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum... atque in praeseptis ursi saevire, Verg. A. 7, 17 Forbig. ad loc. (cf. Rib. ad loc., who conjectures mugire): agni balant, porcelli grununt, ursi saeviunt, Spart. Get. 5.—**II.** Transf., of any strong, passionate excitement, to rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, angry, etc. (cf.: furo, bacchor). **A.** Of persons: here mi, nimium saevius, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 20; id. Truc. 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 4: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne saevi, magna sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 544: si quid saevium senes, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: leniter qui saeviant sapiunt magis, who control their anger, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4: saevire Fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10, 1: saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: seditioibus saevire, id. 2, 44: in delectibus saevire solitos, id. 2, 44 Drak.: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Verg. A. 1, 149: animis acerbis (with procedere longius iras), id. ib. 5, 462: pater ardens saevit, quod, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 126: saevire in tergum et in cervicem, Liv. 3, 45: in obsides innoxios, id. 23, 34: in delubra, id. 31, 30: in se ipsum, id. 1, 53: in conjuges ac liberos, Tac. Agr. 38; id. A. 3, 31 fin.; Suet. Aug. 13; Ov. M. 4, 712 al.; cf.: flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180; and in se (corresp. to manus sibi inferre), Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22.—Poet., with dat.: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. H. 4, 148; Tib. 1, 2, 88.—Poet., with inf. (cf. saevus, II. A.): cum manus impia saevit Sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200.—**Impers. pass.**: clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: constat Trojā captā in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 1, 1: in aliquid (aliquem), id. 34, 14; 41, 6; Vell. 2, 74, 44; Tac. Agr. 2; id. A. 1, 49; 4, 20; id. H. 2, 62 al.—**B.** Of things: saevit minaci murmure ventus, Lucr. 1, 276; cf.: frustra mare saepe coortum Saevibat, id. 5, 1003: dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romaeque pontus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 37: pelagus, Tac. A. 15, 46: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78, 3: ventus, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13 fin.; cf. Aufidus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 27: medius dies solstitio, Sen. Hippol. 766: venenum in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94; cf. venter (sc. fame), App. M. 4, p. 145: arbor stridoribus, Sil. 13, 600: cum tibi flagrans amor... Saeviet circa jecur ulcero-sum, Hor. C. 1, 25, 15: saevit amor ferri, Verg. A. 7, 461; 4, 532: dolor in erepto amore, Prop. 2, 8, 36 (8 b, 20): dolor in praecordiis, Petr. 17, 8: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: quo fortuna magis saevit, id. P. 2, 3, 51: fames, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 5, 4: acerbis odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: acer hinnitus equorum, Sil. 4, 97: oratio ferociens

saeviensque (opp. demissa jacensque), Gell. 1, 11, 15.

saevīs, *e, v.* saevus.

saevitas, *ātis, f.* [saevus], *rage, violence, fury* (late Lat.), Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 483; Firm. Math. 5, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 9, § 32; id. de Spirit. Sanc. 3, 16, 117.

saeviter, *adv.*, v. saevus fin. β.

saevitia, *ae* (collat. form acc. saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 181 med.), *f.* [saevus], *a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity*. **I.** Lit., of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146.—**II.** Transf., for any violent, passionate excitement, fierceness, violence, harshness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, severity, etc. (freq. and class.). **A.** Of persons: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 15: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam iudicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4, 11; so (with immanitas) Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: feneratorum (shortly before: violentia ante crudelitatem), Sall. C. 33, 1: lasidos, Prop. 1, 1, 10; cf. creditorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: ingenii, Suet. Calig. 27: hostium, Sall. J. 7, 2; Tac. A. 1, 67; 2, 11; Liv. 2, 58: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: saevitiam reprimere, Suet. Calig. 6: quantum saevitia glisceret, Tac. A. 6, 19.—In plur.: quibus saevitiis et maxime faenoris onere oppressa plebs, Sall. H. 1, 9 Dietsch; cf. id. id. 2, 40 ib.—**B.** Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2, 7; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Scyllae, id. 3, 8, 14, § 87: undae, Ov. H. 19, 23: hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166; for which, temporis, Sall. J. 37, 4: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125: caeli, Curt. 8, 4, 13: maris, id. 4, 3, 7: ignea (i. e. sacri ignis), Col. 7, 5, 16: amoris, id. 6, 37, 1: annonae, i. e. dear-ness, Tac. A. 2, 87.

saevities, *ei, v.* saevitia.

* **saevitudo**, *inis, f.* [saevus], *ferocity, violence* (for the class. saevitia): mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, *a, um* (collat. form **saevīs**, *e*; in gen. plur. saevium, Amm. 15, 9; 29, 5), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with saevus, q. v.], *roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies naturally fierce); *raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious*, etc. (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit., of animals: leones, Lucr. 3, 306; 4, 1016; cf.: saecula leonum, id. 5, 862: leaena, Tib. 3, 4, 90: lea, Ov. M. 4, 102: saevior leaena, Verg. G. 3, 246: apri, Lucr. 5, 1327: sues, id. 5, 1309: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 40; Ov. M. 7, 64: ferae, Tib. 1, 10, 6; Ov. M. 4, 404; 7, 387: belua, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22.—**II.** Transf., of any vehement, passionate excitement, fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous, etc. (syn.: crudelis, inmitis, trux, durus). **A.** Of persons: nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; so (with truculentus) id. Truc. 3, 2, 5; cf.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: gens, Cic. post. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: ex amore saevus, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, crassus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 17: vir, Hor. C. 3, 10, 2: custos, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: magister, id. ib. 1, 18, 13: noverca, Verg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: Tisiphone, id. S. 1, 8, 33: mater Cupidinum, id. C. 1, 19, 1; 4, 1, 5: Juno, Verg. A. 1, 4; cf.: conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. C. 1, 28, 20: Necessitas, id. ib. 1, 35, 17: tyrannus, Ov. M. 6, 581; cf.: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus metu, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, id. ib. 10: post cuius interitum vel saevissimus existit, id. Tib. 61: saevorum saevissime Centaurorum, Eurycle, Ov. M. 12, 219 et saep.: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, terrible, devorē, Verg. A. 12, 107: Hector, id. ib. 1, 99; Ov. M. 13, 177: Achilles, id. ib. 12, 582: sed manibus qui saevus erit, Tib. 1, 10, 67: nimium in pellice saevae deae, Ov. M. 4, 547: videt Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem, Verg. A. 1, 458: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5: duces, Hor. C. 3, 16, 16.—Poet., with inf. (cf. saevio, II. A.): quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30; cf. in comp.: saevior ante alios iras servasse, Sil. 11, 7.—**B.** Of things: mare, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. toppe, p. 352 Müll.; Sall. J. 17, 5: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, Lucr. 3, 805; undae, id. 4

222: saevi existunt turbines, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12; Liv. 28, 18; Ov. M. 12, 8: tempestates, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 17; Lucr. 6, 453; Liv. 24, 8; cf. hiems, id. 40, 45; Val. Fl. 7, 52: Orion, Verg. A. 7, 719: scopulus, id. ib. 5, 270: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27; Ov. M. 2, 313; Hor. C. 1, 16, 11: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 766: falx Priapi, Tib. 1, 1, 13: catenae, Hor. C. 3, 11, 45: tympana, *sounding harshly or terribly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 13 et saep.: saevo ac duro in bello, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 15; so, bellum, Lucr. 1, 475: saeva et tristia dicta, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 23: unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6 sq.: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: jocus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148; id. C. 1, 33, 12: naves, id. ib. 1, 37, 30: militia, id. Ep. 1, 18, 54: cum ex saevitis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. Rep. Fragm. 6, p. 419 Osann (5, p. 247 B. and K.; ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23): Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34; and ap. Cic. Cael. 8, 18 (Trag. v. 288 Vahl); so, Amor, Verg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. A. 12, 406: verbera, id. G. 3, 252: ira, Prop. 1, 18, 14: damna, Tac. A. 2, 26: adulationes, id. ib. 4, 20: caedes, Ov. M. 1, 161: dolores, Verg. A. 1, 25: ira, Ov. M. 1, 453: paupertas, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: quae sibi belligeranti saeva vel prospera evenissent, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, id. ib. 3, 23: multa saevaue questus, id. ib. 1, 6.—*Adv.*, in three forms, saeve, saeviter (ante-class.), and saevum (in post-Aug. poets), *fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*, etc. (a) *saevē*: saeve et atrociter facitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Luc. 8, 492: gesturus impia bella, id. 7, 171.—(b) *saeviter*: ferro cernunt de victoria, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 8; Att. and Afran. ib. 4, 7; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 3; id. Poen. 1, 2, 122; id. Trin. 4, 3, 53.—(c) *saevum*: cui arriens, Sil. 1, 398; Stat. Th. 3, 589; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 285.—*b. Comp.*: lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. 3, 504; Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 15; Hor. C. 2, 10, 9.—*c. Sup.*: sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9; Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 2: saevissime dentunt, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 170.

1. *sāga*, ae, v. sāgus.

2. *sāga*, ae, v. sāgum init.

sagacitas, ātis, f. [sagax], *keenness of perception, acuteness of the senses, sagacity*. I. Lit. *A.* Keenness of scent in dogs: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; so, canum, Plin. 9, 30, 43, § 92.—*2.* Transf., of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81, 3.—*B.* Keenness, acuteness of the other senses: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95, 58.—*II.* Trop., *intellectual keenness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity* (good prose; syn.: solertia, acumen): utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, quā est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: tuam tantam fuisse sagacitatem, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 29: erat eā sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, Nep. Alc. 5, 2: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, lunae defectum, etc., Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57.

sagaciter, adv., v. sagax fin.

Sagaleosus (Sagalass-), i, f., an important town of Pisidia, whose ruins are found near the mod. Aghlasan, Plin. 5, 27, 24, § 94.—Hence, **Sagalassēnus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sagaleosus: ager, Liv. 38, 15, 9.

sāgana, ae, f., acc. to Prisc. p. 622, = sāga, a female diviner or soothsayer; a wise woman, witch; but occurs only as a nom. prop. of a witch, Hor. Epod. 5, 25; id. S. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

Saganos, i, m., = Σαγανός, a small river of Carmania, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110 (Jahn, Saccanas); called also **Saganis**, Amm. 23, 6, 49.

sagapēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

1. **Sāgaris**, is; **Sāgarius**, ii; **Sāgiarius**, ii; and **Sangarius**, ii, m., a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, which empties into the Propontis, now the *Sacari* or *Sacaria*.—Form Sagaris, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47; Mart. Cap. 6, § 687 sq.: Sagaris, Sol. 43, § 1: Sa-

giarius, v. l. Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: Sangarius, Liv. 38, 18, 8.—Hence, **A. Sāgaritis**, idis, adj. f., of Sagaris: nympha, a nymph beloved by Attis, Ov. F. 4, 229.—**B. Sāgarius**, a, um, adj., of Sagaris: puer, i.e. Attis, Stat. S. 3, 4, 41.

2. **Sāgaris**, is, m., the name of a Trojan, Verg. A. 9, 575.

1. **sāgarius**, a, um, adj. [sagum], of or belonging to a mantle (sagum; post-class.): negotiatio, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15; 17, 2, 52: NEGOCIATOR SAGARIVS, a dealer in mantles, Inscr. Orell. 4251; and absol.: SAGARIVS, ib. 283, 3472, and 4723.

2. **Sāgarius**, v. l. Sagaris.

sāgatus, a, um, adj. [sagum]. I. Lit., clothed in or having on a sagum, Cic. Font. 11; id. Phil. 14, 1, 2; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27 (opp. togati); Mart. 6, 11, 8: milites, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 27.—*II.* Transf., made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles: cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21; and perh. also id. 1, 8, 9.

sagax, ācis, adj. [sagio; cf. salax, from salio], of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious (class.). I. Lit. *A.* Chiefly of the acute sense of smelling in dogs, keen-scented: sagax Nasum habet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 17: canes, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Ov. M. 3, 207: catulus, id. R. Am. 201.—*With gen.*: naris sagax, Lucr. 7, 829.—*Poet.*: virtus venandi, Ov. Hal. 76.—*B.* Of other senses: sollicitus canes canibus sagacior anser, Ov. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35, § 132.—*II.* Trop., *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious* (syn.: solers, perspicax, acutus, subtilis). (a) Absol.: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67; Lucr. 5, 420; 1, 1021: animus, id. 2, 840; 4, 913: ratio, id. 1, 131; 1, 369: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 87, 4: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconcultus ac praeceps, considerate, Suet. Claud. 15: mire sagaces fallere hospites, Hor. C. 2, 5, 22: curae, id. ib. 4, 4, 75.—*Of a soothsayer, knowing the future*, Ov. M. 8, 316.—(b) Ad aliquid (class.): ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: ad haec pericula perspicenda, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4.—(c) *With gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): utillum sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218: fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammaram, skilled in, Sil. 3, 344; cf. in sup.: prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8; and: rerum naturae, Col. praef., § 22 (with non ignarus).—(d) *With in or simple abl.* (post-Aug.): vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9, 14: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11.—(e) *Inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.—Hence, *adv.*: **sāgaciter**. a. Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell: canes si advenientem sagaciter odorantur, Col. 7, 12, 7.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191; Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—*Sup.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.—*b.* Trop., *acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously*: sagaciter pervertigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 223: intueri, Quint. 2, 8, 4; Liv. 27, 28: perspicere naturam alicujus, Suet. Tib. 57 al.

sagda, ae, f., a precious stone of a leek-green color, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **sāgena**, ae, f., = σαγήνη, a large fishing-net, a seine, Manil. 5, 678 (cf. Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7); Vulg. Ezech. 26, 5; 47, 10; id. Matt. 13, 47.—*II.* Transf., in gen., a snare, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 27; id. Ezech. 12, 13.

†† **sagēnon**, i, n. [Indian], a kind of opal found in India, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130 (al. sangenon).

sāgina, ae, f. [kindr. with σάγω, to stuff full, to cram; v. sagmen], a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, feasting. I. Lit. *A.* In abstr. (class.): anserum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1; Col. 6, 27, 9; 8, 14, 11: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140: cochlearum, id. 9, 56, 82, § 174: vaccarum, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 27: dies noctesque estur, Bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: in saginam se conciere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 96: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina te-

nebat, *Cic. Fl. 7, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 71.—*B.* In concr. 1. Food, nourishment (post-Aug.). *a.* Lit.: gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H. 2, 88; cf. of gladiators' food, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 25: temulentus et sagina gravis, Tac. H. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginae, Juv. 4, 67: sagina viva, i.e. small fish with which larger ones were fed, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: ad saginam idonea, Col. 8, 9, 4: ferarum, Suet. Calig. 27: minuire saginam, Nemes. Cyn. 166: ad saginam pristinam revocare, to natural food, Veg. 2, 45, 3: bestiarum, App. M. p. 148, 27.—*b.* Transf.: herbae viridis coma dulciore saginā roris aut fluminis, rich nourishment, Pall. 7, 3 Mai: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, nourishment of oratory, Quint. 10, 5, 17.—*2.* A fattened animal: este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, kill the fattened beast, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.—*II.* Meton., *fattness* produced by much eating, corpulence (post-Aug.): saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. 21, 2, 1: sagina ventris non homini sed beluae similis, id. 38, 8, 9: qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani saginā mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25: nimio tendis mole saginam, Aus. Ephem. 1, 8: ursam quae ceteris saginā corporis praevalerat, App. M. 4, p. 149, 7.

saginārium, ii, n. [sagina], a place where animals are fattened, a feeding-stall, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 7.

saginatio, ōnis, f. [sagino], a fattening, feeding, stall-feeding (for the usual sagina), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; Tert. Pall. 4.

saginatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. sagino.

sāgino, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [sagina] (class.; cf. educare). I. Lit. *A.* Of animals, to fatten, fat: pullos columbinos, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: boves ad sacrificia, id. ib. 2, 1, 20: aves offis, Col. 8, 7, 3: equum hordeo ervoque (with roborare largo cibo), id. 6, 27, 8: porcum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 23: corpus, Curt. 9, 7, 16: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18: catulos ferarum molliore praeda, Quint. 12, 6, 6 et saep.—*B.* Of persons, to cram, stuff, feast: saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 17, 3: nuptialibus cenis, id. 36, 17: terra, quae copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17: cum exquisitis cotidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: convivas, id. 33, 10, 47, § 136.—*II.* Transf., to feed, nourish, etc.: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons umore supero saginatus, Sol. 45: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginatur, *Cic. Sest. 36, 78; Curt. 5, 1, 39; Tac. H. 4, 42.—Hence, **saginatus**, a, um, P. a., *fattened, fat* (late Lat.): saginator hostia, Hier. Ep. 21, 12; so, Christianus ursis, Tert. Jejun. 17 fin.: vitulum, Vulg. Luc. 15, 23.

* **sāgio**, īre, v. n. [root sagh-, to be sharp; Sanscr. saghnomi, kill; Gr. σάγας, battle-axe; cf.: sagus, sagax, sagitta], to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses; trop., to perceive acutely with the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire voluit; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65.

sagitta, ae, f. [root sagh-; v. sagio]. I. An arrow, shaft, bolt (freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: telum, jaculum): cum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, id. Aul. 2, 8, 25; Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; id. N. D. 2, 50, 126 al.: missiles, Hor. C. 3, 6, 16: celeres, id. ib. 3, 20, 9 et saep.: sagittā Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25; Lucr. 4, 1278; Tib. 2, 1, 81; Hor. C. 2, 8, 15; 1, 27, 12: sagittam conciere, Verg. A. 4, 69: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131; Ov. M. 8, 380: savi sagittis percussus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16 (but the better reading is: ejus saviis percussus).—*II.* Meton., of things of a like form. *A.* The extreme thin part of a vine-branch or shoot, Col. 3, 10, 22; 3, 17, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.—*B.* The herb arrow-head, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 111.—*C.* In late Lat., an instrument for letting blood, a lancet, Veg. 1, 22, 4; 1, 25,

5; 1, 43, 3, etc.—**D.** Sagitta, a constellation, the Arrow, Hyg. Astr. 2, 15; 3, 14; Cic. Arat. 382; Col. 11, 2, 21; Plin. 17, 18, 30, §131; 18, 31, 74, §309.

sagittarius, a, um, adj. [sagitta]. **I.** Of or belonging to an arrow, arrow: calamus, good for making arrows, Plin. 16, 36, 66, §166: certamen, with arrows, Dict. Cret. 4, 19.—**II.** Subst.: **sagittarius**, ii, m. **A.** An archer, Bowman, a sort of light-armed troops, both foot and horse; usually in the plur., Caes. B. G. 2, 7; 2, 10; 2, 19; 7, 31; Sall. J. 46, 7; Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 18; id. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Amm. 29, 5, 22.—In sing., collect.: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 fin.; 13, 40.—**B.** sagittarii, ōrum, m., arrow-makers, arrow-smiths, Dig. 50, 6, 7.—**C.** The constellation Sagittarius, or the Archer (otherwise called Arcitenens), Cic. Arat. 525; Hyg. Fab. 124; id. Astr. 2, 27; 3, 26; Plin. 17, 24, 36, §215; 30, 11, 29, §97.

sagittatus, a, um, v. sagitto, II. **sagittifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [sagittiferō]. **I.** Arrow-bearing (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468; Stat. Achill. 1, 416: Parthi, armed with arrows, archers, Cat. 11, 6; so, Geloni, Verg. A. 8, 725: pecus, i. e. the porcupine, Claud. Hystr. 48.—**II.** = Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer, Manil. 2, 266; 2, 500; 2, 560.

Sagittiger, gēri, m. [sagitta-gero], like Sagittifer (II.), for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer, Avien. Arat. 482.

Sagitti-potens, entis, m. [sagitta], for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer, Cic. Arat. 73.

sagitto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [id.]. **I.** Neutr., to discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows (post-Aug. for sagittam jacere, etc.): hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2, 5; Curt. 7, 5, 42; Sol. 19 med.; Vulg. Psal. 10, 2; 63, 4.—**II.** Act., in part. perf.: **sagittatus**, a, um, shot or wounded with an arrow, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 med.; Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 15.

* **sagittula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little arrow, App. M. 10, p. 254, 34.

† **sagma**, ae, f., = *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle, Veg. 3, 59, 1; Vulg. Lev. 15, 9; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmarius, a, um, adj. [sagma], of or belonging to a pack-saddle (post-class.): equus, a pack-horse, Lampr. Hellog. 4; Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7, 7; cf. caballus, mula, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmen, iuis, n. [root sag, to fill, feed; cf. Gr. *σαγμένος*, *σάττω*; Lat. sagina], the tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul or praetor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable: sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati populi Romani ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea, quae vocantur cerycia, Dig. 1, 8, 8; cf. Fest. p. 320 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 321 ib.; Plin. 22, 2, 3, §5; Liv. 1, 24; 30, 43.

† **sagochlamys**, ūdis, f., = *σαγοχλαμύς*, a kind of military cloak, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

Sagra, ae, f., = *Σάγρας*, a river of Lower Italy (of the Brutii), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; cf. Plin. 3, 10, 15, §95.

* **sagulatus**, a, um, adj. [sagulum], clothed in or wearing a sagulum: comites, Suet. Vit. 11.

sagulum, i, n. dim. [sagum], a small military cloak (usually the purple-colored one of the general), *Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 7, 34 fin.; 21, 4; 27, 19 fin.; 30, 17; Tac. H. 2, 20; 5, 23; id. G. 6; Verg. A. 8, 660; Sil. 4, 519; 17, 532; Suet. Vit. 11.

† **sāgum**, i, n. (ante-class. collat. form **sāgus**, i, m., corresp. to the Greek, Enn. and Varr. ap. Non. 223, 30 sq.; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; fem.: sagas caerulas, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; but it would perh. be more correct to read sagos caerulos; cf. Enn. p. 182, 54 Vahl.), = *σάγος* [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, whence the Engl. shag], a coarse woollen blanket or mantle (cf. laena), e. g. of servants, Cato, R. R. 59; Col. 1, 8, 9; Dig. 34, 2, 23 fin.; of the Germans, Tac. G. 17; for horses, Veg. Vet. 1, 42,

4; 3, 15, 16; but most freq. of soldiers, a military cloak: valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis... praesertim qui sagis non abundares, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Liv. 10, 30 fin.: saga fibulatoria, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10.—Hence, saga is a sign of war (as toga is a sign of peace) in the phrases:

a. Saga sumere, to put on the saga, i. q. to take up arms, prepare for battle (it was the custom for all Romans to do this, in token of preparation for war, even those who were not going to the field, excepting persons of consular rank; cf. Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27): tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum habere, etc., id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; 14, 1, 2; Liv. Epit. 72: terramque victus hostis punico lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 28; in sing., of an individual: tum iste (Verres) excitatus sagum sumit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, §94.—**b.** In the same signif.: ad saga ire, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1; cf. Vell. 2, 16, 3.—**c.** In sagis esse, to be under arms: cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32.—**d.** Saga ponere, to lay down one's arms, Liv. Epit. 73.—**II.** In gen. (eccl. Lat.), a covering. **1.** A curtain, tent-cover, Vulg. Exod. 26, 7; 36, 14, etc.—**2.** A garment, Vulg. Judic. 3, 16.

Saguntum, i, n., and **Saguntus** (-os), i, f., = *Σαγουντον*, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war; now Murviedro.—**Neutr.**, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 18; Luc. 3, 350.—**Fem.**, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Liv. 21, 19; Stat. S. 4, 6, 83; Juv. 15, 114; Flor. 2, 6, 3 al.; cf. Graia Saguntos, Sil. 3, 178.—**D.** abtful form, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 21, 10; Plin. 16, 40, 79, §216 et saep.—Hence, **Saguntinus** (**Saguntius**), Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 22), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine: ficus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; id. ap. Plin. 15, 18, 19, §72: lutum (from which utensils were made), Mart. 8, 6, 2; 14, 108; cf. lagena, Juv. 5, 29; clades, Liv. 21, 19 fin.: rabies, id. 31, 17: ignis, Flor. 2, 6, 9 et saep.—**Subst.**, in plur.: **Saguntini**, ōrum, m., the people of Saguntum, the Saguntines, Liv. 21, 2; 21, 6 sq.; Auct. B. Hisp. 8; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4.

1. sāgus, a, um, adj. [v. sagio; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.], presaging, predicting, prophetic (as adj., only post-Aug.): aves, Stat. Achill. 1, 519: claugores, id. Th. 8, 204: MANVS, i. e. magical, Inscr. Orell. 2486.—**II.** Subst. (freq. and class.): **sāga**, ae, f., a female diviner, a wise woman, fortune-teller, soothsayer, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65 (v. the passage under sagio); Col. 1, 8, 6; 11, 1, 22; Tib. 1, 2, 42; 1, 5, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; Hor. C. 1, 27, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 208; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10.—And, because such women often acted as panders, **2. a bawd, procurer**: sagae mulieres dicuntur feminae ad libidinem virorum indagatrices, Non. 22, 33: ut saga et bona conciliatrix, Lucil. ap. Non. 23, 4: saga conducta pretio, Turp. ib. 6.

2. sāgus, i, m., v. sagum.

Sāis, is, f., = *Σαῖς*, the capital of Lower Egypt, now Sa el-Hajar, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, §64.—Hence, **A. Sāites**, ae, adj., = *Σαῖταις*, of or belonging to Sais, Saitic: (nomos), Plin. 5, 9, 9, §49.—In plur. subst.: **Sāitae**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sais, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—**B. Sāiticus**, a, um, adj., of Sais, Saitic: (charta), Plin. 13, 12, 23, §76.

Sāitae, ōrum, v. Sais, A.

sal, sālis (neutr. collat. form of the nom. **sālē**, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, or Ann. v. 378 Vahl; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form sometimes neutr. iu sing., v. infra, I.; but plur. always sales, m.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 697 sq.; dat. plur.: infusus salis, Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.), m. [root sal-, to stream, flow; cf. *σάλας*; perh. also found in insula, salix]. **I.** Lit., salt.

a. Sing. (a) Masc.: ex sale, qui apud Carthaginienses fit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: salem candidum sic facito, id. R. R. 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8; Col. 6, 17, 7; 8, 6 Schneid. N. cr.; 12, 6, 2; 12, 21, 2 a.; Plin. 31, 7, 39, §73; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 95; id. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap.

Charis. p. 82 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 644 ib.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46 et saep.—Prov.: salem cum pane edit, Plin. 31, 8, 41, §89.—(β) Neutr.: nunc vides in conviviis ita poni et sal et mel, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; so, aliud, Fabian. ib. p. 82 P.; tritum, Veg. 2, 24, 4 al.; v. also infra, II.—(γ) Doubtful gen.: multos modios salis, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: (caseum) parco sale reponunt, Verg. G. 3, 403; Caes. B. C. 2, 37: salis vendendi arbitrium, Liv. 29, 6; 45, 29; Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 74; Col. 7, 8, 5; Cels. 2, 24; Plin. 31, 7, 42, §91.—**b. Plur.**: quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marius, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6; Col. 7, 4, 8; 8, 6, 1; Pall. 9, 2 Mai; id. Nov. 19; Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Ov. M. 15, 286.—**B. Meton.** **1.** Poet., the salt water, brine, sea. **a. Sing.**, Enn. l. 1.: supra rorem salis edita pars est remorum, Lucr. 4, 438: et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, Verg. A. 1, 173; 1, 35; 3, 385; 5, 848; 5, 866; 6, 697; 10, 214; Ov. P. 1, 1, 70; Val. Fl. 4, 722.—**b. Plur.**: sales amari, Ov. M. 15, 286: aequorei, Luc. 10, 257.—**2.** A speck on precious stones shaped like a grain of salt.—**Sing.**: sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22, §83; 37, 8, 37, §117; 37, 2, 10, §28.—**Plur.**: sales, Plin. 37, 2, 8, §22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witicism, witty saying (class. in sing. and plur.; syn.: lepos, facetiae, festivitas) (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41, §88. **a. Sing.**: qui habet salem, quod in te est, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; cf.: nulla venustas, Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Cat. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quandam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 98; cf. id. N. D. 2, 29, 74: sale vero et facetiis Caesar vicit omnis, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: (litterae) tum humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: qui (versus) dum denique habent salem ac leporem, Cat. 16, 7: P. Scipio omnes sale facetisque superabat, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; cf.: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, §117: salis satis est, sannionum parum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 10: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: (Lucilius) sale multo Urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3; cf. of the same: acerbitas et abundantia salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, i. e. biting wit, sarcasm, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60; Cat. 13, 5: qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec caudoris minus, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.—(β) Neutr. (ante-class.): quicquid loquitur, sal merum est, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.; so, (puella) *Χαριτων μίαν*, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162.—**B. Plur.**: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: vestri proavi Plautinos Laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271; Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 2: periculosi sales, id. Tranq. 1, 4: libaboque tuos, scite Meuandre, sales, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 28: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo minimum quantum valeat: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 15; 10, 1, 117: (Cicerone) in salibus aliquando frigidum, id. 12, 10, 12: a salibus suffusus felle refugit, Ov. Tr. 2, 565: protervi sales, Stat. S. 1, 6, 6: salibus vehemens intra pomoeia natis, Juv. 9, 11.—***B.** (Borrowed from the use of salt as a relish.) Good taste, elegance: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2.—**C. Sharpness, pungency, stimulus, incentive**: quae (sc. calor. sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93, §198.

† **salācaccabīa**, ōrum, m. [*σάλακκάβια*], salted food boiled in a pot, Apic. 4, 1, §116 (al. sala cottabia).

Sālācia, ae, f. [salum]. **I.** The goddess of the sea, wife of Neptune, Varr. L. L. 5, §72 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22; an old form of prayer in Gell. 13, 22, 22; Cic. Univ. 11; Fest. pp. 326 and 327 Müll.; Sery. ad Verg. A. 10, 76; Verg. G. 1, 31; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1 al.—***II.** An appellation for the sea: saevitiam Sālāciae fugimus, Pac. ap. Fest. l. 1. (Trag. Rel. p. 112 Rib.).

sālācitas, ātis, f. [salax], lust, salacious-
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ness: passeris, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59; 10, 36, 52, § 107; 10, 69, 79, § 161.

† **salaco**, ōnis, m., = σαλάκων, a swag-gener, braggart, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2 (perh. also id. ib. 16, 18, 2, acc. to the conject. of Mauut.; v. Inscr. Orell. N. cr., where others read Halico).

† **salamandra**, ae, f., = σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander, Plin. 10, 67, 86, § 188 sq.; 29, 4, 23, § 74; Mart. 2, 66, 7; Petr. 107 *fn. al.*

Salambo, ōnis, f., the goddess of love among the Babylonians, Lampr. Heliog. 7, 3.

Sālāmīniācus and **Sālāmīnius**, v. **Salamis**.

Sālamis, īnis (a Latinized collat. form **Sālamina**, ae, Just. 2, 7, 7; 44, 3, 2; and acc. to MSS., acc. **Sālamīnam**, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; cf. Eleusīnam, s. v. Eleusīn), f., = Σαλαμίς. **I.** The island of **Sālamis**, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis, now Kullurī or **Sālamis**, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; *abl.* **Sālamīne**, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Gr. acc. **Sālamīna**, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.); Verg. A. 8, 158; Hor. C. 1, 7, 21; **Sālamīnem**, Att. ap. Non. 259, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 370 Rib.).—Hence, **A. Sālāmīnius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the island of **Sālamis**: tropaeum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; cf. victoria, Nep. Them. 6, 3; Teucer, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23.—In plur. subst.: **Sālamīniū**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of **Sālamis**, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.—**B. Sālāmīniācus**, a, um, adj., of **Sālamis**: mare, Luc. 5, 109; tropaea, Sil. 14, 252.—**II.** The city of **Sālamis** in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the island of **Sālamis**, Mel. 2, 7, 5; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; Ov. M. 14, 760; acc. **Sālamīna**, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29; Vell. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—Hence, **B. Sālāmīnius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to **Sālamis** in Cyprus: Juppiter, worshipped there, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fn.*: insulae, lying opposite to the city of **Sālamis**, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—In plur. subst.: **Sālāmīniū**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the Cyprian **Sālamis**, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; 6, 1, 5; 6, 2, 17.

Sālāpia, ae (also contr. **Sālpiā**, Vitr. 1, 4 *fn.*; cf. Σαλπία, App. B. Civ. 1, 52), f., a city in Dauntian Apulia, now **Salpi**, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Liv. 24, 20; 27, 28.—Hence, **1. Sālāpinus**, a, um (also **Sālpinus**, Luc. 5, 377 Cort. N. cr., and **Sālpinī**, Vitr. 1, 4 *fn.*), adj., of or belonging to **Sālāpia**, **Sālāpin**: palus, Luc. 5, 377.—In plur.: **Sālāpinī**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of **Sālāpia**, the **Sālāpinians**, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71.—**2. Sālāpitani**, ōrum, m., = **Sālāpinī**, the inhabitants of **Sālāpia**, Liv. 27, 28.

sālāpitta, ae, f. [alapā], a box on the ear, Arn. 7, p. 329; v. Oehler ad h. l.; and cf. **sālāpitta**, ῥάπιστρα, Gloss.

sālāpūtium, īi, n., a humorous appellation for a little, tiny man, a manikin, *Liliputian*: di magni, **sālāpūtium** disertum! Cat. 53, 5; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *med.*

sālār, īris, m., a kind of trout, Aus. Idyll. 10, 88; 10, 128; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

Sālāriānus, a, um, adj.: castanea, a kind of chestnut, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94.

sālāriārius, īi, m. [salarium], one who receives pay or salary, a salaried person, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9; Inscr. Orell. 3507; 4074.

sālārium, īi, v. **salarium**, II. B.

sālārius, a, um [sal]. **I.** Adj., of or belonging to salt, salt-: annona, the yearly revenue from the sale of salt, Liv. 29, 37.—**B.** Adj. prop.: **Sālāria** Via, the road beginning at the Porta Collina, and leading into the country of the Sabines, so called because the Sabines fetched salt by it from the sea, the **Salt Road**, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89; Fest. s. h. v. p. 326 Müll.; Varr. R. 1, 14, 3; 3, 1, 6; 3, 2, 14; Liv. 7, 9; Suet. Ner. 48; id. Vesp. 12; called **Sālāria** (sc. via), Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Mart. 4, 64, 18.—**II.** Subst.

A. sālārius, īi, m., a dealer in salted fish (post-Aug.), Mart. 1, 42, 8; 4, 86, 9; CORPVS SALARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 1092.—**B.**

sālārium, īi, n. (sc. argentum); cf.: calcariū, congiarium, vestiariū, etc.; orig. the money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money; hence, post-Aug. (v. Dio Cass. 52, 23, and 78, 22), in gen., a pension, stipend, allowance, salary (cf.: honorarium, annuum, merces, stipendium): (sal) honoribus etiam

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militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), i. e. for as much as the salary of a military tribune amounts to, id. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. Juv. 3, 132: salarii loco, Sen. Ep. 97, 2: comites salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: senatorum nobilissimo cuique... annua salaria constituit, id. Ner. 10; cf.: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri Agricola non dedit, Tac. Agr. 42; Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 2; Dig. 34, 1, 16: salarium annuum, ib. 2, 15, 8, § 23; hence, a meal: jam salarium dandum est, Mart. 3, 7, 6.

Salassi, ōrum, m., an Alpine tribe in the modern Savoy, Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 134; 18, 20, 49, § 182 *al.*

salax, acis, adj. [salio]; cf. sagax, from sagio]. **I.** Fond of leaping, esp. of male animals, lustful, lecherous, salacious: galli, Varr. R. 3, 9, 5; aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salaciora animalia, Lact. Opif. Del. 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1; 8, 2, 9: cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—Vulgarly applied to Priapus, Auct. Priap. 14, 1; 34, 1; and sarcastically: salacissimus Juppiter, Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** Poet. transf., that provokes lust, provocative: eruceae, Ov. R. Am. 799: bulbi, Mart. 3, 75, 3: herba, i. e. eruca, Ov. A. 2, 422; Mart. 10, 48, 10.

1. salē, is, v. sal inīl.

2. Salē, is, n., a lake in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

salēbra, ae (orig. adj., sc. via), f. [salio], a jolting-place, roughness in a road. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53; Mart. 9, 58, 5: salebris sollicitari, Col. 9, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf.: senile guttur salebris spiritus praegravit, irregular breathing, panting, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 6.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, harshness, roughness, ruggedness (class.): proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, i. e. it sticks fast, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; plur.: Herodotus sine ullis salebris fuit, id. Or. 12, 39: numquam in tantas salebras incidisset, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30; Mart. 11, 90, 2.—**B.** Salebra tristitiae; i. e. a cloud of sadness, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5.

* **salēbrātus**, a, um, adj. [salebra], rugged: obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

salēbritas, ātis, f. [id.], ruggedness, salebrosity: inaccessa (saxi), App. M. 6, p. 178, 40.

salēbrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of joltings, rough, rugged, uneven (not ante-Aug.; cf.: confragosus, horridus, asper).

I. Lit.: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208, 37: fures fures multo lapide, id. ib. 7, p. 194, 38.—**II.** Trop., of speech: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2, 46: compositio Pollionis Asinii, Sen. Ep. 100, 7.—Of the writer himself: Sanctra, Mart. 11, 2, 7.

Sālēus, īi, m., a Roman name, e. g. **Sālēus** Bassus, an inferior poet: tenuis, Juv. 7, 80; Quint. 10, 1, 90; Tac. Or. 519.

Salentini (Sall-), ōrum, m. **I.** A people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Liv. 9, 42; 25, 1.—Also used to designate the country of the **Salentines**: in **Salentinis** aut in **Brutiis**, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; so, in **Salentinis**, Varr. R. 2, 3 *fn.*; Liv. 10, 2.—Hence, **II. Salentinus**, a, um, adj., **Salentine**: campi, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Verg. A. 3, 400: litora, Mel. 2, 4, 7: promontorium, the south-eastern point of Italy, id. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Sall. Fragn. ap. Serv. Verg. l. 1: Neretum, Ov. M. 15, 51: olea, Cato, R. 6, 1; Varr. R. 1, 24, 1: cohortes, Sil. 8, 575.

Salernum, īi, n., a maritime town in the Picentine territory, now Salerno, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Liv. 32, 29; 34, 45; Vell. 1, 15, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1; Luc. 2, 425.—Hence, **Salernitanus**, a, um, adj., **Salernian**: latebra, Plin. 13, 3, 5, § 25 (Jahn, **Salurnitanus**): regio, Val. Max. 6, 8, 5.—**B. Sālernus**, īi, m., an inhabitant of **Salernum**: pugna, Sil. 8, 583.

† **salgāma**, ōrum, n. [ἄλμη], pickles preserved in brine, Col. 10, 117; 12, 4, 4; 12, 9, 2.

salgāmārius, īi, m. [salgama], one who makes or sells pickles, ἀλμυρτής, Col. 12, 66, 1.—Hence, **Salgāmārius**, the title of

a treatise by C. Matius on pickling fruits, Col. 12, 46, 1.

salgāmum, ī, n. [salgama], nourishment, food, sustenance, Cod. Just. 12, 42; Cod. Th. 7, 9, § 1 sq.

Salganēa, ōrum, n., a town of **Ætolia**, near the **Euripus**, Liv. 35, 37; 35, 46; 35, 51.

1. Sālīaris, e, adj. [1. Saliī]. **I.** Of or belonging to the **Sali** (priests of Mars), **Salian**: Numae carmen, which Numa directed the **Sali** to chant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: sacra, Macr. S. 3, 12: saltus, Sen. Ep. 15, 4.—

II. Transf., of banquets (because of the sumptuous feasts which were given at the **Salian** processions), splendid, sumptuous: quibus (Saliis) per omnes dies, ubicumque manent, quia amplae ponuntur cenae: si quae aliae magnae fiunt, **Saliare** appellantur, Fest. s. v. **Sali**os, p. 326 Müll.: dapes, Hor. C. 1, 37, 2: epulae, App. M. 7, p. 192, 25: cenae, id. ib. 4, p. 152, 30; cf.: cum epulati essemus **Saliarem** in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

2. Sālīaris, e, adj. [2. salio]: insulae, dancing islands, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209.

Sālīatus, īs, m. [1. Saliī], the office or dignity of a **Sali** (priest of Mars), Cic. Scaur. 34, p. 265 Orell.; Capitol. Ant. Phil. 4 *init.*

salīcastrum, ī, n. [salictum], a kind of wild vine found in willow-thickets, Plin. 23, 1, 15, § 20.

salīctārius, a, um [id.]. **I.** Adj., of or belonging to willows, willow-: lupus, a kind of wild hop that grows in willow-grounds, Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **salīctārius**, īi, m., one who takes care of willow-trees, Cato, R. 11, 1.

salīctum, ī, n. [contr. from salicetum, from salix], a plantation or thicket of willows, Cato, R. 1, 7; 1, 9; 33, 5; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl); Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; Verg. E. 1, 55; id. G. 2, 13; 2, 415; Hor. C. 2, 5, 8; Liv. 29, 17; Ov. M. 11, 363; Juv. 11, 67; Col. 4, 30, 3.

salīentes, īum, v. 2. salio, P. a.

sālī-fōdīna, ae, f. [sal-fodina], a salt-pit, Vitr. 8, 3, p. 235 Bip.

sālīgnēus, a, um, v. salignus *init.*

sālīgnus (collat. form **sālīgnēus**, Col. 6, 2, 4; 9, 15, 12; 11, 3, 33; Dig. 47, 7, 3), a, um, adj. [salix], of willow or willow-wood, willow-: cunei, Cato, R. 20, 1: fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. M. 8, 659; cf. pes, id. ib. 8, 657: frons, id. ib. 9, 99: umbonum crates, Verg. A. 7, 632: crates, Petr. 135.

1. Sālī, ōrum, m. [2. salio; hence, prop., the Leapers, Jumpers], a college of priests at Rome dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the ancilia (v. ancile), with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places. Their songs, being in an obsolete language, were almost unintelligible in the class. per.: **Sālī** a saltando, quod facere in Comitio in sacris quotannis et solent et debent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 3, 260 sq.; Liv. 1, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 326 Müll.; id. s. v. axamenta, p. 3 ib.; Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26; id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: **Sālīum**, Hor. C. 1, 36, 12; 4, 1, 28; Verg. A. 8, 663; Quint. 1, 6, 40; 1, 10, 20; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9; Capitol. M. Aur. 4.—In Tibur such **Sālī** were priests of **Hercules**, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 285; Macr. S. 3, 12; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2249; 2761; and v. axamenta; hence also in Virg. (ubertate doctrinae auctorior, Macr. l. l.), introduced as priests of **Hercules**, Verg. A. 8, 285.—There were also in Alba such **Sālī**, Inscr. Orell. 2247 and 2248.—In sing.: **Sālīus**, Inscr. Orell. 2242 sq.—Hence, **Sālīus**, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or belonging to the **Sālī**: **Sālī**as virgines **Citicius** ait esse conducticias, quae ad **Sālī**os adhibeantur, cum apicibus paludatas, quas **Aelius** Stilo scripsit sacrificium facere in regiā cum pontifice paludatas cum apicibus in modum **Sālī**orum, Fest. p. 329 Müll.; cf. Marquardt l. l. p. 374.—**2.** (= **Sālīaris**, II.) **Sumptuosus**: **Sālī**ae (sc. epulae), App. M. 4, 22.

2. Sālī, ōrum, m., the **Sālīans**, a part of the **Franks**, Amm. 17, 8, 3.—In sing., Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 222.

salillum, *i*, *n. dim.* [for salnulum, from salinum], *a little salt-cellar*, Cat. 23, 19.—In comic lang.: salillum animae, perh. *little measure, brief span of life*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

salinae, *arum* [sal] (cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 48 Müll.), *f.* [sc. fodinae], *salt-works, salt-pits*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Liv. 1, 33; Col. 2, 2, 15 sq. al.: Salinae Romanae, *the salt-works established by Ancus Martius at Ostia, near Rome*, Liv. 7, 19 fin.; cf. id. 1, 33; also called simply Salinae, id. 5, 45; 24, 47: Herculeae, *near Herculaneum*, Col. poet. 10, 135.—In a play upon the meaning of this word and that of sal, II.: quod parum diligenter possessio salinarum meum a te procuratore defenditur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1.

—**B. Salinae**, *nom. prop.* 1. *The salt-works at Ostia*, v. supra.—2. *A square in Rome, near the Porta Trigemina*, Front. Aquaed. 5 fin.

* **salinarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [salinae], *of or belonging to salt-works*: arcae, Vitr. 8, 3.

1. **salinator**, *oris*, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in salt, a salter*, Arn. 2, 70; Inscr. Orell. 749: aerarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.

2. **Salinator**, *oris*, *m.* [1. salinator], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Sen. 3, 7; 4, 11; id. de Or. 2, 67, 273; Liv. 29, 37; 35, 24 al.

salinum, *i*, *n.* [sal] (sc. vas; *masc. collat. form, plur., salini*, Varr. ap. Non. 546, 14), *a salt-cellar*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15; Hor. C. 2, 16, 14; Pers. 3, 25; 5, 138; also used at sacrifices, Liv. 26, 36; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Arn. 2, 91.—Prov.: salinum cum sale obsignare, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15.

1. **salio** (*sal-*), *no perf.*, *itum*, 4 (*collat. form salo or sallo, no perf.*, salsum, 3: salunt, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.: sale-rent, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 909: salere, Lucil. ib.: salsurus, Mummii ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.; *part. salus*, v. infra P. a.), *v. a.* [id.]. 1. *To salt down, to salt*: pernas, Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 fin.: oleas caducas, Cato, R. R. 23, 1: pisces, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; Cels. 2, 18: saliturus istaec mittam salem, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.: saliti pumiliones, Corn. Sev. ib.; so in *part. perf.*: caro salita, Fabian. ap. Diom. p. 372: thynus, Col. 6, 32, 2 et saep.; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 4.—II. *To sprinkle before sacrifice* (eccl. Lat.): omnis victima sale salietur, Vulg. Marc. 9, 48; cf.: igne salietur, id. ib.—Hence, **salsus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, *salted, salt*.

A. Lit., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 6: hoc salsum est, *is too salt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Verg. A. 2, 133; cf. farra, Ov. F. 3, 284 (v. mola): (gravidae) salsioribus cibis usae, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: salsissimus sal qui sicissimus, id. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc., *salt, briny*: mare, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.); cf. aequor, Lucr. 3, 493; 5, 128; 6, 634: vada, Cat. 64, 6; Verg. A. 5, 158: e salso momine ponti, Lucr. 6, 474: fluctus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: undae, Lucr. 6, 891; 6, 894: gurgis, id. 5, 482; hence, comically, of shipwrecked persons, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; 2, 6, 33: sanguis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 168 Vahl.); Att. ap. Non. 192, 2: heu! qui salsis fluctibus mandet me? id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. v. 562 Rib.): lacrimae, Lucr. 1, 125; 1, 920; cf.: guttae lacrimarum, Att. ap. Non. 503, 29: sputa, Lucr. 6, 1189: sudor, Verg. A. 2, 173: rubigo, id. G. 2, 220.—In *plur. subst.*: **salsa**, *orum*, *n.*, *salted things, salted food*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—*Sup.* salsissimus; hence, *mare salsissimum, the Dead Sea*, Vulg. Num. 34, 3 et saep.—**B.** Trop. (acc. to sal, II.), *sharp, acute, witty, facetious* (syn.: facetus, dicax, lepidus, urbanus): accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 270 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 255; 2, 56, 228; id. Or. 26, 90: salsum in consuetudine pro ridiculo tantum accepimus, Quint. 6, 3, 18 sq.; 6, 3, 39: salso multoque fluenti (sermone) regerit convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 28; 1, 9, 65.—In *neutr. plur. subst.*: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217: De ἡρακλειδέω Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories*,

id. Att. 16, 12 fin.—Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Cat. 14, 16.—*Adv.*: **salsē**, *wittily, acutely, facetiously* (acc. to B.): dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 13; 6, 3, 30; 6, 3, 89; 6, 3, 101.—*Sup.* salsissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

2. **salio**, *ui* (cf. Diom. p. 371 P.; Prisc. p. 906 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 416: salii, Stat. S. 1, 2, 210; id. Th. 9, 132; Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 20, § 31: salivi, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 384), *saltum*, 4 (*gen. plur. part. pres. salientum*, Lucr. 4, 1200), *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with Sanscr. sar-, *sal-*, to go, and Gr. ἅλλομαι; cf. salax]. 1. *Neutr.*, *to leap, spring, bound, jump* (cf. tripudio), *hop*. **A.** Lit. (class.): ambulans aliqua (aves), ut cornices: saliant aliae, ut passeris, merulae, etc., Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 25; id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare utrum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599 et saep.: saxo salire, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; cf.: de muro (with praecipitari), Liv. 25, 24: praecipites in puteum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 554: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, on the shields, Flor. 3, 10, 13: ultra Limites clientium Salis avarus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 26: saliet, tundet pede terram, id. A. P. 439: salias terrae gravis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26: per praecipitia et praerupta, Liv. 27, 18: per flammam saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos saluere per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384: medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 52: salunt in gurgite ranae, Ov. M. 6, 381.

—2. *Transf.*, of things: ut habeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leaps or flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3: ut in culleum de dolio vinum salire possit, Cato, R. R. 154: personae e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 fin.; so, rivus, Verg. E. 5, 47: aqua, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; Suet. Aug. 82: aquae salientes, Front. Aquaed. 9 al.: aqua saliens, *spring-water*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 14; v. also infra, P. a.: multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, Verg. G. 1, 449; so, grando, Ov. M. 14, 543: farre pio placant et saliente sale, Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf.: farre pio et saliente mica, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: farra mcaeque salientis honorem, Ov. F. 4, 409: cor salit, *leaps, beats, palpitates*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Cist. 2, 3, 9; Pers. 3, 111; Sen. Herc. Oet. 708; Verg. G. 3, 460: pectora trepidu motu, Ov. M. 8, 606: viscera, id. ib. 6, 390: temptatae pollice venae, id. ib. 10, 289; cf. id. H. 20, 139: supercilium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 187.—**B.** Trop.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa salient latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34.—**II.** Act., of the copulation of animals, *to leap, cover*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; 2, 4, 8; 2, 7, 8 sq.; 3, 6, 3; 3, 10, 3; Ov. A. A. 2, 485; Lucr. 4, 1196.—Hence, **salientis**, *entis*, *P. a.*; only in *plur. subst.*: **salientes**, *ium*, *f.* (sc. aquae), *springs, fountains*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 9; 87 fin.; 103; 104; Dig. 19, 1, 15 al.

* **salipotens**, *entis*, *adj.*, *he that rules the salt sea*: frater Jovis, i. e. Neptune, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1 Ritschl N. cr.

salisatio (*salissatio*), *onis*, *f.* [salio, whence also saliator], *a leaping*: cordis (with pulsus), *a beating, palpitating*, Marc. Emp. 21 fin.; cf.: salisatio, παλμός, Gloss. Philox.

† **salisatores** vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salient, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26 v. Theocriti Idyll. 3, 37, and Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105 [salio, whence also salisatio].

Salisubuli, *orum*, *m.* [Salii-subilio], *a word comically formed by Cat., to signify the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii), Cat. 17, 6.

* **salitio**, *onis*, *f.* [2. salio], *a leaping*: equorum, on horseback, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

* **salito**, *are*, *v.* salio *init.*

* **salitura**, *ae*, *f.* [1. salio], *a salting down, salting*, Col. 12, 21, 3.

salitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* of 1. salio.

salinca, *ae*, *f.*, *an odoriferous plant, the wild or Celtic nard*: Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. E. 5, 17; Scrib. Comp. 195; 258; Vulg. Isa. 55, 13.

salincula, *ae*, *f.* [dim. of salinca], *an odoriferous plant*, Hier. in Isa. 15, 55; v. 12 and 13.

1. † **Salius**, *ii*, *v.* 1. Salii.

2. **Salius**, *ii*, *v.* 2. Salii.

saliva, *ae*, *f.* [kindr. with σάλιον], *spittle, saliva* (in gen., while sputum is that already spit out; equally used in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit., *sing.*, Cat. 23, 16; 78, 8; 99, 10; Juv. 6, 623; Sen. Ira. 3, 38, 2; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 28, 12, 53, § 193: in manum ingerere, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37 al.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 4, 638; 4, 1108; Col. 6, 9, 3: unā salivā, without interruption, Hier. ad Pam. 61, 4.—**B.** *Transf.*, *a spittle-like moisture, slime*: cochlearum, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136; cf. ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60: purpurarum, id. 9, 36, 60, § 128: lacrimarum, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147: siderum (*honey-dew*), id. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**II.** Trop., *taste, flavor; longing, appetite* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38; cf.: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: mercurialis, for gain, Pers. 5, 112: turdum, id. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79, 7: quicquid (sc. vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2.

salivarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [saliva, I. B.], *slimy, clammy*: lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160.

salivatio, *onis*, *f.* [salivo, II.], in the later med. lang., *salivation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2 al.

salivatum, *i*, *v.* salivo fin.

salivo, *no perf.*, *atum*, 1, *v. a.* [saliva].

* **I.** *To spit out, discharge, yield*: lentorem ejusdam ceræ (purpureae), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125.—**II.** In veterinary lang., *to salivate, cure by salivation*: aegrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col. 6, 5, 2; 6, 7, 9; 5, 24, 5; 6, 37, 9; pass., Pall. Agr. 7.—Hence, **salivatum**, *i*, *n.* (acc. to II.), *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*, Col. 6, 10, 1; Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101; Veg. 3, 2, 25.

salivōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Full of spittle, *staving*: labia, App. Mag. p. 313: aegrotans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2 fin.—**II.** Slimy, clammy: umor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181.

salix, *icis*, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a willow-tree, willow, sallow*, Cato, R. R. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 24, 9, 37, § 56; Lucr. 2, 361; Verg. E. 3, 65; 83; 5, 16 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *a willow-branch, withy, osier*, Prud. στέφ. 10, 703.

Sallentini, *v.* Salentini.

salio, *ire*, *v.* 1. salio.

sallo and **sālo**, *ere*, *v.* 1. salio.

Sallustianus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Sallustius, I. and III.

Sallustius or **Salustius**, *ii*, *m.*, *Sallust*, *a Roman name*. **I.** C. Sallustius Crispus, the celebrated Roman historian, Tac. A. 3, 30; Quint. 2, 5, 19; 10, 1, 101.—Hence,

Sallustianus (**Salust-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of or like Sallust, Sallustian*: illa brevitās, Quint. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: lectio, Gell. 18, 4, 1.—*Subst.*: **Sallustianus**, *i*, *m.*, *an imitator of Sallust*, Sen. Ep. 114, 17: Sallustianum illud, *that expression of Sallust*, Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **Sallustianē**, *in the manner of Sallust*, Prisc. 1022 P.

—**II.** *A client of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 1, 3, 3; 11, 17, 1; id. Fam. 14, 11 al.—**III.** Crispus Sallustius, *a grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 3; id. S. 1, 2, 48. The Sallustiani horti are named after him, Tac. A. 13, 47; Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Inscr. Orell. 1369; and, Sallustianum aes, *gained from his mines*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3.—**IV.** Cn. Sallustius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 11; id. Att. 11, 11, 2.

Salluvii (**Saluv-**), *orum*, or **Sal-yes**, *um*, *m.*, *a Celtic or Ligurian tribe in Gallia*, Liv. 5, 34, 7; 5, 35, 2; 21, 26, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

salmacidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus], of water, *having a salt and sour taste, salso-acid*: salmacidum ἀλμυρόν, salmacides ἀλμυρός, ἀλώδης, Gloss. Philox. (post-Aug.): aquae (with nitrosae), Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 36: aqua (opp. dulcis), Plin. Val. 5, 41 fin.: fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8.

Salmacis, *idis*, *f.* **I.** *A very clear*
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fountain in Caria, much used, and fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it, Ov. M. 4, 286; Vitr. 2, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 21. — Personified, the nymph of this fountain, Ov. M. 4, 337; 4, 347; voc. Salmacis, id. ib. 4, 306; cf. Fest. p. 329 Müll. — **II.** Transf., a weak, effeminate person, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 53 Rib.).

salmō, ōnis, m., a salmon, Plin. 7, 18, 32, § 68; Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

Salmōneus (Σαλμωνεύς), eos, m., = Σαλμωνεύς, a son of Eolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, Hyg. Fab. 60, 61; 250; Verg. A. 6, 585 Serv.; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 514; Epigr. ap. Sphaer. Archim. 18. — Hence, **Salmōnis**, idis, f., = Σαλμωνίς, Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who assumed the form of Enipeus, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 13; 1, 13, 21; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; Hyg. Fab. 157.

1. salo (sallo), ēre, v. 1. salio *init.*

2. Sālo, ōnis, m., a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the town of Bilbilis, now the Xalón, Mart. 10, 103, 2; 10, 104, 6; called also Bilbilis, Just. 44, 3, 8.

Sālōmon (Sölōmon), ōnis, m., = Σαλωμών, Σολομών, Σολομών (שֹׁלֹמֹן), Solomon, son of David, Prud. Hamart. 581; Juvenc. 2, 717; Alcim. 6, 387; Lact. 4, 16. — Hence, **A. Sālōmōnis** (Sölōm-), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Solomon, Solomon's: templum, Lact. 4, 13 *fin.*; also called saxa, Prud. Apoth. 512. — **B. Sālōmōniacus**, a, um, adj. (poet.), of Solomon, Solomon's: templum, Sid. poet. Ep. 4, 18; Ven. Carm. 1, 11, 1.

Sālōnac, ārum (Sālōna, ae, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Auct. B. Alex. 43), f., a maritime town in Dalmatia, still called Salona, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 and 9.

sālōr, ōris, m. [salum], the color of the sea, sea-green (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 16.

salpa, ae, f., a kind of stock-fish, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Ov. Hal. 121.

† **salpicta** (collat. form **salpista**, Vop. Carin. 19), ae, m., = σαλπικτής (σαλπιστής), a trumpeter, Firm. Math. 8, 21; Arn. 7, 239 (v. Orell. N. cr. p. 440).

Salpīnātes, um, m., a people of Etruria, Liv. 5, 31, 5; 5, 32, 2. — *Sing.* as *Adj.*: **Salpīnas**, belonging to the Salpīnates: ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4.

salpūga, ae, f., v. solipuga.

salsāmen, inis, n. [salsus], for salsamentum, salted food, any thing pickled in brine (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārius, a, um, adj. [salsamentum], of or belonging to salted fish: vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16; cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; testa, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140; NEGOTIANS, a dealer in salted fish, Inscr. Orell. 4249. — As subst.: **salsamentarij**, ii, m., a dealer in salted fish, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Suet. Vit. Hor. *init.*

salsāmentum, i, n. [salsus]. ***I.** Fish-pickle, brine, *Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117. — **II.** Salted or pickled fish (usu. in plur.): salsamenta Fac macerentur, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 18; 32, 7, 26, § 79; 32, 9, 34, § 106 *al.* — *Sing.*, Col. 12, 55, 4; Gell. 2, 24, 7.

salsē, adv., v. 1. salio, P. a. *fin.*

salsēdo, inis, f. [salsus], a salt taste, saltiness, Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsilāgo, inis, v. salsugo.

(**Salsi-pōtens**, entis, a false reading for salipōtenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.)

salsitas, ātis, f. [salsus], saltiness (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: liquoris, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 29. — **II.** Trop., wit: Sardonum, Hier. adv. Luc. 14.

salsitudo, inis, f. [id.], saltiness, brackishness, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.* — *Plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 154.

salsiusculū, a, um, adj. *dim.* [salsius, from salsus], rather salt (late Lat.): quaedam salsiuscula comedunt ebriosi, Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

salsūgo (collat. form **salsilāgo**, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92; 18, 12, 32, § 124), inis, f. [salsus], saltiness, brackishness, Vitr. 1, 4, 54, § 154.

Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; 19, 5, 26, § 84 *al.*: terra salsuginis, i. e. a desert, Vulg. Job. 39, 6; id. Jer. 17, 6. — **II.** Transf., salt-water, brine, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 85; 31, 7, 42, § 92.

Salsūla, ae, f., a Roman female name, Amm. 28, 4, 28; Inscr. Murat. 1456, 6.

Salsūlae, ārum, f. (sc. aquae), a salt-spring in Gallia Narbonensis, now La Fontaine des Salses, Mel. 2, 5, 7. — **II.** A city near the salt-spring, now Salses, Itin. Anton. 389, 7.

salsūra, ae, f. [salsus]. **I.** Abstr. **A.** A salting, pickling: de suicidia et salsura faciendā, Col. 12, 55, 1. — ***B.** Transf., in comic lang.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, i. e. I am in such an ill-humor, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 35. — **II.** Concr. **A.** Brine, pickle, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Col. 12, 48, 5. — **B.** Pickled or salted fish (syn. salsamentum): pabula salsurae, Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, P. a., from 1. salio.

saltābundus, a, um, adj. [salto], dancing (post-class.): saltābundi caneant, quae nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3, 2.

saltātīm, adv. [id.], by leaps: singulis cruribus saltātīm currere, Gell. 9, 4, 9.

saltātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a dancing; concr., a dance, Quint. 1, 11, 18 sq.; 2, 18, 1; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 19: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; id. Brut. 62, 225; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 11, 3, 128; Suet. Tit. 7 *al.* — *Plur.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

saltātīuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [saltatio], a little dance (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, m. [salto], a dancer (generally among the Romans with an accessory contemptuous signif.), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Deiot. 10, 28; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 1, 12, 14; 11, 3, 89; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 2, 10 *al.*

saltātorie, adv., v. saltatorius.

saltātorius, a, um, adj. [salto], of or belonging to dancing, dancing-school, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, § 7; cf. Macr. S. 2, 10, 4: orbis, a dancing in a ring, Cic. Pis. 10, 30; Arn. 2, 73. — ***Adv.**: **saltātorie**, like a dancer, in a dancing attitude: procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253, 36.

saltātrīcula, ae, f. *dim.* [saltatrix], a little dancing-girl (post-class.), Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

saltātrix, icis, f. [saltator], a female dancer, dancing-girl, Cic. Pis. 8, 18; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; Macr. S. 2, 10, 1; Vulg. Eccl. 9, 4.

saltātūs, ūs, m. [salto], a (religious) dance (not ante-Aug., and very rare): (Numa Sallios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20; so Sen. Troad. 786; Lact. 1, 21 *fin.* — *Plur.*: saltatibus apta juvenus, Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltē (sometimes in MSS. **saltim**; cf. Aus. Ep. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1013 P.), adv. [old acc. form, from salsus, salus], prop., saved, reserved (salvā re; compare Engl. save, except). It serves to point out that which still remains or holds good, in spite of or by way of exception to something opposed to it; and accordingly is used (like certe, II.) as a restrictive particle, at least, at the least, at all events, anyhow. **I.** Affirmatively (class.). **A.** With a statement of the opposite: si illud non licet, Saltē hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: semper tu hoc facito cogites, tute ut sis optimus: Si id nequeas, saltē ut optimis sis proximus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 86; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 127: saltē accurate, ut metui videar, si resciverim, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14: Impetrabo, ut aliquot saltē nuptis prodāt dies, id. ib. 2, 1, 13: si alia membra vino madaent, cor sit saltē sobrium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: etsi istuc mihi acerbūm'st... saltē id volupe est, cum, etc., id. Mil. 4, 5, 12: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltē revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: atrepidate saltē, nam vos appropriare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41; cf.: vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltē commode, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Fl. 13, 35: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltē, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltē, *Caes. B. C. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 5, 1; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 52:

utinam quietis temporibus atque aliquo, si non bono, at saltē certo statu civitatis haec inter nos studia exercere possemus! Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; id. Pis. 11, 24. — In a question: quis ego sum saltē, si non sum Sōsia? tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray? Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 282. — **B.** Without mention of the opposite: istuc sapienter saltē fecit filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 103: saltē aliquem velim, qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 29: saltē Pseudolum mihi dedas, id. Ps. 4, 7, 127: saltē aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltē ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: saltē tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44: ut opperiri hos sex dies saltē modo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 87; cf.: triduum hoc saltē, id. Truc. 4, 4, 21: saltē tantisper, dum, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: antehac quidem sperare saltē licebat: nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: at grammatici saltē omnes descendunt, Quint. 1, 4, 7. This last mode of enunciation forms the transition to its use, **II.** With the negatives *non*, *neque*, to indicate that not even a single remaining thing specified holds good; and, consequently, = *ne... quidem*, *not at least*, *not even*, *nor even* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltē, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicio, etc. ... instruant aciem, Liv. 5, 38; 2, 43, 8; 6, 2, 19; Quint. 10, 7, 20; Plin. Pan. 82, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 33 *al.*: neque enim mihi illud saltē placet, quod, etc., Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf.: nec vero saltē iis sufficiat, etc., id. 10, 2, 15: non fratrem, non patrum saltē porta tenus obvium, Tac. A. 3, 5 *fin.*: nec deformitate istā saltē flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82, 3: ut ipsum iter neque impervium neque saltē durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11: nec mihi statuta saltē cibaria praestabantur, App. M. 7, p. 194, 33. — Cf. with *vix*: illud vix saltē praecipendum videtur, ne, etc., Quint. 6, 4, 15. — After *ne... quidem*: ut ne a sententiis quidem ac verbis saltē singulis possit separari, Quint. 6, 5, 1.

salticus, a, um, adj. [saltus], dancing (late Lat.): puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltim, v. saltē *init.*

saltito, āre, v. *freq.* n. [salto], to dance much or vigorously (post-Aug. and very rare), Quint. 9, 4, 142; Macr. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 10 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 73.

salto (once **salito**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll., Sali a salitando), āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq.* n. and a. [2. salio], to dance (in the widest signif. of the word, including pantomime and gesticulation; mostly with a contemptuous accessory signif.). **I.** *Neutr.*: vidi in his unum puerum bullatum, non minorem annis duodecim, cum crotalis saltare, quam saltationem impudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 (v. the whole chapter on this subject); cf. Cic. Pis. 10, 22; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Off. 3, 24, 93: in foro (as an indecorum), id. ib. 3, 19, 75: quin scire velim saltare puellam, Ov. A. 3, 349: fac saltet, id. R. Am. 334: Sa. Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Ste.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; 5, 5, 16; cf.: ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (sc. oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palaestram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83: si vox est, cantā; si mollia braccia, salta, Ov. A. 1, 595; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 14; id. Matt. 14, 6. — *Prov.*: cecinimus vobis, et non saltastis, Vulg. Matt. 11, 17; cf. Luc. 7, 32. — *Impers. pass.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10. — ***B.** *Trop.*, of an orator, to speak in a jerking manner, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67, 226. — **II.** *Act.*, to dance, i. e. to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in pantomime a play or a part (not ante-Aug.): pantomimus Mnester tragediam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragœdus egerat, Suet. Calig. 57; so, pyrrhicham, id. Caes. 39: aliquam mimo saltantē puellam, Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Vell. 2, 83, 2: Turnum Vergilii, Suet. Ner. 54: odaria, to accompany

with dancing, Petr. 53, 11: laudes alicujus, Plin. Pan. 54, 1. — *Pass.*: ficti saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata poemata, recited with an accompaniment of dancing, id. Tr. 2, 519; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 25: plerique jactant cantari saltarique commentarios suos, Tac. Or. 26: saltatur Venus, saltatur et Magna Mater, Arn. 4, n. 35.

saltuarius, ii. m. [2. saltus], one who has the care of a forest or of an estate, a forester, ranger; a steward, bailiff (post-Aug.), Dig. 32, 1, 58 fin.; 7, 8, 16; 33, 7, 15; Petr. 53, 9; Inscr. Orell. 6294: *virtutis, keeper of the grove of Virtue*, ib. 1599.

saltuatim, adv. [1. saltus]. I. Lit., by leaps or hops: currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4, 9. — II. Trop., of a written narrative, in a skipping or desultory manner: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sienn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2, and ap. Non. 168, 11: dum ex loco subinde saltuatim redire festinamus, Amm. 26, 5, 15 al.

saltuensis, e, adj. [2. saltus], of or belonging to a forest (jurid. Lat.): fundi, forest-pastures, Cod. Just. 11, 62, 13: coloni, ib. 11, 64, 1.

saltuosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of woods or forests, well-wooded, woody: loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; Liv. 27, 12; Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 34: convalles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, 19: per saltuosos tramites, Amm. 19, 9, 5.

1. saltus, ūs, m. [2. salto], a leaping, leap, spring, bound (class.), Sen. Ep. 15, 4: saltu uti, *Cic. Sen. 6, 19: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 fin.: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 559; cf. (monocoli) mirae perniciatatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, Verg. A. 12, 287: saltu Emicat in currum, id. G. 12, 326; 9, 553: saltu superare viam, id. G. 3, 141: saltum dare, to make a leap, Ov. M. 4, 551; so in plur.: dare saltus, id. ib. 2, 165; 3, 599; 3, 683; 11, 524; cf. praeceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Verg. A. 9, 815: ut eadem (sc. crura ranarum) sint longis saltibus apta, Ov. M. 15, 377. — II. Trop.: ab egestate infimā ad saltum sublati divitiarum ingentium, Amm. 22, 4, 3.

2. saltus, ūs (gen. salti, Att. ap. Non. 486, 1), m. [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Sanscr. sar-, salt, to go; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 71], a woody district, uncultivated but used for pasture, a forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland (level or mountainous); freq. and class.; cf. silva, nemus, lucus). I. Lit.: saltus est, ubi silvae et pastiones sunt, quarum causā casae quoque. Si qua particula in eo saltu pastorum aut custodum causā aratur ea res non peremit nomen saltu, non magis quam fundi, qui est in agro culto, et ejus causā habet aedificium, si qua particula in eo habet silvam, Ael. Gall. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 10: conductor saltūs, in quo fundus est, Dig. 19, 1, 52: in saltu habente habitationes, ib. 3, 5, 27: saltum pascuum locare, ib. 19, 2, 19: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, Verg. G. 3, 143: floriferis in saltibus, Lucr. 3, 11: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6, 28: silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43 fin.; cf. montium domina ut fores, Silvarumque virentium Saltuumque reconditorum, Cat. 34, 11; so (with silvae) Verg. G. 3, 40; 4, 53; id. A. 4, 72; Ov. M. 2, 498; (with nemora) Verg. E. 10, 9; cf. in silvestrem saltum, Curt. 4, 3, 21: unde tot Quintilianus habet saltus, Juv. 7, 188; 10, 194; Hor. C. 2, 3, 17; 3, 4, 15; id. E. 2, 2, 178. — In the poets also as the abode of wild animals: saepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1251; Verg. G. 1, 140; 2, 471; id. A. 4, 121: saltus venatibus apti, Ov. H. 5, 17; id. M. 2, 498. — **2.** Esp., a narrow pass, ravine, mountain-valley: omnia vada ac saltus hujus paludis certis custodiis obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, id. B. C. 1, 37; cf. id. ib. 1, 37 fin.; 1, 38; 3, 19: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53; cf. angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, id. 28, 1: ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15: premendo praesidiis angustos saltus inclusit, id. 40, 40; cf. nemorum jam claudite saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: saltibus degressi scrupulosi et inviis, Amm. 19, 13, 1. — **3.** In partic., in agri-

culture, a portion of the public lands, consisting of four centuriae, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. — **B.** Transf., = pudendum muliebri, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 41; id. Curc. 1, 1, 56. — *II. Trop.: meumque erum ex hoc saltu damni saluum ut educam foras, from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 28; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

saluber, v. salubris.

salubris, e (masc. collat. form **saluber**, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Ov. R. Am. 704; but salubris, m., Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; Cels. 1, 3; 2, 1; 3, 6; abl. salubri, v. Neue, Forment. 2, p. 30), adj. [salus], health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial (v. salutaris init.). I. Lit. (freq. and class.) (a) Absol.: saluber locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; so Cic. Fat. 4, 7 (opp. pestilens); id. Rep. 2, 6, 11 (opp. pestilens regio); 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 71, 290; Cels. 1, 3 (opp. gravis); cf. sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. — **Comp.**: salubrior ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3. — **Sup.**: saluberrimae regiones, *Caes. B. C. 3, 2 fin.: Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2: Esquiliae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvae, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: aquae, id. C. S. 31: irriguis ora salubris aquis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: fluvius, Verg. G. 1, 272: aura, Ov. A. A. 3, 693: caelum, Col. 1, 2: si Baiae salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: salubrisne an pestilens annus futurus sit, id. Div. 1, 57, 130; cf. saluberrimum (tempus) ver est... saluberrimi sunt sereni dies... salubriores, septentrionales quam subsolani, etc. — nam fere ventus ubique a mediterraneis regionibus veniens salubris, a mari gravis est, Cels. 2, 1: aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellae, id. ib. 1, 7, 24: sidus, Lucr. 1, 661: afflatus ex Apenninis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: cultus atque victus, strengthening, nourishing, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; id. Or. 26, 90 infra; cf. suci Ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 418: saluberrimum acetum, Plin. 21, 14, 48; § 82: saluberrimi potus, id. 31, 2, 19; § 28: somnus, Verg. G. 3, 530: in medicinā alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3: princeps, i. e. mindful of the good of others, Suet. Aug. 42: Phoebe saluber, adcs. Ov. R. Am. 704: o salute mea salus salubrior! Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est saluum aut salubre in oratione, sound, solid, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiae exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30; cf. (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 1: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5; cf. hiems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia legesque, Hor. A. P. 198: verba, Ov. F. 6, 753: factum, Ov. R. Am. 316: pretium, advantageous, profitable, Col. 7, 3, 22; Mart. 10, 104, 14: exempla, Gell. 6, 10, 1; cf. infra, adv. — (β) With dat., ad aliquid, contra (cf. salutaris) (sententiam) dixi rei publicae saluberrimam, Cic. Dom. 7, 16: vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27; so, et gravi Malvae salubres corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58; Cato, R. R. 157, 12; cf. salubris parum urbs valetudini suae, Suet. Aug. 72: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3, 4: saluberrima Romano imperio juga Alpium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31: ad omnes res salubre est, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: icterias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 470. — II. Transf., in a neutr. sense, of the human body, healthy, sound, well, vigorous (very rare, and for the most part not till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. J. 17, 6: salubriora etiam credente corpora esse, Liv. 1, 31, 3, 8: (exercitum) mutatione locorum salubriorem esse, id. 10, 28; Tac. H. 5, 6: ut salubri sint corpore pecora, Col. 6, 4, 1; Mart. 10, 47, 6; cf. Liv. 10, 25. — **Sup.**: gentes quae saluberrimis corporibus utuntur, Tac. Or. 41. — Hence, adv.: **salubriter**, healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere... aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57; Col. 1, 8, 12; 2, 9, 14: ut salubrius litigantes consisterent, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24: nasci, Gell. 3, 10, 8. — **Sup.**: saluberrime, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: bellum trahi salubriter, beneficially, advantageously, Liv. 3, 62: leges emendatae utiliter, latae salu-

briter, Vell. 2, 89, 4; Gell. 2, 29, 1 al.; cf. emere, i. e. at a cheap rate, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4: ut (lacsas) quam saluberrime reficiantur, id. ib. 6, 30, 3.

salubritas, ātis, f. [salubris]. I. Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity (class.): hostiarum exta, quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiae signa percipi, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: amoenitatem hanc (sc. hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so of places, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3 sq.; Suet. Tib. 11; Auct. B. G. 8, 52; cf. aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 fin.; Tac. A. 12, 66; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: nemorum, id. 37, 10, 77, § 201: caeli, Col. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 37, 12, 77, § 201; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 3: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64 et saep.: salubritatis indicium, id. 31, 3, 22 init. — In plur.: de salubritatibus in moenium collocationibus, Vitruv. 5, 3, 1. — **B.** Transf.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, healthfulness, . . . health (a means of safety . . . safety itself), Cic. Mur. 13, 29: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech, id. Brut. 13, 51 (cf. id. Or. 26, 90). — II. (Acc. to salubris, II.) Health, soundness, vigor (not ante-Aug.): quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: veterem illam formam salubritati magis conduxisse, id. ib. 15, 43: sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi potuit, Curt. 3, 6, 16: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2. — In plur.: Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 1, 5: dicunt morbos salubritatesque circumire, Censor. 18, 7.

salubriter, adv., v. salubris fin.

salum, i, n. (masc. collat. form, corresp. to the Gr. acc., undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24, or Trag. v. 226 Vahl.), = σάλος, the open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep; opp. to the sea near the coast or in a port (occurring only in sing., and mostly in the acc. and abl.). I. Lit. (rare but class.), Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: in salum nave evehctus, Liv. 29, 14: paucas (naves) ante portum in salo habiturum, id. 37, 10; pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13 (cf. the Gr. ἐν σάλω στήναι, to lie at anchor in the open sea); so, in salo stare, id. 37, 16; 44, 12: procul ab insulā in salo navem tenere ancoris, Nep. Them. 8. — **B.** Transf. 1. In gen., the sea (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis trulentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16; Prop. 1, 6, 2; 1, 15, 12; 3, 7 (4, 8), 40; Verg. A. 1, 537; 2, 209; Hor. Epod. 17, 55; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 24 al.: rubrum, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 6. — **2.** Like σάλος, sea-sickness: tirones salo nauseaeque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. — **3.** The stream, current of a river: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. — **4.** The color of the sea, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 16 and 17. — II. Trop., a sea of thought, agitation, trouble, etc.: tam aerumnoso navigare salo, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 init.: mentis (with dissensio cogitationum), id. ib. 9, p. 225, 30.

salūs, ūtis (archaic gen. SALVTES, on a clay vessel, v. Ritschl de Fictilibus Litteratis, Berol. 1853, p. 18, n. 5; cf. APOLONES, from Apollo; dat. SALVTET, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 587), f. [root sar, to guard, whence servus, servare, salvus, solus; cf. Gr. ὁλος, entire], a being safe and sound; a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance, etc. (very freq. and class.: cf. valetudo, sanitas). I. Lit. A. In gen.: Mars pater te precor, pastores pecuāque salva servassis disique bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; so, too, the religious formula for asking protection: quod cum salute ejus fiat, and may it do him good, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3; and in the same sense: bonā salute, Cato, R. R. 4 fin.: adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, Ter. And. 3, 2: agrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: qui etiam medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur, id. Har. Resp. 16, 35: me confectum consularibus vulneribus consulari medicinā ad salutem reduceret, id. Red. Quir. 6, 15: firmā potiri salutem, Ov. H. 20,

179: salute nostrā atque urbe captā Domum reduco integrum omnem exercitum, *in good health, well*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 147: mater reddit suā salutē ac familiā maximā, *in excellent health*, id. Merc. 4, 5, 9: salutē nostrum socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: salutē horariae, *uninjured*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: in optimo consiliis posita est civitatum salutē, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; cf.: tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salutē, id. ib. 6, 12, 12; 2, 23, 43: juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salutē in istius damnatione consistit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 16: neque enim salutē ullā rei publicae major reperiri potest, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 2, § 4; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 127: spem tenco, salutem amisi, id. Merc. 3, 4, 6 sq.; id. Capt. 3, 3, 3; cf.: cūjus aures clausae veritati sunt, hujus salutē desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: nisi quāc mihi in te sit, haud tibi est in me salutē, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 69: fer amanti ero salutem, id. As. 3, 3, 82; cf.: cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118; id. Mur. 13, 2: dicit fortasse Dignitatis salutē: salutē, si me amas, consule, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154: dare salutem, liberare periculis, etc., id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: salutē quod tibi esse censeo, id. consueo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 35; so, salutē esse alicui, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 49, 200 al.; for which: nosse omnia haec, salutē est adulescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18: diffusio suae omniumque salutē, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: nec in fugā salutē ulla ostendebatur, Liv. 30, 8: una est salutē, id. 7, 35: una salutē victis nullam sperare salutē, Verg. A. 2, 354; cf. id. ib. 5, 174; 6, 96; Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4; 5, 7, 3; id. P. 3, 7, 23; 4, 14, 5; id. M. 3, 648; Luc. 2, 221.—Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment, *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea salutē? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3: o salutē meā salutē salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 38; id. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 1, 2, 176; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17.—**B.** In partic., *a wish for one's welfare* (expressed by word of mouth or in writing), *a greeting, salute, salutation*: *Ly.* Charmidem Lyseleites salutāt. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venientis des salutem atque osculum, id. Ep. 4, 2, 2: quin tu primum salutem reddis quam dedi? id. Bacch. 2, 3, 11: *Sy.* Responde, quod rogo. *Ba.* Eho, an non prius salutis? *Sy.* Nulla est mihi salutē dataria, id. Ps. 4, 2, 13: *Pe.* Salva sis. *Ph.* Salutem accipio mihi et meis, id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: advenientem peregre herum suum Salva impertit salutē servus Epidicus, id. Ep. 1, 2, 24; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 39; for which: impertit salutem plurimam et plenissimam, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 16: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: salutem dicere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 29: multam, plurimam salutem dicere alicui, id. Curc. 3, 51; 3, 61: Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: tu Atticae salutem dices, id. Att. 14, 19, 6; and so at the beginning of a letter: salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides Et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 32; usually abbreviated *S. D.* (salutem dicit), *S. D. M.* (salutem dicit multam), *S. D. P.* (salutem dicit plurimam), v. the superscriptions of Cicero's letters. Freq., also, elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90 (abbreviated, e.g. Cicero Attico *S.*, v. the letters of Cicero and Pliny); Dionysio plurimam salutem, id. Att. 4, 18, 3: Atticae plurimam salutem, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: salutem reddere, *to return a greeting*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 11; Liv. 9, 6, 12; Tac. A. 4, 60: salutem mittere per aliquem, *to send a greeting*: mihi dulcis salutē visa est per te missa ab illā, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; Ov. H. 4, 1, 16, 1.—An unusual expression is, salutem dicere alicui, in the sense of *to bid one farewell*: ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, vivamque tecum multum, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2: salutē acceptā redditāque, Liv. 7, 5: salutē datā redditāque, id. 3, 26: salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, *I bring, deliver*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10; so, nuntiare salutem alicui, id. Curc. 4, 2, 38; id. Men. prol. 1; cf.: salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiārat, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1: salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id. Att. 1, 5, 9; 5, 20, 9.—In a humorous equivocation: *As.*

Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tuā salutē sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.; id. Ps. 1, 1, 41 sq.—**C.** *Salvation, deliverance from sin and its penalties* (eccl. Lat.): verbum salutis, Vulg. Act. 13, 26; id. Rom. 10, 1; 13, 11.—**II.** Salutē, personified, *a Roman divinity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the Quirinalis* (v. Salutaris): ego tibi nunc sum summus Juppiter, Idem ego sum Salutē, Fortuna, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 84; id. As. 3, 3, 123; 3, 3, 137; id. Cist. 4, 2, 76; id. Merc. 5, 2, 26; Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 51 and 74 Müll.; Liv. 9, 43 *fin.*; 10, 1 *fin.*; 40, 37; Val. Max. 8, 14, 6: augurium Salutis (instituted for the welfare of the State), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23.—In a lusus verb., alluding to the literal meaning of the name: nec Salutē nobis salutē jam esse, si cupiat, potest, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 4: at vos Salutē servassit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 76: neque jam Salutē servare, si volit, me potest, id. Capt. 3, 3, 14; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43; cf.: Salutē ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic. Font. 6, 11, § 21.

Salustius and Salustianus, v. Salustius.

salutābundus, a, um, *adj.* [saluto], *greeting, saluting* (late Lat.): Jovem, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

salutaris, e, *adj.* [salus], *of or belonging to well-being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (in the most general sense, while the predominant meaning of salubris, in class. lang., is healthy in a medical sense; very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. (a) *Absol.*: ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: res salutare (opp. pestiferae), id. N. D. 2, 12, 34: res utiles et salutare, id. ib. 1, 15, 38: salutaris et vitalis calor, id. ib. 2, 10, 27: sine quo nihil nec laudabile nec salutare est, Quint. 12, 10, 79: tuta et salutaria capessere (opp. praecipitia), Tac. A. 15, 29: salutare litterae, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2; cf.: Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: salutaris ars, *of healing*, Hor. C. S. 63: herbae, Ov. R. Am. 45: amurca, Col. 6, 4, 4.—Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: bonus et salutaris Princeps, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 29.—(β) *With dat., ad. contra aliquid*, etc. (the first very freq. in Cic.): ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69; Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26: hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Fam. 6, 6, 4; id. Brut. 4, 15: corporibus tot res, animis nulla, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: vox penitentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2; cf.: radicem decoctam bibere, spasticis, etc. . . . salutare est, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—Once also in the comp.: nihil est nobis salutarior, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Lunā ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 71: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anginas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 3, 6, § 20: dicunt radicem et in pestilentia salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 10, 92, § 148.—(γ) *As subst.*: **salutare**, is, n., *salvation, deliverance, health* (late Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 49, 18; id. Ps. 41, 5 et saep.—*Plur.*: bibere salutaria alicui, *to drink one's health*, App. M. 2, p. 128, 25.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As an appellative: salutaris littera, i. e. the letter A, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for absolvo, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (opp. littera tristis, i. e. C, for condemnio); digitus, i. e. the index-finger (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80; Mart. Cap. 1, § 90.—**2.** *Subst.*: **salutare**, is, n., i. q. salutē, *welfare, prosperity*, Vulg. Ps. 115, 13 (4) (for the Heb. יְשׁוּעָה).—*Adj. prop.*: Collis Salutaris, *one of the four summits of the Quirinal* (so called from the temple of Salus, which stood on it), Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; cf. Salus, II.; and v. Becker, Antiq. 1, pp. 568 and 578 sq.: Salutaris porta appellata est ab aede Salutis, quae ei proxima fuit, Fest. p. 326 Müll.: Jovem cum Optimum et Maximum dicimus, cumque eundem Salutarem Hospitalem, Stato-

rem: hoc intellegi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutelā (corresp. to the Gr. Ζεύς Σωτήρ), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: qui (Jesus) Latine dicitur salutaris sive salvator, Lact. 4, 12, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **salutariter**, *profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: se recipere, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: cogitare aliquid, id. ib. 10, 24, 2: quinque consulatus salutariter rei publicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3: haec salutariter scripsi, Amm. 20, 8, 17.—*Comp. and sup. of the adv.*, and *sup. of the adj.* do not occur.

salutatio, ōnis, f. [saluto], *a greeting, saluting, salutation* (rare but good prose). **I.** In gen.: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40, 96: salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1 *fin.*: salutationem reddere, Tac. A. 4, 61: salutatione acceptā ac redditā, Macr. S. 1, 6: mutuā salutatione factā, Curt. 10, 8, 23.—Of performing devotions: uti praeter-euntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitruv. 4, 5.—Rarely of a written greeting (in a lusus verb., with salutē), Cic. Brut. 3, 13; Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 21; id. Col. 9, 18.—**II.** In partic., of ceremonial visits, *a visit, a waiting upon*: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. . . . Ubi salutatio defluxit, litteris me involvo, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3; 7, 28, 2; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 6 al.—After the time of the emperors, of *paying respects, paying court* to the emperor, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Claud. 37; id. Vit. 14; id. Vesp. 4 al.; in *plur.*, id. Aug. 53; Gell. 4, 1, 1.

salutator, ōris, m. [id.], *one who greets; a greeter, saluter*. **I.** In gen.: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29.—**II.** In partic. (cf. salutatio, II.), *one who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to another, a visitor*; also (in the time of the emperors), *one who appears at court, a courtier*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 34; Col. praef. § 9; Mart. 1, 71, 18; 10, 74, 2; Suet. Claud. 35; Juv. 5, 15.

salutatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Of or belonging to visiting or paying court*: cubilia, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38.—*As subst.*: **salutatorium**, i, n., *the audience-chamber*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30.—**II.** In gram.: salutatorius casus, i. e. the vocative, acc. to Prisc. p. 671 P.

salutatrix, icis, f. [saluator] (post-Aug.), *she that salutes*; occurring only in apposition. **I.** In gen.: pica, Mart. 7, 87, 6: charta, i. e. a letter of greeting, id. 9, 99, 2.—**II.** In partic., *she that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, i. e. the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv. 5, 21.

salutifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [salus-fero] (poet. for salubris), *health-bringing, healing, salubrious*: totique salutiferi orbi Cresce, puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 642; so, anguis Urbi, id. ib. 15, 744; 15, 632: herbae animantibus, Stat. Achill. 1, 117: aquae, Mart. 5, 1, 6; Ov. H. 21, 174: salutiferā potionē pestem veneni exstinguere, App. M. 10, p. 251, 29; Aug. in Ps. 118, Serm. 26, 4: verba, Alcim. 4, 225.

salutificator, ōris, m. [salus-facio], *a bringer of safety, a savior* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47; id. Carn. Chr. 14 (al. salvificator).

salutiger, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [salus-gero] (post-class.). **I.** *Health-bringing*: Juppiter, Aus. Idyll. 8, 26 (cf. salutaris, II. *fin.*): ortus, Prud. *στέφ.* 11, 235.—**II.** *That brings a greeting, salutatory*: libelli, Aus. Ep. 25, 4.—Hence, *subst.*: **salutiger**, gēri, m., *one who delivers a greeting; a messenger, servant*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 24.

* **salutigerulus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that carries salutations or messages*: pueri, errand-boys, pages, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Salutio, or **Salvito**, ōnis, m., *a Roman surname of one Scipio*, Suet. Caes. 59; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; 35, 2, 2, § 8; v. Sillig ad h. l.

salūto, āvi, ātum (*gen. plur.* salutantum, Lucr. 1, 318; Verg. G. 2, 462; Ov. M. 5, 295), 1, v. a. [salus]. * **I.** (Acc. to salus, I. A.) *To keep safe, to preserve*: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus mittere singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177.—**II.** (Acc. to salus, I. B.) *To greet, wish*

health to, pay one's respects to, salute any one (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; cf. *salvere jubeo*). **A.** In gen.: Charmidem Lysiteles salutatur, *greet, bids good-day*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29; *Ly. Di te ament, Agorastocles*. *Ag. Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac*, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4; id. Att. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 53: *equidem te heri advenientem ilico et salutavi et, valuisse usque, exquisivi simul*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 83 sq.: *cum ille eum salutasset, ut fit, dixissetque: Quid agis, Grani? respondit: Immo vero, tu Druse, quid agis?* Cic. Planc. 14, 33: *aliquem paulo liberior, id. Cael. 16, 38 fin.*: *salutabant benigne, comiter appellabant unum quemque nostrum*, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: *eo me salutatur blandius*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 8: *quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos, inquam, Brute et Attice, nunc?* Cic. Brut. 3, 10: *quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, greeted as Caesar, saluted by the name of Caesar*, id. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. passively: *Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 71; so, *aliquem imperatorem*, Tac. A. 2, 18; id. H. 2, 80: *aliquem dominum regemque*, Juv. 8, 161: *Nero Britannicum nomine, illi Domitium salutavere*, Tac. A. 12, 41; Liv. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 58: *bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, greet in my name, for me*, Curias ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: *Dionysius te omnesque vos salutatur, salutes, sends greeting to*, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2: *esse salutatum vult te*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—**Absol.**: *ut salutem*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 92; id. Eun. 2, 2, 28.—*Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos it salutatum ad forum*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 113; Cato, R. 2, 1; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 29; id. Curc. 1, 1, 70; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 81; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 al.—*Of wishing one well when sneezing: cur sternu mentis salutamus? why do we say, God bless you?* Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—*Of greeting a place: Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant*, Verg. A. 3, 524; *agros*, Ov. M. 3, 25; cf. *templa*, id. ib. 15, 687; id. Tr. 1, 1, 15.—**2.** *To bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): *etiā nunc saluto te, priusquam eo*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 29: *notam puppem de rupe salutant*, Stat. Th. 4, 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon* a person: *Curtius venit salutandi causa*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: *cum ad me salutandi causa venisset*, id. ib. 6, 2, 1: *eram continuo Piliam salutaturus*, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: *salutatum introire*, Sall. C. 28, 1; Hor. S. 1, 6, 101; cf. Juv. 10, 90; 3, 184.—**2.** *To greet one's visitors* (rare): *mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc.* . . . *Veniunt etiam, qui, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.—**3.** *Under the emperors, of the morning attendance at court*, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Galb. 17; id. Oth. 6; id. Vesp. 12; 21; Tac. H. 2, 92 et saep.

Salvii, v. Salluvii.

salvamentum, i, n. [*salvo*], *salvation* (eccl. Lat.), Ven. v. Alb. 9.

salvatio, ōnis, f. [*id.*], *deliverance, salvation* (late Lat.), Boeth. Duab. Nat. p. 953; Vulg. Joel. 2, 32.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 27, 8.

salvator, ōris, m. [*id.*]. **I.** In gen., *a saviour, preserver* (late Lat.; class. servator): *Cicero Sotorem salvatorem noluit nominare*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 510; Vulg. Isa. 17, 10: *IOVI SALVATORI*, Inscr. Grut. 19.—**II.** In partic., in the Vulg. and Christian fathers, as a transl. of σωτήρ and Jesus (Heb. מָשִׁיחַ), *the Saviour, Redeemer*: *Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator: hoc est enim Latine Jesus* . . . *Salus Latium nomen est: salvere et salvator non fuerunt haec Latina, antequam veniret Salvator, etc.*, Aug. Serm. 299, 6; cf. id. Trin. 13, 10 fin.; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Prud. scēph. 1, 115; Vulg. Luc. 2, 11; Sedul. 2, 155 et saep.

1. salvē, adv., v. salvus fin.

2. salvē, imp., v. salvoe.

salvēo, ēre, v. n. [*salvus*]. **I.** *To be well, or in good health*; so in the verb. finit. only once in a lusus verb. with the foll.; v. II. 1. fin.—**II.** In partic., as a term of salvation. **1.** *Salve, salveto, salvet, God save you; how are you? I hope you are well; and, salvere jubeo, I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome, etc.* (very freq. and class.; cf.

haveo, valeo): *Ly. Charmidem Lysiteles salutatur. Ca. Non ego sum salutis dignus?* *Ly. Immo salve, Callicles*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ph. Curculio exoptate, salve. Ch. Salve. Ph. Salvum gaudeo te advenire*, id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: *Cr. O Mysis, salve. My. Salvus sis, Crito*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *He. Ergasile, salve. Er. Di te bene ament, Hegio*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 35: *Am. Salve, adulescens. Sc. Et tu multum salveto, adulescentula*, id. Rud. 2, 4, 3: *Pl. Pater, salveto, amboque adeo. Dac. Salvos sis*, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: *Le. Gymnasium flagri, salveto. Li. Quid agis, custos carceris?* id. As. 2, 2, 31; cf. id. Curc. 2, 1, 19: *accessi ad adulescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, etc.*, id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: *salvete, Athenae, te video libens*, id. Stich. 5, 2, 1: *salvete, fures maritimi*, id. Rud. 2, 2, 5: *ibo adversum . . . Jubeo te salvere voce summa*, id. As. 2, 30: *salvere jussi*, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: *jusseram salvere te*, id. Curc. 4, 4, 4: *Dionysium jube salvere, greet (for me)*, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; cf.: *Alexin salvere jubeas velim*, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: *salvere jubet prior*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 66: *re-gem parentemque urbis Romanae salvere omnes jubent*, Liv. 1, 16.—*Hence, also, once, salvebis, i. e. you are saluted: salvebis a meo Cicerone*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.—*Of a salutation, i. e. adoration of a divinity: salve, vera Jovis proles* (sc. Hercules), Verg. A. 8, 301.—*Po et., in a solemn address to any revered object: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus*, Verg. G. 2, 173; Hor. C. 1, 32, 15: *o salve Lapithaeae gloria gentis*, Ov. M. 12, 530: *salve, laeta dies*, id. F. 1, 87.—*Also on one's sneezing. God bless you! Giton ter continuo sternutavit . . . Eumolpus salvere Gitiona jubet*, Petr. 98, 4.—*In a lusus verb. alluding to the prim. signif. Ph. Salve. Le. Egon! salva sim, quae siti sicca sum?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26; cf. infra, 2.—*With a similar allusion, in the verb. finit.: As. Salve. St. Sat mihi! st tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malini, quam esse tua salute sanior*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.—**2.** Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-by, adieu: vale atque salve*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86; cf. *vale, salve*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4: *salveto tu, tu vale*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 17; in reply to *salvus sis*, id. Stich. 2, 1, 44.—*Hence, also, in bidding farewell to the dead: ideo mortuis Salve et Vale dici, non quod aut valere aut salvi esse possunt, sed quod ab his recedimus, eos nunquam vivuri*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 97: *salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale*, Verg. A. 11, 97; cf., in imitation: *Salve supremum, senior mitissime patrum, Supremumque vale*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; Inscr. Orell. 4747.—*In allusion to the literal signif. (v. supra): Ar. Salve. Ph. Salvare me jubes, quoi tu abiens affers morbum*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 3.

salvia, ae, f., *the herb sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; 26, 6, 17, § 31.

Salvianus, a, um, adj., *of or named from one Salvus, Salvian*: *interdictum*, Dig. 43, 33, 5.

salvificator, ōris, v. salutificator.

salvifico, āre, v. a. [*salvus-facio*], *to save, deliver* (late Lat.): *pater istā memet ab horā Salvifico*, Sedul. 5, 7: *me*, Vulg. Johan. 12, 27: *mundum*, id. ib. 12, 47.

salvificus, a, um, adj. [*id.*], *saving: corpus Christi*, Aleim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [*salvus*], *to save* (late Lat.; opp. perdere; syn.: servo, conservo), Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 3; Lact. de Ira Dei, 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 20, 4; Vulg. Isa. 4, 2; id. Amos, 2, 14; Sedul. 1, 109.

salvus (ante-class. -vos), a, um, adj. [*root sar, sal; v. salus*], *saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, etc.* **I.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sospes, sanus, incolumis): *Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuāque salva servassis*, duis-que bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi, etc., an ancient form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf.: *si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum do num duit, etc.*, an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 11; cf. also: *di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 32: *ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini*, Cic.

Cat. 3, 10, 25: *eos suā stultitiā occidisse, cum tuā prudentiā salvi esse potuissent*, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: *salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: *civibus salvis atque incolumibus*, id. ib. 1, 72; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: *non solum ut salvae et incolumes, verum etiam ut amplae atque potentes sint civitates*, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: *filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvom et sospitem vidi*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: *salvam et sospitem rempublicam*, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: *in re salvā* (opp. in re perditā), Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9; so, *salva res* (opp. perditā), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 23: *Ch. Obsecro, num navis perit?* *Ac. Salva est navis*, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; id. Rud. 4, 4, 5: *etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen summa exercitus salva, etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67 fin.: *sana et salva sum*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88; so with sanus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 2, 65 (al. sarta); id. Ps. 4, 6, 6: *res publica sana ac salva*, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3 al.; hence, in inscr., without a connecting particle: *SANVS SALVVS, or SALVVS SANVS, Inscr. Orell. 4360 and 2143: bene factum te advenisse, Pamphile, Atque adeo salvom atque validum . . . Nam illum virum et salvom vellem*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6; 3, 5, 14: *cum bene gesta salvos convortor domum*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 1; so, *salvom redire*, id. Am. 3, 2, 67; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119; 5, 2, 58 al.: *advenire*, id. Curc. 4, 4, 5; cf.: *tum illum debilem factum . . . in curiam esse delatum, cumque senatus somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvom revertisse*, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: *nunquam salvus suis exiit servitus muliebris, while their friends are living*, Liv. 34, 7; cf.: *nec est mendacio locus salvis, qui interfuerunt*, Quint. 11, 2, 39: *non uxor salvi te vult, non filius*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 84: *quis te salvo est opus?* id. ib. 1, 9, 27: *Am. Salvom signum est?* *So. Inspice. Am. Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, sound, uninjured*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 142: *vasa*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 41: *epistula* (opp. conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—*Po et.*: *Penelope, i. e. chaste, inviolate*, Prop. 2, 9, 3; cf.: *quid salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia?* Liv. 1, 58, 7: *utinam salvus rebus colloqui potuissemus, while matters were still undisturbed, before all was lost*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1 et saep.—*Rarely with dat.*: *siquidem ager nobis salvus est*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 192; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21, cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 108: *minae viginti sanae ac salvae sunt tibi*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 6.—**B.** Freq. with a noun in the abl. absol., *without violation of, saving: salvā lege*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; cf.: *hoc videtur esse consecutū, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit*, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: *salvis auspiciis*, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: *salvo officio*, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: *salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae*, id. Fam. 13, 77, 1: *cupio tibi aliquā ex parte, quod salvā fide possim, parcere*, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: *quae salvā fide facere possit*, id. Off. 3, 10, 44: *pietate salvā*, Ov. M. 15, 109: *salvo pudore*, id. P. 1, 2, 68: *salvā virginitate*, id. H. 16, 160: *tuā re salvā*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 95; so, *salvā causae ratione*, Quint. 4, 2, 75: *salvā conscientia*, Sen. Ep. 117, 1: *salvā tractatione causae*, Quint. 12, 10, 46: *salvo poctae sensu*, id. 1, 9, 2: *salva innocentia*, id. 7, 2, 37: *salva gratia*, id. 11, 1, 71: *salvo ordine*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 181: *ut salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, an unbroken day*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: *salvo eo, ut, etc., with this reservation or proviso, that, etc.*, Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

II. In partic. **A.** *Salvus sum, I am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties, etc.*; and, *salva res est, the affair is all right, all is well* (belonging only to colloquial lang.). **1.** *Salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 4: *salvus sum, siquidem, etc.*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 44; cf.: *salvus sum, si haec vera sunt*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: *salvus sum, jam philosophatur*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 18; id. Rud. 2, 4, 24: *Pa. Salva sum. Di. At ego perii*, id. Stich. 2, 2, 15: *si istam firmitudinem animi obtines; salvi sumus*, id. As. 2, 2, 54: *tace, obsecro; salvae sumus*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 18: *Pl. Me perisse praedicas. Dac. Meā quidem hercle causā salvos sis licet*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: *ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, may I die, if, etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—**2.** *Di me servant, salva*

res est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 30: salva res est! bene promittit! spero servabit fidem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 21: salva res est, philosophatur quoque jam, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: erubuit: salva res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: salva res est; nimirum hic homines frigent, id. Eun. 2, 3, 37: euge, salva res est! Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 98: surrexit; horum se capessit; salva res, id. ib. 1, 2, 83.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., *saved from sin, saved by Christ*, Vulg. Act. 2, 21.—Esp.: saluum facere, *to save, deliver, bring to salvation*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 16; id. Act. 16, 30 et saep.—**B.** Salvus sis, a term of greeting or welcome, for *salve, how do you do? good-day to you! heaven bless you!* also, at parting, *farewell*: *Ge. Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvos sis. Di. Et tu salve*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 7; Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *Pl. Pater, salveto. Dae. Salvos sis*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 15: *Di. Salva sis. Phronesium. Ph. Salve, id. Truc. 2, 4, 8; id. Ep. 4, 1, 22; id. Mil. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 3, 5, 6.*—In a double sense, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30.—Hence, *adv.*: **salvè**, *well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances* (only in colloquial lang.): *Mu. Salve multum, mi pater. Se. Salva sis: salven' advenio? salven' accessi jubes?* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 26: *Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Mag. p. 302, 34; id. M. 1, p. 114, 13.*—So the ellipt. expression, *satin' salve?* (sc. *agis? agitur? res se habent? etc.*) *is all well? all right?* *Le. Satin' salve? dic mihi. Ca. Recte*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 53; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8 Don.: *percontantibus utrimque, Satin' salve*, Sall. Fragm. Don. ad Ter. l. 1: *cum pater Satin' salve? et quaedam ea moestitia esset? interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8, 2 (v. l. satin' salvae?); 3, 26, 9; 6, 34, 8; 10, 18, 11.*—Once *absol.*: *salvene? is all well? salvene, amabo?* Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 10.—In a double sense: (Lucretia) *quaerenti viro, Satin' salve?* Minime, inquit, quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Liv. 1, 58, 7.—*Comp. and sup.* do not occur in the *adj.* or *adv.*

sam = suam, v. suus *init.*

Samaei, òrum, v. Same, *II. fin.*

samara, ae, v. samera *init.*

Samarabriae, òrum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

†† **samaradacus**, i, m. [African], a juggler (late Lat.), Aug. cont. Acad. 3, 15; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 113 (al. sarmadacus).

Samaria, ae, f., = Σαμάρεια (orig. Heb. שִׁמְרֹנָה), the middle district of Palestine, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **A. Samaritae**, òrum, m., the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans, Tac. A. 12, § 64; Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 29.—In sing.: **Samarites**, ae, m., a Samaritan, Hadr. ap. Vop. Sat. 8.—**B. Samaritis**, idis, f., a Samaritan woman, Juvenc. 2, 246; 252; Alcim. 3, 405.—**C. Samaritanus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samaritan: via, Sedul. 4, 222.—In plur., the Samaritans, Vulg. 2 Esd. 4, 2.—**D. Samariticus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samaritan: mulier, Juvenc. 2, 256.—**E. Samareus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samaritan: superstitio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 45.

Samaròbriva (SAMARABRIVA, INSCR. Orell. 5236), ae, f., a town of Gallia Belgica, in the country of the Ambiani, now Amiens, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 5, 47; 5, 53; Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 2; 7, 12, 1; 7, 16, 3.

Sambraceni, òrum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

Sambrachate, es, f., an island on the Arabian coast; also a city upon it, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

† **sambuca**, ae, f., = σαμβύκη. **I.** A triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone (and hence of slight esteem), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Pers. 5, 95; Spart. Hadr. 26; cf. Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll.; Isid. 3, 20, 7; Vulg. Dan. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., a machine of like form used by besiegers, a sort of bridge for storming walls, Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Vitr. 10, 22; cf. Fest. l. c.

sambucèus, a, um, *adj.* [sambucus], of elder, elder-: arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57 (Jahn, sabuceus); baculum, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 10.

* **sambucina**, ae, f. [sambuca-cano], a female player on the sambuca (with fidi-

cina, tibicina), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; cf. sambucistria.

† **sambucistria** (sambÿc-), ae, f., = σαμβύκιστρια, a woman that plays on the sambuca (with psalteria), Liv. 39, 6; Arn. 2, n. 42; cf. Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll., and v. sambucina.

1. sambucus, i, m. [sambuca], he who plays on the sambuca, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

2. sambucus (sābucus, ap. Ser. Samm.), i, f., an elder-tree, Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; 17, 20, 34, § 151 al.; Ser. Samm. 7, 100; 19, 337; 27, 503 al.—Hence, **sambucum**, i, n., the fruit of the elder, elder-berries, Scrib. Comp. 160.

Sāme, es (collat. form **Sāmōs**, acc. to the Homeric Σάμος, Ov. M. 13, 711 Jahn and Bach N. cr.; Aus. Per. Odys. 4), f., = Σάμη. **I.** An earlier name for the island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea, the mod. Cephalonia, Verg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; Sil. 15, 303; Liv. 26, 42 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 10, and Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54, another neighboring island).—**II.** The principal town of the island of Cephalenia, Liv. 38, 29.—Hence, **Samaei**, òrum, m., the inhabitants of Same, Liv. 38, 28 and 29.

samera (samara, Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72; 17, 11, 15, § 76), ae, f., the seed of the elm, Col. 5, 6, 2; 5, 6, 6; 7, 6, 7; 9, 13, 2.

Sāmia, òrum, v. Samus, l.

samiator, òris, m. [samio], a polisher, furbisher (late Lat.), Edict. Diocl. p. 20; Gloss. Philox.

samio, āvi, ātum, l, v. a. [Samius], to polish or furbish with Samian stone (late Lat.): loricas, cataphractas, Veg. Mil. 2, 14: ferramenta, Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7.

Samiolus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [id.], Samian: potarium, i. e. of Samian clay, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

Sāmius, a, um, v. Samus, l.

Sammonium (Samon-) promontorium, a promontory of Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Mel. 2, 7.

Samnis, Samniticus, Samnites, v. Samnium.

Samnium, ii, n. [contr. from Sabini-um, from Sabini: ab Sabinis orti Samnites, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29 Müll.], an ancient country of Italy, in the neighborhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines, Liv. 7, 32; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; 16, 11, 6; id. Rep. 3, 7 al.—Hence, **A. Samnis** (collat. form of the nom. **Samnitis**, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 762; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 515), itis, *adj.*, of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite: ager, Liv. 24, 20: exercitus, id. 10, 16 fin.: bellum, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 26: ursae, Sil. 4, 560: habitator Samnitis (terrae), Prud. strep. 11, 207.—*Subst.* in plur.: **Samnites**, ium (gen. Samnitum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79; but cf. Samnitium, id. ib. 3, 23 Orell. N. cr.; and so usu. and very freq. in Liv., Plin., and Tac.), m., the inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86 fin.; Liv. 7, 19; 7, 29 sq.; 8, 1 sq.; 9, 1 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 30, 109; id. Sen. 16, 55 al.—Gr. acc. Samnitas, Flor. 1, 16, 7; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 34, § 6.—In sing.: **Samnis**, itis, m., collect., the Samnites, Liv. 10, 35; Luc. 2, 137.—**2.** Transf., the name of Samnites was also given to a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons, Varr. L. L. 5, § 142 Müll.; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Liv. 9, 40; Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; 3, 23, 86; Inscr. Orell. 2569.—So in sing.: **Samnis**, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; and ap. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—**B. Samniticus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samnite: bellum, Suet. Vit. 1; Flor. 1, 16, 7: vasa, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

†† **samolus**, i, m. [Celtic], a plant, supposed to be the Anemone pulsatilla (Linn.), but, acc. to Sprengel, the Samolus valerandi, Linn.; or brook-weed, Plin. 24, 11, 63, § 104.

Samos, i, v. Samus.

Samōsata, òrum, n., = τὰ Σαμόσατα, the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates, now Samosat, Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235; 5, 24, 20, § 85; 5, 24, 21, § 86.—Also **Samōsata**, ae, f., Amm. 14, 8, 7; 18, 4, 7.—Hence, **Samōsatēnus**, a, um, of Samosata, a Samosatene: Paulus, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 8, § 105; Incarn. Dom. Sac. 2, § 8.

Sāmōthrācia, ae, f., Samothrace, an island near the coast of Thrace, famous for the mystic worship of the Cabiri, now Samothraki, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; 3, 37, 87; id. Pis. 36, 89; Varr. L. L. 5, § 68 Müll.; Verg. A. 7, 208.—Also called **Sāmōthrācē**, es, f., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; **Sāmōthrāca**, ae, f., Liv. 42, 25; 44, 45; 44, 46; and **Threicia Sāmōs** or **Sāmos**, after the Gr. Θρηίκιον Σάμος, Verg. A. 7, 208; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—Hence, **1. Sāmōthrācius**, a, um, *adj.*, Samothracian: ferrea (a kind of rings first made there), Lucr. 6, 1044 (cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 23); caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101: insula, i. e. Samothrace, and, named from it, gemma, id. 37, 10, 67, § 181 (Jahn, Samothrace).—**2. Sāmōthrāces**, um, m., the inhabitants of Samothrace, the Samothracians, Varr. L. L. 5, § 58; Liv. 45, 5; Curt. 8, 1, 25; Stat. Achill. 2, 157.—Also a *ject.*: Sāmōthrāces di, the Cabiri, Varr. l. l.; Macr. S. 3, 4; also *absol.*: jures licet et Samothracum Et nostrorum aras, Juv. 3, 144.—**3. Sāmōthrācēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samothracian: Zocles, of Samothrace, Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 167.—**4. Sāmōthrācicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samothracian: religiosus, Macr. S. 3, 4.—**5. Sāmōthrācus**, a, um, *adj.*, Samothracian: vates, Val. Fl. 2, 439.

sampsā, ae, f., the pulp of olives, Col. 12, 49 in lemm.; 12, 51, 2; 12, 52, 10.

Sampsicērāmus, i, m., a humorous designation of Pompey in Cicero's letters (after a petty king of Emesa conquered by him), Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1; 2, 16, 2; 2, 17, 2.

† **sampsūchinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σαμψύχινος, of marjoram: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163.

† **sampsūchum** (-sūchus, m., Cels. 5, 11: **sampsūcum**, Col. 10, 171), i, n., = σάμψυχον, marjoram: Origanum majorana, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 35, § 61; 21, 22, 93, § 163; Col. 10, 171.

Sāmos or **Sāmos**, i, f., = Σάμος. **I.** An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it, the mod. Samo, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Verg. A. 1, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; 1, 11, 21; Ov. M. 8, 221; acc. Samum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Liv. 37, 10 fin. sq.; Suet. Aug. 17; Lact. 1, 15, 9; cf. Threiciam Samon (i. e. Samothraciam), Verg. A. 7, 208; Ov. M. 15, 61; id. F. 6, 48; id. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—Hence, **Sāmūs**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Samos, Samian: terra, the district belonging to it on the neighboring mainland, Liv. 37, 10 fin.: Juno, worshipped there, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50: vir, i. e. Pythagoras, Ov. M. 15, 60; also, senex, id. Tr. 3, 3, 62; and *absol.*: **Sāmūs**, i, m., i. e. Pythagoras, id. F. 3, 153: lapis, used for polishing gold, Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152: terra, Samian earth, id. 35, 16, 53, § 191; 28, 12, 53, § 194 al.: testa, earthen-ware made of Samian (or other equally fine) clay, Lucil. ap. Non. 398, 33; Tib. 2, 3, 47: vas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 24; id. Capt. 2, 2, 41: catinus, Lucil. ap. Non. 398, 25: capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2.—As *subst.* **1. Sāmia**, ae, f. (sc. placenta), a kind of cake, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—**2.** In plur.: **Sāmia**, òrum, n., Samian ware, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; Vulg. Isa. 45, 9.—Its brittleness was proverbial; hence, in a comical lusus verb. *Pi. (Iuveni Bacchidem) Samiam. Ch. Vide quaeos, ne quis tractet illam indiligens: Scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 65.—*Dim. adj.*: **Sāmīolus**, a, um, Samian: potarium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.—**3. Sāmīi**, òrum, m., the inhabitants of Samos, the Samians, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Liv. 33, 20 fin.—**II.** The island of Cephalenia, v. Same.

sanābilis, e, *adj.* [sano], that can be healed, curable, remediable (rare but class.); of the body: vulnus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 59; id. R. Am. 101: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8; of the mind: Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; Sen. Ep. 108, 3.—*Sup. and adv.* do not occur.

† **Sanates** dicti sunt, qui supra infraque Romam habitaverunt: quod nomen ideo his est inditum, quia cum defecissent a Romanis, brevi post in amicitiam quasi

sanatâ mente redierunt, Fest. p. 326 Müll. — The word occurred in the laws of the Twelve Tables, acc. to Gell. 16, 10, 8, and Fest. l. 1.

sânatio, ônis, *f.* [sano], *a healing, curing* (Ciceron.): corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: malorum, id. ib. 4, 15, 35; cf.: certa et propria (perturbationis animi), id. ib. 4, 28, 60. — *Absol.*, Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 3.

sânator, ôris, *m.* [id.], *a healer, curer* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294; 27, 272.

sânatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *giving health* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 12, 2.

sancaptis, *v. saucaptis*.

sanchromâton, i, nâ, *a plant, otherwise called dracontea*, App. Herb. 14.

sancio, xi, ctum, 4, (*pluperf.* sancierat, Pompon. ap. Diom. p. 368 P.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 904 ib.: sancivi, Prisc. 904; Diom. 368; *part. perf.* sancitum, Lucr. 1, 587; Cass. Sev. ap. Diom. l. 1.), *v. a.* [Sancir. root sac, sak, to accompany, honor (cf. sequor); whence also sacer; cf. Gr. ἅγιος, ἁγνός], *to render sacred or inviolable by a religious act; to appoint as sacred or inviolable*. I. Lit., mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings, *to fix unalterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain*; also, *to make irrevocable or unalterable; to enact, confirm, ratify, sanction* (freq. and class.; cf.: caveo, scisco). A. Sancire legem (jus, foedus, etc.): legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic. Planc. 18, 44: Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; cf.: quasdam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug. 34; and: sancire legem, Ne quis, etc., Liv. 3, 55: tabulas Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id. S. 1, 3, 67: legem sciendi, Liv. 3, 55 et saep. — *Pass.*: haec igitur lex sancitur, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 12, 40, and 13, 44; cf.: M. Valerius consul de provocacione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebeve sanxisset, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sanxisset jura nobis, id. Rep. 3, 11, 18: jus utile civitati, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 904: in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: cum aut morte tuâ scienda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, Liv. 8, 7: SENTENTIAM, Inscr. Orell. 4405: foedus, *to ratify the treaty*, Liv. 1, 24; so Cic. Sest. 10, 24: foedera sanguine, id. post Red. ad Quir. 5, 13; Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*; 25, 16; Tac. A. 12, 46; cf. poet.: foedera fulmine, Verg. A. 12, 200. — B. Sancire lege (edicto, etc.) aliquid, de aliqua re, ut, ne, etc.: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2; cf.: genus id agrorum certo capite legis confirmari atque sanciri, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3: quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res effugeret jurejurando ac fide sanctiatur petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; cf. Liv. 39, 37: neque enim rogationibus plebisve scitis sancta sunt ista praecepta, Quint. 2, 13, 6: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspirationem civitatum, Tac. Agr. 27: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sciendi, Liv. 34, 4: nihil lege ullâ in alios sanxit, Just. 3, 2, 8: de jure praediorum sanctum apud nos est jure civili, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf.: habeat legibus sanctum, Si quis... uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20: lege naturae, communi jure gentium sanctum est, ut, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 32: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis, etc., Tac. A. 6, 16: Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne, etc., Cic. Fl. 28, 67: in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent, ne, etc., Liv. 28, 19: nec, quominus id postea liceret, ulla lex sanxit, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3. — (ß) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf.: acta Caesaris, id. Att. 14, 21, 2: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3, 4, 13: augurem Jovis optimi maximi, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: cum de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: quid est, quod tam accurate tamque diligenter caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui, etc., id. Fin. 2, 31, 101. — C. With *acc.* and *inf.*: rursus fide sanxerunt liberos Tarentinos leges suaeque omnia habituros, Liv. 25, 8: omnes liberos esse sanxit, Suet. Claud. 25. — D.

Lex sancit, *decrees, ordains* (with *acc.* or *obj.-clause*): at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sancit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: consularis lex sanxit, ne qui magistratus sine provocacione crearetur, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf.: res et ab natura profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160. — E. Poet., with *relative-clause*: quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturae, Quid porro nequeant, sanctum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 587. — F. To render sacred to any one, to devote, consecrate, dedicate: sancire alicui carmina, Stat. S. 3, 3, 215; cf. id. Th. 11, 344: templum, Coripp. 4, 264. — II. Transf., to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against (very rare): incestum pontifices supplicio sancit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf.: noxiae poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur: vis capite, avaritia multa, honoris cupiditas ignominia sancitur, id. ib. 3, 20, 46; id. Planc. 19, 47: hoc (sc. insidiae) quomquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis execrationibus publici sanctum est, id. ib. 3, 13, 55: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius vitio partis fuisset, made it a capital offence, id. Att. 10, 1, 2. — With *abl.* of fine: injurias factas quinque et viginti assibus sanxerunt, Gell. 20, 1, 31. — Hence, **sanc-tus**, a, um, *P. a.* A. Orig., rendered sacred, established as inviolable, i. e. sacred, inviolable (whereas sacer signifies consecrated to a deity. Thus, e. g., a temple, grove, or the like, is sacer locus; but sanctus locus is any public place which it is forbidden to injure or disturb. A sacer locus is also sanctus, but the converse is not always true): proprie dicimus sancta, quae neque sacra neque profana sunt, sed sanctione quadam confirmata, ut leges sanctae sunt, quia sanctione quadam sunt subnixae. Quod enim sanctione quadam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum, Dig. 1, 8, 9: sanctum est, quod ab injuria hominum defensum atque munitum est... In municipiis quoque muros esse sanctos, ib. 1, 8, 8; cf.: sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, ib. 1, 8, 1: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: tribuni ejus (plebis) essent sanctique sunt, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9 (cf. sacrosanctus): societates, id. Off. 1, 8, 26; id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: fides induciarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violaret et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so, officium, id. Quint. 6, 26: poetae... poetae nomen, id. Arch. 8, 18 sq. — Hence, aerarium sanctius, a special treasure of the State, which was only to be used in cases of extreme necessity (v. aerarium). — Of persons: hospites ab injuria prohibent sanctosque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: ut vestris etiam legionibus sanctus essem, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 60: uxor, Phaedr. 3, 10, 30. — Because to the idea of inviolability is readily attached that of exalted worth, of sacredness, or divinity (as, on the contrary, our word sacred afterward received the meaning of inviolable, e. g. sacred rights, a sacred promise, sacred honor, etc.), sanctus denotes, B. Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy (very freq. and class.); of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one: Saturno sancte create, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 607 Vahl.): Juno Saturnia sancta deorum, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 ib.): teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum fulmine sancto, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.): numen, Lucr. 5, 309; 6, 70: sedes deum, id. 5, 147; Cic. Rep. 5, 7, 7: fana, Lucr. 5, 74: delubra, id. 6, 417; 6, 1272: sanctus augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: sanctior dies (with solemnity), Hor. C. 4, 11, 17: ignes (of a sacrifice), Verg. A. 3, 406 et saep. — After Augustus, a title given to the emperors, Ov. F. 2, 127; Val. Fl. 1, 11: sanctius et reverentius est visum nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66: intra limina sanctioris aulae, Mart. 5, 6, 8 (al. aevi): amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 15: libertas, Liv. 3, 52: pudicitia, id. 3, 52. — 2. Of character, morally pure, good, innocent, pious, holy, just, etc. (freq. and class.): cum esset ille vir exemplum innocentiae, cumque illo nemo neque integrior esset in ci-

vitae neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229; cf.: sanctissimi viri, id. Lael. 11, 39: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Fl. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; cf.: qui sunt sancti, qui religionum colentes, id. Planc. 33, 80: vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: veteres et sancti viri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: sanctius consilium, Liv. 30, 16; cf.: jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Verg. A. 1, 426: da (mibi) justo sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61: Dareus ut erat sanctus et mitis, Curt. 3, 8, 5: amores, pure, chaste, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf.: virgines, Hor. C. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Verg. A. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores (with pudicitia), Juv. 10, 298 et saep.: me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mibi est et sanctius antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 4: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse ducatur? id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6; cf.: est et sancta et gravis oratio (Calvi), Quint. 10, 1, 115; so comp.: oratio, id. 8, 3, 24: genus orationis, id. 4, 2, 125: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 4: manus sanctas habere, Val. Max. 2, 8: sanctissima disciplina (Stoicorum), Gell. 1, 2, 7; cf. Lucr. 3, 371. — C. In eccl. Lat., *subst.* 1. **sanctus**, i, m., *a saint, holy man*: sancti tui, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 41: omnes sancti ejus, id. Ps. 30, 24. — 2. **sanctum**, i, n., *a holy place*; esp.: sanctum sanctorum, Vulg. Exod. 26, 34 et saep.: in sancto habitas, id. Ps. 21, 4. — Also in plur.: sancta sanctorum, Vulg. Exod. 40, 11 et saep.: violare sancta, id. Judith, 9, 11. — Adv. **sanctè** (acc. to B.), solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe, etc.: jurare, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112; Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 4: adjurare, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: nimis sancte plus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8; cf.: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: auguste sancteque consecrare, id. ib. 2, 24, 62: disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: multa sunt severius scripta quam in antiquis legibus et sanctius, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 8: se sanctissime gerere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 13: te sancte precor, Liv. 2, 10: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, scrupulose, religiose, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 7; cf.: me ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissime esse observatum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 5: virgines tam sancte habuit, Curt. 3, 12, 21: exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antiquè, purely, chastely, id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctè, adv., v. sancio, P. a. *fin.*

***sanctesco**, ère, v. *inck. n.* [sanctus], to become sacred: per nos sanctescat genus (Pelopidarum), Att. ap. Non. 143, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 163 Rib.).

sanctificatio, ônis, *f.* [sanctifico], sanctification (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 30 et saep.

sanctificator, ôris, *m.* [id.], *a sanctifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ap. Prax. 2; Aug. Conf. 10, 34; Vulg. Ezech. 37, 28.

sanctificium, ii, n. [id.], sanctification; meton., a sanctuary (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47 (from Paul. ad Rom. 6, 19); Vulg. Ps. 77, 69.

sanctifico, âvi, âtum, 1, v. a. [sanctus-facio], to make holy or treat as holy, to sanctify, consecrate, dedicate (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Or. 3; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 7; Prud. Cath. 3, 15; Vulg. Gen. 2, 3 et saep.

sanctificus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctifico], sanctifying (eccl. Lat.): auctor Spiritus, Juven. praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctilôquus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctus-loquor], speaking holily (eccl. Lat.): Lucas, Prud. Apoth. 1070: propheta, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 228.

sanctimônia, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf.: acrimonia, parsimonia, etc.], sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity, etc. (rare but class.): ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: summa sanctimonia, id. ib. 17, 55: priscas sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 86: femina sanctimonia insignis, id. ib. 12, 6: nuptiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: sine qua nemo videbit Deum, Vulg. Heb. 12, 14.

sanctimōnialis, e, *adj.* [sanctimōnia], *holy*; of Christians, *pious, religious* (late Lat.): *vita*, i. e. a *monastic life*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 56; *mulier*, i. e. a *nun*, ib. 1, 2, 13. — *As subst.*: **sanctimōnialis**, is, *f.*, a *nun*, Aug. Ep. 169; id. *Retract.* 2, 22. — *Adv.*: **sanctimōnialiter**, *holily, piously*; de gere, i. e. in a *cloister*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 56.

sanctio, ōnis, *f.* [sancio], *an establishing, ordaining, or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; a decree, ordinance, sanction*: *sanctioes sacranda sunt* ... poenā, cum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33; 16, 36; cf. legis sanctio poenaeque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: *sanctio legum*, quae novissime certam poenam irrogat iis, qui praeceptis legis non obtemperaverint, Dig. 48, 19, 41; cf. interdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, ib. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54: plus valet sanctio permissioe, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15: *jacere irritas sanctiones*, Liv. 4, 51: *pragmatica*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10.

sanctitas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus]. **I.** *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*: *tribunatus*, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: *regum*, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; cf. *regii nominis*, Sall. *Fragm.* ap. Serv. Verg. G. 4, 211: *sanctitas templi insulaeque*, Liv. 44, 29: *templo sanctitatem tribuere*, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.*; cf. *augusti atque inviolati soli*, Liv. 45, 5: *fori*, Quint. 1, 3, 58: *meum deorum et hominum sanctitates omnes et religiones afluunt*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 34: *propter sanctitatem aliquam*, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 8: *patria sanctitas*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2. — **II.** (Acc. to sanctus, B.) *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honor, purity, chastity*, etc.: *omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod extinctis ceteris elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf. *exemplum veteris sanctitatis*, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: *deos ipsos innocentia et sanctitate laetari*, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.*: *si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si temperantia poenae metu coercerentur, non sanctitate sua se tuebuntur? virtute*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: *deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas*, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; cf. *sanctitas est scientia colendorum deorum*, id. N. D. 1, 41, 116: *quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? ... cum quā (pietate) simulet sanctitatem et religionem tolli necesse est*, id. ib. 1, 2, 3; cf. id. Top. 23, 90. — *Plur.*: *deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: *matronarum*, id. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2739; and: *pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare*, Liv. 34, 6; *dominae*, Tac. A. 14, 60: *docentis, towards his pupils*, Quint. 2, 2, 3: *ducis*, Flor. 2, 6, 40. — *Of a man, chastity*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5; Vell. 2, 29, 3; Sid. Ep. 6, 10: *vir summae sanctitatis*, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 21: *sanctitas (orationis) Calvi*, Quint. 12, 10, 11; cf. *sanctitas et ut sic dicam virilitas ab his (sc. veteribus Latinis) petenda*, id. 1, 8, 9 (v. sanctus, near the end). — *As the title of a bishop*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 37.

sanctitudo, ōnis, *f.* [sanctus]. **I.** *Mostly ante-class. for sanctitas, sacredness, sanctity*: *Jovis*, Att. ap. Non. 173, 33: *Apollinis*, Turp. ib. 174, 5: *nominis matronae sanctitudinem*, Afran. ib. 174, 9: *fani*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 19 sq.: *sepulturae*, Cic. Rep. *Fragm.* ap. Non. 174, 7 (4. 8 Mos.). — *In plur.*, Att. ap. Non. 174, 2. — **II.** *In the post-class. per., transf., uprightness, purity, Capitol. Ver. 8: domum tuam decet sanctitudo*, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 92, 5.

* **sanctor**, ōris, *m.* [sancio], *an establishing, ordainer*: *legum*, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctuarium, ii, *n.* [sanctus] (post-Aug. for sacrarium). **I.** *A place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary*, Aggen. Limit. p. 61 Goes.; Vulg. Dan. 8, 13 et saep. — **II.** *The private cabinet of a prince*: *Mithridatis*, Plin. 23, 8, 77; § 149; Sicul. Fl. p. 16 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. 2388.

sanctus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.* of sancio.

Sancus, i, *m.*, a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; the same as Dins Fidius and Semo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; Ov. F. 6, 213 sq.; Liv. 8, 20; 32, 1; Prop. 4, 1626

(5), 9, 74 (Müll. sanctus); Sil. 8, 422; Fest. s. v. praedia, p. 233 Müll.; id. s. v. propter, p. 229 ib.; Lact. 1, 15, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 19; and v. Semo.

sandāla, ae, *f.*, a very white kind of corn, Plin. 18, 7, 11, § 62 (v. l. scandala); also called **scandula**, Edict. D. ioc. 27; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 11.

sandaliarius, a, um, *adj.* [sandali-um], of or belonging to sandals: *Apollo Sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57. — *Subst.*: **Sandaliarius**, ii, *m.* (sc. vicus), *Sandal-street, Shoemakers'-street*: in Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus, Gell. 18, 4, 1; cf. vicus, Inscr. Grut. p. 79, 5. — *Sandaliarius* signifies also a *sandal-maker* in Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 114 (perh. in Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39, sandaliarii sutores should be read instead of sedentarii sutores).

* **sandaligerulae**, ārum, *f.* [sandalium-gerulus], *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers, sandal-bearers, slipper-carriers*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

Sandālios, ii, *f.*, an island near Samos, Plin. 31, 5, 37, § 135.

Sandaliotis, idis, *f.*, = Σανδαλιώτις, an ancient name of Sardinia; acc. Sandaliotium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

sandālis, idis, *f.*, a kind of palm-tree, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43.

† **sandalium**, ii, *n.* (plur. scanned sandāla, Albin. 2, 65), = σανδάλιον, a slipper, sandal, Turp. ap. Non. 427, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4; Vulg. Judith, 10, 3.

sandapila, ae, *f.*, a common kind of beer for people of the lower classes (persons of rank were borne on a lectica), Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*; Mart. 8, 75, 14; 2, 81, 2; 9, 3, 12; Juv. 8, 175; Suet. Dom. 17; cf. Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 558.

sandapilarius, ii, *m.* [sandapila], one that carries a sandapila, a corpse-bearer, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

† **sandapilo**, νεκροθάπτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **sandarāca** (sandēraça and sandāracha), ae, *f.*, = σανδράκη (σανδάρη), *I.* *Sandarach*, a red coloring matter, Plin. 34, 18, 56, § 178; 35, 6, 22, § 39; Vitruv. 7, 12; 12, 8, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 324 Müll. — *II.* *Bee-bread, also called cerinthus and erithace*, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.

sandarācātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca, l.], mixed with sandarach: acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177.

sandarācētus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of sandarach: color, Labeo ap. Fulg. 559, 19.

† **sandarācinus** (sandēr-), a, um, *adj.*, = σανδράκινος, of the color of sandarach: os (merulae), Naev. ap. Fest. p. 324 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

sandarēsus, i, *f.*, a precious stone found in India and Arabia, a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 102 (also, sandra-stos, sandaresius, sandarestos).

sandix (sandyx), ōis (long, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 45; short, Grut. Cyn. 86), *f.*, = σάνδις (σάνδις), vermilion or a color like vermilion, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; 35, 6, 23, § 40; 35, 6, 26, § 45; Verg. E. 4, 45; Prop. 1, 1; Grut. l. l.; Vop. Aur. 29.

sānē, adv., v. sanus *fin.*

sānesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [sanus], to become sound, get well, heal (post-Aug.): *insanientes sub somno sanescunt*, Cels. 3, 18: *corpus*, id. 2, 8: *ulcera*, id. 3, 22; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214: *vulnera*, Col. 6, 7, 4: *cutis*, Cels. 8, 4 et saep.

Sangarius, ii, v. Sagaris.

Sanguālis, e, v. Sangualis.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis *init.*

* **sanguicūlus**, i, *m.* dim. [sanguis], a blood-pudding, black-pudding, Plin. 28, 14, 58, § 209.

sanguilentus, a, um, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguinalis, e, v. sanguinarius, I.

sanguinarius, a, um (also late Lat.

sanguināris, e, Vulg. Ecclus. 42, 5), *adj.* [sanguis], of or belonging to blood, blood-.

I. *Lit.*: *herba, an herb that stanches blood*, the Gr. πονόγονον, Col. 7, 5, 19; also called *sanguinaria alona*, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113, and *sanguinalis herba*, Col. 6, 12 *fin.*; Cels. 2, 33; 3, 22 *fin.*: *latus sanguinare, covered*

with blood, Vulg. Ecclus. 42, 5. — **II.** *Trop.*, *blood-thirsty, bloody, sanguinary* (rare but class.): *Juventus*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: *Claudius* (with saevus), Suet. Claud. 34: *bella* (with cruenta), Just. 29, 3, 3: *sententiae*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6: *illud responsum*, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

sanguinātio, ōnis, *f.* [sanguino], a bleeding (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 87.

sanguineus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **I.**

Lit., of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, blood- (class.); a favorite word of the Aug. poets: *imber*, * Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: *guttae*, Ov. M. 2, 360; 14, 408: *dapes*, Tib. 1, 5, 49: *manus*, Ov. M. 1, 143: *lingua*, id. ib. 3, 57: *humus*, id. H. 16, 334; cf. *mater*, id. M. 3, 125: *hasta*, Stat. Th. 8, 436: *pulmo*, Sen. Agam. 760; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: *caedes*, Ov. M. 13, 85: *rixae*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: *bellum*, Val. Fl. 5, 308; 6, 134: *crines*, Stat. Th. 10, 173: *leo*, Val. Fl. 3, 585. — **B.** *Blood-thirsty*: *vir*, i. e. *Hannibal*, Sil. 1, 40: *Mavors*, Verg. A. 12, 332: *Mars*, Ov. R. Am. 153. — **II.** *Transf.*, *blood-colored, blood-red*; poet. and in post-Aug. prose: *jubae* (anguium), Verg. A. 2, 207: *cometae*, id. ib. 10, 273: *mora*, id. E. 6, 22: *Luna*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: *sagulum*, Sil. 4, 519: *color vini*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: *sucus*, id. 21, 16, 56, § 95: *frutices*, id. 16, 18, 30, § 74: *virgae*, Dig. 49, 9, 9: *cristae*, Col. 8, 2, 9: *flores*, id. 10, 242.

sanguino, āre, v. n. [id.]. **I.** *Lit.*, to be bloody; to bleed, run with blood (post-Aug. and very rare): *femina sanguinans* (in menstruation), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: *lacteros sanguinantes porrigere*, Quint. Decl. 10, 8; 10, 18. — **B.** *Transf.*, to be of a blood-color: *unda purpureis profundis*, Sol. poet. in Anthol. Lat. II. p. 384 Burm. (234 Meyer): *colubrum venenonoxia colla sanguinantem*, App. M. 5, p. 160, 20 (cf. sanguineae jubae anguim, Verg. A. 2, 207). — * **II.** *Trop.*, to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary: *sanguinans eloquentia* (sc. delatorum), Tac. Or. 12.

sanguinolentia, ae, *f.* [sanguinolentus], a congestion, a blood-shot condition: *oculorum*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 1, 10.

sanguinolentus (collat. form **sanguilentus**, Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **I.** *Lit.*, full of blood, bloody (class., but, like sanguineus, mostly poet.; not in Cic.): *torques*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18; so, *soror*, Tib. 2, 6, 40: *pectora*, Ov. H. 3, 50: *ille*, id. F. 4, 844: *Erinyes*, id. H. 6, 46: (Curetes) *inter se armis ludunt in numerumque exsultant sanguinolenti*, Lucr. 2, 631; v. Lachm. ad h. l.: *Allia ... vulneribus Latiis*, Ov. A. A. 1, 414: *seditiones*, Varr. ap. Non. 465, 33. — **B.** *Transf.*, *blood-red*: *color*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12. — **II.** *Trop.*, full of blood, bloody, sanguinary: *palma*, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: *centesimae*, qs. *blood-sucking*, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 3: *littera*, i. e. of *ferocious, injurious*, Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in late medic. lang., *sanguineous, plethoric*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sanguis, inis (acc. SANGVEM, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. tab. 41, 22; Inscr. Orell. 2270 and 5054; cf. ex-sanguis, acc. -em. — *Neutr.* collat. form sanguen, ante-class., Enn. ap. Non. 224; id. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; id. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P.; Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Att. and Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Lucr. 1, 837; 1, 860; Petr. 59, 1; Arn. 1, 36), *m.* [etym. dub.]; prob. root sak-, sag-, to drop, flow; cf. Angl.-Sax. sūc-an; Germ. saugen], *blood* (class. only in the sing.; cf. cruor). **I.** *Lit.*: *guttam haut babeo sanguis*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 76: *quod sanguen defluxerat*, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: *sine sanguine hoc fieri non posse, bloodshed*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: *sanguen creari*, Lucr. 1, 837: *nobis venas et sanguen ... esse*, id. 1, 860: *in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: *fluvius Atratus sanguine*, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: *flumine sanguinis meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt*, id. Red. ad Quir. 5, 14; id. Red. in Sen. 3, 6: *nuntiatum est, in foro Subertano sanguinis rivos per totum diem fluxisse*, Liv. 26, 23, 5: *cum rivi sanguis flammam orientem restinguere*, id. 23, 23, 2: *pugnatum ingenti caede ultim-*

que, plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: haurire sanguinem, *to shed* (another's) *blood*: ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolare, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: tanti sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, Liv. 26, 13, 14: nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniendaque viscera nostra praebuerimus, id. 9, 1, 9: relicum sanguinem jubentes haurire, id. 22, 51, 7: multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt. 4, 14, 17: multorum sanguinem haurerunt, Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 5; Lact. 5, 1, 8: sanguinem dare, *to shed* (one's own) *blood*, *give* (one's) *life*: in beluas strinximus ferrum, hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, Liv. 7, 24, 4: dandus invidiae est sanguis, id. 3, 54, 4: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publica posset, rogantes, id. 4, 58, 13; Sen. Ira. 1, 2, 2; 3, 18, 2: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed*, *let blood*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; so Cels. 2, 10, 4, 13; for which: emittere sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3: sub cauda, id. 7, 5, 19; 6, 6, 4; 6, 9, 1: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahare (ex auriculâ), Col. 6, 14, 3; Cels. 2, 10, 4; 6, 6, 26: ex adversâ parte de auriculâ sanguinem mittere, Col. 7, 10, 2: supprimere sanguinem, *to stanch*, *stop*, Cels. 2, 10, 7; for which: cohibere, id. 8, 4; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239.—**2.** *Plur.* (late Lat.): vir sanguinum, i. e. *bloody*, *violent*, *cruel*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 7, 8; id. Ps. 5, 6; 25, 9; 54, 23; cf.: libera me de sanguinibus, i. e. *the guilt of shedding blood*, id. ib. 50, 15: vae civitati sanguinum, id. Ezech. 24, 9.—**B.** Transf. (class.; csp. freq. in the poets).

1. *Blood*, i. e. *consanguinity*, *descent*, *race*, *stock*, *family*. **a.** Abstr.: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations*, *relatives by blood*, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161; Sall. J. 10, 3: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg. A. 1, 19; cf.: genus alto a sanguine Teucris, id. ib. 4, 230: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85: sanguine cretus Sisypheio, id. ib. 13, 31: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, id. ib. 13, 142: nec tantum quos sanguine attingit amandus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2: sanguinem sociare, Liv. 4, 4, 6: Tridates sanguinis ejusdem, Tac. A. 6, 32.—**b.** Concr., *a descendant*, *offspring*: o pater, o genitor, o sanguinem dis oriundum! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P. (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); cf.: non magis in alienis, quam in proximis ac sanguine ipso suo exerceat, Liv. 7, 4, 3: in suum sanguinem saevire, id. 40, 5, 1: Alexandri sanguis et stirpis, Curt. 10, 6, 10: suum sanguinem perditum ire, Tac. A. 4, 66; 3, 4: ne secus quam suum sanguinem (eum) foveret ac tollerct, id. ib. 4, 8; Vell. 1, 10, 5; Val. Max. 5, 9, 4: seu deos regesse canit, deorum sanguinem, etc., Hor. C. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis (i. e. *Aeneas*), id. C. S. 50: regius sanguis (i. e. *Europa*), id. C. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis (i. e. *the Pisos*), id. A. P. 292: non ego, pauperum Sanguis parentum, id. C. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515: sanguis meus, Verg. A. 6, 836: tuus, Tib. 1, 6, 66; Stat. Th. 3, 553.—**2.** Of other fluids (rare): et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 6, 212: Baccheus, i. e. *wine*, Stat. Th. 1, 329; cf. Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop., *vigor*, *strength*, *force*, *spirit*, *life* (class.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 45: amissimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinae civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2 (4, 16, 10); cf. Sall. Fragm. Or. Lepidi, § 25: vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury* (the figure taken from blood-letting), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83; cf.: cum ἐξ ἀπαρτέσεω: provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 2: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio civi jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, id. Sest. 36, 78; cf.: illa in agendis causis jam detrita: Jugulum petere et Sanguinem mittere... nec offendunt tamen, Quint. 8, 6, 51.—Of *vigor*, *force* of style, suus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in quâ naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non

plurimi sanguinis est, etc., id. Or. 23, 76: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so (with vires) id. 10, 2, 12: Calvus metuens, ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: dicta plena sanguinis, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sanguinem ipsum ac medullam verborum ejus eruere atque introspicere penitus, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

sanguisuga, ac, f. [sanguis-sugo], *a blood-sucker*, *leech* (called also *hirudo*), Cels. 5, 27, 16; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 32, 10, 42, § 123; Vulg. Prov. 30, 15.

sanies, em, e, f. [a weakened form of sanguis]. **I.** *Diseased or corrupted blood*, *bloody matter*, *sanies* (cf.: pus, tabes): ex his (vulneribus ulcibusque) exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 20: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and id. ap. Cic. Pis. 19 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.); (with tabo), Verg. A. 8, 487; 3, 618; 3, 625; 3, 632; id. G. 3, 493: saniem coniecto emittite ferro, Ov. M. 7, 338; Tac. A. 4, 49 al.—**II.** Transf., of similar fluids (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Laocoon) Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Verg. A. 2, 221; cf.: nullâ sanie polluta veneni, Luc. 6, 457; so, colubrae saniem vomunt, Ov. M. 4, 493: serpentis, Sil. 6, 276; 6, 678; 12, 10.—Of *matter flowing from the ear*, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50.—Of the *humor* of spiders, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—Of the *liquor* of the purple-fish, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 6, 26, § 44.—Of the *watery part* of olives, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9; cf. amurcae, Col. 1, 6 *fin.*—Of *pickle*, *brine*, Manil. 5, 671: auri, i. e. *chrysocolla*, *mountain-green*, Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 4.

***sanifer**, fêra, fêrum, adj. [sanus-fero], *health-bringing*, *healing*: virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

***saniosus**, a, um, adj. [sanies], *full of bloody matter*, *sanious*: partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. ap. Plin.) 7, 15, 13, § 66.

sânitas, âtis, f. [sanus], *soundness of body*, *health* (class., = valetudo bona; opp. valetudo mala, imbecillitas; cf. also *salus*): est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opiniononesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 10. **I.** Lit.: Apollo, quae so te, ut des Salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 13 (for which, in the old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: duis bonam salutem valetudinemque; v. *salus*, I. A. *init.*): ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. prooem. *init.*: qui incorruptâ sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8 (for which, shortly before: contenti bonâ valetudine): aegro interim nil ventura sanitas prodest, Sen. Ep. 117, 26; Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.*: si robur corporibus bonum, non est minus sanitas, Quint. 5, 10, 89 *N. cr.*; so, corporis (with integritas), Gell. 18, 1, 5: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: hostiae, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the healthy condition of the bone*, i. e. *by the bone's being completely healed*, Cels. 8, 8 *fin.*: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12; cf.: folia ligni ad sanitatem gentium, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 2: redire in statum pristinum sanitatis, Ambros. in Ps. 40, 12: restitui sanitati, *to recover*, Vulg. Matt. 12, 13; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 13 *fin.*: sanitatem reddere, Cels. 2, 8; Arn. 7, 39: pristinae alicuique sanitati restituere, Hier. Ep. 76, 8; Sulp. Sev. Vit. St. Mart. 21: recipere sanitatem, Just. 11, 8, 9; Cels. 6, 15 *fin.*: recuperare sanitatem, Just. 20, 2, 9; 32, 3, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Soundness of mind* (opp. to passionate excitement), *right reason*, *good sense*, *discretion*, *sanity*, etc. (v. Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30 supra): sanitatem enim animorum positam in tranquillitate quâdam constantiaque censebant, ... quod in perturbato animo, sicut in corpore, sanitas esse non posset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: sua quemque fraus, suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: pravarum opinionum con-

turbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliât animum morbisque perturbat, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: plebem ad furorē impellit, ut facinore admissio ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 1, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10, 1: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: perducere ad sanitatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 45; Phaedr. 4, 25, 35: est omnino Priscus dubiae sanitatis, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3.—**B.** Of style, *soundness or correctness of style*, *propriety*, *regularity*, *purity*, etc.: insolentiam et insolentiam, tamquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: summi oratoris vel sanitate vel vitio, id. ib. 80, 278: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *lost all the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech*, id. ib. 13, 51 (v. *salubritas*, I. *fin.*; and cf. id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8): qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtundunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15; cf. Tac. Or. 23: eloquentiae, id. ib. 25.—**C.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity*, *permanence*, Tac. H. 2, 28 *fin.* metri, *regularity*, *correctness*, Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

saniter, adv., v. sanus, adv. A.

†sanna, ae, f. [σάνας], *a mimicking grimace*, esp. in mockery, derision, Pers. 1, 62; 5, 91; Juv. 6, 306.

†sannat, χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: sanna, sannio, and †sannator).

†sannator, χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: †sannat, sanna, and sannio).

Sanni, ōrum, m., *a people in Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 21, 15, 45, § 77.

Sannigae, ōrum, m., *a people in Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

sannio, ōnis, m. [sanna], *one who makes mimicking grimaces*, *a buffoon* (cf. *scurra*), Cic. Or. 2, 61, 251; id. Fam. 9, 16, 10; Amm. 14, 6, 16.

sāno, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [sanus], *to make sound*, *to heal*, *cure*, *restore to health* (freq. and class.; syn.: curo, medeor, medico). **I.** Lit.: quam (vomica) sanare medici non poterant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66, 135; so, alicuique, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101 Orell. *N. cr.*: oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: vulnera, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; id. Fin. 4, 24, 66; id. Att. 5, 17, 6; Ov. M. 14, 23 (with mederi); Quint. 5, 13, 3: Philoctetae crura Machaon, Phoenicis lumina Chiron, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 1: dolores sanat medicina, Prop. 2, 1, 57: nidorem, *to correct*, *remove*, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: quod ad sanandum me pertineret, Nep. Att. 21, 5: homo sanatus, Ov. R. Am. 113: corpora vix ferro sanantur, id. ib. 527.—**II.** Trop., *to heal*, *correct*, *restore*, *repair*, *alloy*, *quiet*, etc. (cf.: redintegrare, restaurare, confirmare): omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quâcumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: consolatio, quae levare dolorem tuum posset, si minus sanare potuisset, id. Fam. 5, 16, 1: voluntates consceleratas, id. Sull. 9, 28; cf. aliquos (opp. ulcisci), id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: valde me memorerunt epistolae tuae de Atticâ nostrâ, eadem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12, 1: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35; 2, 30 *fin.*; cf. mentem, Lucr. 3, 510: cuius causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: domestica mala, Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34; Vell. 2, 3, 3: curas salutaribus herbis, Tib. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 17: amara vitae, id. 4 (5), 7, 69: scelus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1261: unius orationis saluberrimâ medicinâ sanatus, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1: adversarios sanatos cupiunt, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

Sanquâlis (Sanguâlis), e, adj. [Sancus; cf. arcuatus, from arcus], *of or belonging to Sancus*: avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus*, the ospray (ossifragus), Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; Liv. 41, 13; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll.: sanquâlis porta appellatur proxima aedi Sancti, Fest. p. 343, 34, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 345, 2 Müll.

santerna ac, f., *borax* or *mountain* 1627

green, prepared for soldering gold, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93; 34, 12, 28, § 116.

Santones, um, v. *Santoni init.*

Santoni, ōrum (collat. form **Santōnes**, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 (Jahn, *Santoni*); cf. in *sing.*, *Santo*, acc. to Prob. II., p. 1450 P.), m., a people of Aquitania, about the mouth of the Garumna, opposite to *Burdigala*, now *Saintes*, in the Département Charente Inférieure: *Santones*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: *Santonis*, id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; 7, 75, 3; Mel. 3, 2, 7; Tac. A. 6, 7; Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*—*Gen.* *Santonum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10: *Santonorum*, Aus. Ep. 15, 11.—In *sing.*: **Santōnus**, Luc. 1, 422 Corte; Aus. Ep. 24, 79.—Hence, **Santōnicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Santoni*, *Santonian*: *Oceanus*, Tib. 1, 7, 10 (Müll. *Santonian*); cf. *salum*, Aus. Ep. 9, 31: *aestus*; id. Idyll. 10, 463: *campi*, id. Ep. 14, 2: *tellus*, id. Parent. 21, 7: *urbis*, i. e. *their capital*, *Mediolanum*, id. Ep. 8, 3: *bardocucullus*, Mart. 14, 128: *cucullus*, Juv. 8, 145: *absinthium*, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 45; also called *virga*, Mart. 9, 95, 1; and, *herba*, Scrib. Comp. 141.

Santōnus, i, v. *Santoni*.

Santra, ae, m., a famous grammarian, Quint. 12, 10, 16; Suet. Vit. Ter. 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.

sānus, a, um (*sanun'*, for *sanusne*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 37; id. Men. 5, 2, 66; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; 2, 4, 21; id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; id. Truc. 2, 4, 13; cf. *sanan'*, id. Am. 3, 2, 48; id. Curc. 5, 2, 54; id. Cist. 4, 1, 14; id. Ep. 5, 1, 42; id. Men. 2, 3, 43; and *sanin'*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 83), *adj.* [kindr. with *SA*, *san*], *sound, whole, healthy*, physically or mentally (cf.: *integer*, *incolumis*, *sospes*, *salvus*). **I.** Lit., *sound in body, whole, healthy*, well: *pars corporis*, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: *sensus* si *sani* sunt et *valentes*, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: *sanis modo* et *integrus sensibus*, id. ib. 2, 25, 90: *corpora sana*, Quint. 8, proem. § 19: *ut alimenta sanis corporibus agri cultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit*, Cels. praef. 1: *homo*, id. ib. 1, 1: *sanum recteque valentem*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: *domi meae eecam salvam et sanam*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 36: *sana et salva amica*, id. Merc. 5, 2, 48 (cf. infra, B. and II. A.). **II.** A. *sanus ac robustus*, Quint. 2, 10, 6: *si nōles sanus, curres hydropicus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34: *sanus utrisque Auribus atque oculis*, id. S. 2, 3, 284: *ulcera sana facere*, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; cf.: *aliquem sanum facere*... *sanus fieri*, id. ib. 157, 8: *si eo medicamento sanus factus sit*, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92.—**Poet.**: *volnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea* (for *ad sanitatem*), *are healed*, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18.—**Comp.**: *aegrotare malum quam esse tuā salute sanior*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 5.—**Sup.**: *interim licet negotia agere, ambulare, etc.*... *perinde atque sanissimo*, Cels. 7, 4.—**B.** *Transf.*, *sound, safe, whole, etc.* (very rare): *Ac. Salvast, navis, ne time*. *Ch.* *Quid alia armamenta?* *Ac. Salva et sana sunt*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62: *sana et salva res publica*, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: *civitas*, Liv. 3, 17: *nare sagaci Aëra non sanum sentire*, i. e. *tainted*, Luc. 7, 830.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** *Sound in mind, in one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet, etc.*: *eos sanos intellegi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit: qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *Am. Delirat uxor. Al. Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum*, Plaut. Am. 2, 98: *Am. Haec sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium. Br. Immo omnes sani sunt profecto. Am. At me uxor insanum facit Suis foedis factis*, id. ib. 5, 1, 31 sqq.; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: *quam ego postquam in-spexi non ita amo, ut sani solent Homines, sed eodem pacto ut insani solent*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 38: *sanus non est ex amore illius (shortly after: insanior ex amore)*, id. ib. 2, 3, 106: *si sis sanus aut sapias satis*... *nisi sis stultior stultissimo*, id. Am. 3, 2, 23; cf. (opp. *insipiens*), id. Bacch. 4, 3, 14: *hic homo sanus non est, is out of his senses, is insane*, id. Am. 1, 1, 246; id. Merc. 5, 2, 110; id. Men. 1, 3, 15; 2, 2, 39 et saep.; cf.: *En. Sanur' es? Ch. Pol sanus si sim, non te medicum mihi expetam*, id. Merc. 2, 4, 21; *so, sanun' es? sanan' es? sanin' estis? v. the passages cited init.*: *satin' sanus es? are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29 (opp. *sobrius*); 5, 2, 33; id. And. 4, 4, 10; id. Ad. 5, 8, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 19.—With *gen.*: *sa-*

tin' tu *sanus mentis aut animi tui*, Qui conditionem hanc repudies? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: *vix sanae mentis estis*, Liv. 32, 21: *mentis bene sanae*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: *mentis sanae vix compos*, Ov. M. 8, 35; *so, sanae mentis*, Tib. ap. Suet. Tib. 67: *ego illum male sanum semper putavi, a man of not very sound mind*, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 5: *male sana (Dido)*, i. e. *raving*, Verg. A. 4, 8: *male sani poëtae*, i. e. *inspired*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; cf. Ov. M. 3, 474: *excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, calculating, sober*, Hor. A. P. 296: *bene sanus Ac non incautus, very prudent, discreet*, id. S. 1, 3, 61: *praecipue sanus*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108: *rem publicam capessere hominem bene sanum non oportere*, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: *sani ut creta a carbone notati?* id. ib. 2, 3, 246: *pro sano loqueris, cum me appellas nomine, like a rational being, rationally*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24; *so, pro sano*, id. ib. 5, 5, 42; cf.: *nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui, etc.*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 7: *adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur*, Liv. 39, 49: *quem in locum nemo sanus hostis subiturus esset*, Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*: *solve senescentem sanus equum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8 et saep.: *tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, discreet, well-disposed*, Liv. 8, 27: *sensus*, Verg. E. 8, 66: *mores*, Dig. 27, 1, 1.—With *ab*: *ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), sound as respects them, i. e. free from, unaffected by them, etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 129.—**Comp.**: *qui sanior, ac si, etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 241; 2, 3, 275.—**Sup.**: *quisquam sanissimus tam certa putat, quae videt, quam?* etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 *init.*: *confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo*, Vell. 2, 25, 2.—**B.** *Of style, sound, correct, sensible, sober, chaste*: *qui rectum dicendi genus sequi volunt, alii pressa demum et tenuia et quae minimum ab usu cottidiano recedant, sana et vere Attica putant, etc.*, Quint. 10, 1, 44: *nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum*, Cic. Brut. 55, 202; cf.: *Attici oratores sani et sicci*, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; and: *Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores*, id. Brut. 13, 51: *orator rectus et sanus*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 1; Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 3; id. Tit. 2, 8; cf.: *sana ratio*, Val. Max. 9, 13, 3; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 22, 2.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, *saniter* (ante-class.) and *sane* (class.). **A.** *saniter, rationally*, Afran. ap. Non. 515, 22.—**B.** *sane*, ***I.** (Acc. to I.) *Soundly, healthily, well*: *sane sarteque*, Porphyrio ap. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (very rare; not in Cic.): *bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20: *sane sapio et sentio, I am in full possession of my reason and senses*, id. Am. 1, 1, 292: *non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis (with fure)*, Hor. C. 2, 7, 26: *dixit sanius*, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *fin.*—**B.** In gen., like *valde* (i. e. *valide*), an intensive particle, *well, indeed, doubtless, by all means, truly, certainly, of course, forsooth, right, very, etc.* (freq. and class.): *sane sapiet et consilium placet*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 67 sq.; *so, sapiet sane*, id. Cas. 3, 6, 25: *sapit*, id. Men. 5, 2, 39: *sane haud quicquam'st, magis quod cupiam*, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15; 2, 3, 43: *sane ego illum metuo*, id. Men. 5, 2, 108: *cum illa sane congruost sermo tibi*, id. Mil. 4, 3, 23: *sane ego sum amicus nostris aedibus*, id. As. 2, 3, 7: *dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: *odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium*, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Quint. 3, 11: *humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae*, id. Lael. 9, 29; cf.: *tenui sane muro dissepunt*, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: *judicare difficile est sane*, id. Lael. 17, 62: *explicit orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis*, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: (narratio) *res sane difficilis*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 264: *sane grandes libros*, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: *cui sane magna est in mento cicatrix*, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63: *Herennium quandam, sane hominem nequam atque egentem, coepisse, etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5: *Paulus mihi de re publica alia quaedam sane pessima*, id. Att. 14, 7, 1: *sane murteta relinquit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5: *id sane est invisum duobus*, id. ib. 2, 2, 64: *bonus sane vicinus*, id. ib. 2, 2, 132: *sane populus numerabilis*, id. A. P. 206.—In replies: *Mi. Te moneri numne vis? Ha. Sane volo, by all means, surely, to be sure,*

certainly, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 119; *so, sane volo*, id. Cas. 2, 3, 55; id. Rud. 5, 3, 51; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31: *Ch. Estne, ut fertur, forma?* *Pa. Sane*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 69; 4, 7, 15: *sane hoc multo propius ibis*, id. Ad. 4, 2, 41. *Th. Quid taces?* *Ph. Sane quia vero haemih patient semper fores*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 2, 24: *C. F. Visne igitur, etc.* *C. P. Sane placet*, Cic. Part. Or. 1, 2: *sane et libenter quidem*, id. Rep. 2, 38, 64.—*Ironically*: *quam sane magni referat*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9; cf.: *sane legem Juliam timeo*, Ner. ap. Suet. Ner. 33 *med.*: *beneficium magnum sane dedit!* *Phaedr.* 3, 15, 12.—With other adverbs: *esse aedificatas has sane bene, right well, very well*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 74: *res rustica sane bene culta*, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 103: *bene sane, as an answer, very well*, id. And. 5, 2, 7; id. Ad. 4, 2, 47: *recte sane*, id. Eun. 5, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 27; 3, 3, 20; id. Ad. 3, 3, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 10: *sane commodum*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 72: *sapienter sane*, id. Pers. 3, 3, 42 et saep.: *scite hercle sane*, id. Trin. 3, 53: *sane hercle*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59; id. Hec. 3, 5, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: *sane quidem*, id. And. 1, 2, 24: *sane quidem hercle*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: *sane pol*, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2.—*Sane quam, how very, i. e. very much indeed, uncommonly, exceedingly* (cf.: *admodum quam* and *valde quam*): *conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi*, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23: *quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrigit*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 5; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; 8, 4, 2; Brut. ib. 11, 13, 4 (shortly before: *suos valde quam paucos habet*); Sulp. ib. 4, 5, 1.—With negatives: *haud sane diu est, not very long since*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44: *edepol commissorem haud sane commodum*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: *haud sane intellego, quidnam sit, etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; Sall. C. 37, 9; 53, 5; id. Rep. Ord. 2, 11; Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 14: *agellus non sane major Jugero uno*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10: *cum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem*, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: *non sane mirabile hoc quidem*, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: *non ita sane vetus*, id. Brut. 10, 41: *non sane credere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: *nihil sane esset, quod, etc., absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; *so, nihil sane*, id. de Or. 2, 1, 5; Sall. C. 16, 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 138; id. Ep. 2, 1, 206 al.—(β) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly, however*: *sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48; cf.: *hoc sane frequentissimum est... sed, etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 130: *negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, sed, etc.*, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; cf. id. Rep. 1, 19, 32: *haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane*, id. Ac. 2, 32, 105: *sint sane, quoniam ita mores se habent, liberales*, Sall. C. 52, 12; id. J. 31, 8: *si hoc sane leve*, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: *sed frustrat sane hoc solacio*, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; Ov. H. 17, 13; Curt. 5, 1, 6: *repetita narratio sane res declamatoria magis quam forensis*, Quint. 4, 2, 128: *poëtis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla*, id. 8, 3, 73: *non sane recepto in usum nomine, not indeed*, id. 5, 11, 20; cf. id. 7, 1, 41.—(γ) With imperatives in colloq. lang. likewise concessive, like the English *then, pray then, if you will*: *ubi ego Sisia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sisia*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 283: *Al. Num quid vis, quin abeam jam intro?* *Ju. I sane*, id. ib. 3, 3, 16: *abi tu sane superior*, id. Stich. 5, 4, 14: *i sane*, id. As. 3, 3, 86; id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; 4, 4, 55; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: *ite sane*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 3: *abi sane*, id. Am. 1, 1, 197; id. Rud. 3, 6, 17; id. Stich. 1, 3, 107; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27: *sequere sane*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 2: *age sane*, id. Men. 1, 2, 44; id. Ps. 5, 2, 27: *da sane*, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11: *dato sane*, id. Stich. 4, 1, 47: *cedo sane*, id. Pers. 4, 3, 30; 5, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: *nosce sane*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: *age sane, omnes*, Liv. 1, 57, 8.

Sāoces, is, m., a mountain in Samothrace, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

sāpa, ae, f. [cf. Germ. *Saft*; Engl. *sap*], *must or new wine bottled thick*, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 23; 551, 18; Col. 12, 19, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 14, 19, 24, § 121; Ov. F. 4, 780; Mart. 7, 53, 6; Fest. s. v. *burranica*, p. 30.

Sapaei, ōrum, m., = *Σαπαῖοι*, a Thracian people on the Propontis, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Ov. F. 1, 389.

Sapē, ēs, *f.*, a city in Ethiopia on the Arabian gulf, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 191.

†† **sapēnos**, *i. m.* [Indian], a bright hyacinth-colored amethyst found in India, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacondios.

sāperda, ae, *m.*, = σαπέρδης, an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a herring or sardine, Pers. 5, 134; cf.: saperda genus pessimi piscis, Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll.—Hence, transf.: omnes videmur nobis esse belli, festivi, saperdae cum simus σαπποι, rotten sardines, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 20 sq. (Sat. Men. 56, 2); cf.: saperdae quasi sapientes, Non. l. l., and Fest. p. 325 Müll.

saphōn, ōnis, *m.*, a ship's cable, Isid. 19, 4, 5.

sapidē, adv., v. sapidus *fin.*

sapidus, a, um, *adj.* [sapio] (post-class.).

I. Lit., well-tasted, relishing, savory: tuum perquam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117, 32; 10, p. 344, 32: avis sapidiore, Apic. 6, 6.—* **II.** Trop., wise, prudent: puellae, Alcim. 6 proem.—* **Adv.**: **sapidē**, savorily: femur sapidissime percotum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

sapiens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from sapio.

sapiēter, adv., v. sapio, *P. a. fin.*

sapientia, ae, *f.* [sapio]. **I.** (Acc. to sapiens, A.) Prop., good taste, i. e. good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, intelligence (class.; syn. prudentia): pellitur e medio sapientia, vi geritur res, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 272 Vahl): non aetate verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 6, 36: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 73; cf.: neque habet (erus meus) plus sapientiae quam lapis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 81; id. Capt. 2, 3, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 50: sedulo Moneo, quae possum, pro mea sapientia, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62: erum anteō sapientia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: re enim iniquum est, sed tua sapientia fit acquissimum, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: numquam enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, id. Marcell. 2, 7: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), stultitia caruisse, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; cf. id. A. P. 396: insaniens sapientia, id. C. 1, 34, 2.—* **II.** (Acc. to sapiens, B.) Wisdom, = σοφία, — so predominantly in the class. per., e. g. in Cic.: nec quisquam sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, In somnis vidit, etc., Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.); cf.: Sophiam vocant me Graii, vos Sapientiam, Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3; and: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: ad sapientiam huius nimis nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cuius amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: sapientia hominis custos, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. Lael. 2, 7; 6, 20; 9, 30: omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse, id. Marcell. 6, 18: quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: sapientiae vocem audire, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: studia sapientiae, Tac. A. 14, 56: doctores sapientiae, philosophers, id. ib. 14, 16.—With *gen.*: admirari soleo cum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam tum, etc., in other things, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.—In *plur.*, sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire volent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, nisi, etc. (the *plur.* denoting their perpetual speaking of wisdom), a saying referred to Epicurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.—* **B.** In *partic.*, of single departments of knowledge, science, or wisdom, *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, philosophy*, Lucr. 5, 10: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42 (for which: ars est philosophia vitae, id. ib. 3, 2, 4).—Of jurisprudence: istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolae et ceterorum beatorum otio concedamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; cf.: his temporibus audacia pro sapientia liceat uti, id. Fam. 1, 10 *init.*

—Of eloquence: hanc cogitandi pronun-

andique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56.—Of statesmanship, policy: sapientia constituendae civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; cf.: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse se juncta, faciendam dicendam sapientiam florere, id. ib. 3, 16, 59.—Of mathematics: sapientiae professor, Suet. Tib. 14.

* **sāpientiālis**, e, *adj.* [sapientia], of or belonging to wisdom: summus in animā gradus vitalis et sapientialis, etc., Tert. Anim. 15.

* **sāpienti-pōtens**, entis, *adj.* [sapientia], mighty in wisdom: bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl).

1. sapinēus (sapp-), a, um, *adj.* [sapinus], of or belonging to the sapinus: nubes, Col. 12, 5, 2.

2. Sapinēus, a, um, v. Sapis.

sapinus (sapp-), *i. f.* **I.** Lit., a kind of fir- or pine-tree, Cato ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61; cf. id. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. sappium).—

II. Transf., the lower, smooth part of the fir-tree, Vitruv. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 9; Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

sāpio, īvi or īi (sapui, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; id. Ep. 102, 10; but sapivi, Nov. ap. Prisc. p. 879 P.); id. ap. Non. 508, 21: sapisti, Mart. 9, 6, 7: sapisset, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 8; 3, v. n. and a. [kindred with *δᾱός*, *σαφής*, and *σοφός*], to taste, savor; to taste, smack, or savor of, to have a taste or flavor of a thing (cf. gusto). **I.** Lit. (so only in a few examples). **1.** Of things eaten or drunk: oleum male sapiet, Cato, R. R. 66, 1: occisam saepe sapere plus multo suum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 104: quin caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121.—With an acc. of that of or like which a thing tastes: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 2: cum in Hispania multa mella herbam eam sapiant, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6.—Poet.: anas plebeium sapit, has a vulgar taste, Petr. poet. 93, 2: quaevisit quidnam saperet simus, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3.—* **2.** Of that which tastes, to have a taste or a sense of taste (perh. so used for the sake of the play upon sign. II.): nec sequitur ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—

3. Transf. of smell, to smell of or like a thing (syn.: oleo, redoleo; very rare): Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiant. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam redolent. Ita est profecto: illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38: invenitur unguenta gratiosiora esse, quae terram, quam quae crocum sapiant, id. 13, 3, 4, § 21.—In a lusus verbb. with sign. II.: istic servus quid sapit? Ch. Hircum ab alis, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 47.—

II. Trop. **1.** To taste or smell of, savor of, i. e., a. To resemble (late Lat.): patruos, Pers. 1, 11.—* **b.** To suggest, be inspired by: quia non sapis ea quae Dei sunt, Vulg. Matt. 16, 23; id. Marc. 8, 33.—* **c.** Altum or alta sapere, to be high-minded or proud: noli altum sapere, Vulg. Rom. 11, 20: non alta sapientes, id. ib. 12, 16.—* **2.** To have good taste, i. e. to have sense or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc. (the predominant sign. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the *P. a.*). (a) *Neutr.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14: si aequum siet Me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, etc., id. Ep. 2, 2, 73 sq.: jam diu edepol sapientiam tuam abusa est haec quidem. Nunc hinc sapit, hinc sentit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 30; cf.: populus est moderator, quoad sentit et sapit tuerique vult per se constitutum rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so (with sentire), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 292; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; id. Trin. 3, 2, 10 sq.; cf.: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 14: magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intellegere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: veluti mater Plus quam se sapere vult (filium), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27: qui (puer) cum primum sapere cepit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1; Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1: malo, si sapis, cavebis, if you are prudent, wise, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17; so, si sapis, id. Eun. 1, 1, 31; id. Men. 1, 2,

13; id. Am. 1, 1, 155; id. Aul. 2, 9, 5; id. Curc. 1, 1, 28 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 138: si sapias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 39; 4, 4, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 138; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33; Ov. H. 5, 99; 20, 174: si sapias, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 78; id. Rud. 5, 3, 35; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; Ov. M. 14, 675: si sapiam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 38; id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: si sapiet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 74: si saperet, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: hi sapient, *Caes. B. G. 5, 30: Ph. Ibo. Pl. Sapis, you show your good sense, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 9; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40: hic homo sapienter sapit, id. Poen. 3, 2, 26: quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem suam, id. Truc. 4, 4, 1; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 28: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: haud stulte sapiis, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: te aliis consilium dare, Foris sapere, id. ib. 5, 1, 50: pectus quous sapit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 3, 1, 191; id. Trin. 1, 2, 53; cf.: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: id. (sc. animus mensque) sibi solum per se sapit, id. sibi gaudet, Lucr. 3, 145.—* **(β)** Act., to know, understand a thing (in good prose usually only with general objects): recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81: nullam rem, id. Most. 5, 1, 45: qui sibi semitam non sapunt, alteri monstrant viam, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. Att. 14, 5, 1; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 65; cf.: quamquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1: quantum ego sapio, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 22: nihil, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: plane nihil, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: nihil parvum, i. e. to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial (with sublimia cures), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf.: cum sapimus patruos, i. e. resemble them, imitate them in severity, Pers. 1, 11.—* **3.** Prov.: sero sapient Phryges, are wise behind the time; or, as the Engl. saying is, are troubled with afterwit: sero sapient Phryges proverbium est natum a Trojaniis, qui decimo denique anno velle coeperant Helenam quaeque cum ea erant rapta reddere Achivis, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: in Equo Trojano (a tragedy of Livius Andronicus or of Naevius) scis esse in extremo, Sero sapient. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1.—Hence, **sāpiens**, entis (*abl. sing.* sapiente, Ov. M. 10, 622; *gen. plur.* sapientum, Lucr. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 3, 296; but sapientium, id. C. 3, 21, 14), *P. a.* (acc. to II.), wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious (cf. prudens). **A.** In *gen.*: ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerissime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16; cf.: sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem: proxime accedere illum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet, id. Clu. 31, 84: M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo iudicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 39, 179: rex aequus ac sapiens, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; cf.: Cyrus sapientissimus sapientissimisque rex, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. ib. 2, 29, 52: o, Neptune lepide, salve, Neque te aleator ullus est sapientior, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29: quae tibi mulier videretur multo sapientissima, id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, wise, discreet, Ov. H. 4, 96 Ruhnck.; so, puella, id. M. 10, 622: mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15; id. As. 3, 3, 114 et saep.—With *gen.* (analogous to gnarus, peritus, etc.): qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum vellet, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—* **Subst.**: **sāpiens**, entis, *m.*, a sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet, or judicious person: semper cavere hoc sapientes acquissimumst, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 20; cf.: omnes sapientes suum officium aequum est colere et facere, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33; id. Trin. 2, 2, 84: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 8; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 15 sq.: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: sapiens causas reddit, id. S. 1, 4, 115: quali victu sapiens utetur, id. ib. 2, 2, 63; 1, 3, 132.—In a lusus verbb. with the sign. of sapio, I., a person of nice taste: qui utuntur vino veteri sapientes puto Et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, good judges, connoisseurs, Plaut. Cas. prol. 5: fecundae

Ieporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44. — As a *surname* of the jurists Atilius, C. Fabricius, M. Curius, Ti. Coruncanius, Cato al., v. under B. *fin.* — **b.** Of abstract things: opera, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7, 17: mores, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 25: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: Ulixes, vir sapienti faciundia praeditus, Gell. 1, 15, 3: morus, quae novissima urbanarum germinat, nec nisi exacto frigore, ob id dicta sapientissima arborum, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 102. — **B.** After the predominance of Grecian civilization and literature, particularly of the Grecian philosophy, like σοφός, *well acquainted with the true value of things, wise*; and *subst.*, a wise man, a sage (in Cic. saepiss.). ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibi quae ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat; is est sapiens quem quærimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: sapientium praecepta, id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: si quod raro fit, id portum putandum est: sapientem esse portum est. Saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; cf. id. Rep. 1, 29, 45. — So esp. of the seven wise men of Greece: ut ad Graecos referam orationem... septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137: eos vero septem quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: sapienti assentiri... se sapientem profiteri, id. Fin. 2, 3, 7. — Ironically: sapientum octavus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 296. — With the Romans, an *appellation* of Laelius: te, Laeli, sapientem et appellant et existimant. Tribuebatur hoc modo M. Catoni: scimus L. Atilium apud patres nostros appellatum esse sapientem, sed uterque alio quodam modo: Atilius, qui prudens esse in iure civili putabatur; Cato quia multarum rerum usum habebat... propterea quasi cognomen jam habebat in senectute sapientis... Athenis unum accepimus et eum quidem etiam Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum iudicatum, Cic. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: numquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, M. Curium, Ti. Coruncanium, quos sapientes nostri maiores iudicabant, ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, id. ib. 5, 18: ii, qui sapientes sunt habiti, M. Cato et C. Laelius, id. Off. 3, 4, 16; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Lact. 4, 1. — Hence, *adv.*: **sapienter**, sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely: recte et sapienter facere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: consulere, id. ib. 3, 1, 90: insipienter factum sapienter ferre, id. Truc. 4, 3, 33: factum, id. Aul. 3, 5, 2: dicta, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: provisa, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: a maioribus prodita fama, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: considerate etiam sapienterque fecerunt, id. Phil. 4, 2, 6; 13, 6, 13: vires sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44: argumentum, Ov. M. 13, 377: temporibus uti, Nep. Epam. 3, 1; Hor. C. 4, 9, 48. — *Comp.*: facis sapientius quam pars latronum, etc., Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 15; id. Poen. prol. 7: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: sapientius fecisse, id. Brut. 42, 155. — *Sup.*: quod maiores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime iudico, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63.

Sapis, is, m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul and Umbria, between Ravenna and Ariminum, now the Savio, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Sil. 8, 450; Luc. 2, 406 (al. Isapis). — Hence, **Sapinius**, a, um, *adj.*, of the Sapis, *Sapinian*: tribus, Liv. 31, 2, 6; 33, 37, 1.

† **sapo**, ōnis, m. [Germ.], soap, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191; Mart. 14, 26 in lemm.; Ser. Samm. 11, 157.

sāponātum, i, n. [sapo], soap-water, suus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

sāpor, ōris, m. [sapo, I.]. **I.** Lit., a taste, relish, flavor, savor (objectively of the taste inherent in a thing; whereas gustatus is used subjectively, of the taste experienced by him who eats or drinks; class.), Lucr. 2, 679: cf.: si quon forte invenieris, qui aspernethur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore

capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Cael. 17, 42: ut mel, suo proprio genere saporis, dulce esse sentitur, id. Fin. 3, 10, 34: in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Lucr. 4, 222; 2, 401: asper in ore sapor (amelli), Verg. G. 4, 277: tardus, id. ib. 2, 126: asper maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: vini, id. 24, 9, 38, § 60: asperrimus, id. 14, 2, 4, § 22: dulcis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 19: odoratus et jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 50, § 83: austerus, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45: tristi poma sapore, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12. — In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 430; 2, 504; Hor. S. 2, 4, 36; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174; 8, 51, 77, § 209; 15, 27, 32, § 106 al. — **B.** Transf. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Subjectively for gustatus, a sense of taste, a taste which a person has of any thing: an potuerunt oculos aures reprehendere? an aures Tactus? an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? ... Seorsus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr. 4, 437 sq.: aliis aliud tætrius esset orisque sapor, id. 2, 511. — **2.** Concr. (mostly in the *plur.*), that which tastes good, a dainty, delicacy, Tib. 1, 7, 35; Verg. G. 4, 62; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63; 12, 1, 2, § 4. — In *sing.*: et tunsum gallac admiscere saporem, i.e. juice, Verg. G. 4, 267. — **3.** A smell, scent, odor, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117. — **II.** Trop. **1.** Of style: vernaculus, i.e. taste, elegance, Cic. Brut. 46, 172; Arn. 3, p. 108: Atticus, Quint. 12, 10, 75; cf. id. 6, 4, 107: sermo non publici saporis, of uncommon elegance, Petr. 3, 1. — **2.** Of conduct: homo sine sapore, without refinement, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 6, 14.

sāporātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapor], seasoned, savory (post-Aug.): offa medicatis frugibus, Petr. poet. Fragm. 19 (dub.): pulmenta, Tert. poët. 27: cibi, Amm. 31, 2, 3. — *Comp.*: sanguis, Arn. 5, 164 (dub.).

sāporōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of good flavor (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fragm. Erem. Serm. 69.

sāporus, a, um, *adj.*, that relishes well, savory (post-class.): merces, Lact. 3, 16, 15; Prud. Cath. 4, 94; id. Ham. 751.

Sapphar (perh. n. indecl.), a city in Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 104.

Sapphicus, a, um, v. Sappho.

* **sapphirātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sapphirus], adorned or set with sapphires: lapillos, Sid. poët. Ep. 2, 10 in *carm.* v. 14.

† **sapphirinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σαπφείρινος, of sapphirine, sapphirine: lapis, i.e. a sapphire, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119 (Jahn; sappir); Vulg. Exod. 24, 10.

† **sapphirus**, sapphir, sappir, i (i short, Ven. Carm. 6, 2), f., = σαπφείριος, a sapphire, Plin. 37, 9, 39, § 120; Vulg. Apoc. 21, 19; id. Isa. 54, 11. — Form sappir, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119. — Form sapphir, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; Vulg. Exod. 28, 18; Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 (as m., Isid. 16, 9, 2).

Sappho, ōis, f., = Σαπφώ, a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in the island of Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea. Under her name Ovid composed the fifteenth epistle of his Heroides, Sappho Phaoni; nom. Sapphō, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 28; Stat. S. 5, 3, 155; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 125; gen. Sapphus, Ov. H. 15, 3; acc. Sapphō, Hor. C. 2, 13, 25; abl. Sappho, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20. — Hence, **Sapphicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sappho, Sapphic: Musa, i.e. Sappho (as a tenth Muse), Cat. 35, 16: versus, in Sapphic measure, Aus. Ephe. 22; cf.: hendecasyllabum, Diom. p. 508 P.; and metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.

Sappinus, i, f., v. Sapius.

sappirātus, sappirus, v. sapphiratus, etc.

sappium, ii, v. sapius.

Sapriortus, ōis, m., a harbor between Sybaris and Tarentum, Liv. 26, 39.

† **saprophāgo**, ōis, v. n., = σαπροφαγέιν, to eat putrid meat, Mart. 3, 77, 3 (sometimes written as Greek).

† **sapros**, on, *adj.*, = σαπρός, rotten, putrid: caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 132.

sapsa, pron. [contr. from sa-, i.e. su-ipsa; cf.: sam, sas; v. suus init.], his (her, its) own (ante-class. only in the two foll. passages): quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque iubetque, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. sas, p. 325

Müll.; so, sapsa res, Pac. ap. ib. p. 325 ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.).

Sara, v. Sarra init.

sārāballa, ae, v. sarabara.

† **sārābāra**, ōrum (collat. form **sārāballa**, Hier. Ep. 1, 9), n., or ae, f. [Persian]; cf. Gesen. under סָרָבָרִי, wide trousers, such as are worn in the East, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Res. Carn. 58; Hier. ad Dan. 3, 21; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 2. — Form sarabala, Vulg. Dan. 3, 94.

Saraceni, ōrum, m., the Saracens, a people of Arabia Felix, Amm. 14, 4, 1; Hier. in Isa. 42, 4; 60, 7.

† **sarcasmos**, i, m., = σαρκασμός, a keen or bitter jest, a taunt, gibe, sarcasm, a figure of speech, Charis. p. 247 P. (in Quint. 8, 6, 57, and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

sarcimen, inis, n. [sarcio], a seam, suture, App. M. 4, p. 149, 24.

sarcina, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a package, bundle, burden, load, pack; more freq. in the *plur.*, luggage (class. only in the *plur.*; not in Cic.); *sing.*: quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accomodem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93; 2, 4, 195: sarcinam inponam seni, id. Most. 2, 1, 83: essem militiae sarcina fida tuae, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 46: gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6; Petr. 117, 11. — In *plur.*: sarcinas colligere, Sall. J. 97, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 24; 7, 18; id. B. C. 1, 59; 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 23; Phaedr. 2, 7, 1; 4, 2, 5. — Esp. of the baggage of soldiers on the march, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 17; Liv. 44, 38; Hirt. B. Afr. 69: sub sarcinis aggredi, id. B. G. 8, 27. — Poet., of the fruit of the womb: Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suae fuerat, Ov. M. 6, 224: sarcinam effundere, Phaedr. 3, 15, 6. — **II.** Trop. (Ovid.), a burden, weight of cares, troubles, griefs, Ov. H. 4, 24; id. P. 3, 7, 14. — Of government, Ov. P. 1, 2, 101: sarcina sum (tibi), id. Tr. 5, 6, 5.

sarcinālis, e, *adj.* [sarcina] (post-class. for sarcinarius), of or belonging to burdens or baggage, pack, baggage: jumenta, Amm. 15, 5, 3; 29, 5, 55.

sarcinārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to burdens or baggage, pack, baggage: jumenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 fin.

sarcinātor, ōris, m. [sarcio], a patcher, botcher, mender of old garments (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 33; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 41; Dig. 4, 4, 5; 47, 2, 82; 14, 4, 1; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 13.

sarcinātrix, icis, f. [sarcinator], she that mends or patches (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 56, 25; Dig. 15, 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 645.

sarcinātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina], laden, burdened (ante- and post-class.): homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19; id. Nol. Carm. 21, 911.

* **sarcinōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], heavily burdened, heavily laden: lupi vastis corporibus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 8.

sarcinūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little pack, bundle, or fardel (mostly post-Aug. and in *plur.*); *sing.*, Gell. 19, 1, 14. — *Plur.*: sarcinulas expedire, Cat. 28, 2; Petr. 10, 4: colligere, id. 81, 1: alligare, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; Juv. 6, 146; Vulg. Judic. 19, 17 al. — Poet.: puellae, i.e. the wealth she brings her husband, her marriage-portion, dowry, Juv. 3, 160.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4, v. a. [etym. dub.]; cf. Gr. σάρω, to patch, botch, mend, repair, restore, etc.: sarcire est integrum facere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sarte, p. 323 Müll. (class.); cf.: renovo, instauro, redintegrō.

I. Lit.: funes veteres, centones, cuculiones, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; cf.: in vestimento sartum quod comprehensum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: corbula, Cato, R. R. 23, 1; 31, 1: dolia, id. ib. 39, 1 sq.; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: aedes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63; 1, 2, 34: seminaria, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243: rupta intestina, id. 28, 14, 58, § 210: perniliones rimasque pedum, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221. — Poet.: generis (apum) lapsi ruinas, Verg. G. 4, 249. — Transf.: sartum vulnus, healed, Scrib. Comp. 206. — **II.** Trop., to make good, make amends for, to correct, repair: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so, acceptum detrimentum, id. B. C.

1, 45; 3, 67: acceptum incommodum virtute, id. ib. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 5; Liv. 9, 23; Col. 9, 15, 3; cf.: sarcito in XII. Servius Sulpicius ait significare damnum solvito, praestato, Fest. p. 322 Müll.: injuriam, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8; tantum studium infamiae sarcientiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, to restore, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31. — Hence, **sartus**, a, um, P. a., mended, repaired, put in order, only in the phrase sartus tectus, adj.; or more freq. subst. in the neutr. plur. sarta tecta, buildings in good repair: sarte ponebant pro integre. Ob quam causam opera publica, quae locantur, ut integra praestentur, sarta tecta vocantur, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 195 fin., and Inscr. Orell. 2488: cum consules aedes sacras locarissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere... factum est senatus consultum: quibus de sartis tectis cognitum non esset... Quaesivit quis aedem Castoris sartam tectam deberet tradere... Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130 sq.; so, sarta tecta, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103; 2, 1, 49, § 128 Zumpt N. cr.; 2, 1, 50, § 130; 2, 1, 51, § 136; Liv. 42, 3; Dig. 1, 16, 7; 7, 1, 7; 7, 8, 18; cf.: sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 5; id. 2 Par. 24, 5. — 2. Trop.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36: hoc mihi da, ut M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2. — Hence, adv.: **sartè** pro integre... Porphyrio ex Verrio in Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: sane sarteque, Charis. p. 195 fin.; 196 inii. P.; cf. supra the pass. from Fest.

† **sarcion**, ii, n., = *σαρκίον*, a fault or defect in emeralds, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **sarcites**, is, f., = *σαρκίτης*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **sarcōcolla**, ae, f., = *σαρκόκolla*, a Persian gum, Plin. 13, 11, 20, § 67; 24, 14, 78, § 183.

† **sarcōphāgus**, a, um, adj., = *σαρκοφάγος* (flesh-devouring, carnivorous): sarcophagus lapis, a kind of limestone used for coffins (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 36, 17, 27, § 161. — In medicine, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 140. — II. Transf. subst.: **sarcophāgus**, i, m. († **sarcophāgum**, i, n., Inscr. Don. 7, 8), a grave, sepulchre (post-Aug.), Juv. 10, 172; Dig. 11, 7, 37; 34, 1, 18 fin.; Prud. Cath. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. 194; 4432; 4554 al.

† **sarcōsis**, is, f., = *σάρκωσις*, a swelling in the flesh of animals, Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarculatio, ōnis, f. [sarculo], a hoeing, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Pall. Febr. 24, 6.

sarculo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [sarculum], to hoe: frumenta, segetes, etc., Pall. Jan. 9, 1; id. Oct. 11, 2: nata in hortis sarculatis, Prud. στέφ. 10, 264.

sarculum, i, n. (masc. collat. form, acc. plur., sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio], an implement for loosening the soil, weeding, etc., a light hoe (cf.: ligo, pastinum), Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 155, 1; Varr. L. 5, § 134 Müll.; Col. 2, 11, 13; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79 (Jahn, sarculo); 19, 6, 33, § 109; Ov. M. 11, 36; id. F. 1, 699; Hor. C. 1, 1, 11; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarculus, i, v. sarculum inii.

1. **sarda**, ae, f. I. A kind of fish that was pickled or salted, perh. sardine, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 32, 5, 17, § 46. — Also called sardina, Col. 8, 17, 12. — II. A kind of precious stone, perh. carnelian, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 103.

2. **Sarda**, ae, f., a Sardinian woman, Cic. Scaur. 4, 5. — In a husus verbb. with 1. sarda: quamvis salsa ista Sarda fuerit, Cic. Scaur. 4, 6.

† **sardāchates**, ac, m., = *σαρδαχάτης*, sardachate, carnelian-agate, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139 (Jahn, zmaragdachates).

Sardānāpalus (-pallus), i, m., = *Σαρδανάπαλος*, a celebrated effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures, Vell. 1, 6, 2; Just. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Juv. 10, 362;

Ov. Ib. 313; Val. Max. 4, 7 pr. — Poet., as a designation for a weak, effeminate person, Mart. 11, 11, 6. — Hence, **Sardānāpalicus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to *Sardānāpalus*: Sardānāpalicum in morem prandere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 med.

† **sardāre**, v. sardo.

Sardes, v. Sardis.

Sardi, ōrum, m. [from *Σαρδῶς*, Sardinia], the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; id. Balb. 18, 41; noted for their faithlessness, id. Scaur. 19, 42 sq.; hence, prov.: Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, id. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Varr. Sat. Men. 78; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 57, 2. — Hence, **A. Sardus**, a, um, adj., Sardinian: Tigellius, of Sardinia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3; mel, id. A. P. 375 (Sardum mel pessimi saporis, Schol.): triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: creta, id. 35, 17, 57, § 196. — **B. Sardōus**, a, um, adj., = *Σαρδῶς*, Sardinian: regna, Ov. F. 4, 289: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: insula, i. e. Sardinia, Claud. B. Gild. 508: herba, a poisonous plant, crowfoot, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53; Ser. Samn. 23, 431. — **C. Sardōnius**, a, um, Sardinian: Sardonian herba, Sol. 4; Verg. E. 7, 41: terra, Sil. 12, 343. — **D. Sardinia**, ae, f. (cf. the Gr. *Σαρδῶνιος*, Sardinian), the island of Sardinia, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11; Cic. Scaur. 22, 44; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; Liv. 23, 32 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 4; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Mart. 4, 60, 6. — **E. Sardinianus**, a, um, adj., Sardinian: tapetes, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15. — **F. Sardinienensis**, e, adj., Sardinian: triumphus, upon the subjection of Sardinia, Nep. Cato, 1 fin.: quaestura, Spart. Sever. 2.

Sardiāni, ōrum, v. Sardis fin.

sardina, ae, v. I. sarda, I.

Sardinia, ae, v. Sardi, C.

Sardinianus, a, um, v. Sardi, D.

Sardinienensis, e, v. Sardi, E.

sardinus, a, um, v. sardius fin.

Sardis (Sardes), ium (cf.: hae Sardis, has Sardis, Prisc. p. 775 P.; Freund, Annot. ad Cic. Mil. p. 14), f., = *Σάρδεες*, Sardis (now Sart), the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Cræsus; nom. Sardis, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2. — Gen. Sardium, Curt. 5, 1, 45. — Acc. Sardis, Just. 14, 1, 7; Cic. Sen. 17, 59; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Ages. 3, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 9; Curt. 3, 12, 6. — Dat. and abl. Sardibus, Liv. 33, 19, 10; 37, 18, 6; Ov. M. 11, 137; Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 100; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 6. — Hence, **Sardianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sardis, Sardinian: balani, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: jurisdictio, id. 5, 29, 30, § 111. — In plur. subst.: **Sardiāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardiens, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1.

sardius, a, um, adj. [cf. I. sarda, II.], sardian, carnelian (late Lat.): lapis, Vulg. Exod. 28, 17. — Hence, subst.: **sardius**, ii, m., the carnelian, a precious stone, Vulg. Exod. 39, 10; id. Apoc. 21, 20; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; called lapis sardius, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 sq.

* **sardo**, āre, v. a., to understand: sardare intellegere, Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. p. 322 Müll.

Sardōnia herba, v. Sardi, B. fin.

sardōnychatus, a, um, adj. [sardonyx], adorned with a sardonyx: manus, Mart. 2, 29, 2.

† **sardonyx**, ōchis, m. and f., = *σαρδόνυξ*, a precious stone, sardonyx; fem., Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 85; Pers. 1, 16; Juv. 7, 144. — Masc., Juv. 6, 382; Mart. 4, 28, 4; 4, 61, 6. — Gen. plur. sardonychum, Juv. 13, 139. — Hence, adj.: **sardōnichus**, a, um, of sardonyx: lapis, Vulg. Job. 28, 16.

Sardōus, a, um, v. Sardi, B.

Sardus, a, um, v. Sardi, A.

Sarē, ōs, f., a village in Thrace, Liv. 38, 41, 8.

† **sargus**, i, m., = *σάργος*, a kind of sea-fish esteemed by the Romans, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Eun. ap. App. Mag. p. 299; Ov. Hal. 105.

† **sari**, n., = *σάρπις*, or saripha, ae, f., a shrub growing on the banks of the Nile, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128.

sario, īre, v. sarrio inii.

† **sarisa** (-issa), ae, f., = *σάρισα*. I. A long Macedonian lance, Liv. 9, 19; 37, 42; 38, 7 fin.; Curt. 7, 4, 36; 9, 7, 19; Ov. M. 12, 466; 12, 479 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 145 and 251. — II. Poet., in gen., for Macedonians, Luc. 8, 298; 10, 47; cf.: denominatio est... si quis Macedonas appellavit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potiti sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.

† **sarisōphōros** (sarissō-), i, m., = *σαρισφόρος*, a Macedonian lancer, Liv. 36, 18; Curt. 4, 15, 13.

saritorius, saritura, etc., v. sarrit.

sarmadacus, i, v. sauardacus.

Sarmata, ae, m., = *Σαρμάτης*, a Sarmatian, Luc. 1, 430; Mart. Spect. 3, 4; Juv. 3, 79; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 111. — Plur.: **Sarmatae** (Gr. collat. form **Saurōmatae**, Ov. Tr. 2, 198; 3, 3, 6; 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 94; 5, 1, 74; Val. Fl. 7, 235; Mel. 1, 2, 6; 2, 1, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38; cf. id. 4, 12, 25, § 80; v. also in the foll.), arum, m., = *Σαρματῆς*, the Sarmatians, a great Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don, in the mod. Poland and Russia, Mel. 1, 3, 5; 3, 6, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 801; 18, 10, 24, § 100; Tac. G. 1, 17; 43; 46; id. H. 1, 2, 1, 79 et saep. — Sing., mostly collect.; Gr. form **Sauromates**, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; and **Saurōmata**, Plin. Ep. 10, 63 (13).

A. Sarmatia, ae, f., the country of the Sarmatians, Sarmatia, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81. — **B. Sarmaticus**, a, um, adj., Sarmatian: mare, i. e. the Black Sea, Ov. P. 4, 10, 38; Val. Fl. 8, 207: loca, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 16: ora, id. ib. 5, 1, 13: sinus, id. ib. 1, 5, 62: gens, the Sarmatians, id. ib. 5, 7, 13: boves, id. ib. 3, 10, 34: arcus, id. P. 1, 5, 60: equus, Mart. 7, 30, 6: Ister, id. 9, 102, 17: hiemes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 128: laurus, i. e. the victory of Domitian over the Sarmatians, Mart. 7, 6, 10; cf. Suet. Dom. 6: bellum, Luc. 3, 282: braccæ, Val. Fl. 5, 424: mos loquendi, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 56; for which, adv., **Sarmaticè**, like the Sarmatians: jam didici Getice Sarmaticeque loqui, id. ib. 5, 12, 58. — **C. Sarmatis**, idis, adj. f., Sarmatian: tellus, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 82: ora, id. ib. 4, 10, 110; 5, 3, 8: umbra, id. P. 1, 2, 114. — And in a Gr. form: Sauromatides Amazones, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

Sarmatia, **Sarmaticè**, **Sarmatice**, **Sarmatibus**, and **Sarmatis**, v. Sarmata.

* **sarmen**, iulis, n. [sarpo] (for the usu. sarmentum), twigs, brushwood, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmenticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [sarmentum], of or belonging to twigs, cuttings, or brushwood: cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3. — In plur. subst.: **sarmenticii**, ōrum, m., the Christians, who were burned with fagots, Tert. Apol. 50.

* **sarmentosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], full of twigs or little branches: psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

sarmentum, i, n. [sarpo], twigs, light branches, brushwood: a fagot, fascine (class.; usu. in plur.; only so in Cic. and Caes.; cf.: lignum, materia); sing., Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 10, 1; Sil. 7, 314. — Plur., Col. 4, 24, 7; 5, 5, 16; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 and 53; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; * Caes. B. G. 3, 18 fin.; Liv. 22, 16 fin.; Quint. 2, 17, 19; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 22, 25, 72, § 150 al.

Sarnus, i, m., a river in Campania, near Pompēii, now the Sarno, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 539; Stat. S. 1, 2, 265.

Sārōnicus sinus, the Saronic Gulf; a gulf of the Aegean Sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus, now Gulf of Egina, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10; 4, 5, 9, § 18.

Sarpēdōn, ōnis, m., = *Σαρπηδών*, a son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, who was killed by Patroclus before Troy, Hyg. Fab. 106; 112; Verg. A. 1, 100; Serv. 9, 697; 10, 471; Ov. M. 13, 255; Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; Gr. acc. Sarpēdona, Gell. 15, 21, 1. — II. A promontory in Cilicia, now Lissan el Kahpe, Liv. 38, 38, 9; Mel. 1, 13, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

* **sarpo**, no perf., sarptum, 3, v. a. [root sarp-; Gr. *σarpaζω*]; in agricult. lang., to cut off, trim, prune, clean: sarpta vinea putata, id. est pura facta: unde et virgulae

abscisae sarmenta. Sarpere enim antiqui pro purgare ponebant. Fest. p. 322 Müll.

sarpus, a, um, *Part.*, v. sarpo.

Sarra (Sara, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58), ae, f., Heb. Zor. **I.** The city of Tyre, in Phoenicia, celebrated for its purple dye: Poenos Sarra oriundos. Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. G. 2, 506; cf. Serv. ad loc., and Gell. 14, 6, 4: purpuram ex Sarra tibi Attuli, Plaut. l. i. — Hence, **II.** **Sarrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sarra, i. e., **A.** Tyrian: gens, Sil. 1, 72: Leptis, built by the Tyrians, id. 3, 256: ostrum, Verg. G. 2, 506; Col. poet. 10, 287; cf. murex, Sil. 15, 205: aulaea, Juv. 10, 38: violae, purple-red, Col. 9, 4, 4. — **B.** Transf., Carthaginian: Juno (especially honored in Carthage), Sil. 6, 468: manus, id. 9, 319: navita, id. 7, 432: numina, id. 8, 46.

sarrācius, a, um, *adj.* [serra], saw-shaped, serrate (late Lat.): lactuca, Dynam. 2, 52.

sarrācum (serrā-), i, n. **I.** A kind of wagon or cart (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 21, belonging to vulgar lang.), Sisenn. ap. Non. 195, 29; Cic. Pis. Fragm. ap. Quint. l. i.; Vitruv. 10, 1 *fin.*; Juv. 3, 255; Capitol. M. Aurel. 13; Amm. 31, 2, 18. — **II.** Transf., the Wain, a constellation: frigida Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

Sarrānus, a, um, v. Sarra.

Sarrastes, um, m., a people of Campania, near the Sarnus, Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 538.

sarrio (sario), ūi and īvi (the former in Cato, R. R. 161, 2; the latter in Col. 11, 2, 10), ūtum, 4, v. a.; in agricult. lang., to hoe the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds; to weed, Cato, R. R. 161, 1 and 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 29, 1; Col. 2, 11, 4; 11, 2, 9 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; 18, 17, 45, § 158; Mart. 3, 93, 20; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarritio (sarritio, sarritio), ōnis, f. [sarrio], a hoeing, weeding, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 2, 9; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.

sarritor (collat. form **sartor**), ōnis, m. [id.]. **I.** A hoer, weeder, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; Col. 2, 13, 4. — **II.** Trop.: sator sartorque scelerum et messor maxime, i. e. cultivator, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

* **sarritorius** (sarrit-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to hoeing or weeding: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarritura (sarrit-), ae, f., a hoeing, a weeding, Col. 11, 2, 27; also **sartura**, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; cf. sarritor and sarritio.

sarritus, a, um, *Part.*, from sarrio.

Sarsina (Sassina), ae, f. **I.** An ancient town in Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus, still called Sarsina, Mart. 9, 59, 4; Sil. 8, 463. — Hence, **II.** **Sarsinātis**, e (collat. form **Sassinās**, Inscr. Orell. 4404; v. infra), *adj.*, of or belonging to Sarsina: Sarsinate de silva, Mart. 3, 58, 35. — In a lush verb., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83. — In plur. subst.: **Sarsinātes** (Sass-), ūm, m., the inhabitants of Sarsina, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sarsūrius, a, um, *adj.* [sartor], mending, patching (late Lat.), Caes. Arch. Reg. ad Virg. 42.

sartāgo, ōnis, f. **I.** A frying-pan, baking-pan (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 55; Juv. 10, 63; Ambros. Ep. 100, § 9; Vulg. Lev. 7, 9. — **II.** Trop.: sartago loquendi, a hotchpotch, mixture, medley, Pers. 1, 80.

sartatecta, v. sarcio, P. a.

† **sarte**, adv., v. sarcio, P. a. *init.*

† **I. sartor**, ōnis, m. [sarcio], a patcher, botcher, mender, Non. 7, 28: sartoris arte se pascere, Aug. Civ. Dei. 22, 8, n. 10.

2. sartor, v. sarritor, II.

sartrix, ūis, f. [sartor], she who patches or mends, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 100.

1. sartura, ae, f. [sarcio], a patching, mending, Col. 4, 26, 2: sarturae veteris lintei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2.

2. sartura, ae, f., v. sarritura.

sartus, a, um, *Part.* and P. a. of sarcio.

sas = suas, v. suos *init.*

Saserna, ae, m., a friend of Antony, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28; id. Att. 15, 2, 3. — **II.** Sasernae, father and son, Latin writers on

agriculture, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5; 1, 18, 2; 5, 2, 22; Col. 1, 1, 12.

Sāso (Sason), ōnis, f., = Σάσω, Σάσω, a small island near the promontory Acroceraunia, on the coast of Illyria, now Sase-no, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Luc. 2, 627; 5, 650; Sil. 7, 480.

Sassina and **Sassinās**, v. Sarsina.

Sassius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

— **Sassia**, ae, f., the name of the mother

of Cluentius, Cic. Clu. 5, 12 sq.; 62, 175 sq.

Sassula, ae, f., a town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Tibur, Liv. 7, 19.

sāt, adv., v. satis.

sata, ōrum, n., v. I. sero, I. A.

satagito, are, v. satis, II. A.

* **satāgius**, a, um, *adj.* [satago], that troubles or vexes himself, over-anxious: ut istos satāgios ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen. Ep. 98, 8.

satāgo, ere, v. satis, II. B.

satānaria herba, a plant, also called peucedanos, sulphurwort, hog's-fennel, App. Herb. 94.

Sātānas, ae, and **Sātan**, indecl. m., = Σατανᾶς or Σατᾶν (Heb. שָׂטָן), an adversary, Satan, the Devil, Tert. Apol. 22 *init.*; id. adv. Marc. 3, 20; Vulg. Matt. 4, 10 et saep.; form Satan, id. 2 Reg. 19, 22 et saep.

satellēs, ūtis, comm., an attendant upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince, a life-guard; in plur., attendants, escort, train, retinue (class.); syn.: stipator, apparitor, accensus). **I.** Lit.: regii satellites, Liv. 2, 12; 34, 36 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 54: administri et satellites Sex. Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25, 80 (cf. infra, II.): habet sectatores vel potius satellites, qui, etc., Tac. A. 16, 22: contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J. 65, 2: Sullae, id. H. 1, 41, 2 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 34, 41: sequimini satellites, Plaut. Mil. 1, 78: aurum pro mediis ire satellites... amat, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9: ne posset adire, Cursus equi fecit circumfususque satelles, Ov. M. 14, 354: Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 45: Sejani, id. ib. 6, 3 et saep.: Hannibalis, followers, satellites, Liv. 23, 12; 25, 28. — **B.** Transf. (mostly poet.), of attendants analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satelles, i. e. the eagle, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106; id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Noctis, i. e. the evening-star, id. poet. ap. Non. 65, 10: Orbi, i. e. Charon, Hor. C. 2, 18, 34: Neptuni, storms, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14. — Of the attendants of the queen-bee, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 53. — Of Orion, as Diana's attendant, Ov. F. 5, 538.

— **II.** Trop., an assistant, attendant: hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17. — In Cicero more freq. in a bad sense, an assistant in crime, an accomplice, partner, abettor, etc.: stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: satellites scelerum, ministros cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: C. Mallium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; cf. (opp. dominatrix), id. Inv. 1, 2, 2.

satellitium, ii, n. [satelles], an escort, convoy, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 17. — Trop., a guard, protection (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

satianter, adv., v. satio *fin.*

sātias, ātis (collat. form **sāties**, Juven. 1, 637: ad satiem, id. 3, 216; *abl.* satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209), f. [satis], a sufficiency, abundance, plenitude. **I.** In gen. (mostly ante- and post-class.; not found in Cic. or Caes.; commonly used only in *nom. sing.*, the other cases being taken from satietas): quorum crudelitatem numquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. ap. Non. 172, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 133 Rib.); cf. id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90 (v. Charis. p. 70 P., and l. i. p. 188 Rib.): fessus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: haec juvabant Cum satiate cibi, along with abundance of food, i. e. after eating sufficiently, id. 5, 1391: ut hodie ad litationem huius suppetat satias Jovi, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: frumenti ex inopia gravi satias facta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 13 (Hist. 2, 29 Dietsch): fructibus omnium

generum ita subnascentibus ut numquam satias voluptatibus desit, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6; Macr. S. 7, 12, 21: ad satietatem terra ferarum Nunc etiam scatit, in abundance, abundantly, Lucr. 5, 39. — **II.** In partic., subject, satisfied desire, satiety; a loathing, disgust (ante-class. and since the Aug. period, but not in Quint.; cf. on the other hand, satietas): satias jam tenet Studiorum istorum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18: omnium rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 172, 14: sicubi eum satias Hominum aut negoti si quando odium ceperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 14; so (corresp. with odium) id. Eun. 5, 5, 3; (with taedium), Tac. A. 16, 16: si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multa copia cepisset, Liv. 30, 3 Drak. N. cr.: satias capit aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 30 *fin.*; Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*: vini, Liv. 25, 23 *fin.* Drak. N. cr.; Tac. A. 3, 54.

satiate, adv., v. satio *fin.* *adv.* b.

Saticula, ae, f., a town of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, now S. Agata dei Goti, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 21; 23, 39; Vell. 1, 14, 4. — Hence, **1. Saticulanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Saticula: ager, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.* — **Plur. subst.**: **Saticulani**, ūrum, m., the inhabitants of Saticula, the Saticulans, Liv. 27, 10. — **2. Saticulus**, i, m., a Saticulan: asper (collective-ly), Verg. A. 7, 729.

sāties, ēis, f., v. satias *init.*

satietas, ātis, f. [satis], a sufficiency, abundance (syn. saturitas). **I.** In gen. (very rare): neque ulla orandi satie satietas est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 6. — **Plur.**: quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens umoris et aëris, Vitruv. 2, 9, 8; 2, 9, 9. — **II.** In partic., subject, the state of being glutted or sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety (class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense and with Cicero; syn. fastidium). **A.** Lit.: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72; so, ad satietatem, Liv. 24, 38; Suet. Dom. 21; Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148; 34, 17, 49, § 165: citra satietatem, id. 23, 6, 57, § 106: cum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moveant, facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: assidua, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96: nimia, id. 11, 34, 40, § 116. — Hence, **2. Concr.**, the superfluity, refuse of the food eaten, i. e. excrements, Sol. 2, § 33 (cf. saturitas, II. C.). — **B.** Trop.: difficile dictu est, quanam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie primā acerrime commovent, ab iis celerime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; so (with fastidium) Quint. 5, 14, 30; Cic. Mur. 9, 21; (with taedium), Quint. 9, 4, 143: ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: mei, id. Mur. 9, 21: satietas provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: dominationis, Sall. J. 31, 20: desiderium quietis et satietas gloriae, Curt. 6, 3, 1: ante inimicos satietas poenarum suarum cepisset quam, etc. (shortly before: poenarum ex inimicis satis est), Liv. 3, 59: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 6: satietatem parere, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 38: studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic. Sen. 20, 76: vincere aurium satietatem, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf.: ut varietas satietati occurreret, id. Or. 52, 174: omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76; so, similitudinis, id. de Or. 2, 41, 177 (cf. I. satio, II. B.): de deseret ille aetate et satietate, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 39: adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque ad satietatem osculis frui, Petr. 131 *fin.* — In plur.: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

sātīn' and **sātīne** for satisne; v. satis *init.*

1. sātīo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [satis], to fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate with food (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn. saturo).

I. Lit.: satiat semimodius cibi in diebus singulis vicienos et centenos turtures, Col. 8, 9, 3: se (orca), Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: desideria naturae, to satisfy, appease, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: sitim, Mart. 6, 35, 5: famem, Ov. M. 11, 371. — In part. perf.: satiati agni ludunt, Lucr. 2, 320: canes sanguine erili, Ov. M. 3, 140: vultur humano cadavere, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 92. — **B.** Transf., in gen., to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate, fur-

nish abundantly with any thing (not ante-Aug.): solum stercore, Col. 2, 10, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 148: parietem palea, Petr. poet. 135, 8, 8: Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to saturate*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: fretum aquis, Ov. M. 8, 836; so, Nilum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: odoribus ignis, Ov. M. 4, 758: robora Dalmatico lucent satiata metallo, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153: lumine Phoebi, Mart. 8, 36, 9. — **II.** Trop., *to still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate* a desire (in a good or bad sense) in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando cum animum satiare non posset, oculos paverit, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8: exple bonis rebus satiareque, Lucr. 3, 1004: neque enim expletur unquam nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6; id. Part. 27, 96: libidines, id. Rep. 6, 1, 1; cf. in the foll.: populum libertate, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: funeribus, id. ib. 2, 41, 68: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: satiari delectatione non possum, id. Sen. 15, 52: nec satiari queunt spectando corpora coram, Lucr. 4, 1098; Quint. 2, 4, 5: cum satiaverit iram, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 19: cor, id. M. 9, 178: oculos amore, Prop. 2, 16, 23: lumina longo visu, Stat. S. 4, 6, 34. — In part. perf.: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ait se nequaquam esse satiatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: satiatus poenā, id. 29, 9 fin.: supplicii satiati nocentium, id. 8, 20: libido mentis satiata, Cat. 64, 147: ira satiata caedibus, Luc. 7, 803: patrum cognitionibus, Tac. A. 1, 75: heu nimis longo satiata ludo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 37. — Po et. with *gen.* (on account of satis, or also in analogy with expletus): cum satiata ferinae Dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437: satiatus et aevi Et decoris, id. 16, 605. — **B.** In part. c., subject, *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust; pass., to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted* with a thing (rare but class.; cf. satias, II., and satietas, II. B.): secretae (figure) ut novitate excitant, ita copla sariant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiati, Cic. Or. 64, 215: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque li sientur, qui pudens, fastidio similitudinis, nec, etc., id. de Or. 3, 50, 193 (cf. id. ib. 2, 41, 177: similitudinis satietate defatigetur, v. satietas, II. B.): agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatus, Tac. H. 3, 66: (Domitianus) secreto suo satiatus, id. Agr. 39 fin. — Hence, *adv.*: **a.** *satiante, sufficiently, to satiety* (syn.: ad satietatem, affatim): equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195, 6. — **b.** *satiāte, sufficiently, to satiety* (post-Aug.): tilia ignis et aeris habendo satiata atque umoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 med. (cf. satietas, I.): eadem dicere, Arn. 6. — *Sup.*: cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert. Anim. 46: sentire, Aug. de Mus. 4, 14.

2. satio, ōnis, f. [I. sero], *a sowing, a planting* (syn. sementis), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1; Col. 2, 9, 6; 3, 14, 2; 11, 2, 80; Liv. 32, 34; Verg. G. 2, 319 al. — In plur., *sowed fields, cultivated lands*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; Vulg. Eccl. 40, 22.

sātira, ae, v. satur fin. B.

sātīricus (on account of the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written **Sātīricus**; hence in the neutr. even with a Greek ending, **Sātīricon**; cf. satirographus), a, um, adj. [satira], *of or belonging to (Roman) satire, satiric, satirical*: sātīrici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4, 3; so, materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; Schol. Juv. 1, 168. — **Subst.** **1. sātīricus**, i, m., *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 4, 1. — **2. Sātīricon**, i, n., *the title of a work of Petronius*.

sātīrographus (**sātīrogr-**; v. satīricus ōnis), i, m., = *satīroγράφος*, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

satis, and abbreviated, **sāt** (cf. the letter S.: sātīn, contr. for sātīne; v. the foll.), *adv.* [root in Gr. *σάτιν*; *σάτιν*, orig. a comp. form, weakened from satius; cf. magis, nimis, etc.], *enough, sufficiently* (objectively, so that one needs nothing more; where-as affatim subjectively, so that one wishes nothing more). **I.** Posit. **1. A** *adj.*, *enough, sufficient, satisfactory*. **a.** Form

sātīs: quod (faenum et pabulum) bubus satis siet, qui illic sient, Cato, R. R. 137: cui, si conjuret populus, vix totu' satis sit, *were enough, adequate*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: libram aiebant satis esse ambobus faris Intritae, Titin. ap. Non. 81, 13; Hor. S. 1, 5, 68: duo talenta pro re nostrā ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Ad. 5, 3, 24: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor Ad agendum, id. And. 4, 2, 22; cf. Liv. 21, 17: quicquid adiecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, id. 21, 33; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 19: animo satis haec vestigia parva sagaci Sunt, per quae possis cognoscere cetera tute, Lucr. 1, 402: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: satis esse Italiae unum consulem censebat, id. 34, 43; Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: ipse Romam venire, si satis consilium quādam de re haberem, id. Att. 12, 50: id modo si mercedis Datur mihi... satis Mihi esse ducam, *will content myself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: animo istuc satis est, aurius non satis, Cic. Or. 63, 215: dicebant de re publicā quod esset illis viris et consulari dignitati satis, id. Brut. 35, 135; hence, in a play on the word: Le. Jam satis est mihi. Li. Tum igitur tu dives es factus? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64: quidvis satis est, dum vivat modo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; id. Hec. 5, 2, 17: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 9: satis esse deberet, si, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: sātīn habes, si feminarum nullast, quam aequē diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: ars satis praestat, si, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 15: non satis efficit oratio, si, etc., id. 8, 3, 62: satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14: poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66: satis superque habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitrio tribuatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: tanta repente caelo missa vis aquae, ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, Sall. J. 75, 7; cf.: satis una exordia, Verg. A. 2, 642 (v. infra, γ and 2 β); cf.: plura quam satis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 46: ultra quam satis est, id. ib. 1, 6, 16. — (β) Satis est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-object* clause: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: satis erat respondere Magnas: ingentes, inquit, id. Lael. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: si oratori satis esset docere, id. 10, 1, 78: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53 fin.: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31, 20: illud satis habeo dicere, Quint. 6, 5, 11: satis habeo with *si*, Nep. Them. 8, 4; id. Timol. 2, 4; Liv. 5, 21, 9; Tac. A. 2, 37; 4, 38. — With *quod*, Liv. 40, 29, 13; Just. 22, 8, 14: satis putant vitio carere, Quint. 2, 4, 9: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, id. 2, 4, 3: Herennium et Numisium legatos vinciri satis visum, Tac. H. 4, 59. — Rarely with *ut*: Fabio satis visum, ut ovans urbem iniret, Liv. 7, 11, 9. — Negatively: quarum (rerum) unam dicere causam Non satis est, verum plures, Lucr. 6, 704: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: opera exstruentibus satis non est, saxa atque materiam congerere, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: non satis est, pulchra esse poemata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep. — With *inf. perf.* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 590): nunc satis est dixisse: ego mira poemata pango, etc., Hor. A. P. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: atque id viro bono satis est, docuisse quod sciret, id. 12, 11, 8: illud notasse satis habeo, id. 9, 4, 15. — Negatively: non ille satis cognosse Sabinæ Gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4: non satis credunt excipisse quae relictā erant, Quint. 2, 1, 2. — *Absol.*: gaudeo. Ch. Satis credo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 21. — (γ) With *gen.*: As. Salve. St. Satis mihi est tuae salutis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4: satis historiarum est, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 48: verborum, id. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 15: satis praesidii,

Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84 Madv. N. cr.: satis poenarum dedisse, Quint. 7, 4, 18: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit pater, Hor. C. 1, 2, 1: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; so, satis superque, with *gen.*: vitae, Liv. 2, 42, 6; 63, 67, 3; 25, 32, 6; 28, 29, 7; Hor. Epod. 17, 19. — *Comp.*: satius; v. infra, B. — **b.** Form **sāt** (most freq. in the poets): quibus (dis) sat esse non queam? *to be sufficient, equal to*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 27: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), id. Aul. 3, 6, 24: in jure causam dicito, hic verbum sat est, id. Rud. 3, 6, 28; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: amabo jam sat est, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 117; Ter. And. 1, 1, 143; id. Eun. 4, 4, 38; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 34: paene plus quam sat erat, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: sat habeo, id. And. 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 22 et saep. — (β) Sat est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-object* clause: nonne id sat erat, Accipere ab illo injuriā? Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75: qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68. — (γ) With *gen.*: sat habet favitorem semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: Ar. Mater salve. Ar. Sat salutis, id. As. 5, 2, 61: vocis, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10 et saep. — **2.** *Adv. e. r. b., enough, sufficiently.* **a.** Form **sātīs**. (α) With verbs: si sis sanus, ut sapias satis, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 23: satis deludere, id. ib. 5, 1, 45: satis jam dolui ex animo et curā me satis Et lacrimis maceravi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 7: sātīn' me illi hodie scelesti ceperunt dolo? id. ib. 3, 4, 120: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37; Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 53: satis ostenderit, reliquos, etc., id. ib. 2, 31, 54 et saep.: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.: neque audio neque oculis prospicio satis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 110; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; cf.: quidque furor valeat, Pen-thea caede satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429 (v. in the foll. II. D. 1. a.). — (β) With adjectives: satis dives, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 74: dotata, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: dicacula, id. As. 3, 1, 8: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: video te testimonis satis instructum, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: rura tibi magna satis, Verg. E. 1, 48 et saep.: satis superque humilis est, qui, etc., Liv. 3, 53 fin. — Sometimes, like the Engl. *enough*, it denotes diminution, *tolerably, moderately*: videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4: satis litteratus (with nec infacetus), id. Off. 3, 14, 58: satis bonus (locus), Cato, R. R. 136: res satis amplae, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf. the foll. γ and β. — (γ) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 208: satis certo scio, id. Ps. 4, 5, 5: satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 22: satis scite, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: non satis honeste, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 104: et quidem hercle formā luculentā (haec meretrix). Ch. Sic satis, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: satis opportune occidisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: satis recte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 53: satis saepe, Sall. J. 62, 1: satis bene ornatæ, *dressed well enough*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73; hence satis bene sometimes, like the Engl. *well enough*, = *tolerably, moderately, or pretty well*: a quo (Catone) cum quaeretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pasceri. Quid secundum? Satis bene pasceri. Quid tertium? Male pasceri. Quid quartum? Arare, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89 (for which, in the same narration, mediocriter pasceri, Col. 6, praef. § 4; and Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30); cf. supra, a. β, and infra, b. β. — **b.** Form **sāt**. (α) With verbs: sat scio, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 25; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34; id. Ad. 3, 2, 41; 3, 3, 6; 4, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 31: sat prata biberunt, Verg. E. 3, 111. — (β) With adjectives: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus Pugnae, Hor. C. 2, 19, 26: sat planum, Liv. 6, 18 fin. — Signifying diminution, like the Engl. *enough, tolerably, moderately, passably*: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1; so, sat bonus (less than bonus):

si me voltis esse oratorem, si etiam sat bonum, si bonum denique, non repugnabo, id. de Or. 3, 22, 84.—(γ) With *adverbs*: qui sat diu vixisse sese arbitrat, Plaut. Capt. 4, 12: sat commodum, Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: sat recte, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43.—**B.** Comp.: *sati* (prop. more satisfying; hence), *better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable*. **1.** A *subject-clause* (cf. supra, I. a. β, and b. β) followed by *quam*: scire satius est quam loqui Servum hominem, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 11; id. Cas. 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 66; 5, 2, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Inv. 2, 32, 100; Liv. 26, 29; 42, 23 *fin.* al.; cf.: nimio satius est ut opus sit ita esse, quam ut animo lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 30: quanto satius est, te id dare operam... Quam id loqui, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 7; cf. also: satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33: nonne fuit satius tristis Amarylidis iras pati? Verg. E. 2, 14: hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; cf.: repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: mortuum hercle me duco satius, Plaut. Truc. 5, 34: terga impugare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 34.—In a positive signifi., *it serves, benefits, is of use*: nihil *ἡδυνάει* satius est, miles (perh. in reference to the preceding speech of the miles: mortuum me duco satius), Plaut. Truc. 5, 36: satius putare, with an *object-clause*, *to believe it to be better*, Nep. Paus. 5, 1.—***2.** *Adverb.*, with a *verb*, *rather* (syn. *potius*): ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem, satius dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26.

II. Particular phrases. **A.** Sat agito (also in one word, *satagito*), and sat agere suarum rerum, *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled* (only in the foll. passages): nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, tamen, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13 Bentl., followed by Umpfenb.; and so ap. Charis. p. 193 P. (Fleck: sat agit, tamen).—**B.** Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, *satago*). **1.** T. t. in business lang., *to satisfy, content, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34.—**2.** *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble* (the predom. signif. of the word). (a) Form satis ago (class.): jam apud vallum nostri satis agebant, Cato ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: cum Pyrrhus rex in terrâ Italiâ esse satisque agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8, 1: ego nocte hac proximi In somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 4: complorantibus omnibus nostris atque in sentinâ satis agentibus, Gell. 19, 1, 3; 9, 11, 4: satis agentes rerum suarum, App. M. 8, p. 209, 6.—*Impers. pass.*: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satii, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9.—(β) Form sat ago (*satago*) (very rare): Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 7; cf. supra, II. A.—**3.** *To bustle about, make a to-do, be full of business*, *πολυπραγμονεῖν* (post-Aug. and very rare): (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, etc. ... non agere dixit, sed satagere. Est enim dictum per se urbanum satagere, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. 11, 3, 126: curris, stupes, satagis tanquam mus in matellâ, Petr. 58, 9.—Also *act.*: interea haec satagens, *busily doing or performing*, Petr. 137, 10.—**C.** Satis accipio, *caveo, do, exigo, peto; offero*, etc., t. t. of business lang., *to take, give; ask, offer*, etc., *sufficient bail or security*: satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 sq.; id. Rosc. Com. 14, 40; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 4; Dig. 36, 4, 5; 45, 1, 4; 46, 1, 33.—*Pass.*, Cato, R. R. 2, 6: satis acceptum habere, *to be fully assured*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 90; 1, 3, 67: satis caveo, Dig. 7, 1, 60 (cf. caveo, II. 2.): satis do (also as one word, *satisdo*), Cic. Quint. 13, 44 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146; 2, 2, 24, § 60; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35; id. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2; id. Att. 5, 1, 2; Dig. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 7 *fin.*; 36, 4, 1, 36, 4, 5; 46, 6, 1.—With *gen.*: judicatae pecuniae, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8: damni infecti, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6: fidei commissi, Dig. 36, 4, 5; 46, 4, 5: *satisdato* (caveo, promitto,

debeo, etc.), *by giving bail or security*, ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.*; 2, 11, 4 *fin.*; 40, 5, 4; Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2: satis exigo, Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.*; 36, 3, 18: satis offero, *to tender security*, ib. 26, 10, 5; 36, 4, 3; 48, 17, 1: *Satis peto, to demand security*, ib. 35, 1, 70.—**D.** Satis facio, or, in one word, *satisfacio* (*pass.* *satisfacitur*, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 789 P.), *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content*: satisfaciere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Dig. 2, 8, 1 (very freq. and class.). **1.** In *gen.* (a) With *dat.*: ut illis satis facerem ex disciplina, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 28: Siculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140: operam dabo ut tibi satisfaciâ, id. Att. 2, 4, 3: deo pie et caste, id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: domino vel populo (gladiatores), id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—In *mal. part.*, Petr. 75; 77.—Of things: cum aut morte aut victoria se satisfactorum rei publicae spopondisset, Cic. Phil. 14, 9, 26: cui (vitae meae) satis feci vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: me omnibus satis esse facturum, id. Balb. 1, 2: causae atque officio satis facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47; cf.: satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitror, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: gravibus seriisque rebus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satis facere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57; cf.: qui et naturae et legibus satis fecit, id. Clu. 10, 29: amicitiae nostrae, id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: me plus satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, id. ib. 4, 8, 2: ut omnium vel suspitioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17, 45: mihi vero satis superque abs te videtur istorum studiis... esse factum, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satis facere posse, id. Verr. 1, 14, 41: odio alicujus, Suet. Tib. 66 *fin.*: libidini alicujus, Lact. 6, 11, 23: voluntati voluntate satisfecimus, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 1: conditioni, Dig. 36, 1, 77.—(β) With *in aliquâ re*: qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, Cic. Or. 31, 109; so, in historia, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: in iure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: in omni genere, id. Att. 16, 5, 2.—(γ) With *dat.* and *obj.-clause* (rare): quibus quoniam satisfeci me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 21, 5.—(δ) *Absol.*: quamobrem tandem non satisfaci? Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—With *de*: nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18.—**2.** In *partic.* **a.** T. t. of business lang., *to satisfy, content* (by payment or security), *to pay or secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit; ipse tamen Fufius satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: cum de visceribus tuis et filii tui satis facturus sis quibus debes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: ut si mihi in pecunia minus satisfecisset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60 *fin.*; Dig. 40, 1, 4: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse: satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non sit solum, etc., ib. 13, 7, 9; so (opp. solvere) ib. 18, 1, 19: Stichus servus meus heredi meo mille nummos si solverit, satisve fecerit, etc., ib. 40, 4, 41; 40, 7, 39, § 1.—With *gen.* of the thing: cui usufructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (sc. nomine) satis fieret, etc., Dig. 33, 2, 30.—**b.** *To give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends or reparation; to make excuse; to ask pardon, apologize* to a person offended, injured, etc. (a) With *dat.*: aut satisfaciâ mihi ille, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: si Aeduis de injuriis... item si Allobrogibus satisfaciâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: deinde reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, etc., id. ib. 41: acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 49.—(β) With *de* and *abl.*: omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7.—(γ) With *gen.*: injuriarum satisfeci L. Labieno, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37.—(δ) *Absol.*: missis ad Caesarem satisfaciendi causâ legatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: in quâ civitate legatus populi Romani aliquâ ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indicî atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: satisfaciētes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115 et saep.—**C.** *To give satisfaction by suffering a penalty*:

saepe satisfecit praedae venator, Mart. 12, 14, 3.

* *satisfacit* (or separately, *satis accipio*), *ōnis, f.* [satis accipio; v. satis, II. C.], *a taking of security, admitting to bail*, Dig. 45, 1, 5.

satisfactio (or separately, *satis datio*), *ōnis, f.* [satis do; v. satis, II. C.], *1. The satisfaction of a creditor*, Dig. 46, 3, 49.

—**II.** *A giving of bail or security*, Dig. 2, 8, 1; 4, 6, 28; 46, 5, 1; 50, 16, 61; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2; Gai. Inst. 1, 200.—*Transf.*: capitalis, i. e. a pledging of or answering with one's life, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

satisfactio, v. satis, II. C.

satisfactor, *ōris, m.* [satis do; v. satis, II. C.], *one who gives security; a surety, bail* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*; Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45.

satisdo, v. satis, II. C.

satisfacio, v. satis, II. D.

satisfactio, *ōnis, f.* [satisfacio; v. satis, II. D.], *1. A satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail*: satisfactio pro solutione est, Dig. 46, 3, 52.—

II. *An excuse, apology, plea, explanation* (class.): (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 41: hic tu me etiam insimulas, nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, id. Att. 4, 6, 3: satisfactionem ex nullâ conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35, 2 Kritz.—**2.** *Satisfaction, reparation, amends*, for an injury, etc. (post-Aug.): luitur homicidium certo pecorum numero, recipitur satisfactionem universa domus, Tac. G. 21.—*Transf.*, of doves, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.

satisfactionalis, e, *adj.* [satisfactio], *making amends, apologetic* (late Lat.): liber (with apologeticus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 23.

sātius, v. satis, I. B.

sativus, a, um, *adj.* [I. sero], *that is sown or planted* (opp. *agrestis*, *silvestris*, etc., that grows wild; very rare), Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4: morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: corna, id. 32, 2, 11, § 22.—*Neutr. plur.*: *sativa* (opp. *silvestria*), Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 185.

sator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *1. A sower, planter*, Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 3; Luct. 2, 1168; Cic. N. D. 2, 34; Col. 3, 15, 3; Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 3; Vulg. Jer. 50, 16.—**B.** *Poet.*, *transf.*, *a begetter, father, creator*: caelestium sator, i. e. *Jupiter*, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; also termed hominum sator atque deorum, Verg. A. 1, 254; 11, 725: hominum (with deorum genitor), Phaedr. 3, 17, 10: rerum, Sil. 4, 432: aevi, id. 9, 306: verus Alcidae sator, Sen. Herc. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, i. e. *Janus*, Mart. 10, 23, 1: qui et sator omnium deorum fuit, Lact. 1, 23, 5.—**II.** *Trop.*, *a sower, promoter, author* (very rare; not in Cic.): sator sartorque scelerum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6, 2: turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

satorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to sowing or planting*: quala, Cato, R. R. 11 *fin.*: trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 52, 8.

satrapæa, ae, v. satrapes *fin.*

†† *sātrāpes*, *satrapæ*, is, and *sātrāpa*, ae (*plur.* *satrapae*), *m.*, = *σατράπης* [Persian; cf. Gesenius, under *סַטְרָפָא*], *a governor of a province, a viceroy* among the Persians, *a satrap*; *nom.* *satrapes*, Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Alcib. 10, 3; Curt. 8, 4, 21: *satrapa*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Curt. 3, 13, 1; Amm. 18, 6, 20: *satrapis*, Sid. Carm. 2, 78; Alcim. 6, 392.—*Gen.* *satrapis*, Nep. Lys. 4, 1.—*Acc.* *satrapen*, Nep. Con. 2, 1: *satrapam*, Curt. 3, 13, 1.—*Plur.* *omnium satrapæ*, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; id. Ages. 2, 2; Vulg. Dan. 6, 6: *satrapes*, App. Mund. 26.—*Gen.* *satrapam*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119.—*Acc.* *satrapas*, Sid. Carm. 9, 50; Vulg. Esth. 3, 12.—*Dat.* *satrapis*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 6.—*Abl.* *satrapibus*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 21.—Hence, *gen.*, *a ruler*: *satrapæ* Philistinorum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 3; id. 2 Par. 9, 14.—Hence, *satrapia* or *satrapæa*, ae, f., = *σατραπεία*, *the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78; Curt. 5, 1, 44; 6, 2, 6.

satrapis, *plis*, v. *satrapes init.*

Satricum, i, n., *an ancient town in Latium, on the Apian way, near Antium, now Casale di Conca*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4;

Liv. 2, 39; 6, 8; 6, 22; 9, 16.—Hence, **Satricani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Satricum, Liv. 9, 12; 28, 11.

Sātricus, i, m., the name of a warrior, Sil. 9, 68 sq.

***sātullo**, āre, v. a. [satullus], to satisfy, satiate: cibus corpora, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 16.

***sātullus**, a, um, adj. dim. [satur], filled with food, satisfied: agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.

satum, i, n., = *σάτον*, a Hebrew measure of corn, etc., containing about a modius and a half (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; id. Matt. 13, 33; id. Luc. 13, 21.

satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. [satis], full of food, *sated, that has eaten enough* (class.).

I. Lit.: ubi satur sum (opp. quando esurio), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; so (opp. esurientes) id. Poen. prol. 6 sq.: sopor quem satur aut lassus capias, Lucr. 4, 957: esurientibus pullis res geri poterit; saturis nihil geretur, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: postquam isti a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3; so (with ebrius and crudus), Quint. 11, 3, 27: et exacto contentus tempore vita cedat, uti convivat satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 77: colonus, Tib. 2, 1, 23: histrio, Mart. 12, 79, 1.—Humorously, of a pregnant woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35.—(3) With *abl.*: qui non edistis, saturi fite fabulis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 8: quadrupedes suco ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71.—(γ) With *gen.*: postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3; so, rerum (with plenus), Lucr. 3, 960: altitium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35.—*Comp.*: agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3.—**B.** Transf. of things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of color, *full, deep, strong, rich*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 61; § 170: vellera saturo fucata colore, Verg. G. 4, 335: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 12: vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed*, Sen. Thyest. 956.—**2.** In *gen.*, *well filled, full; rich, abundant, fertile*: praesepia, Verg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, id. ib. 2, 197; cf. rus, Pers. 1, 71: auctumnus, Col. poet. 10, 43: messes, Lucil. Aetn. 12: locis ob umidam caeli naturam saturis et redundantibus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 9, 1.—**3.** *Fatted, fat*: aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52, 14.—**II.** Trop., *rich, fruitful* (opp. dry, simple; very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): nec satura jejune, nec grandia minute (dicet), Cic. Or. 36, 123: gestus, i. e. *various*, Manil. 5, 474.—Hence, **sātura**, ae, f. (sc. lanx), orig., *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit*; hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, olio*, etc. (both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians); and hence, transf., **A.** Per saturam, *in the gross or in the lump*, i. e. *without order or distinctness, confusedly*: lanx plena diversis frugibus in templum Cereis infertur, quae saturae nomine appellatur, Acro, Hor. S. 1, 1: satura et cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum et lex multis aliis legibus conferta (this latter signif. has perh. arisen from an erroneous explanation of the foll. expression, per saturam). Itaque in sanctione legum ascribitur: neve per saturam abrogato aut derogato. Ti. Annius Luscus in ea, quam dixit adversus Ti. Gracchum: Imperium, quod plebes per saturam dederat, id abrogatum est. Et C. Laelius in ea, quam pro se dixit... (Sall. J. 29, 5) Dein postero die quasi per saturam sententias exquisitis in dedicationem accipitur, Fest. p. 314 Müll.: satira dicta a saturā lance, quae referta variis multisque primitis in sacro apud prisca diis inferebatur... sive a quodam genere farciminis, quod multis rebus refertum, saturam dicit Varro vocitatum. Est autem hoc positum in II. libro Plautinarum Quaestionum: Satura est uva passa et polenta et nuclei pinei mulso conspersi: ad haec alii addunt et de malo Punico grana. Alii autem dicunt putant a lege saturā, quae uno rogatu multa simul comprehendat, quod scilicet et satura carmina multa simul et poemata comprehenduntur: cuius legis Lucilius meminit in primo: Per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat et Sallustius in Jugurtha: Deinde quasi per saturam senten-

tias exquisitis in dedicationem accipitur, Diom. p. 483 P.: hoc opus legentibus tradebatur non secundum edicti perpetui ordinationem sed passim et quasi per saturam collectum et utile cum inutilibus mixtum, Just. praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1: Pescennius Festus in libris historicarum per saturam refert, Carthaginienses, etc., Lact. 1, 21, 13.—**B.** **sātura**, and after the class. per. **sātira** (erroneously **sātūra**), ae, f., a satire, a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans (not connected with the Greek Satyri); it first received a regular poetic form from Ennius, and after him was cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; Liv. 7, 2: sunt quibus in saturā videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 103; Amm. 16, 6, 3.—*Personified*: Satura iocabunda, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

1. **sātura**, ae, f., v. satur fin. B.

2. **Saturae palus**, a lake in Latium, otherwise unknown; perh. a part of the Pontine Marshes, Verg. A. 7, 801; Sil. 8, 382. † **saturabilis**, καταρκτός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sātūrāmen, inis, n. [saturō], a filling, satisfying (late Lat.): inopum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sāturanter, adv. [id.], sufficiently, to satiety, Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149 Munk.—*Comp.*: saturantius, Fulg. Pathol. 3, 6 med.

† **saturatim**, καταρκώς, Gloss. Lat.

***sātūratiō**, ōnis, f. [saturō], a filling, satisfying, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 24.

***saturator**, ōris, m. [id.], a filler, satifier, Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

saturatus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of saturō.

saturēia, ae, f. (neutr. collat. form in plur. **saturēia** (quadrisyll.), ōrum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415; Mart. 3, 75, 4; though this is perh. another plant), the common name for the pot-herb cunila, *savory*, Col. 9, 4, 2; 9, 4, 6; 9, 10 (poet.), 233; 11, 3, 57; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Pall. Febr. 24, 2.

Saturēianus, a, um, adj., the appellation of a region in Apulia; hence, poet. for Apullian: caballus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59 (Schol. Porphy.); Serv. Verg. G. 2, 197; 4, 335.

saturēium, i, v. saturēia init.

Saturio, ōnis, m. [satur]. **I.** The name of a lost comedy of Plautus, Gell. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** The name of a parasite in the Persa of Plautus; hence, in a lusus verb.: Essurio venio, non advenio saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

sātūrītās, ātis, f. [id.], fullness, repletion, satiety (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. satietas; perh. only once in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aperit ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35; 4, 1, 4; 4, 2, 85; Aur. Vict. Epit. 45 fin.: quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? till you have enough, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53 (for which usu. ad satietatem; v. satietas); Vulg. Exod. 16, 3.—Humorously personified as the goddess of a parasite, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.—**II.** Transf.

***A.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 1.) A fullness or depth of color, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138.—**B.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 2.) Fullness, plenty, abundance: saturitas copia rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Vulg. Prov. 3, 10.—**C.** Concr. (superfluity of food which has been eaten, i. e.), excrement, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92 (cf. satietas, I. A. 2.).

Saturnalia, ium, v. Saturnālicius or -tius, a, um; Saturnālis, e; Saturnia, ae; v. Saturnus.

Saturnīgēna, ae, m. [Saturnus-gigno], offspring of Saturn (poet. and late Lat.); of Jupiter, Aus. Idyll. 15, 22; Sid. Carm. 9, 131.

Saturninus, i, m., a Roman surname. So esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, a tribune of the people A. U. C. 654; who, with C. Servilius Glaucia, was pronounced guilty of treason and put to death, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18; id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; id. Mil. 5, 14; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Calig. 38; Mart. 4, 11, 2.

1. Saturnius, a, um.—**2.** Sātūrnus, ii, v. Saturnus, A.

Sāturnus (old collat. form **Sateurnus**, Fest. pp. 323 and 325 Müll., and **Sæturnus**, on a vase; v. Ritschl, de Fictil. Litteratis, and Schweizer, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 4, p. 65 sq.), i, m. [1. sero; ab satu est dictus Saturnus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.], Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honored as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks: qui terram colerent, eos solos reliquos esse ex stirpe Saturni regis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: principes (dei) in Latio Saturnus et Ops, id. I. L. 5, § 57 Müll.: primus ab aethero venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis. Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit legesque dedit: Latiumque vocari Maluit, etc., Verg. A. 8, 319 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 193; 1, 235 sq.; 6, 29 sq.; Tib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 5, 9 et saep.—As the god of time, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64; Lact. 1, 12, 9.—As the sun-god of the Phœnicians, = Baal, Curt. 4, 3, 15: Saturni sacra dies, i. e. *Saturday*, Tib. 1, 3, 18: Saturni stella, the planet Saturn, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; 2, 46, 119; id. Div. 1, 39, 85.—As subst.: **Sāturnus**, i, m., the planet Saturn, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23.—Hence,

A. Saturnius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian: stella, i. e. the planet Saturn, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: mons, an ancient name of the Capitoline Hill, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll., and Fest. p. 322 ib.: terra, i. e. Latium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 ib. (Ann. v. 25 Vahl.); Ov. F. 5, 625; also, tellus, Verg. A. 8, 329; and arva, id. ib. 1, 569; in a wider sense: tellus, for Italy, id. G. 2, 173: regna, i. e. the golden age, id. E. 4, 6: proles, i. e. *Picus*, a son of Saturn, Ov. M. 14, 320: gens, i. e. the Italians, id. F. 1, 237: Juno, as daughter of Saturn, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 156; Ov. M. 4, 447: Jupiter, id. ib. 9, 242; also pater (sc. Superum), Verg. A. 4, 372; Ov. M. 1, 163: dormitor maris, i. e. *Neptune*, Verg. A. 5, 799: virgo, i. e. *Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: versus, the Saturnian verse, the oldest kind of metre among the Romans, in use down to the time of Ennius, Fest. s. v. Saturnus, p. 325 Müll.; cf. of the same, numerus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 158: carmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2439: metrum, Diom. p. 512; v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. III. 9, and Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 70 sq.—

2. Subst. **a. Saturnius**, ii, m. (a) *Jupiter*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1113 P. (Ann. v. 444 Vahl.); Ov. M. 8, 703; Claud. Gigant. 16.—(β) *Pluto*, Ov. M. 5, 420.—(γ) **Sātūrnii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the old town of Saturnia, on the Capitoline Hill, acc. to Fest. p. 325 Müll.—**b. Saturnia**, ae, f. (a) *Juno*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 483 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 23; Ov. F. 1, 265; 2, 191; 5, 235; id. M. 1, 612 et saep.—(β) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill*, the fabled beginning of Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.; Verg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 6, 31; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. p. 322 Müll.—**B. Saturnālis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian; as an adj. only with festum, = Saturnalia.—**2.** Subst.: **Saturnalia**, iōrum, iūs (cf. on the gen.: certum est licito et Saturnalium et Saturnaliorum dici, Macr. S. 1, 4; Rudim. 1, p. 97; v. also Bacchanalia, Compitalia, Vinalia, and the like), a general festival in honor of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia, Macr. S. 1, 7 sq.; Liv. 2, 21 sq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Fest. s. v. ferias, p. 86 ib.; Cato, R. R. 57, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; Cat. 14, 15; Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 22, 1 fin.; Hor. S. 2, 3, 5 et saep.: prima, i. e. the first day of the Saturnalia, Liv. 30, 36 Drak. IV. cr.: secunda, tertia, the second, third day of the Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1.—Transf.: vestra Saturnalia, said of the feriae matronales, as the festival of the women, Mart. 5, 84, 11.—Prov.: non semper Saturnalia erunt, every day cannot be a holiday, Sen. Apoc. 12, 2.—Hence, **b. Saturnālicius** or -tius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Saturnalia, Saturnian (post-Aug.): tributum, i. e. a present given on the Saturnalia, Mart. 10, 17, 1: nuces, id. 5, 30, 8; 7, 91, 2: versus, id. 5, 19, 11.—**C. Sātūrnīacus**, a, um, adj., of Saturn (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 20, 13.

sāturo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [satur], to fill, glut, cloy, satiate (rare but class.; syn. satio). **I.** Lit.: animalia duce naturā mammas appetunt earumque uberitate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: armenta, Verg. A. 8, 213: nec cythos saturantur apes, id. E. 10, 30: caedo leones, Ov. M. 10, 541: id. Am. 2, 16, 25: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: saturabat glebula talis Patrem Ipsi, Juv. 14, 166: famem, i. e. to satisfy, appease, Claud. Phoen. 13; Vulg. Deut. 14, 29 et saep. — **B.** Transf., in gen., to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Verg. G. 1, 80: novallia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10: jejunia terrae fimo, Col. poet. 10, 82: culta aquis, i. e. to water, irrigate, Mart. 8, 28, 4; cf.: pallam Tyrio murice, to saturate, to dye or color richly, Ov. M. 11, 166; Mart. 8, 48, 5; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 208: capillum multo amomo, to anoint, Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, to smear, cover, Vitr. 10, 11 fin.; cf.: aditus murum querno cinere, Pall. 1, 35, 11: horrea, to fill, stuff, Lucil. Aetn. 266. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to fill, satisfy, content, sate: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20: ex eorum agris atque urbibus expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 100: saturavi perfidiam et scelus proditorum, id. Dom. 17, 44; Cat. 64, 220: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, to satisfy, sate, id. Vatin. 3, 6. — In a Gr. construction: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolore, not yet satisfied or assuaged, Verg. A. 5, 608. — **B.** In partic., subject. (for the usu. satio), to cause to loathe, to make weary of or disgusted with a thing: hae res vitae me saturant, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 18. — Hence, **sātūrātus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B.); of color, full, rich: color saturatio, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46.

1. **sātus**, a, um, Part. of I. sero.

2. **sātus**, is, m. [I. sero], a sowing, planting (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** Lit.: satui semen dederit nemini, Cato, R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam, credo (sc. exstissis), avium congestu, non humano satui, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: quid ergo vitium ortus satus, incrementa commemorem? id. Sen. 15, 52. — **B.** Transf., a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race: a primo satui, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65; cf.: genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: me ut credam ex tuo esse conceptum satui, Att. ap. Non. 174, 12; cf. id. ib. 174, 14: Herculi Jovis satui edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pcedumve conceptu et satui, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: Caeli satui Terraeque conceptu generati, id. Univ. 11. — **II.** Trop., seed: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.

† **sātūriasis**, is, f., = σατυρίασις, excessive sexual excitement, lascivious madness, priapism, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

† 1. **sātūricus**, a, um, adj., = σατυρικός. **I.** Of or belonging to Satyrs, like Satyrs: signa, i. e. misshapen figures resembling Satyrs, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50. — **II.** Of or belonging to (Greek) satire, satiric (cf. satiricus, with which the word is often confounded): genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr. 5, 6, 9. — **III.** Trop., heating, exciting: medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

2. **sātūricus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to (Roman) satire, satiric, satirical; v. satiricus init.

† **sātūrius**, ii, n. (sātūrius, ii, f., Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96), = σατυριον, a plant that excited lust, ragwort, satyrium, Plin. 26, 10, 63, §§ 97, 99; also, a drink prepared from it, Petr. 8, 4; 21, 1.

† **Sātūricus**, i, m. dim., = σατυρικός, a little Satyr, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

sātūrographus, i, v. satirographus.

† **sātūrus**, i, m., = σάτυρος. **I.** A kind of ape, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24; 5, 8, 8, § 44; 10, 72, 93, § 199; Sol. 21 fin. — **II.** A Satyr, one of the satyri, a kind of wood-deities resembling apes, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious; sing., Ov. M. 6, 110; 6, 383; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Sil. 3,

103. — Commonly plur.: capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 580; Hor. C. 2, 19, 4; 1, 1, 31; id. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 221 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 397; id. M. 1, 193; 1, 692; 4, 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43 al. — **B.** Like the Gr. Σάτυροι, Greek satiric plays: satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235: satyri dicaces, id. ib. 226: protervi, id. ib. 233.

saucaptis, idis, f., a fictitious spice, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 Ritschl (al. sancaptis).

* **sauciatio**, ōnis, f. [saucio], a wounding, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

* **sauciētas**, ātis, f. [saucius], a hurting, hurt, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to wound, hurt. **I.** Lit. (class. but rare; not in Caes.; syn.: vulnero, laedo): Rubrius in turbā sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67; id. Vatin. 5, 13: ut ictu tragulae saucietur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 398, 8 (Hist. 2, 19 Dietsch): aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53: ungue genas, Ov. A. 3, 708: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198: sive quis sauciat in opere noxam ceperit, Col. 11, 1, 18. — **2.** In partic., pregn., to kill: mens discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciat, has stabbed, mortally wounded, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1. — **B.** Transf. (acc. to saucius, II. B. 2.), of the cultivation of the soil, to dig into, tear up the ground: sauciet ut durum vomer aduncus humum, Ov. R. Am. 172: terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23; cf. the words vulnero, vulnus, cicatrix, etc. — **2.** To prune, trim: saucianda ferro est atque exulceranda vitis in ea parte, Col. 4, 24, 17: obliquam vitem plerumque sauciat et interdum praecidit, id. 4, 4, 2. — **3.** Poet., with se (cf. vulg. Engl. to get shot), to get drunk: haec anus admodum friggitt nimirum saucavit se flore Liberi, Auct. ap. Fulg. 562, 25; cf. percutio, in the same sense, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 20. — **II.** Trop. (ante- and post-class.; rare): to wound, hurt, injure, impair: aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30; cf.: cor odio, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: hoc modo sauciabatur salus hostium nesciorum, Amm. 24, 1, 14; App. M. 8, p. 205, 35.

saucius, a, um, adj., wounded, hurt. **I.** Lit.: omnes saucios Convisit, Att. ap. Non. 398, 4: multis ovibus saucius, Varr. ib. 398, 13: videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so, too, in milit. lang., Caes. B. G. 3, 4 fin.; 5, 36; id. B. C. 3, 75; 3, 78 al.; cf. humorously: saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio: Sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 24: taurus, Verg. A. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373: brachia direpta saucia fecit acu, id. Am. 1, 14, 18: gravissimis vulneribus, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 15. — In a Greek construction: Haemon Corruit ipse suo saucius ense latus, Prop. 2, 8, 22 (2, 8, b, 6); cf.: stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49. — In the time of Quintilian freq. in prose: jam vulgatum actis quoque saucius pectus, Quint. 9, 3, 17. — **B.** Transf., in gen., smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of living beings: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24. — Of sick persons: fato saucia (for which previously, affecta), Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24) 31; cf.: mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Mag. p. 318, 21; cf. also infra, 2. — Of hungry persons: Belua male saucia, Sil. 15, 789. — Of intoxicated persons: quid dicat, nescit saucia Terpsichore, giddy, reeling, Mart. 3, 68, 6: Galli hesternio mero saucii, Just. 24, 8, 1: saucios per noctem opprimit, id. 1, 8, 8; App. M. 7, p. 195, 16. — **2.** Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis Sautia vomeribus, wounded, torn, Ov. M. 1, 402: securi Sautia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf.: (janua) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop. 1, 16, 5: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor. C. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerto saucia sole, weakened, melted, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, attacked, diseased, App. M. 4, p. 144, 3; cf. supra, 1.: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, excited, Mart. 4, 68, 12; cf. supra, 1. — **II.** Trop., wounded, smitten by love (so most freq., as in all languages); cf. supra, 1., the passage from Plautus: Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Cic. Cael. 8, 18 (Trag. v. 288 Vahl.; a transl. of *Ἐρωτι θυμὸν ἐπὶ λαγέσσα, Eurip. Med. prol.

8): regina gravi jamdudum saucia curā, Vulnus alit venis, Verg. A. 4, 1: mens amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir Pleria pellice, Hor. C. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne, Ov. H. 5, 152: a quo tua saucia mater, id. R. Am. 5; Tib. 2, 5, 109. — **B.** In gen., wounded, hurt, offended, injured in any way: subesse nescio quid opinionis incommode sauciumque ejus animum insedissem quodam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248: saucius dolore multo, Prud. Cath. 9, 90: Servilius de repetundis saucius, injured, sullied in character, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3. — (β) Post-class., with gen.: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: fatigationis hesternae saucius, id. ib. 2, p. 121: clientes famae et salutis saucii, Aus. Prof. 5, 15.

Saufēius, i, m.; **Saufēia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. **1.** C. Saufeius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20. — **2.** L. Saufeius, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 1; 4, 6, 1.

Sāul, ūlis, or indecl. m., the first king of the Jews, Alcim. ad Sor. 435; Paul. Nol. Carm. 13, 601; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 2; id. Act. 13, 21; gen. Saulis, id. Isa. 10, 29; dat. Sauli, id. Ps. 51, 1; acc. Saulem, id. 1 Reg. 15, 35.

Saulus, i, m., Saul, the name of St. Paul before his conversion, Prud. Ench. 186; Arat. A. Ap. 1, 709; Vulg. Act. 9, 1 et saep.

saumārius, a late form for **sagmārius**, Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 3.

Saurēia, ae, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 16.

† **saurion**, i, n., = σαίριον, mustard, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171.

† **sauritis**, is, f., = σαυρίτις (lizard-stone), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **saurix**, v. sorix.

† **Sauroctōnes**, i, m., = Σαυροκτόνος, the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo; hence, Apollo Sauroctonus, a statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70; cf. Corinthius, Mart. 14, 172 in lemm.

Saurōmātae, ārum, and **Saurōmātes**, ae, v. Sarmatae.

Saurōmātis, idis, v. Sarmatae, C.

savillum, i, n. [suavis], a cheese-cake, Cato, R. R. 84.

sāvio, sāvīolum, sāvior, sāvium, v. suav-.

Sāvus (Saus), i, m., = Σαῦος, a river in Pannonia, a tributary of the Danube, now the Save, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 192; Just. 32, 3, 8; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7 fin. — Form Saus, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147. — Hence, adj.: **Sāvensis**, e, lying upon or adjoining the Save: regis, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7 fin.

1. **Saxa**, ae, m., a surname of L. Decidius, a partisan of Caesar, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 5, 12; 12, 8, 20.

2. **Saxa Rubra**, the name of a place, v. ruber, II. B.

saxatilis, e, adj. [saxum], that dwells or is found among rocks, saxatile: columbae, i. e. which inhabit towers, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, that frequent rocks, Col. 8, 16, 8: piscatus (opp. hamatilis), Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10. — As subst.: **saxatiles**, fishes that frequent rocks, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 31, § 94; Ov. Hal. 109.

saxētānus, a, um, v. Sextitanus.

saxetum, i, n. [saxum], a rocky place (very rare): asperum saxetum, *Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67. — In plur., Col. 5, 10, 9 Schneid. N. cr. (al. saxosa).

saxeus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Lit., of rock, of stone, rocky, stony: saxeus est veruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: moles, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Ov. M. 12, 283: scopulus, id. ib. 14, 73: saepta, Lucr. 4, 699: strata viarum, id. 1, 315: tecta, id. 5, 984; Ov. H. 10, 128: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61: umbra, of the rocks, Verg. G. 3, 145 et saep.: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxeae voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: Niobe saxeae facta, id. P. 1, 2, 32: pons, Luc. 4, 15: juga, id. 4, 157: imber, Sil. 13, 181: ipse Anien, in fraque superque Saxeus, rocky in its shores and bed, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: vasa, Vulg. Exod. 7, 19. — **B.** Transf., as hard as stone: dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249, 10: durities jecoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 81. — **II.** Trop., stony, i. e. hard, unfeeling, obdurate: saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7.

saxialis, e, adj. [id.], of rock or stone,

stone- (late Lat.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 132 Goes.

* **saxifer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [saxum-fero], stone-bearing: habena, i. e. that hurl stones, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxificus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-facio], that turns into stone, petrifying (poet.): Medusa, Ov. Ib. 555; Sil. 10, 178; Luc. 9, 670; cf.: vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217: os (Medusae), Sen. Herc. Fur. 901.

saxifragus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-frango], stone-breaking, stone-crushing: undae maris, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167 (Ann. v. 564 Vahl.); adiantum, so called because it breaks or dissolves the stone in the bladder, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 64; also, herba, Ser. Samm. 32, 602; App. Herb. 67.—*Absol.* (sc. herba), Veg. 1, 13, 5; 6, 11, 1 al.

* **saxigenus**, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-gigno], born or sprung from stone: semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

saxiperium, i, n. [saxum-pero], a bag to hold stones for slinging (late Lat.), Fulg. Ser. 74 (cf. Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 40).

saxitas, ātis, *f.* [saxum], stony nature, stoniness (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4; 3, 8, n. 109; cf. saxositas.

Saxo, ōnis, *m.*, a Saxon; *acc.* Saxona, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 255; id. Epith. Pallad. et Cel. 89; *abl.* Saxone, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 31; id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 219; id. in Eutr. 1, 392.—*Usu. plur.*: **Saxones**, the Saxons, Amm. 27, 8, 5; Salv. Gub. Dei, 7, 15; Eutr. 9, 21.—Hence, **Saxonia**, ae, *f.*, the country of the Saxons, Saxony, Ven. Fort. 7, 16, 47.

* **saxositas**, ātis, *f.* [saxosus], stony nature, stoniness, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 82; cf. saxitas.

saxosus (collat. form **saxuōsus**, Sicul. Fl. p. 11 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [saxum], full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: montes, Verg. G. 2, 111: valles, id. E. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21, 1: mare, id. ib. 8, 16, 8: Hypanis, Verg. G. 4, 370: Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84: frutices, growing among stones, id. 15, 7, 7: Phlegethon saxosa incendia torquet, Sil. 13, 565.—*As subst.*: **saxosa**, grum, *n.*, rocky or stony places: piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21 (cf.: saxatiles pisces, under saxatilis): herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

* **saxulum**, i, n. *dim.* [id.], a little rock: in asperis saxulis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

saxum (in inscr. also **saksym**; from collat. form **saxus**; a vocative **saxe**, Inscr. Orell. 2982), i, n. [root sak-; Sanscr. ska; cf. seare], any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock (in gen.; whereas rupes is a steep rock, crag, cliff). **I.** In gen., Lucr. 4, 266 sq.; cf. id. 1, 882: non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: pars ludere saxa jactant, inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 13 (Ann. v. 76 Vahl.): (Sisyphum) adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, etc., Lucr. 3, 1001: miser impendens magnum timet aere saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 980: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412 (Ann. v. 586 Vahl.); cf.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: magni ponderis saxa, in muro collocare, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 7, 22 *fin.*; 7, 23; 7, 46: (Thyestes) summis saxis fixus asperis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 Vahl.); cf.: aspiciat religatum asperis Vincitumque saxis (Prometheum), Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: speluncas saxis pendentibus structas, Lucr. 6, 195; cf., of the cave of Cacus: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg. A. 8, 190: tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis, id. G. 2, 156: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: saxa spargens tabo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 326: nec turbida ponti Aequora fligebant naves ad saxa, id. 5, 1001: si ad saxum quo capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89 et saep.: lapis non saxum est, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169.—In apposition: in saxis silicibus uberioris aquae sunt, in limestone rocks, Vitr. 8, 1.—**Prov.** **a.** Saxum volvere, i. e. to strive or endeavor in vain (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—**b.** Inter saxum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, A. 2, b.—**II.** In partic. **A.** For Saxum Tarpejum (cf. Fest. p. 343 Müll. and

v. Tarpejus, II.), the Tarpeian Rock: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1016; Plant. Trin. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 16, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 29; Dig. 48, 19, 25; v. Tarpeius.—**B.** Saxum sacrum, the sacred rock on the Aventine, at which Remus consulted the auspices, Cic. Dom. 53, 136; called saxum alone, Ov. F. 5, 150.—**C.** A superior kind of Cimolian chalk (creta Cimolia), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196.—**D.** Saxa Rubra; v. ruber, II. B.—**III.** Transf. **1.** *Plur.*: saxa, stony ground, rocky places: mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Verg. G. 2, 522: Ligurum, Mart. 3, 82, 22.—**2.** A stone wall: Romulus saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov. F. 3, 431.—**3.** The strong foundation of a building: Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum, Liv. 6, 4, 12.

saxuōsus, a, um, v. saxosus *init.* **scabellum** (**scabillum**), i, n. *dim.* [scannum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12]. **I.** A low stool, footstool, cricket, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*; Cato, R. R. 10, 4; Vulg. Ps. 98, 5; id. Isa. 66, 1.—**II.** Transf., an instrument of the nature of the castanet, played on by the foot, esp. used in dramatic representations, Cic. Cael. 27, 65; Suet. Calig. 54; Arn. 2, 73; Aug. Mus. 3 *init.*

scaber, bra, brum, *adj.*, rough, scurfy, scabrous (esp. from uncleanness). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pectus illuvie scabrum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: manus, Ov. F. 4, 921: rubigine dentes, id. M. 8, 802: scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Lucr. 1, 243; Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. 3, 276; Cels. 6, 19 *fin.*: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90: tophus, Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. H. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Verg. G. 1, 495 (cf.: scabies et robigo ferri, id. ib. 2, 220): cortex (opp. levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126: folia (opp. levia), id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2: gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96; 37, 9, 46, § 130: aspectus arboris, id. 12, 25, 54, § 114.—*Comp.*: arbor myrrhae junipero, Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67.—**B.** In partic., scabby, mangy, itchy: oves, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140; Col. 7, 3, 10; Pall. 8, 2 Mai: genae, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.—**II.** Trop., rough, etc. (post-class.): versus (sc. veterum poetarum), Macr. S. 6, 3 *fin.*

scabidus, a, um, *adj.* [scabies], scabby, mangy, itchy (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: palpebrae, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** Trop.: concupiscentia, Tert. Anim. 38.

scabies, em, e, *f.* [scabo], a roughness, scurf. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): ferri (with robigo), Verg. G. 2, 220 (cf.: scabra robigo pilorum, id. ib. 1, 495): mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cariosae testae, filth, App. M. 9, p. 220, 11; cf. Vulg. Lev. 13, 6.—**B.** In partic., as a disease, the scab, mange, itch, Cels. 5, 28, 16; Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 21; Cato, R. R. 5, 7; Col. 6, 13, 1; 6, 31, 2; 7, 5, 5; Verg. G. 3, 441; Juv. 2, 80; 8, 34; Hor. A. P. 453 et saep.—Of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225; 19, 10, 57, § 176; 31, 3, 21, § 33.—Scabies, the itch, personified and worshipped as a divinity, acc. to Prud. Ham. 220.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), an itching, longing, prurency (very rare): cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae naturā bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernunt satis, *Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47; so, scabies et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: nos hac a scabie (sc. rodendi, detrectandi) tenemus unguis, Mart. 5, 60, 11; so of lust, id. 6, 37, 4; 11, 7, 6.

‡ **scabillarii**, grum, *m.* [scabillum], players on the scabellum, Inscr. Orell. 2643; so ib. 4117.

scabillum, i, v. scabellum.

* **scabiola**, ae, *f.* *dim.* [scabies], the scab, the itch, Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 13.

scabiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.).

I. Rough, scurfy: coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22: far, old, spoiled, Pers. 5, 74.—**II.** Scabby, mangy: boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: (homo), Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36: macies mulerum, App. M. 9, p. 223.

* **scabitudo**, inis, *f.* [scabies, II.], an itching, irritation.—Trop., of anger: omnem scabitudinem animi delere, sine cicatrice, Petr. 99, 2.

scabo, scabi (no sup.), 3, v. a. [root skap-, skamp; Gr. σκάπτω, to dig; κάπερος, ditch; Lat. scaber, scabies], to scratch, to scrape (syn. rado): caput, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: scabrat ut porcus contri-

tis arbore costis, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 884 P.: aures pedibus posterioribus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260: se, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99; 10, 74, 95, § 204: tellurem, id. 10, 71, 91, § 196: lami-nas (dolorum), id. 18, 26, 64, § 236.—Prov.: mutuum scabere, i. e. to praise one another, Symm. Ep. 1, 31 *init.*; Ennod. Ep. 1, 10.

* **scābrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [scaber], made rough, roughened: vitis, i. e. jagged by pruning it with a dull knife, Col. 4, 24, 22.

scābrēdo, inis, *f.* [scaber, I. B.], a roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange, App. Herb. 73; Coripp. 4, 48; Hier. Vit. Hil. *init.*

scābrēo, ēre, v. n. [scabo], to be scurfy, scabby, Enn. ap. Non. 169, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.; Vahl. ad Enn. l. l. p. 106, reads scaprent); Pac. ap. Non. 152, 29 (l. i. p. 97 Rib.).

* **scābres**, is, *f.* [id.], the scab, the itch, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 20.

* **scābridus**, a, um, *adj.* [scaber], rough, rugged: lingua robigine, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 7.

scābrītia, ae, and **scābrīties**, em, ē (in both forms post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Plin.), *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., roughness, ruggedness: digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131: unguium, id. 28, 9, 37, § 139: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100: chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: corticis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 17: ferramentorum, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: arteriae, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130 et saep.—**II.** The scab, the itch, Col. 7, 5, 8.

scābrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], rough, scabrous: sorde, Prud. Psych. 106.

Scaea porta, ae, *f.*, = Σκαίαι πύλαι, the Scaean (western, σκαίος) gate of Troy; Verg. A. 3, 351; Sil. 13, 73; also, acc. to the Greek, in the plur.: Scaeeae portae, Verg. A. 2, 612.—*As subst.*: Scaeeae, the Scaean gate: Astyanax Scaeis dejectus ab altis, Aus. Epit. Her. 15, 3.

scaena, ae (falsely **scēna**, v. Prol. in Verg. p. 387 Rib.), *f.*, = σκηνή, **I.** Lit., the stage, boards, scene of a theatre: dum histrio in scaenā siet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 20: in scaenā esse Roscium intellegat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: foris hic extra scaenam fient proelia, Plaut. Capt. prol. 60: cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr. 2, 416: scaenaeque simul varios splendore decores, id. 4, 983: scaenae magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 19, 38: nec vero scaena solum referta est his sceleribus, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, Verg. G. 3, 24; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205 et saep.—*Plur.*: columnas excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris, a theatre, Verg. A. 1, 429: aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitur Orestes, on the stage, i. e. in tragedies, Verg. A. 4, 471: aut agitur res in scaenis, Hor. A. P. 179.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a place like a scene of a theatre, Verg. A. 1, 164.—**2.** (Post-Aug.) Of the schools of rhetoric, as scenes for the display of eloquence: at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scaenas scholasticas, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9.—**II.** Trop. **1.** The public stage, the public: quia maxima quasi oratori scaena videatur contentis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Planc. 12, 29: ubi se a vulgo et scaena in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.—Prov.: scaenae servire, to show one's self, live in the public eye, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 8, 2.—**2.** Outward show, parade, pretext: scaena rei totius haec: Pompeius, tamquam Caesarem non impugnet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3; cf.: ne quid scaenae deesset, Petr. 117, 10; Suet. Calig. 15: scaenam ultro criminis parat, Tac. A. 14, 7 *fin.*—**3.** Appearance, character: scaenam quam sponte sumpserat cum animā retinens, App. M. 4, 20, p. 151, 29.

scaenalis, e, *adj.* [scaena], of or belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical (very rare for scaenicus): species, Lucr. 4, 77: frondes, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 48 Burm.

scaenārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical (late Lat. for scaenicus): artifices, i. e. players, Amm. 28, 4, 32: pictor, i. e. a scene-painter, Inscr. Murat. 948, 4.

* **scaenāticus**, i, m. [id.], a stage-player: ut comici, cinaedici, scaenatici, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 19.

* **scaenātis**, e, *adj.* [id.], for scenicus, of or belonging to the stage, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 18 (an unintelligible passage).

scænicē, *adv.*, v. *scænicus fin.*

† **scænicus (scen-)**, a, um, *adj.*, = *σκηνικός*, of or belonging to the stage, *scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (class.). I. Lit.: *poëtae, dramatic poets*, Varr. L. I. 9, § 17 Müll.: *artifices, players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; Suet. Caes. 84: *actores*, Quint. 6, 1, 26; 11, 3, 4: *ludi, stage-plays, theatrical representations*, in a gen. sense (opp. to games of wrestling, racing, etc.), Liv. 7, 2; 31, 4; 34, 54; Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37; Suet. Calig. 26; id. Ner. 11; cf. *operæ* (with gladiatoriae), id. Aug. 43: *fabula, a drama*, Amm. 28, 1, 4: *organa*, Suet. Ner. 44: *coronae*, id. ib. 53: *habitus*, id. ib. 38: *gestus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: *modulatio*, Quint. 11, 3, 57: *venustas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: *decor quidam*, Quint. 2, 10, 13: *dicacitas* (with scurrillis), id. 6, 3, 29: *fortuna dubia*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: *adulteria, represented on the stage*, Ov. Tr. 2, 514.—In the *neutr.*: *quin etiam, quod est inprimis frivolum ac scænicum, verbum petant* (declamatores), quo incipiunt, Quint. 10, 7, 21: *nihil scænicum apud Graecos pudori est*, Liv. 24, 24; cf. with a *subject-clause*: *complotere manus scænicum est et pectus caedere*, Quint. 11, 3, 123.—B. *Subst.* 1. **scænicus**, i, m., a *player, actor*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: *orator plurimum aberit a scænico* (with comœdi), Quint. 1, 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 42 *fin.*—*Plur.* A. Lit.: *scænicus*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 79; 184; Quint. 11, 3, 158; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 11; 21 et saep.—As a term of reproach applied to Nero (on account of his passion for the stage), a *stage-hero*, Tac. A. 15, 59.—2. **scænica**, ae, f., a *female player, an actress*, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1; Ambros. Obit. Valent. § 17.—* II. Transf. (opp. to real, true, actual), *fictitious, pretended*: *populus Romanus, invictus a veris regibus, ab illo imaginario et scænico rege* (sc. Andrisco) *superatur, by that theatrical king*, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—* *Adv.*: **scænicē**, *theatrically, after the manner of players*: *cum aliqua velut scænice fiunt*, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

† **scæno-graphia**, ae, f., = *σκηνογραφία*, a *drawing in perspective*: *scæno-graphia est frontis et laterum abscendentium adumbratio ad circinque centrum omnium linearum responsus*, Vitruv. 1, 2, 2 Rode. (Others read *sciagraphia*, *σκιᾶγραφία*, in the same signif.)

1. **scæva**, ae, f., v. *scævus*.

2. **scæva**, ae, m., [scævus], a *left-handed person*, Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. *scævola*.

3. **Scæva**, ae, m., [2. scæva], a *Roman surname*, e. g. D. Junius Brutus Scæva, *consul* A. U. C. 429, Liv. 10, 43; 10, 47: *Cassius Scæva, a partisan of Cæsar*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.

scævitas, ātis, f. [scævus, II.] (post-class.). I. *Awkwardness, perverseness, unskillfulness*, Gell. praef., § 20; 6, 2, 8: *artium*, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—II. *A mischance, misfortune*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 27: *fortunae*, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 4: *indignae rei*, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 21.

Scævola (in the Fast. Capit. also written **Scævula**), ae, m., [prop. a dim. of 3. Scæva, the left-handed]. 1. A *surname* of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand, Liv. 2, 12 sq.; Flor. 1, 10; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; Sil. 8, 386 al.—2. After his time, a *frequent surname* in the gens Mucia; so, P. Mucius Scævola, *consul* A. U. C. 621, a *friend of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 13 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 70, 285); id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Rep. 1, 19, 31.—3. Q. Mucius Scævola, *an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time, son-in-law of C. Laelius*, Cic. Lael. 1; id. Leg. 1, 4, 13; id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Brut. 26, 101 sq.; 58, 212; Liv. Epit. 86; Vell. 2, 26; Flor. 3, 21.

† **scævus**, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with Sanscr. *savya*, laevus, sinister, as the Gr. *σκαίος* and the Germ. *schief*, oblique], *left, that is on the left, towards the left side* (rare; most freq. in Appul.; syn. *laevus, sinister*). I. Lit.: *itineraria portarum, i. e. running from right to left*, Vitruv. 1, 5, 2: *iter*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 351.—II. Trop. A. *Awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: *scævus profecto et caecus animi forem, si, etc.*, Gell. 12, 13, 4: *mulier*, App. M. 9, p. 223, 22: *scævus iste Romulus*, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: *fabula*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11, 44.—B. Of fortune, *unfavorable, untoward, un-*

lucky: *fortunam scævam an saevam verius dixerim*, App. M. 2, p. 120, 21: *praesagium*, id. ib. 10, p. 247; 7, p. 194, 39.—*Sup.*: *scævissimum somnium*, App. M. 4, p. 154, 23.—Hence, *subst.*: **scæva**, ae, f., a *sign or token in the sky* (observed by a Roman on his left; v. *laevus*), *an omen*: *bonae scævae causā*. . . Ea dicta ab scævā id est sinistra, quod quae sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur. . . a Graeco est, quod hi sinistram vocant *σκαίαν*; Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 325 ib.: *bona scæva est mihi*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; so, *bona*, id. Stich. 5, 2, 24: *canina scæva, taken from the barking of a dog*, id. Cas. 5, 4, 4.

scāla, ae (acc. to the ancient grammarians, not used in *sing.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, §§ 63 and 68; 10, § 54 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 16 Spald.; Charis. p. 20 P. p. 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib. al.; but v. infra), f. [for *scandla*, from *scando*; cf. mala, from *mando*], mostly *plur.*: **scālae**, ārum, a *flight of steps or stairs, a staircase, a ladder, scaling-ladder*.

I. *Plur.* A. Lit.: *scālae dare alicui utendas*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10: *scalarum gradus, the rounds of a ladder*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: *Romani scālis summā nituntur opum vi*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 5, 43: *scālas ponere, to fix*, id. B. C. 1, 28; 3, 40: *scālas admovere*, id. ib. 3, 63; 3, 80; Cic. Mil. 15, 40; id. Phil. 2, 9, 121: *murum scālis aggredi*, Sall. J. 57, 4; 60, 7; Verg. A. 9, 507; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15 et saep.: *scālis habito tribus et altis, up three flights of stairs*, Mart. 1, 118, 7.—2. In partic.: *Scālae Gemoniae*, v. *Gemoniae*.—* B. Poet., transf., *steps*: *haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scālas*, Mart. 7, 20, 20.—II. *Sing.* (post-class.). A. In gen., a *ladder*: *scālam commodare ad ascendendum*, Dig. 47, 2, 55 (54), § 4; cf. Aquil. Rom. p. 181 Ruhnk.—B. Esp. 1. *Scāla gallinaria, a hen-roost*, i. e. a *cross-bar of like form, used for reducing a dislocated shoulder*, Cels. 8, 15 med.—2. Of *Jacob's ladder*, seen in his dream, Vulg. Gen. 28, 12; Hier. Ep. 3, § 4; 108, § 13.

scālāria, ium, v. *scalaris*.

† **scālārii**, ōrum, m. [scālae], *stair-makers*, Inscr. Orell. 4071.

scālāris, e, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a flight of steps or a ladder: *forma*, Vitruv. 5, 6 *fin.*; STRVCTIO, Inscr. Orell. 4570.—As *subst.*: **scālāria**, ium, n., a *flight of stairs or steps, a staircase*, Vitruv. 5, 6, 3; also in the *sing.*: *SCALARE*, is, Inscr. Orell. 4750.

Scaldis, is, m., the *Scheldt, a river of Gallia Belgica*; acc. *Scaldem*, Caes. B. G. 6, 33 Oud. N. cr.: *Scaldim*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 98; abl. *Scalde*, id. 4, 17, 81, or *Scaldi*, ib.

† **scālēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *σκαληνός*, in mathematics, of a triangle, of *unequal sides*, *scalene*: *figura geometrica*, Aus. Idyll. 13, proem. § 7.

† **scālmus**, i, m., = *σκαλμός*, a *peg to which an oar was strapped; a thole, thole-pin*, Vitruv. 10, 8 med.; Cic. Brut. 53, 197; id. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Vell. 2, 43, 1: *venit* (Canius) *mature*: *scālmum nullum videt, not even a thole-pin, i. e. no trace of a boat*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

scalpellum, i, n. (collat. form **scalpellus**, i, m., Cels. 2, 10 twice), *dim.* [scalprum], a *small surgical knife, a scalpel, a lancet*: *scalpellum adhibere*, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; id. Div. 2, 46, 96; Col. 6, 32, 3; Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 110; Veg. Vet. 1, 26, 2; Sen. Ira. 2, 27, 4: *scribae, a penknife*, Vulg. Jer. 36, 23.

scalper, ri, v. *scalprum*.

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [root *skalp-*; Gr. *σκάλοψ*, mole; Lat. *talpa*; cf. *scalprum*; also Gr. *γλῶφω*], I. To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave (class.; syn. *caelo*), said of surface work, = *ξείειν*; sculpo, of deeper work, high relief, or statuary, = *γλῶφω*: *ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: *Phidiam tradunt scalpisse marmora*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 15: *marmora ac scyphos*, id. 35, 11, 40, § 128 (Sillig. sculpsit): *gemmas*, id. 37, 10, 65, § 177: *flores et acanthi eleganter scalpti*, Vitruv. 2, 7, 4.—Poet.: *sepulcro querelam, to carve*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 52.—Transf., to scratch: *terram unguibus, to scratch, dig*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26; Col. 7, 5, 6: *exulceratam verucam*, Suet. Dom. 16: *nates*, Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 26: *caput uno digito*, Juv. 9, 133:

scalpendo tantum ferreis unguibus, Plin. 13, 7, 14, § 56.—* II. Trop., in mal. part., to tickle, titillate: *tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu*, Pers. 1, 21.

* **scalprātus**, a, um, *adj.* [scalprum], having a sharp or cutting edge: *ferramentum*, Col. 9, 15, 9.

scalprum, i, n. (collat. form **scalper**, ri, m., Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo], a *sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife, etc.*, of sculptors, husbandmen, shoemakers, surgeons, etc., Liv. 27, 49; Col. 4, 25, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; Cels. 8, 3 sq.; Sen. Ep. 65, 13.—A *penknife*, Tac. A. 5, 8; Suet. Vit. 2.—Of a *pruning-knife*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 119.

scalptor, ōris, m. [id.], a *cutter, graver* in metal or stone (cf. *sculptor*), Vell. 1, 17, 4; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 134; 36, 6, 5, § 44; 37, 4, 15, § 60.

scalptōrium, ii, n. [id.], an *instrument for scratching one's self*, in the form of a hand, Mart. 14, 83 in lemm.

scalptūra, ae, f. [id.]. I. A *cutting, carving, or graving* in stone: *gemmarum*, Plin. 37, 7, 30, § 104; Suet. Galb. 10.—*Plur.*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—II. Concr., a *graved figure, a sculpture*: *Zophori scalpturis ornati*, Vitruv. 4, 1, 2; 2, 9, 9; 3, 3, 10.

* **scalptūrigo** (*scalpurigo*), inis, f. [scalpturio], a *scratching*, Sol. 32 med.

* **scalptūrio** (*scalpurio*), Non. 171, 32; Tre, v. *desid.* n. [scalpo], to scratch, claw: *occeopit* (gallus) *ibi scalpturire unguis circumcirca*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

Scāmander, dri, m., = *Σκάμανδρος*.

I. A *river in Troas, the Scamander*, now the *Bunar-bashi Tchai*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Enn. ap. Non. 467, 31 (Trag. v. 214 Vahl.); Hor. Epod. 13, 14 al.; Cat. 64, 357.—Called *Xanthus*, from its red color, Verg. A. 1, 473; Ov. M. 2, 245.—Hence, *adj.*: **Scāmandrius**, a, um, of or belonging to the river Scamander: *unda*, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 1 (Trag. Fragm. v. 322 Rib.).—II. A *freedman of the Fabricii*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; Quint. 11, 1, 74.—Hence, **Scāmandria**, ae, f., a *town on the Scamander*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

† **scambus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *σκαμβός*, bow-legged, bandy-legged (pure Lat. varus), Suet. Oth. 12.

scāmellum, i, v. *scamillus*.

scāmillus, i, m. (acc. to Prisc. p. 615 P., **scāmellum**, i, n.) *dim.* [scamnum], a *little bench or stool*: *impares, i. e. unequal projections or steps on the pedestals of columns*, Vitruv. 3, 4, 5; 5, 9, 4; App. 615 P.

scamma, ātis, n., = *σκάμμα*, a *wrestling place* in the Palaestra. I. Lit. (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*; Hier. Joann. Hieros. 16; id. Ep. 61, 5; Ambros. Off. 1, 16.—* II. Trop., a *wrestling, a contest*, Tert. adv. Martyr. 3; cf. *harena*, II.

† **scammōnea**, ae, f., = *σκαμμόνια*, *scammony*, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54.—Also **scammōneum**, i, n., Cato, R. R. 157, 12: **scammōnia**, ae, f., Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90; 26, 9, 60, § 93; Veg. 3, 6, 9; Scrib. Comp. 140: **scammōnium**, i, n., Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 59.

scammōneum, i, v. *scammonea*.

scammōnia, ae, v. *scammonea*.

† **scammōnites**, ae, m., = *σκαμμόνιτης* (sc. οἶνος), *wine seasoned with scammony*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammōnium, ii, v. *scammonea*.

scamnātus, a, um, *adj.* [scamnium, II. B.], in the agrimensores: *ager, a field whose breadth (or measurement from east to west) is greater than its length*, Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scannum, i, n. [for *scap-num*; root *skap-*; Gr. *σκήπτω*, to support; cf. *scabellum*, *scapus*, *scipio*], a *bench, stool, step, etc.*

I. In gen.: *quā simplici scansione scandeant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiore, scamnum*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 2, 211; 1, 162: *longis considere scamnis*, id. F. 6, 305; Cels. 2, 15: *sedere in scamnis equium*, Mart. 5, 41, 7.—Of *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats*, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: *ramorum*, id. 17, 23, 35, § 201.—Poet., a *throne*: *regni stabilita scamna solumque*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.).—II. In partic. A. In agriculture, a *bank or ridge of earth left in ploughing, a balk* (cf. *lira*,

porca), Col. 2, 2, 25; 2, 4, 3; 3, 13, 10; id. Arb. 12, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.—**B.** In the agrimensores, the breadth of a field (opp. striga, the length), Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46; 125; 198 Goes.

† **scandālizō**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., = *σκανδαλίζω*, to cause to stumble, tempt to evil (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. Cor. Mil. 14; id. adv. Marc. 15, 18 fin.; Vulg. Mal. 2, 8; id. Matt. 5, 30.

† **scandālum**, i, n., = *σκάνδαλον*, that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block (eccl. Lat.). * **I.** Lit., Prud. Apoth. 47 praef.—**II.** Trop., an inducement to sin, a temptation, cause of offence, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. adv. Jud. 14; id. adv. Marc. 3, 1; Vulg. Psa. 118, 165; id. 1 Johan. 2, 10.

Scandia, ae, f., v. Scandinavia.
Scandianus, a, um, adj., named from one Scandius: mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Cels. 4, 19.

Scandia, ae, or -ē, ēs, f., an island near Eubaea, now Skantzoura, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72 (al. Scandira); Mel. 2, 7.

Scandinavia, ae, f., a large and fruitful island in Northern Europe; acc. to some, Zealand; acc. to others, Schonen, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 8, 15, 16, § 39.—Also called **Scandia**, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

† **scandix**, icis, f., = *σκάνδιξ*, the herb chervil: Scandix caerefolium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 38, § 81.

scando (no perf. or sup.; cf.: ascendo, descendo, etc.), 3, v. a. and n. [Sansk. root skand-, to climb; cf. Gr. *σκάνδαλον*, *σκανδαλίζω*]. * **I.** Act., to climb, mount, clamber or get up, to ascend. **A.** Lit. (rare but class.): cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, etc., * Cic. Sen. 6, 17: arceum et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68, 7; 4, 2 fin.; cf.: in curru Capitolium (of a triumphal entry), id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Luc. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14 Drak. N. cr.: muros, id. 5, 21: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: equum, Verg. A. 2, 401: brachia longa Theseae viae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: cubile, id. 4 (5), 4, 90: puppim, Val. Fl. 8, 8: cymbam (Charontis), Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24 et saep.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 22.—Poet.: scandit fatalis machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 237.—**B.** Trop. (only in the poets and in late prose): paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeras vitiosa naves Cura, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21.—Hence, in the grammarians: scandere vias, qs. to climb up, i. e. to measure or read by its feet, to scan; cf. in a sarcastic double sense, of a gouty person: scandere qui necis, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2.

—**II.** Neutr., to mount, rise, arise, ascend (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **A.** Lit.: cum scandit et instat, climbs the wall, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67, 11: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: in adversum, Quint. 11, 3, 54: ad nidum volucris (foles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71: super iteratam testudinem, id. ib. 3, 28.—**2.** Transf., of things: scandentisque Assisi consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol ad aquilonem, id. 18, 28, 68, § 264.—**B.** Trop.: timor et minae Scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8.

scandula (later form **scindula**, as if from scindo), ae, f. dim. [scando], a shingle for a roof (so named from their rising, like steps, one above the other); mostly plur., Hirt. B. G. 8, 42 init.; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 36; 16, 10, 18, § 42; Col. 8, 3, 6; Vitruv. 2, 1; Isid. 19, 19, 7; Pall. 1, 22.

† **scandulaca** genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicant, do necat, Fest. p. 330.

* **scandularis**, e, adj. [scandula], shingled, shingle: tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.

* **scandulārius**, il, m. [id.], a shingler, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansilis, e, adj. [scando], that may be climbed. **I.** Lit.: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84: gradus superiores scansiles, Schol. Juv. 7, 45; Amm. 16, 10, 14.—**II.** Trop.: lex annorum, i. e. the law of critical years

(placed at certain distances or steps from each other) or *climacterics*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 161.

scansio, ōnis, f. [scando], a climbing up (very rare). * **I.** Lit.: quā simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: sonorum, a rising or elevation of tones of the voice, Vitruv. 6, 1.—In gram., a metrical reading or scanning of verse, *scansion*, Beda, p. 2368 P.; Diom. 494 sq. P.

* **scansōrius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for climbing: genus machinarum, Vitruv. 10, 1.

Scantia silva, v. Scantius, A.

Scantianus, a, um, v. Scantius, B.

Scantinius (**Scatinus**), i, m., a Roman name. **A.** P. Scantinius, a pontifex, Liv. 23, 21 fin.—**B.** C. Scantinius Capitolinus, a tribune of the people, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—Hence, adj.: **Scantinius** (**Scatin-**), a, um, the Lex Scantia (Scatinia) de nefanda Venere is named after one Scantinius, a tribune of the people, otherwise unknown, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; 8, 14, 4; Suet. Dom. 8; Juv. 2, 44; Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. *symp.* 10, 203.—Form Scatinia, Aus. Epigr. 89, 4.

Scantius, a, name of a Roman gens. So, Scantia, a woman abused by Clodius, Cic. Mil. 27, 75.—Hence, **A. Scantius**, a, um, adj., Scantian: silva, in Campania, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3; 3, 4, 15: aquae, perh. in the same place, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.—**B. Scantianus**, a, um, adj., Scantian: mala, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; 7, 143 fin.; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1; Plin. 13, 14, 15, § 50 (Jahn, Scandianus): vitis, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 47.

† **scapha**, ae, f. [= *σκάφη*; cf. scabo], a light boat, a skiff (cf.: lembus, cymba): de navi timidiae desiluerunt in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75; 1, 2, 74; 1, 2, 76; 1, 2, 84; 2, 3, 36; 2, 3, 38; Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 11; Liv. 44, 42: biremis, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13, 9 et saep.; Vulg. Act. 27, 16.

† **scāphē**, ēs, f., = *σκάφη*, a concave sundial, Vitruv. 9, 9.

† **scāphium** (**scāpium**), ii, n., = *σκάφιον*. **I.** In gen., a concave vessel or basin in the form of a boat (cf. cymbium), Lucr. 6, 1046; Vitruv. 8, 1 med.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; 2, 4, 24, § 54.—**B.** A chamber-pot, Mart. 11, 11, 6; Juv. 6, 264; Dig. 34, 2, 27 fin.—**C.** A concave sundial, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597.—**D.** The reservoir of a water-clock, Vitruv. 9, 8, 5.

scaphula, ae, f. dim. [scapha], a little boat or skiff, Veg. Mil. 3, 7; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 1.—Used as a bath-tub, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95; 2, 40, 232.

Scaptēsula (**Scaptensula**), ae, f., = *Σκαπτησὺλη*, a town in Thrace, celebrated for its silver mines, Lucr. 6, 810; cf. Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Scaptia, ae, f., a very ancient town in Latium, now Passerano, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence, **Scaptius**, a, um, adj., of Scaptia, Scaptian: tribus, Liv. 8, 17 fin.—Hence, **Scaptiensis**, e, adj., of the Scaptian tribe: tribules, Suet. Aug. 40.

1. Scāpula, ae, m., a Roman surname.

I. A partisan of Pompey, the main instigator of the Spanish war, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1.—**II.** A usurer in the time of Cicero, Cic. Quint. 4, 17.—Hence, **Scāpulanus**, a, um, adj., named after one Scapula: horti, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4.

2. scāpula, ae, f., a kind of vine, = *vennucula*, q. v., Plin. 14, 2, 6, § 34.

3. scāpula, ae, f., v. scapulae fin.

scāpulae, ārum, f., the shoulder-blades, in men and animals. **I.** Lit., Cels. 8, 1 med.; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155; 30, 14, 43, § 125; Ov. A. A. 3, 273; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The shoulders, back, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, have cut me over the shoulders, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 7; 2, 2, 49; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Ep. 1, 2, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 25; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Trin. 4, 3, 2; id. Truc. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 26; Sen. Ira. 3, 12, 5: pro scapulis cum dicit Cato, significat pro injuria verberum. Nam complures leges erant in cives rogatae, quibus

sanciebatur poena verberum, etc., Fest. p. 234 Müll.—**B.** Of inanim. things: machinae, shoulder-pieces, cheeks, Vitruv. 10, 3: montium, the higher ridges, Tert. Pall. 2.—**C.** Sing.: **scāpula**, ae, the shoulder (late Lat.): panem imposuit scapulae ejus, Vulg. Gen. 21, 14; id. Zach. 7, 11.

Scapulāni horti, v. Scapula.

† **scapus**, i, m. [root skap-; Gr. *σκήπτω*, to prop, *σκήπτρον*; Doric, *σκάπος*; cf.: scipio, scamnum, scopus; Engl. shaft], a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc. **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 9, 4, 4; Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95; Sen. Ep. 86, 17.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A cylinder on which sheets of paper or leaves of papyrus were rolled, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**B.** A sheet of paper: aliquid papyri illinere scapo, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 14.—**C.** A weaver's yarn-beam, Lucr. 5, 1353.—**D.** The shaft of a column, Vitruv. 3, 2 sq.—**E.** The shank of a candlestick, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11.—**F.** The post or newel of a circular staircase, Vitruv. 2, 2 fin.—**G.** The main stile of a door on which it is hinged, Vitruv. 4, 6.—**H.** The beam of a balance, Vitruv. 10, 8; Fest. s. v. agina, p. 10 Müll.; and s. v. librale, p. 116 ib.—**K.** = *membrum virile*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 24 fin.; Veg. 5, 14, 17.

† **scārābaeus**, i, m., = *σκαράβειος* (*σκάραβος*), a beetle, scarab, scarabee, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97; 30, 11, 30, § 99; Aus. Epigr. 70, 10.

scardīa, ae, f., a plant, also called aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

Scardus (**Scordus**), i, m., a mountain in Illyria, now Sharradagh or Tchar-dagh, Liv. 43, 20.

scarīfatio (**scārīphātio**; later collat. form **scarīfīcātio**, Veg. 4, 21, 1), ōnis, f. [scarifo], a scratching open; of the skin, a scarifying, Col. 6, 12, 1; 6, 17, 1; 6, 17, 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1.—Of the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251.—Of the ground for planting, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.

† **scarīfico**, v. scarifo.

scarīfo (-īpho; later collat. form **scārīfico**, Pall. 4, 10, 28; cf. *pass.* scarīfio, Scrib. 262 dub.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., = *σκάρι-φάωμαι*, to scratch open, scarify: gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dentes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; cf. id. 30, 3, 8, § 21.

† **scarītis**, idis, f., = *σκαρίτις*, a precious stone, resembling in color the fish scarus, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Scarpheā (-īa), ae, f. **I.** A town of Locris, near Thermopylae, Liv. 32, 3; 36, 20; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**II.** An island of the Aegean Sea, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

† **scārus** (scārus, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299), i, m., = *σκάρος*, scar, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans; acc. to some, a species of wrasse: Labrus scarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 62; Ov. Hal. 9; 119; Col. 8, 16, 1 and 9; Enn. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 2, 22; id. Epod. 2, 50; Mart. 13, 84; Fest. s. v. pollucere, p. 253: scarorum jocinora, Suet. Vit. 13.

scātēbra, ae, f. [scateo], a bubbling or gushing up of water (not ante-Aug., and very rare): fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6: fonticuli, id. 31, 10, 46, § 108.—**2.** Transf.: (unda) scatebris arentia temperat arva, spring-water, bubbling water, Verg. G. 1, 110; cf. scaturex and scaturigines.

scāteo, ēre (ante-class. also scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; 6, 891; and scātēre, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69, or Trag. v. 196 Vahl; Lucr. 5, 598; 5, 952; 6, 896; perf. and sup. wanting), v. n. [etym. dub.; cf. Lith. skas, leap], to bubble, gush, well, spring, or flow forth (poet.; not before the Aug. period in prose). **I.** Lit.: fontes scateo, Enn. l. l.; cf.: fons dulcis aquai qui scatit et salsas circum se dimovet undas, Lucr. 6, 891 sq.; and (with erumpere) id. 5, 952; 5, 598.—**II.** Transf., = *abundo*.

A. To be plentiful; to swarm, abound: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; cf. Lucr. 6, 896.—**B.** With *abl.* (once also with *gen.* and with an *acc.* of respect), to gush forth with, i. e. to be full of; to swarm or abound with, to be rich in or crowded with anything, etc. **1.** Lit. (a) With *abl.*: vino scatet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: arx (Corinthis) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatement Beluis pontum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26; cf.: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3; so, tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 4,

§ 30: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59, § 138: scater vermicibus, Vulg. Exod. 16, 20: gentes tigris ferā. Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.—(9) With *gen.*: terrā ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; cf. id. 6, 891 supra.—2. Trop.: qualibet ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243; cf.: sic videas quosdam scaterē verbis, ut, etc., Gell. 1, 15, 2; 17, 8, 4: (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 31.—With *acc. respect.*: amas pol, misera: id tuos scatet animus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

Scatinus, il, v. Scatinus.

scato, ēre, v. scateo *init.*

* **scātūre**, īgis, m. [scaturio], a bubbling or gushing spring, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 27; cf. scaturigines and scatebra.

scātūrigines, um, f. [id.], gushing or bubbling waters, spring-water, Liv. 44, 33; Front. Aquaed. 10: in nigrā (terrā) scaturigines perennes, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.—II. Transf., of other fluids: sanguinis, Amm. 19, 1, 9.

* **scātūriginōsus**, a, um, adj. [scaturigines], full of or abounding in springs, springy: terra, i. e. boggy, marshy, Col. 5, 8, 6.

scātūriō, īre (imperf. scaturibat, App. M. 4, p. 145, 8), v. n. [scateo], to stream, flow, or gush out (before the Aug. period, and very rare). I. Lit.: scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 fin.: de summo vertice fons scaturibat (i. e. riebāt), App. M. 4, 6, p. 145, 8: oleum de terrā, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, § 5.—II. Transf., like scateo. A. To come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound: vermiculi, Auct. Priap. 4, 6 fin.: vermes, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 9.—B. To be full of, filled with, abound in a thing. 1. Lit.: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8.—2. Trop.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, he is all possessed with it, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. *stepl.* 10, 551.

Scauriānus, a, um, v. 2. Scaurus.

1. **ī scaurus**, a, um, adj., = *σκαυρος* [cf. *σκαῖος*], with large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out (cf.: varus, valgus), Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

2. **Scaurus**, i, m. [1. scaurus], a frequent surname in the gens Aemilia and Aurelia. So, M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is still extant.—Hence, **Scauriānus**, a, um, adj., relating to Scaurus: oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 441.

† **scāzon**, ontis, m., = *σκάζων* (limping), an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 1; 7, 25, 1.

scelērate, adv., v. scelero, P. a. fin.

scelēratō, is, m. [scelero], an evil doer, a wretch (late Lat.), Adaman. Columb. 3, 7.

scelēratūs, a, um, Part. and P. a. of scelero.

scelēritas, ātis, f. [scelus], guilt, wickedness, criminality (late Lat.): facti, Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scelēro, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate (in the verb. finit. rare, and only poet.; syn.: temero, polluo): impia non verita est divos scelere parentes, Cat. 64, 405; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 663: sanguine fauces, id. ib. 8, 761: parce pias scelere manus, Verg. A. 3, 42: Cerebrum, Juv. 9, 25: animum, Sil. 16, 122; cf.: dextram sanguine, Stat. Th. 9, 666.—Hence, **scelēratūs**, a, um, P. a., polluted, profaned by crime: A. Lit. (appellatively; only in the poets): terra, Verg. A. 3, 60: terrae, Ov. P. 1, 6, 29: limina Thracum, id. M. 13, 628.—2. In partic., as an adj. prop., denoting places where crimes had been committed or criminals punished. So, a. Sceleratus Vicus, that part of the Vicus Cyprinus, on the Esquiline, in which Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over her father's corpse, Liv. 1, 48: Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; Ov. F. 6, 609: Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll.—b. Sceleratus Campus, under the city wall hard by the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive, Liv. 8, 16; Fest. l. l.; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 206.—c. Scelerata sedes, the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus, Tib. 1, 3, 67; Ov.

M. 4, 455; also called Sceleratum limen, Verg. A. 6, 563.—For Scelerata Porta and Castra, v. infra, B. 2, b.—B. Transf. 1. Subjective, i. e., bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious; in the masc. subst., a bad, impious, or vicious person; a wretch, miscreant (the predom. signif.; freq. with nefarius, impius, etc.; cf. consceleratus); of persons: virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17, 27: deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off. 3, 8, 37; id. Mur. 30, 62 (with nefarius); id. Att. 9, 15, 5 (with impurus); Caes. B. G. 6, 13 (with impius); Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4; Ter. And. 1, 1, 132; id. Ad. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Sall. C. 52, 36: facto pius et sceleratus eodem, Ov. M. 3, 5: puella, id. R. Am. 299; Liv. 1, 59; 31, 31; Suet. Ner. 46; Hor. S. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 221 al.—Comp.: homo sceleratior, Ov. M. 11, 781.—Sup.: referat esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum, Cic. Planc. 41, 98; Sall. J. 14, 2; 31, 12; Liv. 4, 32 et saep.—Of things: sceleratas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: contra patriam scelerata arma capere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 1; Ov. M. 5, 102: conjuratio, Liv. 2, 6: insania belli, Verg. A. 7, 461: caput, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: vox (with inhumana), Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: consilia, Vell. 2, 130, 3: amor habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131: munera, id. ib. 8, 94: ignes, id. F. 6, 439.—Comp.: a sceleratore hasta, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 29: causa parricidii, Just. 10, 2, 1.—Sup.: res, Quint. 3, 8, 45: fraus humani ingenii, Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138.—Poet.: sub ira sceleratas sumere poenas, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes, Verg. A. 2, 576.—2. (As a result of viciousness or criminality; cf. scelus, II. C.) Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): teritur sinapis scelerata: qui terunt, oculi ut extillant, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28: herba, App. Herb. 8.—Sup.: sceleratissimis serpentum haemorrhoidi et presteri, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 117: frigus, Verg. G. 2, 256: lues, Mart. 1, 102, 6: poemata, id. 3, 50, 9 et saep.: MATER, Inscr. Rein. cl. 12, 122; so Inscr. Fabr. p. 237, 631: PARENTES, Inscr. Murat. 1187, 2.—b. Made hurtful, i. e. poisoned: scelerata siccis spicula, Sil. 3, 272.—c. As an adj. prop. (a) Scelerata Porta, the gate (also called Porta Carmentalis) through which the three hundred Fabii marched on their fatal expedition, Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 337; Flor. 1, 12, 2.—(β) Scelerata Castra, the camp in which D. Drusus died, Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, adv.: **scelērate** (acc. to B. 1.), impiously, wickedly, nefariously (Ciceronian): peccavi scelerateque feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: facere (with audacter), id. Sull. 24, 67: dicere (opp. pie), id. Mil. 38, 103: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27.—Comp.: sceleratius, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 52.—Sup.: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

scelērosus, a, um, adj. [scelus], full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed (ante- and post-class.): ubi ego illum sceleratum et impium inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: scelerosa et polluta mulier, App. M. 10, p. 253, 2: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr. 1, 82: o diem scelerosum et indignum, Afr. ap. Non. 174, 29.—As subst.: **scelērosus**, i, m., a wicked or vicious person, a wretch, Lucil. ap. Non. 174, 27.

scelērus, a, um, adj. [id.], wicked, abominable: sinapis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28: caput, id. ib. 5, 1, 3; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 486.

scelēstē, adv., v. scelestus fin.

scelestus, a, um, adj. [scelus]; like funestus, from funus), wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish, roguish; and subst., a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant (freq. ante-class. in Plaut. and Ter.; after the class. per. sceleratus is more freq.; by Cic. not used of persons). I. Lit., of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14: eheu, scelestus galeam in navi perdidit, id. Rud. 3, 5, 22: perjuravisti, scelestē, id. Ps. 1, 3, 120 sq.: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41: Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 90; id. Ps. 3, 2, 103 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17; id. Ad. 2, 1, 5; id. Eun. 1, 1, 26 al.; Sall. C. 12, 32; 52, 15; Quint. 2, 16,

2; Hor. C. 2, 4, 17; 3, 2, 31; 3, 11, 39; id. Epod. 7, 1.—Comp., Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 5; id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22 al.—Sup., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2.—As a term of reproach or abuse: scelestē, scelestā, etc., you knave! you wretch! scelestē, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; 1, 3, 126; Ter. And. 4, 4, 51; id. Eun. 4, 4, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 71: scelestā, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 26; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1; 5, 1, 16: scelesti, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 28; cf. sup.: scelestissime, aude mibi praedicare id? you arrant rogue! id. Am. 2, 1, 11.—Of things: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: res scelestā, atrox, nefaria, id. ib. 22, 62: numquam quidquam facinus feci pejus neque scelestius, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 2: scelestō facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27: scelestae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73: scelestior cena, id. Rud. 2, 6, 24: lingua, id. Am. 2, 1, 7: facta, id. Mil. 3, 1, 139: servitus, id. Curc. 1, 1, 40: vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: servitium, id. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 9 Dietsch: malitia, Phaedr. 2, 4, 5.—II. Transf., in Plaut. for sceleratus (B. 2.), baleful, calamitous, unlucky, unfortunate: scelestiorem ego annum argento faenori Numquam ullum vidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 1: me (vidisti) adeo scelestum, qui, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 123; id. Cas. 3, 5, 34: ne ego sum miser, Scelestus, id. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Capt. 3, 5, 104; id. As. 5, 2, 6; id. Rud. 3, 5, 22; id. Men. 3, 1, 2; id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; cf. scelestā, vae tē! Cat. 8, 15. Ellis ad loc.—Adv.: **scelestē** (acc. to 1.), wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably: scelestē atque impie facere, Liv. 24, 25: parta bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22: insimulare, Vell. 2, 60, 3: exercere arma, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3.—Comp.: interit pudor, Aug. Ep. 202.—Humorously: tu scelestē suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, roguishly, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

† **scelētus**, i, m., = *σκελετός*, a skeleton: eviscerata forma diri cadaveris, App. Mag. pp. 313, 35, and 315, 9 sq.

* **scelō**, ōnis, m. [scelus], a wicked man, scoundrel: magnus scelio, Petr. 50, 5.

scelōtyrbē, ēs, f., = *σκελοτύρβη*, a lameness in the ankles or in the knees, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.

scelus, ēris, n. [Sanscr. root skhal, to fall, akin to khal-, to deceive; cf. Goth. skāl, to owe], an evil deed; a wicked, heinous, or impious action; a crime, sin, enormity, wickedness (the strongest general term for a morally bad act or quality; very freq. both in sing. and plur.; cf. nefas). I. Lit. 1. Absol.: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; cf. so (opp. to flagitia et delicta) Tac. G. 12: majus in sese scelus concipere nefariis sceleribus cooptus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: detestabile scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: scelus atque perfidia, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so (with perfidia) id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; 3, 13, 2; Sall. J. 107, 2; Liv. 40, 39 al.; cf. (with audacia) Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; (with furor) id. ib. 2, 5, 62, § 161; (with avaritia) id. ib. 2, 5, 9, § 24; id. Clu. 8, 23: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia... hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: scelus est igitur, nocere bestiae, quod scelus qui velit, etc., id. Rep. 3, 11, 19: quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod, etc., id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 72: concipere in se, id. ib. 2, 1, 4, § 9 (v. supra): tantum sceleris admittere, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 221; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: perficere, id. Clu. 68, 194: scelere anhelare, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: moliri, id. Att. 7, 11, 1: edere, id. Phil. 13, 9, 21; cf.: edere in aliquem, id. Sest. 27, 58: suscipere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: scelere se alligare, id. Fl. 17, 41: scelere astringi, id. Sest. 50, 108: scelere obstringi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71: obrui, Liv. 3, 19 et saep.—2. With gen. obj.: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, the crime of murdering their deputies, Liv. 4, 32.—Prov.: vulgo dicitur: Scelera non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44.—II. Transf. A. Of animals or inanimate things (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.), a bad quality, vicious nature, a vice, fault: nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera

sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20: maximum salmandrae, id. 29, 4, 23, § 74: Scythae sagittas tingunt viperina sanie... inremediabile id scelus, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279. — **B.** Concr., in vulgar lang. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue*; and of women, *drab, baggage, etc.*: minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, Scelus te et scelleste parta quae vexit bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Am. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 9, 6; Ter. And. 2, 1, 17; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Ad. 5, 1, 6; 5, 1, 12 al.; cf.: scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60. — With a masc. pron.: is me scelus attondit, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9: ubi illic est scelus, quid me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; cf.: scelus, quemnam hic laudat? id. ib. 5, 2, 3. — **C.** In Plaut., Ter., and Mart., a *mishap* (qs. arising from wickedness), a *misfortune, calamity* (cf. sceleratus, B. 2., and sceleratus, II.): perdidit unum filium puerum quadrimum... Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 104: Pa. Quid hoc est sceleris? Ch. Perii, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34 Ruhnk.; Mart. 7, 14, 1. — **D.** A *natural catastrophe*: scelerata naturae, i. e. *earthquakes, inundations*, etc., Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 206.

1. scēna, v. scaena.

2. scēna ab aliis, a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. pp. 330 and 319 Müll.

scenarius, scēnicus, etc., v. scaenarius, scaenicus, etc.

scēnites, ae, m., = σκηνίτης, *one who dwells in a tent, one of a nomadic race*: Nomades, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143: Sabaei, id. 6, 28, 32, § 151: Arabes, id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

scēnofactorius, a, um, adj. [σκηνοφάκιο], *of or belonging to the making of tents; ars, the business of tent-making*, Vulg. Act. 18, 3.

scēnōpēgia, ae, f., = σκηνοπηγία, *the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Mac. 10, 21; id. 2 Mac. 1, 18; id. Johan. 7, 2.

Scēpsis, is, f., = Σκῆψις, *a town in Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. — Hence, **Scēpsius**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Scēpsis*: Metródoros, of Scēpsis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34; also called simply Scēpsius, Ov. P. 4, 14, 38.

Scēptici, ōrum, m., = Σκεπτικοί, *the Sceptics, the disciples of Pyrrho*, Quint. 10, 1, 124.

scēptos, i, m., = σκηπτός, *a gust, squall, storm, that rushes from above*, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.

scēptrifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [sceptrum-fero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): manus Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantes, i. e. *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

scēptriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [sceptrum-gero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet. and post-Aug.): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636: rex, Sil. 16, 245.

scēptrum, i, less correctly **scaep-trum**, n., = σκῆπτρον, *a royal staff, a sceptre*. **I.** Lit.: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpura et scepro et illis insignibus regis, Cic. Sen. 26, 57; Quint. 9, 3, 57; 11, 3, 158; Suet. Aug. 94: Augusti, id. Galb. 1; Verg. A. 7, 247: dextrā sceptrum gerebat, id. ib. 12, 206; Ov. M. 7, 103; 1, 178; 2, 847; 5, 422. Also borne by a king's daughter, Verg. A. 1, 653 Heyne: exitiale, Stat. Th. 1, 34; of a triumphant general, Liv. 5, 41; Juv. 10, 43. — **P.** oet., in the plur., by way of amplification, of a single sceptre, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf.: celsa sedet Aëolus arce Sceptra tenens, Verg. A. 1, 57; and of Juno, Ov. M. 3, 265; 1, 596; 11, 560; Verg. A. 7, 173; 7, 252 al. — **B.** Transf. ***1.** A *teacher's rod* (humorously): ferulae tristes, sceptra paedagogorum, Mart. 10, 62, 10. — ***2.** A *name of the plant aspalathus*, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110. — ***3.** = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 25. — **C.** Trop., as a symbol of authority, also used by the poets, in the plur., for *kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: en impero Argis, sceptra mihi liquit Pelops, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 140: tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias, Verg. A. 1, 78: sic nos in sceptra reponis? id. ib. 1, 253; 7, 422; 9, 9: pulsus solio sceptrisque paternis, id. ib. 10,

852: sceptra Asiae tenere, Ov. H. 16, 175: potiri perenni scepro, id. M. 15, 585; id. F. 4, 198; id. M. 6, 677: Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus Sceptra potitus, etc., Lucr. 3, 1038.

scēptūchus, i, m., = σκηπτούχος, *a sceptre-bearer, a high officer of state in the East*, Tac. A. 6, 33.

schēda, v. scida.

schēdius, a, um, adj., = σχήδιος, *made suddenly or off-hand; hastily put or thrown together*; hence, as in the Greek subst., **I. schēdia**, ae, f., = σχήδια (sc. ναῦς), *a raft, float, constructed in haste*, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll. — **II. schēdium**, ii, n. (sc. carmen), *an extemporaneous poem*: Lucilianae humilitatis, Petr. 4 fin.; App. de Deo Socr. p. 364, 34; Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.; Sid. Ep. 8, 3; cf. Fest. 1, 1.

schēdula (schūdila), ae, f. dim. [schēda or scida], *a small leaf of paper*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 2.

schēma, ae, f. (cf.: diadema, dogma, etc., Prisc. p. 679 P.), and (mostly post-Aug.) ſtis, n. (dat. and abl. plur. schemasin, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 38; but schematibus, Lampr. Heliog. 19) = σχῆμα. **I.** In gen., *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, posture, attitude*, etc. (so mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). (a) *Fem.*: quod processu huc cum servili schēma, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; cf. Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: Tiara ut lepidam lepide condecorat schemam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. l. i.; also Pompon. ap. Non. 225, 1: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43. — (β) *Neutr.*: pergit theysigeriae Bacchae modo Bacchico cum schēmate, Naev. ap. Non. 225, 2: schemata antiquom retinere, Lucil. ib. 225, 3: Aristippus naufragio cum eiectione ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitruv. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissimis inquinata, Lampr. Heliog. 19. — **II.** In partic., as in rhet., *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure* (pure Lat. figura; freq. in Quint.; in Cic. written as Greek), Sen. Contr. 1, praef. § 23 sq.; 1, 1, 25; Quint. 9, 1, 1 sq.; and repeatedly in the first three chapters of the ninth book; cf. also id. 1, 5, 52 sq.; 4, 1, 49; 4, 5, 4; 5, 10, 70. — **b.** In geometry, *a figure, outline*: geometrica schemata, Vitruv. 6 praef. 1: sphaeroides, id. 8, 6, 3 et saep.

schēmātimos, i, m., = σχηματισμός, *a figurative or florid manner of speaking*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

schīdia, ae, f., = σχίδια or σχίδια, *a chip, splinter of wood*, Vitruv. 2, 1; 7, 10.

schinus, i, f., = σκῖνος, *the mastic-tree* (pure Lat. lentiscus), Vulg. Dan. 13, 54.

schisma, ſtis, n., = σχίσμα, *a split, separation, disunion, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 5; Prud. steφ. 11, 19; 11, 30; Vulg. Johan. 9, 16.

schismāticus, i, m., = σχισματικός, *a separatist, seceder, schismatic* (eccl. Lat.): schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communiois disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matt. 11.

schistos, a, on, adj., = σχιστός, *split, cleft, divided*; a t. t. in Pliny the Elder: lapis, *that easily cleaves or cracks, fissile, schistose*, a name given to a kind of red oxide of iron, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 124; 33, 4, 25, § 84; 36, 20, 37, § 144: lac, i. e. *curdled*, id. 28, 9, 33, § 126: caepa, a peculiar kind, id. 19, 6, 32, § 101: alumen, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79.

Schoeneus, ei, m., = Σχοινεύς, *a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta*, Hyg. Fab. 244; 246. — Hence, **A. Schoeneis**, idis, f., *the daughter of Schoeneus, Atalanta*, Ov. H. (15) 16, 263; id. Am. 1, 7, 13. — **B. Schoenēius**, a, um, adj., *of or pertaining to Schoeneus*: virgo, i. e. *Atalanta*, Ov. M. 10, 660; id. Tr. 2, 399; and absol.: **Schoenēia**, ae, f., *Atalanta*, id. M. 10, 609. — **C. Schoenīs**, idis, f., *Atalanta*, Sid. Carm. 14, 14.

schoeniculae, ārum, f. [schoenum], *prostitutes anointed with schoenum*, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.; id. ap. Fest. pp. 328 and 329 ib.

Schoenis, idis, v. Schoeneus, C.

schōenōbātes, ae, m., = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer*, Juv. 3, 77.

† schoenus, i, m. (neutr. collat. form **schoenum**, Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, somewhat dub.), = σχοίνος, ὁ. **I.** A *rush*, of an aromatic kind (pure Lat. juncus), used by the Romans to season wine, Cato, R. R. 105, 2; 113, 1; Col. 12, 20, 2; 12, 20, 5; 12, 53, 2; low women anointed themselves with a perfume made from it: schoeno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55 (where others read caeno delibutae); cf. also schoeniculae. — **II.** A *measure of distance* among the Persians (= 40 stadia), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; 12, 14, 30, § 53.

† schōla (scōla), ae, f., = σχολή (spare time, leisure; hence, in partic.), **I.** Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a disputation, lecture, dissertation, etc.: in quam exercitationem (disputandi) ita nos studiosae operam dedimus, ut jam etiam scholas Graecorum more habere auderemus... Itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 8: separatim certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc... Haec Graeci in singulas scholas et in singulos libros dispartiunt, id. ib. 3, 34, 81: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60: ubi sunt vestrae scholae, id. ib. 27, 65; Quint. 3, 6, 59 Spald. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A *place for learned conversation or instruction, a place of learning, a school* (cf. ludus): toto hoc de genere, de quaerendā, de collocandā pecuniā, commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ullā in scholā disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90: qui cum in scholā assedissem, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 1, 13, 56; Suet. Gram. 17; Quint. 3, 11, 26: politus e scholā, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: e philosophorum scholis tales fere evadunt, id. Or. 27, 95; Quint. 1, prooem. § 17; 12, 3, 12: rhetorum, id. 12, 2, 23: potiorum in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10; 5, 13, 45; so (opp. forum) id. 5, 13, 36: ut ab Homero in scholis, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2. — **b.** A *gallery* where works of art were exhibited: Octaviae scholae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29; cf. id. 35, 10, 3, § 114. — **c.** Scholae bestiarum, *a place where animals fight, an amphitheatre*, Tert. Apol. 35. — **2.** The *disciples or followers of a teacher, a school, sect*: clamabant omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22; cf.: Theodori schola, id. 3, 11, 26: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76: discederunt hae diu scholae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 6: Cassianae scholae princeps, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8. — **b.** In the time of the later emperors, a *college or corporation of the army or of persons of the same profession*: Schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, etc., Cod. Th. 12, 20, 20; 12, 17, 2 et saep.; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 35; Amm. 14, 7, 12. — **c.** The *building of that corporation*, Inser. in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 66, p. 338. — ***II.** A *place in a bathing-room where one waited before entering the bath, a waiting-place*, Vitruv. 5, 10 fin.

schōlāris, e, adj. [schola]. **I.** Of or belonging to a school (late Lat.): incohabitatio, Mart. Cap. 3, § 326: murmur, Prud. steφ. 9, 16: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14. — **II.** (Acc. to schola, I. B. 2. b.) Subst.: **schōlāres**, ium, m., *the imperial guard*, Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1; 7, 4, 34; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 14.

† schōlāsticus, a, um. **I.** Adj. = σχολαστικός, *of or belonging to a school, scholastic* (post-Aug., and in gen. referring to the schools of rhetoric): controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; 4, 2, 97; Tac. Or. 14 fin.: materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae litterae, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: lex, id. ib. 2, 20, 9. — As subst.: **schōlāstica**, ōrum, n. plur., *school-exercises*: in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30; 7, 1, 14. — **II.** Subst.: **schōlāsticus**, i, m., *one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician* (opp. to a public orator): (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5 sq.; cf.: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui

rhetores vocantur, quos, etc., Tac. Or. 35; 26 fm.; Suet. Rhet. 6; Quint. 12, 11, 16; Petr. 6: contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, i. e. *with the applause of the scholars*, Tac. Or. 15. — Of rhetoricians, who, on account of their knowledge of law, acted as *pleaders or advocates* in lawsuits, Cod. Th. 8, 10, 2; Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7. — As a term of reproach, *a pedant*: heus tu scholasticæ, App. M. 2, p. 119, 8; Petr. 61, 4. — **B.** In gen., *a man of learning, a scholar*, Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3; Veg. 4, prooem. § 2; Hier. Vir. Ill. 99 al. — Of a *grammarians*, Verg. Cat. 7, 4. — Hence, *adv.*: **scholasticæ**, rhetorically, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 4.

† **scholīcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σχολικός, *of or belonging to a school, school-* (ante- and post-class.): dape, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 1: quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1, 1: axioma, Mart. Cap. 4, § 327.

† **sciādeus**, ēi, m., and **sciāena**, ae, f., = σκιάδεις and σκιάνα, the male and female of a sea-fish; perh. *a kind of grayling or ombre*: Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

sciāena, ae, v. scien.

sciāgraphia, ae, v. scenographia fm.

Sciāpodes (Sciōpodes), um, m., = Σκιάποδες, *a fabulous people in Libya, with monstrously large soles to their feet, which they were said to turn up and use as umbrellas*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23; Tert. Apol. 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 8.

Sciāthos (-us), i, f., = Σκιάθος, *a small island in the Sinus Thermaicus, with a town of the same name, now still Skiatho*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72; Liv. 31, 28; 31, 45; 44, 13; Val. Fl. 2, 8.

scibilis, e, *adj.* [scio], *that can be known, knowable, discernible* (post-class.): Deus non omnibus scibilis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16: scientia rei, Mart. Cap. 4, § 375.

sciāda or **schēda**, ae, f., = σχήδον, *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77. — *Form schedā, a leaf or sheet of paper*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7; id. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Quint. 1, 8, 19; Mart. 4, 89, 4 (form schedā; al. sciāda).

sciēns, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from scio.

scienter, *adv.*, v. scio, *P. a. fm.*

scientia, ae, f. (*plur.* only Vit. 1, 1, 18; 3, praef. 1) [sciens], *a knowing or being skilled in any thing, knowledge, science, skill, expertness*; = cognitio, eruditio (freq. and class.). (a) *Absol.*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut etiam si maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendū utilitatem referre, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: Antiochus ingenio scientiaque putatur excellere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 4: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem... omnis autem cognitatio aut in consiliis capiendis aut in studiis scientiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 18 sq.; so (with cognitio) id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34; 5, 18, 48 al.: exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; cf. so (with usus) infra, β: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: notabo singulas res: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satisfacere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57; id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: tuae scientiae excellenti ac singulari non multo plus quam nostri relictum est loci, i. e. *for jurisprudence than for oratory*, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientiā continetur, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum eā non utare, scientiā tamen ipsā teneri potest, in theory, theoretically, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2; so (opp. ars) id. Fin. 5, 9, 25; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146: alter (Cratippus) te scientiā augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 14, 59: jam efficaci de manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: cum tanta sit celeritas animorum... tot artes tantae scientiae, tot inventa, requiring so great knowledge (scientiae is gen. sing.), Cic. Sen. 21, 78 (dub.; B. and K. bracket the words tantae scientiae); cf.: physica ipsa et mathematica scientiae sunt eorum, qui, etc., id. de Or. 1, 14, 61. — *Plur.*:

disciplinarum scientiae, Vit. 3, praef. § 1. — (β) *With gen. obj.*: rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20; (with cognitio rei) id. ib. 3, 29, 112: Veneti scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: sine regionum terrestrium aut maritimarum scientiā, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientiā, id. Div. 2, 9, 23; so (opp. ignoratio) id. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Sull. 13, 39; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11: astrologiae scientia, id. ib. 1, 14, 22: dialecticorum, id. Or. 32, 113: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: rei militaris, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 7, 57: oppugnationis (with artificium), id. ib. 7, 29: linguae Gallicae, id. ib. 1, 47: colendorum deorum (sanctitas), Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116: verborum aut faciendorum aut deligendorum, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: qui in alienis morbis profitentur tenere se medicinae scientiam, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 46; 35, 12, 44, § 153 et saep. — (γ) *With in or de and abl.* (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignorantia de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39.

scientiōla, ae, f. *dim.* [scientia], *a little knowledge, a smattering*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 31: parvas concinnavit scientiolas artium, Arn. 2, 56.

scilicet, *adv.* [confr. from sci- (root of scire) licet; cf. vide licet, i-licet], or **scire licet**, as it is freq. written in Lucr. and in archaic lang. in Liv., and sometimes in Cels.; prop., you may understand or know, = Gr. *ὁλυνόμην*, and serving to imply that a statement is in itself obviously true, and is not overlooked by the speaker (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3). **I.** *Lit.*, it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: nimirum, nempe). (a) *With obj.-clause* on account of scire (ante-class., and several times in Sall.; cf. videlicet): *Pa.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, etc. *Di.* Optimum est: Ita scilicet facturam, very good; of course she will do so, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 42; id. Curc. 2, 2, 13; id. Rud. 2, 3, 64; id. Ps. 4, 7, 83; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117; 4, 8, 15; Lucr. 2, 469; Sall. J. 4, 6; 102, 9; 113, 3; id. Fragm. 1, Orat. Phil. § 5. — (β) *As a simple particle*: *Le.* Tam ego homo sum quam tu. *Me.* Scilicet ita res est, that is clear enough, no one disputes that, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 83: *Co.* Utrum amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturus es cenam? *Ba.* Pol ego amicis scilicet, id. Ps. 3, 2, 89; id. Men. 2, 3, 41: nunc vivat necne, id. Orem scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: pol me haud paenitet Scilicet boni dimidium mihi dividere cum Jove, id. Am. 5, 1, 73: video jam illum virum cui praeficias officio et muner. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit), uni paene: nam in hoc fere uno sunt cetera, Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 60: quā mente esset Antonius, demonstravit: pessima scilicet et infidelissima, Nam, etc., Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1: a te litteras expectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribēbam, not yet to be sure, Cic. Att. 13, 3, 1: me in dolore... maxime scilicet consolator spes, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, qui, etc., id. Quint. 17, 55: ego valde suspēso animo exspecto, primum te scilicet, deinde Marionem, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Att. 2, 19, 4: videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens: tale scilicet, quale cuiusque studium in superiore vita fuit, such, naturally, id. Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortaliū esset, evidently because, Liv. 1, 56 fm. — Often followed by *sed, tamen*, etc.: cognoscat (orator) rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, sed etiam imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium, Cic. Or. 34, 120: scilicet nimis h'c quidem est progressus, sed ex eo ipso est conjectura facilis, id. de Or. 3, 23, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: maxime scilicet in homine, sed in omni animali, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: me species quaedam commovet, inanis scilicet, sed commovet tamen, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen quae te ipsum probaturum esse con-

fidam, id. ib. 1, 8, 28: tuli scilicet moleste, ut debui, sed tamen constitui ad te venire, id. Fam. 9, 23: tu interea Romae scilicet amicis praesto fuisti; sed tamen illud cogita, etc., id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: Menecides quidam, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: nota scilicet illa res, cum Decimus quidam Verginius, etc., that event is surely well known, etc., id. Rep. 2, 37, 63. — In an assertion put in the form of a question: *Ch.* Huc cum advenio, nulla erat. *Pa.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? followed her of course, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. — (γ) Elliptically (only ante-class.): manifestam palam res indicat, inquis, in auras Aëris o terrā res omnes crescere alique, etc. . . . Scilicet: et nisi nos, etc., to be sure, by all means, quite right, certainly, Lucr. 1, 809. — Esp. as an answer: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulor meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, of course, certainly, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 178; id. Ps. 4, 7, 82; id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 25; id. Rud. 4, 3, 12; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11; 5, 8, 10; id. Ad. 4, 7, 11; 4, 7, 33; id. Hec. 3, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 9. — **B.** In part., of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth, when an assertion that is obviously false is ironically made or accepted (class.): *St.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet! of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that! Ter. And. 1, 2, 14 (also cited Cic. Att. 13, 34); cf.: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 379; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: et ego id scilicet nesciebam! id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: et tu scilicet mavis numine deorum id factum quam casu arbitrari? id. Div. 2, 21, 47; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratri, et tibi acerbior ejus patui mors est, quem nunquam vidi disti quam illi ejus fratri, quicum concordissime vixerat, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5, 14: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sullā facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24, 67; id. Pis. 9, 19; Quint. 8, prooem. § 25; cf.: unde illa scilicet egregia laudatio: Tanto melior, ne ego quidem intellexi, id. 8, 2, 18: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, etc., Tac. A. 6, 23; 1, 8 fm.; 3, 69; 11, 24; id. Agr. 2 al. — **II.** *Transf.*, in the post-Aug. per. sometimes, like *ὁλυνόμην* in later Greek, merely as an expletory or explanatory particle, namely, to wit, that is to say: quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 14: manente villā, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id. Vesp. 2; so, ne scilicet, id. Gram. 4; Vulg. Gen. 2, 25 et saep.

† **scilla** (squilla), ae, f., = σκίλλα. **I.** *A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*: Scilla maritima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; 20, 9, 39, § 97; 21, 17, 66, § 106; Varr. R. 2, 7, 8; Col. 12, 33; 12, 34; Pall. Febr. 29, 2; id. Mart. 10, 4; id. Jul. 8, 1 al. — **II.** *A small fish of the lobster kind, which defends the pinna, a prawn, shrimp*: Cancer squilla, Linn.; in this sense more usually written squilla, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Hor. S. 2, 4, 58; 2, 8, 42; Mart. 13, 83.

† **scillinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σκίλλινος, *of sea-onions or squills*: acetum, vinegar flavored with squills, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59; also called acetum scilliticum (σκίλλιτικόν), Cels. 5, 19, 19; Col. 12, 34; Plin. 32, 10, 47, § 135; Ser. Samm. 510.

† **scillites**, ae, m., = σκίλλιτης (οἶνος), *wine seasoned with squills*, Col. 12, 33; Pall. Jul. 6. — Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 26, 8, 48, § 77; Aus. Ep. 4, 69.

scilliticus, a, um, v. scillinus.

† **scimpōdion**, ii, n., = σκιμπόδιον, *a small bed or couch* (syn. grabatus): Graeciese, Gell. 19, 10, 1.

scim for **scisne**, v. scio *init.*

† **scincos** or **-us**, i, m., = σκίγκος, *a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 28, 8, 30, § 119; 32, 6, 16, § 43.

scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3 (old perf. redupl. scīdidi, Enn., Naev., Att., and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.; or Enn. p. 133 Vahl.; Com. Rel. pp. 19 and 164 Rib.; cf. also, sciderat.

Gell. 6, 9, 16], v. a. [akin to Gr. *σχίζω*, to split; cf. Germ. *scheiden*, and Lat. *scio*], to *cut*, *tear*, *rend*, or *break asunder*; to *split*, *cleave*, *divide*, or *separate* by force, etc. (freq. and class.; but in *tempp. perf.* ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: *fundo*, *rumpo*). **I.** Lit.: quom *saxum* scisciderit, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l.: non ergo aquila scisciderat pectus, Att. ib. and ap. Gell. l. l.: satis fortiter vestras sciscidistis colus, Afran. ap. Prisc. l. l.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: crines, Verg. A. 12, 870; Ov. M. 11, 683: capillos, id. H. 3, 79; Tib. 1, 10, 55; cf., in a Greek construction: scissaeque capillos matres, Ov. M. 8, 526: vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 9: vestem, to *tear open*, Liv. 3, 58; Quint. 2, 15, 7; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 18; Ov. M. 9, 166; Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; cf.: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: pecora scindunt herbarum radices, Col. 2, 18, 2: asini me mordicibus scindant, *tear*, *lacerate*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: latus flagello, id. Ib. 185: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: vitiato fistula plumbo scinditur, *bursts open*, Ov. M. 4, 123; cf.: et faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled*, Prop. 3, 10, 6: vallum, to *break through*, *tear up*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 5, 51; Liv. 7, 37; Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, to *break in pieces*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 31: pontem, to *break down*, id. ib. 5, 26: cuneis lignum, to *split*, *cleave*, Verg. G. 1, 144: quercum cuneis, id. A. 7, 510: cuneis fissile robur, id. ib. 6, 182; cf.: ferro aequor (i. e. humum), id. G. 1, 50; cf. solum, id. ib. 2, 399: vomere terram, Ov. A. 2, 671: freta ictu (remorum), id. M. 11, 463: pppis aquas, id. Tr. 1, 10, 48: fluvius natatu, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 347: tellurem mare scindit, Luc. 3, 61: agmen, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.: labra, to *open wide*, Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, to *cut up*, *carve*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17; cf. nihil (edulum), Mart. 3, 12, 2: aves in frusta, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.—**B.** Prov.: penulam alicui, to *tear off one's travelling cloak*, i. e. to *urge*, *press*, *solicit one to stay*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**B.** Transf., to *part*, *separate*, *divide*; of places: dirimit scinditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: frons Italia in duo se cornua scindit, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—Mid.: omnis Italia scinditur in duo promontoria, Sall. H. 4, 18 Dietsch.—In gen.: se (lutamenta), Cato, R. R. 128: se (nubes), Verg. A. 1, 587.—Mid.: omnis fumus, vapor, etc. ... scinduntur per iter flexum, Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739; Luc. 1, 551.—*Absol.*: sentes quod tetigere, ilico rapiunt: si eas creptum, ilico scindunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 2.—**2.** To *destroy*: scindunt proceres Pergamum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130.—**II.** Trop., to *tear in pieces*, to *disrupt*, *agitate*, *disturb*, etc.: aliquem quavis scindunt cupidine curae, Lucr. 3, 994: quantae tum scindunt hominem cupidinis acres Sollicitum curae, id. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, to *be sundered*, *separated*, Plin. Pan. 37 fin.: ut (actio) noctis interventu scinderetur, *was interrupted*, id. Ep. 2, 11, 16: verba fletu, Ov. P. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken*, *cracked*, Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides*, *branches off*, Verg. A. 8, 142; cf.: scidit deinde se stadium atque inertia factum est, ut artes esse plures viderentur, *was separated*, *divided*, Quint. proem. § 13; cf.: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89, 16: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Verg. A. 2, 39; cf. Tac. H. 1, 13: scindebatur in multiplices curas, Amm. 16, 3, 3.—Hence, *scissus*, a, um, *P. a.*, *split*, *cleft*, *divided*. **A.** Lit.: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 48: vitis folio, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23: scissae (aures) cervis ac velut divisa, id. 11, 37, 50, § 136: alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1 (for which: scissile alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11): vestibus, Vulg. Job. 2, 12.—**B.** Trop.: genus vocum, *harsh*, *grating*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—No comp., *sup.*, or *adv.*

scindūla, ae, f. [scindo], a *split piece of wood*, a *shingle*; later form of *scandula*, q. v.

scinīfes, v. cinīfes.

scintilla, ae, f. *dim.* [kindr. with *σπινθήρ*], a *spark* (class.). **I.** Lit.: *sing.*: videmus Accedere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 609; 4, 606; Verg. A. 1, 174; Ov. M. 7, 80; Liv. 38, 7 al.: parva saepe scintilla contempta excitavit incendium, Curt. 6, 3, 11.—*Plur.*: Lucr. 2, 675; 6, 163; Verg. A. 12, 102; Quint. 8, 5, 29 al.—**B.** Transf., a *bright, sparkling point*: nullus ut in auro luculentibus scintillis, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II.** Trop., a *spark*, *glimmer*, *faint trace*: scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 31: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispicendum reliquerunt, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: ne scintillam quidem relinques, genus qui congiscat tuum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

* **scintillatio**, ōnis, f. [scintillo], a *sparkling*: oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80.

scintillo, āvi, 1, v. n. [scintilla], to *sparkle*, *glitter*, *glow*, *gleam*, *flash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. fulguro). **I.** Lit.: templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 644: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: clipeus ardens, id. 2, 34, 34, § 100: testā ardente oleum, Verg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: cristae, Sil. 7, 593.—**II.** Trop.: scintillavit cruentis Ira genis, Sil. 9, 562: tunc Venus et calidi scintillat fervor amoris, Calp. 5, 22: cupiditatis ardor, qui scintillet in animis audientium, Ambros. Ps. 118, Serm. 18, 22.

scintillūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a *little spark*, *sparklet* (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 43: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23: animae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91 Flect.

scio, īvi, ītum, 4 (old imperf. scibam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 89; id. Ps. 1, 5, 84; 1, 5, 86; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 68; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: scibas, Plaut. Aul. 10, 10, 24; id. Ps. 1, 5, 85: scibat, id. Am. prol. 22; Lucr. 5, 934: scibatis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 47: scibant, Lucr. 5, 949; 5, 953; Cat. 68, 85.—*Perf.* scibo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 4, 3, 5; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; 5, 2, 57; id. Ps. 1, 2, 41; 1, 5, 65; id. Truc. 2, 6, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 58; id. Ad. 3, 3, 7; 5, 2, 5; id. Hec. 2, 2, 4: scibis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22; id. Ep. 2, 2, 101; 5, 1, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 55; id. Ps. 4, 4, 2; id. Poen. 5, 4, 57; id. Pers. 2, 2, 37; id. Rud. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: scibit, Cato, R. R. 5, 5; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 51; id. Mil. 3, 2, 46; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38: scibimus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 57: scibunt, id. Poen. 2, 16.—*Perf. scit*, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 17.—*Pass.* scibitur, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scim' for scisne, id. Am. 1, 1, 200; 2, 2, 39; 5, 1, 30; id. As. 3, 3, 113; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47; 3, 1, 47; 4, 6, 5; 4, 7, 30 et saep.—*Perf. sync.* scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131; id. F. 4, 527: scirint, Tac. Dial. 33; so, regularly, *inf.* scisse, e. g. Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17], v. a. [root *sci*; Gr. *σκεῖω* (for *σκεῖω*), *scēō*, to split, divide; cf.: scisco, plebiscentum, etc., prop. to distinguish, discern]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., to *know*, in the widest signif. of the word; to *understand*, *perceive*; to *have knowledge of or skill in* any thing, etc.: plurima mutatione figuramus, Scio, Non ignoro, et Non me fugit, et Non me praeterit, et Quis nescit? et Nemini dubium est. Sed etiam ex proximo mutuari licet. Nam et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 13 (freq. in all styles and periods; cf. nosco). (a) With *acc.*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut etiam si maxime sciemus, nec, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: ut vilicus naturam agri novit, dispensator litteras scit, etc., id. ib. 5, 3, 5: quod nec didicerint nec unquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: ego omnem rem scio Quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, id. ib. 3, 3, 33: quod pro certo sciam, id. ib. 3, 4, 13: M. Ubi ipse est? Ch. Nescio. Nihil jam me oportet scire... nescio etiam id quod scio, id. ib. 4, 6, 21: haec scivisti et me celavisti? id. Pers. 5, 2, 19: is omnes linguas scit: sed dissimulat sciens, Se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112 (cf. supra, litteras, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5): connoeciam, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 26: bene id opus, id. ib. 3, 21: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juvenutis mores qui sciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: remuneremini

ni nos, ac quae scitis, proferatis in medium: nemo enim omnia potest scire, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; cf.: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: SENATVOSQUE SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, S. C. de Bacch. 23, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173: quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, I know all from him, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 7: aliquid ex aliquo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 45; id. Most. 3, 2, 58; Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 2, 3 al. (v. infra, γ and δ; and cf. in the foll., with *de* instead of *ex*): quod sciam, for *ought I know*, as far as I know, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; 2, 2, 15; id. Most. 4, 3, 19; id. Men. 2, 23; 3, 2, 35 al.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7; Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 17; 9, 4, 63 al.; cf.: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19.—*Pass.*: quod quom scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: an nihil certum sciri possit, id. ib. 1, 51, 222: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumia sciri potest, can be learned from Marcellus, etc., id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—(β) With *inf.*, or more freq. with *object-clause*: qui uti sciat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: antequam declamare sciat, Quint. 2, 1, 3: si docere sciant et velint, id. 10, 5, 19: digredi a re et redire ad propositum suum scierit, id. 9, 2, 4 et saep.: vincere scis, Hannibal, Liv. 22, 51, 4: qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, id. 22, 59, 8: qui tegere liberos sciat, id. 1, 53, 8; 38, 52, 2; Curt. 4, 2, 14: scio, fortunas secundas neglegentiam prendere solere, Cato ap. Fest. s.v. parsi, p. 210: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: quas (leges) scitis exstare, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: scimus L. Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: scis, In breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen... alienigenis ex partibus esse, it is easy to see that, etc., Lucr. 1, 860 (shortly before and after, scilicet); so, scire licet, id. 1, 894; 2, 930; 2, 967; 3, 873 et saep.; Liv. 1, 39, 3; Cels. 1, 1 fin.; 1, 2; 3, 2 al.—So, in familiar style, imperf. scito, be assured, I reply that, remember, etc.: fenestram angustias quod reprehendis, scito te Κρόνος παῖδας reprehendere, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; 12, 21, 5: scito hoc nos in eo iudicio consecutos esse, ut, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 24; 5, 20, 7; cf.: istis contumeliis scitote Q. Lollium coactum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; 2, 3, 56, § 129.—Esp., introducing a conclusion, after *si*, *si*, *nisi*: si venturus es, scito necesse esse te venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 4 *inl.*: sin ista pax perditum hominem restitutura est, hoc animo scito omnis sanos, etc., id. ib. 10, 27, 1: si vos semel finem legis transieritis, scitote vos nullum ceteris in aestimando finem improbitatis reliquisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95; § 220; 2, 4, 30, § 68; id. Cat. 2, 10, 23.—Rarely in *part. pres.* (post-Aug.; cf. *P. a.*, infra): interrogant an vir daturus sit beneficium ingrato, sciens ingratum esse, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1: Laqueo vitam finit, sciens et in Maximino multum esse roboris, Capitol. in Max. 19: totam hereditatem sciens ad se non pertinere, Gai. Inst. 4, 144.—*Impers.*: hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—*Pass.*, with *nom.* and *inf.*: Christus scitur vocis simplicis jussione ambulatum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, 48.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause*: isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 13: ut sciamus, quid dicamus mox pro testimonio, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: scin' quam iracundus siem? id. Bacch. 4, 2, 12: cuius facile scitu est, quam fuerim miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 15: cum sciatis, quo quaque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: Sestium quanti faciam, ipse optime scio, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices, id. ib. 1, 30, 46: ut eum (hostem) non modo esse, sed etiam, quis et unde sit, scire possimus, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: coqua est haec quidem? Scit muricata ut maceret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Hor. C. 3, 4, 42 al.: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector Laudet, id. Ep. 1, 19, 35; 2, 2, 187: qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20; Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; id. A. P. 462; cf. the phrase haud scio an, under an.—*Pass.*: hinc sciri potuit, Quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: scito... nec,

quando futura sint comitia, sciri, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2. — With *indic.* in the *rel.-clause* (ante-class.): *Ba.* Scio, quid ago. *Pi.* Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 45; cf. scitin? quid ego vos rogo? id. Men. 5, 9, 92: scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 24: jam ego ex hoc, ut factum est, scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57; instead of which, with *subj.*: ex me primo prima scires, rem ut gessissem publicam, id. Am. 1, 3, 26: ex hoc scibo quid siet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; id. Hec. 4, 2, 4. — (d) With *de*: jam vero de legibus, de bello, de pace... scisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58. — (e) *Ab-sol.*: hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 3: quom videbis, tum scies, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 37: *Pi.* Qui scire possum? *Ch.* Nullus plus, id. ib. 2, 2, 13: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 1; so, ut scitis, parenthetically, id. ib. 1, 14, 21; 2, 31, 54; 6, 9, 9; id. Lael. 21, 77; cf. scio alone, parenthetically: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281: ego abeo: tu jam scio patiere, id. As. 2, 2, 111: quam tu propediem effliges scio, id. ib. 4, 2, 9 et saep.: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27: nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38. — *Pass.*: non opus est dicto... at scito huic opus est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 14: plus, quam opus est sciet, sciet, id. ib. 4, 1, 18; so, with *adv.* or *adverb.-clause*: non tam praedictum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; so, Latine, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; Liv. 1, 27: luculenter Graece, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: Graece, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, Et fidibus scire, and that she was skilled in music, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53 (cf. docere aliquem fidibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: discere fidibus, id. Lael. 8, 26). — (z) With *de*: de legibus institutis, de bello, de pace, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sullā se scire negavit, id. Sull. 13, 39. — (n) With *non* (very rare for nescio; cf. non scire barbarum jam videtur, nescire dulcius, Cic. Or. 47, 157): quis enim erat qui non sciret studiosiorem Mithridatem fuisse, etc., id. Fl. 25, 59: tam imperitus, ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: quid? non sciunt ipsi viam, domum quā veniant? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 25; Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 19. — *b.* Ellipt.: scin? quomodo? do you know how (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 200; id. Aul. 5, 21; id. Rud. 3, 5, 18. — *B.* In partic., of a woman, to know carnally a man (cf. of a man, cognosco), Treb. xxx. Tyr. 30. — * *II.* Transf., publicists' t. t. for the usual scisco (v. h. v. II.), of the people, to ordain, decree, appoint any thing after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, uti, etc., Liv. 26, 33, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: a scire for asciscere, Tac. Agr. 19; id. H. 4, 80. — Hence, *sciens*, entis, *P. a.*, *knowing*, i. e. *A.* Pregn., *knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally*, etc. (freq. and class.): tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, Scip. Afric. minor ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9: ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjuraris, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 16: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereor, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; so (with prudens) Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A 5; Suet. Ner. 2 fin.: equidem plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; so (opp. imprudens) id. Phorm. 4, 3, 55; Cic. Planc. 16, 41; (opp. insciens) id. Balb. 5, 13: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia scnatorem, etc., id. Clu. 46, 129: an ille me tentat sciens? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 29; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 40; id. Ps. 1, 1, 90; id. Poen. prol. 112: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6 al.: heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 et saep. — So the formula: si sciens fallo; v. fallo. — *B.* *Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled, versed, or expert in* any thing (class.). (a) *Ab-sol.*: id ego jam nunc tibi renuntio, ut sis sciens, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: quod me non scientem feceris, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 34; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 32: vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam fuit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: scientior venefica, Hor. Epod. 5, 72: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58. — *Sup.*: sit oportet idem scientis-

simus, Col. 11, 1. — (β) With *gen.*: dominum scientem esse oportet carum rerum, quae, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 1: locorum, Sall. J. 97, 3: pugnae, Hor. C. 1, 15, 24: citharae, id. ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, id. ib. 3, 70; 6, 26 et saep. — *Sup.*: M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 13. — * (γ) *Poet.*, with *inf.*: quamvis non alius floctere equum sciens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 25. — *Adv.*: *scienter* (acc. to B.), *knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly*, etc.: scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: uti (with modice), id. ib. 1, 29, 132; id. Off. 2, 5, 18: sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55. — *Comp.*: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175; Caes. B. G. 7, 22. — *Sup.*: coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.

sciōlus, i, m. [scius], a *smatterer, sciolist*, Arn. 2, 86 dub.; Hier. Ep. 48, 18; 58, 5; 125, 16.

Sciōpodes, v. Sciapodes.

sciothēricon, i, n., = σκιοθηρικόν, a *sun-dial*, Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187. — Also called *sciothērum* (σκιοθηρον), Hyg. Limit. p. 175 Goes.

Scipiades, ae, v. 2. Scipio, 2.

1. scipio, ōnis, m. [root skap-; Gr. σκίπτω, to support, σκίπων, = σκίπτρον, a staff; cf. scāpus, scopio, scamnum], a *staff* (carried by persons of wealth, rank, high official station, etc.): unde ornatu hoc advenis? quid fecisti scipione? Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6; id. Am. 1, 3, 22; id. As. 1, 1, 111; id. Men. 5, 2, 103; Cat. 37, 10; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41 fin.; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 13 fin.; Amm. 29, 2, 15; given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes; so to Masinissa, Liv. 30, 15; 31, 11; to Eumenes, id. 42, 14 fin.

2. Scipio, ōnis, m. [1. scipio], the name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war. — In hexameter verse scanned *nom.* Scipiō, Luc. 4, 658; Sil. 8, 548; 10, 427; 13, 386; 13, 449 al.; cf. in the foll., 3. *init.* — Hence, *1. Scipioneus*, a, um, *adj.*, of the Scipios (late Lat.), Fab. Cl. Gord. Fulg. Act. Mundi, 11, p. 141. — *2. Scipionārius*, a, um, *adj.*: a Scipione quidam male dicunt Scipioninos: nam est Scipionarios, Varr. L. L. 9, § 71 Müll. — *3. Scipiades* or *-as*, ae, m. (cf. Prisc. p. 582 P.), one of the Scipio family, a Scipio (poet. for Scipio, the oblique cases of which could not stand in hexameter verse): Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1084; v. Lachm. ad h. l.; Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. scurrae, p. 294 Müll.; *nom.* Scipiades, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. praef. 1; *gen.*, dat. Scipiadae, Prop. 3, 11, 59 (4, 10, 67); Hor. S. 2, 1, 72; Claud. B. Get. 141; *acc.* Scipiadem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 17; v. Heind. and Duntz. ad h. l.; *plur. nom.* Scipiadae, Manil. 2, 790; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 381; *gen.* Scipiadium, id. Laud. Seren. 42; *acc.* Scipiadas, Verg. G. 2, 170; Claud. ap. Proo. et Olybr. 149.

Scipionārius, v. 2. Scipio, 2.

Scipioneus, v. 2. Scipio, 1.

scirērytis, idis, f., a sort of silver dress, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

1. Sciron, ōnis, m., = Σκίρων (Σκίρων).

1. A noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus, Ov. M. 7, 444 sq.; Stat. Th. 1, 333; Mel. 2, 3, 7; Gell. 15, 21, 1; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 253. — Hence, *1. Scironius*, a, um, *adj.*, of Sciron, Scironic: saxa, Mel. 2, 3, 7; so Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Sen. Hippol. 1225; and, rupes, Claud. B. Get. 188 (cf. also: infames Scirone petras, Stat. Th. 1, 333). — *2. Scironis*, idis, *adj. f.*, Scironic: petrae, Sen. Hippol. 1023. — Hence, *II.* A north-west wind blowing from the Scironic rocks; so called by the Athenians, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120 (Jahn, Sciron); Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 4.

2. Sciron, ōnis, m., an Epicurean philosopher in Cicero's time: omnia meminit Sciron Epicuri dogmata, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

scirpēus (sirp-), a, um [scirpus]. *I.* *Adj.*, of rushes, rush-: ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: clava, Nov. ap. Fest. s. v. scirpus, p. 330 Müll.: simulacra, i. e. images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 622 (v. Argei); also imago, id. ib. 5, 659: fila, a rush-wick of wax tapers, Prud. Cath. 5, 15: fiscella, Vulg. Exod. 2, 3. — *II.* *Subst.*: *scirpēa* (sirp-), ae, f., a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a wagon (generally used for carrying manure), Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Ov. F. 6, 680; Just. 43, 4, 6; Arn. 2, n. 38.

scirpīculus (sirp- and surp-), a, um [id.]. *I.* *Adj.*, of or made of rushes. So with falces (their use is unknown), Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 6; id. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.: fiscella, Vulg. Exod. 2, 3. — More freq., *II.* *Subst.*: *scirpīculus* (sirp-, surp-), i, m., a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket: surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 24; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Col. poet. 10, 305; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 40: piscarii, wears, wheels, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (sirpo), no *perf.*, āt, l, v. a. [id.], to plait of rushes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 sq.; id. ap. Non. 83, 24.

scirpūla vitis, a kind of vine, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41; so, urva, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sometimes sirpus), i, m.

I. A rush, bulrush, Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178; 7, 56, 57, § 206; Fest. p. 330 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39; Vulg. Job, 8, 11. — *b.* Prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none: quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.); so, in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; and: nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter. And. 5, 4, 38. — *II.* Transf., deriving the idea of intricacy from plaited work of rushes, a riddle, enigma: quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6, 1.

scirros, i, m., = σκίρρος, a hard swelling or tumor, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.

scirrōsis, is, f., = σκίρρωσις, a hardening in the flesh, = saxitas, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 49.

sciscitatio, ōnis, f. [sciscitor], an asking, inquiry: diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscitator, ōris, m. [id.], an inquirer, examiner, investigator (post-Aug.): urinae, Mart. 3, 82, 16; Prud. Cath. 7, 193: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sciscito, are, v. sciscitor fin.

sciscitor, ātus, i, v. dep. a. [scisco], to inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc. (class.; syn.: percontor, interrogo); constr. regularly, ex (ab) aliquo aliquid, de aliquo re, with a *rel.-clause* or *absol.*; also (post-Aug.) with aliquem quid. (a) With *acc. rei*: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: sententiam ex aliquo (with require), id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: id sciscitari, id. Or. 16, 52: consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26: consilium ejus, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia dum sciscitando, id. ib. 1, 84: diversa, id. ib. 2, 34: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9, 2. — (β) With *de*: de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes, id. Phil. 14, 7, 19: de Domitio, ut facis, sciscitare, ubi sit, id. Att. 9, 15, 4. — (γ) With an indirect question: lubet prius sciscitari quid sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 9, 1; 54; 1, 56; 2, 12 al.; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Ner. 48; id. Vit. 17 al.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21. — (δ) *Absol.*: elicit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, etc., Liv. 6, 34; cf. id. 1, 5; Quint. 9, 2, 7: si de veteri jure discendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13, 3. — (e) *Aliquem*: sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27: ut mane singulos, anne jentassent, sciscitaretur; Suet. Vit. 7; so id. Calig. 28; id. Dom. 15.

a. Act. collat. form: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52.

— **b. sciscitatus**, a, um, *pass.*: omnium sententis occultius sciscitatis, Amm. 25, 8, 12.

sciscor, scivi, scitum, 3 (*dep. collat. form sciscor*, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *v. inq. a. [scio]*, to seek to know; to search, inquire.

I. Lit. (ante-class. and very rare; cf. on the other hand, the deriv. sciscitor): praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. ap. Non. 505, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Publicists' t. t. of the people, after inquiry or examination, to accept, approve, assent to something proposed; hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain, = rem cognitam jubere (cf. sancio): nullam illi (majores nostri) vim contentis esse voluerunt: quae scisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet summa contentione, distributis partibus... auditis auctoribus, re multis dies promulgata et cognita, juberi vetarique voluerunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf.: rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque. Ex eo plebis cito, etc., Liv. 42, 21 fin.: adeo id gratum plebi fuit ut id modo sciscerent jubentemque, ut senatus decerneret, qui Romae regnaret, id. 1, 17 fin.: ad sciscendum plebi, id. 6, 35: si Gaditani sciverint nominatim de aliquo cive Romano, ut sit civis Gaditanus, Cic. Balb. 11, 27; cf.: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 11, 46. — *Pass.*: multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis (with sancire), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf.: illud stultissimum, existinare omnia iusta esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, id. ib. 1, 15, 42 (v. also under *P. a.*). — *Poet.*, with *obj. clause*: munera Martis Aequent imperio et solem concedere nocti Sciscant, Sil. 7, 545. — **2.** Transf., in gen. (like decerno), of an individual, to approve, assent to, vote for any thing: qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35. — **B.** To learn, ascertain, know: ut illi id factum sciscerent, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68: praefestinamus quae sit causa sciscere, quod, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. 2, p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. v. 396 Rib.).

— **III.** Trop., of nature, to decree, establish: confirmat autem illud vel maxime quod ipsa natura, ut ait ille, sciscet et probet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. — Hence, **scitus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) Mid. (orig., that has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence), knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skillful, adroit, etc. (of persons; mostly poet.; not in Cic., but cf. 2.; syn.: callidus, versutus): doctus, fidelis... Scitus, etc., Enn. ap. Geil. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.): hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151: mulier scita atque prudens, Geil. 13, 4 fin.: scitus agas, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Ann. v. 217 Vahl.): sycophanta, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: convivator, a clever, dexterous host, Liv. 35, 49: scitus bellum (venereum) init, Plaut. Truc. 5, 42: ea mulieris scitae comitas, Geil. 13, 4, 3. — *Comp.*: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 12. — *Poet.* and in post-Aug. prose with *gen.*: Nessus scitus vadorum, acquainted with, Ov. M. 9, 108: Thalia lyrae, id. F. 5, 54: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10 Spald. N. cr. — With *obj. clause* (poet.): scitus accendere corda Laudibus, Sil. 17, 293: accendere Martem, id. 15, 594. — **b.** Of things, fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: pulere scripti: scitum syngraphum I. Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripti) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; cf. interrogations, Quint. 5, 7, 28. — *Sup.*: oratio optima et scitissima, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum) est, quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenio dignum atque docto, non asperno, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; cf. id. Or. 16, 51: oratoris dictum, Tac. A. 6, 20. — *Esp.* in the phrase scitum est, it is a witty or acute saying; shrewd, clever: vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicum cum vidisset, Cic.

Div. 2, 24, 51; cf.: scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa: Melius, etc., id. Lael. 24, 90: Scytharum legati, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, a clever thing, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc Scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: scitum est causam conferre in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228. — **2.** Transf., beautiful, elegant, fine, etc. (mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: venustus, bellus): satis scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15; cf. lphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 fin. (v. perscitus): vox admodum scita et canora, Geil. 18, 5, 2: haec nox scita'st exercendo scorto, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; cf. scitamenta. — **B.** (Acc. to II. A.) Subst.: **scitum**, i, n., an ordinance, statute, decree; esp. in connection with plebis (plebei, v. plebs), or, in one word, plebiscitum, an ordinance or decree of the people or of the citizens (opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate): scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante, Fest. p. 293 Müll.; cf. Lael. Felix ap. Geil. 15, 27, 4: quo plebis cito decreta a senatu est quaestio, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: quae (lex) postea plebis cito Canuleio abrogata est, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: plebiscitis consulari potestatem minuire, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 et saep. (v. 2. scitus). — In a lusus verbb. with scitus, A.: Ps. Ecquid is homo scitus est? Ch. Plebiscitum non est scitius, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58. — In the order scitum plebis: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50 fin.; 10, 22 fin.: scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67; 22, 26; Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: cum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam coronam donaretur, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus sublato Areopago nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; so, in one word, populiscitum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; id. Epam. 7, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 2: ut nullum de ea re scitum populi fieret aut litteris mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25. Tacitus is the first who has populi scita for decrees of the Roman people, Tac. A. 3, 58. — Of Roman popular decrees also simply scita: cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. — Rarely of other public or official ordinances (cf.: decreta, edicta, jussa): (Numa) omnia publica privatique sacra Pontificis scitis subjecti, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemviro) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: regis, Vulg. Esth. 3, 8. — **2.** Transf. (with decretum and placitum) as a transl. of the Gr. δόγμα, a maxim, tenet, dogma, Sen. Ep. 95, 10. — *Adv.*: **scite** (acc. to A.), shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly (class.): eho, nimum scite scitus es, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 8; cf.: tondetur nimum scite, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 69; id. Mil. 4, 2, 74; id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1 (with comode): (rationes) ita sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, ut, etc., id. Pis. 25, 61; cf.: scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: illa ex patellis quae evellerat, ita scite in aureis poculis inligabat, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 24, § 54: non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20, 3; so, dictum, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85, 39; cf. Liv. 4, 44 fin. — *Comp.*: scitius, Geil. 4, 11, 10. — *Sup.*: scitissime, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116; Geil. 10, 11, 6; App. M. 9, p. 212, 16.

scissilis, e, adj. [scindo]. **I.** That may easily be split, cleft, or rent: alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11: lapis, id. 6, 30. — **II.** (Post-class.) **scissus**, a, um, rent, torn: pallistrum, App. M. 1, p. 104, 27; cf. centunculus, id. 9, p. 222, 27: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

scissim, adv. [id.], by rending, cleaving, or dividing (late Lat.), Prud. Enchir. Vet. Test. 9.

scissio, ōnis, f. [id.], a cleaving, dividing, scission of a number (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Vulg. Amos. 6, 12.

Scissis, is, f., a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, probably in the territory of the Lacetani, Liv. 21, 60 fin.

scissor, ōnis, m. [scindo]. **I.** One who cleaves or divides, a carver, Petr. 36, 6. — **II.** A kind of gladiator, Inscr. Orell. 2569.

scissura, ae, f. [id.], a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft, scissure (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Sen. Q. N. 6, 2: ad scissuram Nili, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50; 11, 28, 34, § 100: sal rectis scissuris, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Pall. Mai. 12; Vulg. Matt. 9, 16. — **II.** Trop.: domestica turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756: audio scissuras esse inter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 18.

1. scissus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.* of scindo.

† **2. scissus** = σχίσμα, a rent, cleft, Gloss. Philox.

scitamenta, ōrum, n. [I. scitus, A. 2.]. **I.** Delicate food, dainties (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius ap. Geil. 20, 9, 3; Macr. S. 7, 14; App. M. 10, p. 245. — *** II.** Trop., of figures of speech, niceties, prettinesses: ὀμοιοτάτητα... καὶ ὁμοιοτάτητα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Geil. 13, 8, 1.

*** scitatio**, ōnis, f. [scitor], an asking, inquiring: indefessa scitatio, Amm. 18, 5, 1.

scite, adv., v. scisco, *P. a. fin.*

scitor, ōnis, 1 (old inf. scitarier, Ov. M. 2, 741), *v. freq. dep. a. [scio]*, to seek to know; to ask, inquire (poet. and late Lat.; in Cic. Or. 16, 52, read sciscitari; cf.: interrogo, percunctor): scitari et quaerere causas, Verg. A. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 511: causam adventus, id. ib. 2, 741: omnia, id. ib. 2, 548: digna relatu, id. ib. 4, 793: scitanti deus huic de conjugis dixit, id. ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, id. ib. 11, 622: Eury-pylum scitatum oracula Phoebi Mittimus, i. e. to consult, Verg. A. 2, 114: sunt quae ex te solo scitari volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; so, ex aliquo, to ask, inquire, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775; 10, 357: consulta numinum, Amm. 24, 8, 4: scitari, quid molirentur, id. 18, 2, 2.

scitule, adv., v. scitulus fin.

scitulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [I. scitus, A. 2.], handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant (ante- and post-class.): facies, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetula, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; App. M. 2, 113, 19: juvenem formulae scitulae, id. ib. 3, 136, 13: caupona, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 23: pusiones, Arn. 5, 179. — *Adv.*: **scitule**, elegantly, gracefully, App. M. 2, p. 123, 8; 7, p. 192, 35; 10, p. 253, 38.

scitum, i, n., v. scisco, *P. a.*, A. 1. and B.

1. scitus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.* of scisco.

2. scitus, ūs, m. [scisco], with plebi, for the more usual plebiscitum, a decree or ordinance of the people: neque populi jussu neque plebi scitu, Vet. Decr. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3: comitia deinde de senatus sententia plebique scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7, 5.

† **sciurus**, i, m., = σκίουρος, a squirrel, Plin. 8, 38, 58; § 138; 11, 43, 99, § 245; Mart. 5, 37, 13.

scius, a, um, *adj.* [scio], knowing, having knowledge of a thing (mostly ante- and post-class., and rare for sciens, gnarus, peritus). (a) *Absol.*: neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: puto eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere, knowingly, willingly, Lact. 3, 24 fin.; Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 18. — (β) With *gen.*: rerum, Lact. 2, 14, 6: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 fin.

scōbina, ae, f. [scobis], a rasp, Varr. L. 7, § 68; Plaut. Fragni. ib.; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Tert. Apol. 12.

scōbis (collat. form **scobs**, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.; but scobis is found in Cels. 5, 5; 8, 2; Col. 4, 29, 15; 7, 10, 4; cf. scrobis init.), is, f. (m., Vitr. 8, 3; Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [scabo], powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc.; sawdust, scrapings, filings, etc., Cels. 1, 1; Col. 1, 1; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Juv. 14, 67 al.: citreus, i. e. grated lemon-peel, Vitr. 8, 3, 8: cutis, scurf, etc., Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28.

Scodra, ae, f., a town of Dalmatia, now Scutari, on Lake Labatis, Liv. 44, 31; 44, 32; 45, 26; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144. — Hence, **Scodrenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Scodra, Liv. 45, 26.

Scodrus, i, v. Scordus.

scōla, v. schola.

† **scōlēcia**, v. scolēx.

† **scōlēcion**, *i*, *n.*, = σκωλήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry* (which is apt to be worm-eaten), Plin. 24, 4, 4, § 8.

† **scōlex**, *lēcis*, *m.*, = σκώληξ, *a kind of copper rust with the appearance of being worm-eaten*, Plin. 34, 12, 28, § 116.

† **scōlibrōchon**, *i*, *n.*, = σκολίβροχον, *a plant, also called callitrichos, scolopendron, and Capillus Veneris*, App. Herb. 47.

† **scōlopax**, *ācis*, *f.*, = σκολῶπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock*, Nemes. Fragm. Aucup. 2, 3.

† **scōlopēndra**, *ae*, *f.*, = σκολόπενδρα.

I. *A kind of multipede, a scolopendra*, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104. — **II.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 143.

† **scōlopēndrion**, *i*, *n.*, = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant, also called callitrochon and scolibrochon*, App. Herb. 57.

† **Scōlos**, *i*, *f.*, = Σκῶλος, *a city of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 266.

† **scōlymos**, *i*, *m.*, = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle, cardoon*: Cynara cardunculus, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; 21, 16, 56, § 94; 22, 22, 43, § 86.

† **scomber**, *bri*, *m.*, = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel*: Scomber scomber, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49; 31, 8, 43, § 32; 11, 53, § 151; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71; Cat. 95, 8; Pers. 1, 43; Mart. 3, 50, 9; 4, 87, 8; 13, 102, 2.

† **scomma**, *ātis*, *n.*, = σκῶμμα, *a teasing, taunting expression; a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil* (late Lat. for convicium, maledictum), Macr. S. 7, 3.

1. scōpa, *ae*, and *plur.*: **scōpac**, *ārum* (cf. on *plur.*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 7 Müll.; 10, § 24 ib.; Quint. 1, 5, 16; Charis. p. 20 P.; 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; *sing.*, v. infra, B.), *f.* [root skap-, to support; cf.: scipio, scamnum]. **I.** *Li*, *thin branches, twigs, shoots* (rare), Cato, R. R. 152; Pall. 3, 24, 8; 4, 9, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241; 22, 18, 21, § 46 al. — **B.** *In partic.*: **scōpa rēgia**, *a plant, a species of the goose-foot*: Chenopodium scoparia, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; 25, 5, 19, § 44. — **II.** *Meton.*, *a broom, besom* made of twigs (class. in *plur.*); munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 27; 2, 2, 51; Petr. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81: scopis mundata, swept, Vulg. Luc. 11, 25: in scōpa, id. Isa. 14, 23. — **b.** *Prov.*: scopas dissolvere, to untie a broom, i. e. to throw any thing into disorder or confusion, Cic. Or. 71, 235; hence, scopae solutae, of a man in utter perplexity, id. Att. 7, 13, b, 6.

2. scōpa, *ae*, *f.*, = σκοπή, *a speculation, theory*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 812.

† **scōpārius**, *i*, *m.* [scōpa, II.], *a sweeper* (late Lat.), Dig. 33, 7, 8.

† **Scōpas**, *ae*, *m.*, = Σκώπας. **I.** *A famous Greek sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; Hor. C. 4, 8, 6; Mart. 4, 39, 3. — **II.** *A very rich Thesalian in the time of Simonides*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Quint. 11, 2, 14 (cf. Phaedr. 4, 24).

† **scōpēlismos**, *i*, *m.*, also written as Gr. σκοπέλισμος, *a crime said to be practised in Arabia, where a man places stones in his enemy's field, as a threat that whoever shall dare cultivate it shall be slain*: quae res tantum timorem habet, ut nemo ad eum agrum accedere audeat, crudelitatem timens eorum qui scopelismum fecerunt, Dig. 47, 11, 9.

† **scōpes**, *um*, *f.*, = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl*, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 138; from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

† **scōpio**, *ōnis*, *m.* [root skap-; cf.: scamnum, scipio], *the stalk or pedicel of grapes*, Cato, R. R. 112, 3; Col. 11, 3, 46; 12, 39, 3; 12, 43, 10. — Also called **scopus**, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; 2, 4, 17.

1. scōpo, *ēre* [σκοπέω], *to investigate, test, search*: spiritum suum, Vulg. Ps. 76, 7.

2. scōpo, *āre*, *v. a.* [1. scōpa, II.], *to brush or sweep away*, Vulg. Isa. 14, 23.

† **scōpos**, *i*, *m.*, = σκοπός, *a mark, aim* at which one shoots, Suet. Dom. 19.

† **scōpulae**, *ārum*, *f.* [1. scōpa, II.], *a little broom*, Cato, R. R. 26; Col. 12, 38, 4; also in *sing.*: scōpula, *a broom-twig*, id. 12, 18, 5.

† **scōpulosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scopus], *full of rocks, rocky, shelvy, craggy* (rare but class.): locus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35;

mare, id. de Or. 3, 19, 69; colles, Sil. 7, 274; rupes, Luc. 2, 619; Pyrene, Stat. Th. 4, 102; cete, projecting like a rock, id. Achill. 1, 55; arva, Sil. 15, 305. — *Neutr. plur.* as *subst.*, *rocky places*: Gangem dejectum per scopulos et abrupta, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65. — **B.** *Transf.*: terga beluae, projecting like rocks, Val. Fl. 2, 518.

† **scopus**, *i*, *m.*, = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag*, esp. *a rock, shelf, ledge* in the sea. **I.** *Li*, *(mostly poet.; not in Cic., but v. infra, II.; cf.: rupes, cautes)*, in the sea: ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27 fin.; id. B. G. 3, 13; Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; Verg. G. 3, 261; id. A. 1, 145; 5, 270; Ov. M. 4, 524; 9, 592: frequentes, Juv. 13, 246: vomentes aequor, Luc. 6, 24: immanes, Ov. M. 14, 182; cf. of a promontory, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; Id. 4, 419: scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621; 4, 681. — On land: scopuli rupesque cauae, Verg. G. 3, 253; id. A. 4, 445; 12, 531; Sil. 10, 263; Stat. Th. 7, 665; Val. Fl. 6, 632; of the cavern of Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 192: scopulus Mavortis, of the Areopagus, Ov. M. 6, 70: his immobilis scopulus, of a man hard to move, id. ib. 13, 801: scopulis surdior, Hor. C. 3, 7, 21; cf.: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33: natus es e scopulis, id. Tr. 3, 11, 3. — **II.** *Trop.*, *a rock*, = *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc. (freq. in Cic.; also commended by him as a figure): cum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 223 Vahl.): qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem et in quibus C. Deciani naufragium fortunatum videres, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25; id. de Or. 2, 37, 154; id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: in scopulos vitae incidere, id. Consol. Fragm. 2, p. 489 Orell.: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, id. Pis. 18, 41; cf. Flor. 4, 9, 1: (Pompeius) Ille tremor Ponti et piratarum scopulus, Petr. post. 123, 240: commeatum publicum in scopulos annonae impingere, Quint. Decl. 12, 22: cuius tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Vulg. Max. 3, 7, 9: e scopulo cadere, to be ruined, Amm. 30, 5, 10.

† **scōpus**, *i*, *m.*, = σκοπός, *a goal, target*: in pueri procul stantis, praebentisque pro scopo dispensam dextrae manus palmam, sagittas direxit, Suet. Dom. 19 (dub.; Roth, scupulo; cf. σκοπός, in trop. sense, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2).

† **scordālia**, *ae*, *f.* [scordalus], *a quarrel, wrangling*, Petr. 59, 1.

† **scordālus**, *i*, *m.*, *a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, braver* (a low post-Aug. word), Petr. 95, 7; Sen. Ep. 83, 12; 56, 2; id. Suas. 7, 14.

† **scordilōn**, *i*, *v.* scordion.

† **scordion**, *i*, *n.*, = σκρόδιον, *a plant that smells like garlic, water-germander*, scordium: Teucrium scordium, Linn.; Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63. — Also called **scordōtis**, Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63; and **scordilōn**, App. Herb. 70.

† **Scordisci**, *ōrum*, *m.* **I.** *A people on the borders of Illyria*, Liv. 40, 57; 41, 19; id. Epit. 56. — **II.** *A people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148; Just. 32, 3, 5.

† **scordōtis**, *v.* scordion.

† **Scordus**, *i*, *m.*, *a mountain of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 20, 1. — Called also **Scodrus**, Liv. 44, 31, 4.

† **scōria**, *ae*, *f.*, = σκωρία, *dross, slag, scoria* of metals, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 33, 6, 35, § 105; 34, 11, 24, § 107; 34, 18, 51, § 171; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Vulg. Isa. 1, 22.

† **scorpaena**, *ae*, *f.*, = σκόρπαινα, *a sea-scorpion*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 9, 51, 74, § 162.

† **scorpiācum**, *i*, *n.*, = σκορπιακόν, *a remedy against the sting of a scorpion*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 fin.

† **scorpināca**, *ae*, *f.*, *a plant, also called proserpinaca*, App. Herb. 17.

† **scorpio**, *ōnis* (poet. collat. forms **scorpius** and **-ōs**, *i*, corresp. to the Greek), *m.*, = σκορπίων, *a scorpion*. **I.** *Li*, *Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 86; 28, 2, 5, § 24; 29, 4, 29, § 91; Vulg. Deut. 8, 15.*

— In the form scorpius, Ov. M. 15, 37. scorpius, id. F. 4, 164; acc. scorpion, id. ib. 5, 541. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *The Scorpion*, one of the signs of the zodiac. — Form Scorpions, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 113; id. Arat. 208 and 430; Ov. M. 2, 196; Hyg. Astr. 2, 26; acc. Scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 83. — Form Scorpio, Petr. 39, 11; 35, 4: Scorpionis ascensus, Vulg. Num. 34, 4. — **B.** *A kind of prickly sea-fish*: Cottus scorpio, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; cf. Petr. 35, 4; in the form scorpis, Ov. Hal. 116. — **C.** *A prickly plant, scorpion-wort, scorpion-grass*: Spartium scorpis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 15, 17, § 39. — **D.** *A shrub, also called tragos*, Plin. 27, 13, 116, § 142; 13, 21, 37, § 116. — **E.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*, Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24 (Hist. 3, 36 Dietsch); Liv. 26, 47; 26, 49; Vitru. 10, 1; in the form scorpis, Sisenn. ap. Non. 553, 25; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 51. — **F.** *In the agrimensores, a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark*, Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goes. — **G.** *An instrument of torture*, Isid. 5, 27, 18; cf. Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 14; id. 2 Par. 10, 11.

† **scorpiōctōn**, *i*, *n.*, = σκορπιόκτόν, *the scorpion-killer, the name of a plant, the heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49.

† **scorpion**, *i*, *n.*, *a plant, also called thelyphonon*, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122.

† **scorpiōnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scorpio], *of or belonging to a scorpion, scorpion-*: genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8.

† **scorpiōs**, *i*, *v.* scorpis.

† **scorpiōtis**, *idis*, *f.*, = σκορπίτις, *a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in color or shape*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **scorpiūrus** (-ūros), App. Herb. 72), *i*, *m.*, = σκορπίουρος, *scorpion's-tail, a kind of heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49. — Also called **scorpiūron**, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 60.

† **scorpius**, *i*, *v.* scorpis.

† **scortātor**, *ōris*, *m.* [scortor], *a whore-monger, fornicator*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 131; Hor. S. 2, 5, 75; Hier. ad Ephes. 1, 13.

* **scortātus**, *us*, *m.* [id.], *whoredom*, App. M. 5, p. 171, 17.

† **scortes** id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll. [scortum, I.].

† **scortēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scortum, I.], *made of hides or leather, leathern*: etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 1, 629; and Fest. s. v. scorta, p. 330 Müll.: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: asses, Hier. Chron. ad annum MCCC. — In a lusus verbis: scortum scortum, i. e. wrinkled, old, App. M. 1, p. 105, 36. — *Subst.*: **scortēa**, *ae*, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a garment of skins or leather*, Sen. C. N. 4, 6; Mart. 14, 130; Isid. 20, 7, 1.

* **scortillum**, *i*, *n.* dim. [scortum, II.], *a little or young harlot*, Cat. 10, 3; cf. scortulum.

† **scortor**, *āri* (old inf. scortarier, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 58), *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to employ or associate with harlots* (ante- and post-class.): scortari est saepius meretriculam ducere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; Plaut. As. 2, 2, 4; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; 5, 4, 58; id. Ps. 4, 7, 35; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 22; Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 4.

† **scortūlum**, *pōrny*, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.; cf. scortillum.

† **scortum**, *i*, *n.* [cf. Gr. χορίον, corium; Lith. skurā, skin]. **I.** *Li*, *a skin, hide* (post-class. and rare): pellem antiqui dicebant scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata descriptis, Tert. Pall. 4 med. — **II.** *Transf.*, *a harlot, strumpet, prostitute* (freq. and class.): scorta appellantur meretrices, quia ut pelliculae subiguntur. Omnia namque ex pelliculis facta scortea appellantur, Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll. — *Sing.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; id. As. 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 17; 5, 2, 79 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34; id. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Hor. C. 2, 11, 21; id. Ep. 1, 18, 34; Tib. 4, 10, 4. — *Plur.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; id. Pers. 3, 3, 14; id. Truc. 1, 1, 43 sq. et saep.; Cic. Mil. 21, 55; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10 al. — Of a male prostitute, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12; Cic. Nost. 17, 39; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Petr. 9, 6; 119, 25; so also, virile, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28. — And with a

mas. pron.: scortum exoletum ne quis in proscenio Sedit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17 (cf. senium, II. A.).—Also = pellex, a mistress, concubine, Plaut. Cas. Grex. 5 and 7.

Scōti (Scotti), *drum, m.*, the Scots, a people in the northern part of Britain, in the mod. Scotland, Amm. 27, 8, 5; 26, 4, 5; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 7.—In *ing.*: Scotus, collect. Claud. B. Get. 417; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 33; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 251.—Hence, **A. Scōtia**, *ae, f.*, the land of the Scots, = Hibernia, Isid. 14, 6, 6.—**B. Scōticus (Scott-)**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Scotland, Scottish, Scotch: tela, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

† **scōtia**, *ae, f.*, = *σκούτια*, in architect. **I.** A hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia, Vitruv. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** A gutter at the end of a cornice, Vitruv. 4, 3, 6.

Scōticus, *a, um, v.* Scōti *fin.*

† **Scōtinus**, *i, m.*, = *Σκοτεινός* (the Obscure), an epithet of Heracitus: legati ad Hannibalem missi Heracitus, cui Scōtinio cognomen erat, etc., Liv. 23, 39, 3 (v. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 639); cf. Heracitus cui cognomen fecit orationis obscuritas, Sen. Ep. 12, 7 (as Greek, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15).

† **scōtōma**, *ātis, n.*, = *σκότωμα*, dimness of vision, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 3.

† **scōtōmaticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *σκοτωματικός*, of or belonging to dimness of vision: passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2.—Hence, *subst.* **scōtōmaticus**, *i, m.*, a dim-sighted person, Scrib. Comp. 99; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

Scōtus, *i, v.* Scōti.
Scōtusa or **Scōtussa**, *ae, f.*, = *Σκοτούσα*, *Σκοτούσσα*. **I.** A town of Macedonia, near the Strymon, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42.—Hence, **Scōtussaei**, the inhabitants of Scōtussa, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—**II.** A town of Thessaly, near Larissa, Liv. 38, 5; 38, 7; 36, 9; 36, 14; Plin. 31, 2, 14, § 17.—Hence, **Scōtussaeus (Scotuss-)**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Scōtussa in Thessaly: ager, Liv. 33, 6 *fin.*

scraptia or **scratta** (also **scrātia** and **scrattia**), *ae, f.*, an epithet of an unchaste woman, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; id. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 65 Müll. *N. cr.*; and Titin. ap. Fest. p. 333 *ib.* (Com. Rel. p. 124 Rib.).

* **scrēator**, *ōris, m.* [screo], a hawker, hemmer, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

* **scrēatus**, *ūs, m.* [id.], a hawking, hemming, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

* **screo**, *āre, v. n.*, to hawk, hem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

* **scriba**, *ae, m.* [scribo], a public or official writer, a clerk, secretary, scribe (whereas librarius or scriba librarius denotes a private secretary or amanuensis; notarius, a short-hand writer): scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poetas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, etc., Fest. p. 333 Müll. (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratum committuntur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 78, § 182; 2, 3, 80, § 184 sq.; 2, 3, 80, § 187; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Clu. 45, 126; id. Agr. 2, 13, 32 (distinguished from librarii): meus, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; Liv. 2, 12; 22, 57; 40, 29; Suet. Claud. 1, 38; id. Vesp. 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 35; 2, 5, 56; id. Ep. 1, 8, 2 et saep.; cf. also: **scriba ab epistolis** **Latinis**, Inscr. Orell. 41; 2437; and: **scriba librarius**, ib. 1621; 2950 al.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) A doctor of the Jewish law, one whose duty it was to guard and expound the sacred text, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 17; id. Matt. 23, 2 et saep.

* **scribātus**, *ūs, m.* [scriba], the office of a scribe or secretary; a clerkship, secretaryship: ad scribatum nominatus, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4; cf. 2. scriptus.

scriblita (scriblita), *ae, f.*, a kind of tart, Cato, R. R. 78; Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Petr. 35, 4; 66, 3; Mart. 3, 17, 1.

* **scriblitarius**, *ii, m.* [scriblita], a tart-baker, pastry-cook (with pistor), Afran. ap. Non. 131, 27 (Com. Rel. p. 157 Rib.).

* **scribo**, *psi, ptum, 3* (perf. sync. scripti, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scriptis, Enn. ap. Non. 153, 28, or Trag. v. 239 Vahl.; *inf.* scripse, Aus. Sept. Sap. Lud. 1; cf. 2. dico

init.), *v. a.* [root skrabh-, to dig; whence, Gr. *γράφω*; Lat. *scribo*, *scribo*; cf. Germ. *schreiben*], prop., to scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point; hence, **I.** In gen. **A.** *lit.*, to write, draw, or otherwise make lines, letters, figures, etc. (cf. scalpo): in libro cum scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 76 sq.: litteras, tabellas, id. Ps. 1, 1, 28: (littera M) etiam scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40; cf. id. 1, 7, 28: nostri praecipitantes cervum servumque u et o litteris scripserunt, id. 1, 7, 26; cf. id. 1, 7, 4; 1, 7, 20; 1, 7, 30; 12, 10, 28; 12, 10, 30: terra in augurum libris scripta cum r uno, Varr. L. 5, § 21 Müll.: hic carmen media scribe columnā, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 83; cf.: scribitur vestris Cynthia corticibus, id. 1, 18, 22; Ov. M. 9, 527; Luc. 2, 343: in aquā, Cat. 68, 4; cf. also: fac lapis his scriptus stet super ossa notis: hic jacet, etc., Tib. 1, 3, 54 (but the better reading is inscriptis): scribere decore, to write a good hand, Amm. 30, 9, 4: erat scriptum ipsius manu, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: suā manu scripsit, Liv. 37, 10.—Of drawing, etc.: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, has branded a runaway, Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf.: charaxat ambas ungulis scribentibus genas, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 557: totius vobis Frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat. 37, 10: (Diodotus Stoicus) geometriae munus tuabatur, verbis praecipiens discipulis, unde, quo quaque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, draw, design, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5; Stat. S. 1, 3, 9: quae Attalici variata per artem Aulaeis scribuntur acu, i. e. are embroidered, Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, i. e. sculpto, Juv. 6, 205; cf. Mart. 11, 5, 3.—**B.** Trop.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis De Glycerio, graven, imprinted (syn.: inscripta, insculpta), Ter. And. 1, 5, 48: arva sanguineo scribit rutilantia gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514.—**II.** In part. c., with the accessory idea of intellectual action, of written composition of every kind, to write, write down, compose, describe, depict; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing (syn.: compono, perscribo). (a) With *acc.*: quoniam de re publica multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: Cn. Aufidius praetorius (caecus) Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; so, historiam, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Brut. 75, 262: bellum, Liv. 21, 1: res gestas, Hor. A. P. 74; id. Ep. 1, 3, 7 al.: librum de rebus rusticis, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4: carmen in aliquem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: Furio defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43; § 112; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 29: libellos, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 61; id. P. 4, 13, 19: notas, id. ib. 3, 2, 90: Diphilus Hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Plaut. Cas. prol. 33; Ter. Heaut. prol. 43; id. Hec. prol. 6 (cf. also infra, §): versus, Lucr. 1, 24; Hor. S. 1, 9, 23; 1, 10, 60: carmina, id. ib. 2, 5, 74; id. Ep. 1, 19, 3: poemata, id. ib. 2, 2, 66 et saep.; cf.: scripsere alii rem Versibus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 221 Vahl.): formam et situm agri alicui, to describe, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4 et saep.—Of written communications, letters, etc.: epistulis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 1: haec scripsi prope rans, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: litteras, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, tibi misi, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: litterae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: plura ad te scribam, si, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3: scriberem ad te de hoc plura, si Romae esses, id. ib. 6, 4, 11: haec ad te scripsi verbosius, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5: scripta jam epistula superiore, id. ib. 1, 9, 26: non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem, id. Att. 4, 4, a: epistulam, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8 et saep.: scribere salutem, to send a greeting, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 77; cf.: laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8, 5.—With a personal object: nullo habeo scriptos (homines), meminisse tamen, written down, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: per eum Marium, quem scripsissem, Cic. Att. 12, 49, 1: quis Martem dignem scripserit aut... Merionem aut... Tydiden? who could depict, represent, etc., Hor. C. 1, 6, 14; id. S. 2, 1, 16; cf. in the *pass.*: scriberis Vario fortis et hostium Victor, id. C. 1, 6, 1.—With two *acc.*: cum auctor

pugnae se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit, subscribed himself, declared himself in the inscription to be, Liv. 4, 20, 11.—(β) With *object-clause*: in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 15: ut Africanum avum meum scribit Cato solitum esse dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27; id. Att. 1, 8, 1; cf.: Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: quod ad te scriberam me in Epiro futurum, id. ib. 3, 13, 1: Graecius ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi scripsisse, homines comparari, qui, etc., id. ib. 15, 8, 2: Cicero quodam loco scribit, id. esse optimum, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 92: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque Esse domi chlamydam, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43 et saep.—In *pass.*, with *nom.* or *acc.*: eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, etc., Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 1: scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—(γ) With *rel. clause*: nec scribis, quam ad diem te expectemus, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1: scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: ad me Valerius scripsit... quem ad modum ducta esses, etc., id. ib. 14, 2, 2.—(δ) *Absol.*: quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 13: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Plaut. As. prol. 11; id. Trin. prol. 19: poëta quom primum ad scribendum animum appulit, Ter. And. prol. 1; id. Heaut. prol. 7: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam Viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam possas, id. S. 2, 3, 1 et saep.: Samiae, ut ibi (i. e. in oratione) scribit Laelius, capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 25: ut, quemadmodum scribit ille, cottidiano, etc., id. ib. 6, 2, 8: denique non video de tot scribentibus unum, Ov. Tr. 2, 495.—So freq. of written communications, letters; usually with *ad aliquem* (less freq. *alicui*) or *de aliquā re*: tu si, ut scribis, Kal. Jun. Romā profectus es, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 9, 3: ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, id. ib. 3, 27: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, scribo tamen, non ut te delectem, etc., id. ib. 14, 12, 3: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, id. ib. 5, 4, 2; cf.: scripsi etiam ad Camillum, ad Lamiam, id. ib. 5, 8, 3: in quā (epistulā) de agro Campano scribis, id. ib. 2, 16, 11: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varonis erga me officio, etc., id. ib. 2, 25, 1; cf.: Hermiae tui Pentelici, de quibus ad me scripsisti, id. ib. 1, 8, 2; 1, 9, 2 et saep.—With *ut, ne*, etc.: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, id. ib. 11, 7, 2; 5, 11, 6.—With *dat.*: consules Fulvius, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27; 42, 27; Tac. A. 1, 29.—With *ne*: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23.—With simple *subj.*: scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*—In Tac. also, with *inf.*: scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*—In eccl. Lat. as a formula of quotation from the Scriptures: scriptum est, i. e. it is said in Holy Writ, Vulg. Matt. 4, 4; id. Luc. 19, 46; id. Rom. 11, 8 et saep.—**B.** Publicists', milit., jurid., and business t. t., of written plans, drafts, and other writings of various import. **1.** Publicists' t. t., to draw up, draught a law, decree, treaty, etc.: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; so, leges, id. ib. 2, 36, 61; 2, 10, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Inv. 1, 38, 68 al.; cf. in a transf. signif.: cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, etc., Liv. 34, 6 *fin.*; and: testamentum, quod pietas, fides, pudor scripsit, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur, scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 2.—So very freq.: senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo La-

miam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis numquam fuit ad scribendum, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (i. e. Caesarem). Et quidem cum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum (i. e. *he adds my signature to it*), id. ib. 9, 15, 4: quod me esse ad scribendum vides, id. Att. 1, 19, 9; id. Fam. 9, 15, 3; S. C. auctoritas. Pridie Kal. Octob. in aede Apollinis scrib. affuerunt L. Domitius, etc., an offic. al formula ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq. (v. assum). Boetorum gentem numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to make, enter into, conclude*, Liv. 42, 12.—2. Milit. t. t.: scribere milites (legiones, supplementum, etc.), *to enlist, enroll, levy*: milites, Sall. J. 43, 3: legiones, id. C. 32, 1: exercitui supplementum, id. J. 39, 2: supplementum legionibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; Liv. 8, 8: exercitum, id. 4, 43; 9, 8; 9, 19: equites, id. 10, 25; 21, 40; 35, 20: socios navales, id. 37, 2; so, too: sex milia colonorum Albani in Aequos, *to enroll for the purpose of sending, to send*, id. 10, 1: socios scribere in urbem, id. 4, 11, 4.—b. Poet., transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13.—3. Jurid. and business t. t.: dicam scribere (alicui), like *δικην γράφειν*, *to bring an action in writing against any one* (v. dica); of a lawyer, *to draw up legal instruments* (complaints or charges, contracts, wills, etc.): Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9, 19; id. Fam. 7, 14 Manut.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: omnia testamenta tu scribes unus, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; Dig. 28, 2, 25.—Hence, transf., with a personal object: aliiquem heredem, *to appoint or designate any one as heir*: testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; cf. in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 108: quem Micipsa testamento secundum heredem scripsit, Sall. J. 65, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 33; Plin. Pan. 43, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 14, 31; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Juv. 3, 161; 9, 87: aliiquem coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43 fin.: aliiquem exheredem, *to disinherit any one by will*, Dig. 37, 4, 8, §§ 1 and 6: aliiquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian by will*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Dig. 29, 2, 71.—Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: nummos, usuras, etc. (alicui), *to give a note or bond for*: scribit nummos, id. ib. 2, 4, 34: sibi creditam pecuniam, Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, ib. 4, 4, 17: lecta est cautio huiusmodi: Lutius Titius scripsi, me accepisse a Publio Maevio quindecim mutua numerata mihi de domo, etc., ib. 12, 1, 40: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes or bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69: scriptos expendere nummos, v. l. ap. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 (Hold. cautos); cf. rescribo.—Hence, **scriptum**, i. n., *something written*, viz., A. (Acc. to I.) *A line*; so only: duodecim scripta, *a game played with colored stones* (calculi) *on a draught-board marked into spaces by twelve oblique lines*: tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas, si te alieuius dati poenitet, Cic. Fragn. ap. Non. 170, 30; cf. in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 33; v. also scriptula, and Becker, Gall. 3, pp. 261 and 264 sq.: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217.—B. (Acc. to II.) *A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work, etc.* (most freq. in plur.): ex scripto et sententia controversia nascitur cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression*, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerunt, *have left something written concerning it, speak of it in their writings*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124; so Quint. 6, 1, 7; cf. in plur., Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36: quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46, 194: utinam exstarent illa carmina, quae multis saeculis ante suam aetatem in epulis esse cantata, in Originibus scriptum reliquit Cato! id. Brut. 19, 75: ut ipsis scriptis non ea mandaremus, id. Off.

2, 1, 3: in quo libro scriptum hoc invenitur, Quint. 1, 1, 15: Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, *without notes*, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. on the contrary: de scripto dicere, *to speak or read from a written paper*: recitetur oratio, quae propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, id. Planc. 30, 74; id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; id. Fam. 10, 13, 1: laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5: adire aliquem scripto, Tac. H. 4, 39: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, *writings*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: ardeo cupiditate... nomen ut nostrum scriptis illustretur et celebretur tuis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: scripta recitare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, id. ib. 1, 10, 56: Graecorum Scripta optima, id. Ep. 2, 1, 29: si non accipiet scriptum, Ov. A. A. 1, 469: debueram scripto certior esse tuo, id. H. 6, 4.—2. (Acc. to II. B. 1.) Scriptum legis, and simply scriptum, *a written ordinance, a law*: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, ut, etc., id. Brut. 39, 145; cf. id. Inv. 2, 46, 135; 2, 47, 138; cf. (senatus) scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *rescript*, id. Dom. 26, 69.

Scribonius, i. m., *name of a Roman gens*. 1. C. Scribonius Curio, *a friend of Cicero*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5 and 6, to whom are addressed Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 2, 1-7.—2. Scribonius Largus Designatianus, *a physician in the time of the Emperor Tiberius, author of a work De Compositione medicamentorum*.—Also, 3. Scribonia, *wife of Augustus, whom he divorced to marry Livia*, Suet. Aug. 62; 69; Tac. A. 2, 27.

scribiniarius, ii. m. [scribini], *a keeper of the scribini*, Inscr. Grut. 587, 10; 643, 9; 1035, 5; 1111, 10; Cassiod. Var. 11, 22; 11, 24.

scribiniolum, i. n. dim. [id.], *a little case, box, or shrine*; trop.: pectoris, Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scribinium, ii. n. [scribo]. 1. Lit., *a case, chest, or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.*; *a book-box, letter-case, escritoir* (not in Cic.; syn.: capsula, cista): Flaccum praetorem scribinium cum litteris, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46, 6: epistularum, Sen. Ira. 2, 23, 4; Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: vigil calamus et chartas et scribini posco, *book-boxes*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; id. S. 1, 1, 120; Ov. P. 1, 1, 24; id. Tr. 1, 1, 106; Cat. 14, 17; Juv. 6, 257; Mart. 1, 3, 4; 1, 67, 6; 4, 33, 1; 6, 64, 10; Val. Max. 6, 5, 6 al.—Under the later emperors there were four kinds of public scribini, namely, memoriae, epistularum, libellorum, and epistularum Graecarum, Cod. Th. 6, 26; Cod. Just. 12, 19; cf. Salmass. Lamp. Alex. Sev. 31.—II. Transf., *a case or casket*, in gen.: unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 108; 13, 1, 1, § 3.

scripulum, i. v. scrupulus, I. B.

scriptilis, e. adj. [scribo], *that can be written* (post-class.): elementa, Amm. 17, 4, 15: elementorum viginti quattuor scriptiles formae incisae perite, *letters*, id. 29, 1, 30.

scriptio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a writing* (almost confined to Cic.). *I. In gen., *the art of writing*: quae (lippitudo) impediatur scriptorem meum, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—II. In partic. A. *A composing in writing, composition*: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: instituta scriptio, id. de Or. 2, 1, 5: genus scriptiois, id. Inv. 1, 12, 17; cf. id. Or. 11, 37: ex scriptione interpretari, *according to the letter, literally*, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68.—Plur.: impulsus sumus ad philosophiae scriptioes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121 (also ap. Non. 174, 19).—*B. *A note, bond*: avarus fenerator spe lucri Rem scriptioe duplicarat, Varr. ap. Non. 174, 17.

scriptionalis, e. adj. [scriptio], *of or belonging to writing* (late Lat.): quaestio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 463.

scriptito (-pto), Prisc. 825; 1224 P.), avi, ātum, i. v. freq. a. [scribo]. *I. In gen., *to write often*: in palmarum foliis

primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69.—II. In partic., *to write, compose, etc.* (usually with accessory notion of writing at one's own will, not officially or professionally; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 2, p. 220; class.): et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptis, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 6: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, *wrote, composed*, id. Brut. 77, 267: multum, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97: nisi diu multumque scriptitarit, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt, ut noster Cato, *used to write*, id. ib. 2, 12, 51: (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86: ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, id. ib. 3, 52: talia sanctissimos homines scriptitasse, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 3.

scriptituncula, ae, f. dim. [scriptio], *a little piece of writing, little treatise* (late Lat.), Salv. Gub. Dei, praef.

scriptor, ōris, m. [scribo], *one who writes*. I. In gen. (acc. to scribo, I.), *a writer, scribe, secretary* (syn. librarius; very rare): addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galbā, Cic. Brut. 22, 88; cf.: scriptor librarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diplohi suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus plerique tradidit, quae, etc., Tac. A. 15, 63 fin.; Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.—II. In partic. (acc. to scribo, II.). A. *One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator, etc.* (the ruling signif. of the word; syn. auctor). (a) With gen.: omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: artis, id. ib. 1, 20, 91; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 96: artium, id. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 8, proem. § 3: quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; so, rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1; for which: historiarum, Juv. 7, 99; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36: temporum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 18: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: tragoediarum, id. 1, 5, 21; 10, 1, 97: veteris comediae, id. 10, 1, 9: iamborum, id. 10, 1, 9; 10, 1, 59: imitum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 1 et saep.: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, *reporters*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 1.—(β) Absol.: omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so of the same, id. Brut. 9, 35: quia provenire ibi (sc. Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, etc., Sall. C. 8, 3: utriusque linguae, in *Latin and Greek*, Gell. praef. § 4; so of an historian: in tantā scriptorum turba, Liv. praef. § 2 sq.; Mart. 3, 20, 4 al.; Quint. 3, 4, 1: fere scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; so of poets, id. ib. 2, 1, 62: scriptorum chorus, id. ib. 2, 2, 77: nobilium scriptorum auditor, id. ib. 1, 19, 39; id. A. P. 120; 136; Phaedr. 5, 1, 17 al.—B. Publicists' and jurid. t. t. (acc. to scribo, II. B.), *a drawer up, compiler, draughter of any thing*: 1. Legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3; legis, id. Inv. 2, 47, 139.—2. Alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17.—Absol., Quint. 7, 2, 53; 7, 6, 11.

scriptorius, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to writing, writing*: atramentum, Cels. 6, 4 fin.; 8, 4: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.—Subst.: **scriptorium**, ii. n., = γραφίον, *a metallic style for writing on wax tablets*, Isid. 6, 9, 2.

* **scriptula**, ōrum, n. dim. [scriptum], A.), *the lines on the draught-board in the game of duodecim-scripta*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptulum, i. v. scrupulus, I. B.

scriptum, i. v. scribo fin.

scriptura, ae, f. [scribo], *a writing, written characters*. I. In gen. (acc. to scribo, I.; Cic. uses scriptio instead): minimum in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque litteras vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122: (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67, 3; Suet. Aug. 80: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1.—*2. Concr., *a line* (syn. scriptum): supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary line between the cheeks and eyelids*, Petr. 126, 15.—II. In partic. (freq. and class.). A. (Acc. to scribo, II.)

A writing, composing, composition (cf. *scriptura*). **1.** Abstr.: = scriptio: stiles optimi dicendi effector. . . Nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: neminem posse omnis res per scripturam complecti, id. Inv. 2, 50, 152: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentia, *writing, composing*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 16: scriptura levis, id. Phorm. prol. 5; cf.: genus scripturae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Liv. 25, 12; Suet. Vit. Iuv. 1; Nep. praef. § 1; cf. also: Naevii Punium bellum continens scripturam expositum, Suet. Gram. 2: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5; cf.: edebat per libellos scriptura brevi, *written briefly*, Suet. Caes. 41. — **2.** Concr.: = scriptum. **a.** *Something written, a writing* (rare, and not in Cic., for scriptum, liber, libellus): ne cum poetâ scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; id. Ad. prol. 1: diurna actorum, i. e. acta diurna, *the public paper of the State*, Tac. A. 3, 3: nemo annales nostros cum scripturâ eorum contenderit, id. ib. 4, 32: in alterâ scripturâ, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Vit. 5, 4, 1; Vulg. Dan. 5, 17, 25. — **b.** *Of an inscription: statuæ aetatem scriptura indicat*, Vell. 2, 61, 3. — **b.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχὴν Scriptura, or, in the plur., Scripturae, *the Scriptures*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 42; id. Johan. 7, 42. — **c.** *Scriptura, a passage of Scripture*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 49; id. Johan. 19, 24. — **B.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t. **1.** Public. *A tax paid on public pastures*: adversum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit Aeraque, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42 sq.; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; id. Att. 11, 10, 1; id. Fam. 13, 65, 1. — **b.** *A written law* (syn. lex scripta): cum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissâ fierent, Suet. Calig. 41. — **2.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** *A testamentary provision*: primum demonstrandum est, non esse ambigue scriptum. . . Deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturâ docendum, etc. . . quae autem ex omni considerata scripturâ perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 34: dubia, id. 7, 9, 6. — **b.** *A will*: suprema, Cod. Th. 16, 1, 40.

scripturarius, a, um, adj. [scriptura, II. B. 1. a.]. **I.** *Of or belonging to the tax on pastures*: scripturarius ager publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est: quia publicanus scribendo conficit rationem cum pastore, Fest. p. 333 Müll. — **II.** Subst.: **scripturarius**, ii, m., *one who collected the tax on pasturage*, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 5 (acc. to Non. an ancient name for tabularius).

scripturiō, ire, v. desid. n. [scribo], *to desire to write* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 18; 8, 11.

1. scriptus, a, um, Part., from scribo.

2. scriptus, ūs, m. [scribo], *the office of a scribe or secretary, a clerkship, secretariness* (rare): quem aliquanto ante desisse scriptum facere arguit, etc., Liv. 9, 46, 3: Ch. Flavius scriptum faciebat. . . dicitur tabulas possuisse, scriptū sese abdicasse, L. Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 2 sq.; Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6: quaestorius, Suet. Vit. Hor. p. 44, 8: censorius, Schol. Juv. 5, 3.

scrupularis (scrupul-), e, adj. [scrupulus], *of or amounting to a scruple* (in weight; post-Aug.): differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.

scrupulātīm (scrupulāt-), adv. [id.], *by scruples* (in weight; post-Aug.), Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 118.

scrupulum (scriplum, scriptū, scriptum), i, n., corrupt collat. form of scrupulus, which became the prevailing one in the sense of a *scruple*, a *small weight*; v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrubiculus, i, m. [scribis], *a little ditch or trench*, Varr. ap. Non. 225, 9; Col. 4, 15, 3; 5, 6, 8; id. Arb. 30, 1; Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26.

scrōbis (collat. form **scrobs**, only acc. to Prisc. p. 761 P., and by a false read. in some edd. in Col. 4, 4, 1; 5, 5, 1 sq.; 5, 6, 18; 5, 10, 4), is, m., less freq. f. [root skrabbh-,

v. scribo]. **I.** Lit., *a ditch, dike, trench* (syn. fossa; class.); *masc.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 225; 7; 8; Varr. Fragm. ib. 11; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Col. 4, 1, 5; 5, 5, 2; 5, 5, 4; 5, 6, 18 et saep. — *Fem.*, Gracchus ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Ov. M. 7, 243; Luc. 8, 756; Col. 4, 4, 1; 12, 46, 4; Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; Tac. A. 15, 67 fin.; Pall. 1, 5, 3. — **II.** Transf. **1.** *A grave*, Mart. 10, 97, 3; Tac. A. 1, 61 fin.; 15, 67 fin.; Suet. Ner. 49. — **2.** *Virginalis* = *pudendum muliebre*, Arn. 4, 131.

1. scrofa, ae, f. [root skrabbh-, v. scribo], *a breeding-sow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4; Col. 7, 9, 2; 7, 11, 3; Pall. Febr. 26, 1; Juv. 6, 177; 12, 73.

2. Scrofa, ae, m. [1. scrofa], *a Roman surname, taken from swine-breeding*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1 sq. (a less probable derivation is given by Macr. S. 1, 6 fin.); Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; 6, 1, 13 al.

scrofinus, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to a sow*: fel, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: perna, Marc. Emp. 4; 13.

*** scrofi-pascus**, i, m. [1. scrofa-pasco], *one who keeps or breeds sows*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

*** scrofulae**, ārum, f. [1. scrofa], *a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula*, Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrotum, i, n. [perh. for scortum, I.], *the scrotum*, Cels. 7, 19; 7, 20.

scrupēda or **scrupipēda**, ae, f. [scrupus-pes], *hobbling, shambling* (perh. = *κροῖνετα*, wearing high wooden shoes), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; Aur. and Juvent. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.; cf. Com. Rel. p. 83 Rib.

scrupēus, a, um, adj. [scrupus]. **I.** Lit., *consisting of pointed or sharp stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged* (poet. and rare): saxum, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. scrupi, p. 333 Müll. (Trag. v. 139 Vahl.): spelunca, Verg. A. 6, 238: vada (unda), Sen. Agam. 556; cf. ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411: rupes, Ambros. Ep. 6, 13. — **II.** Trop., *hard, severe*: ille (Achilles) scrupēa scholâ eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4: difficultas, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. — Subst.: **scrupēa**, ae, f., *difficulty*: reicis abs te religionem: scrupēam imponas tibi? Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 M. (Trag. Rel. v. 431 Rib.).

scrupipēda, v. scrupēda.

scrupōsus, a, um, adj. [scrupus]. **I.** Lit., *full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rough, rugged* (poet. and in post-class. prose): specus, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2; cf. saxa, Luc. 5, 675; App. M. 6, p. 187, 6: Pyrene, Grat. Cyn. 514: via, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348, 20: per asperitates scruposas, Amm. 31, 8, 4. — **II.** Trop., *rough, hard, arduous*: ratio, Lucr. 4, 523.

scrupulāris, **scrupulātīm**, v. scrip.

scrupulōsē, adv., v. scrupulosus fin.

scrupulositas, ātis, f. [scrupulosus] (very rare), *over-nicety, scrupulosity*: in hac rursi disciplinâ non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas: sed quod dicitur pingui Minervâ, etc., Col. 11, 1, 32; Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 med.; Hier. Ep. Gal. prol.

scrupulōsus, a, um, adj. [scrupulus]. **I.** Lit., *full of small sharp or pointed stones, rough, rugged, jagged* (rare but class.): specus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: salibus degressi scrupulosis et invitis, Amm. 19, 13, 1: vulnera aurium, *for wearing jewelled drops*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10, 2. — **II.** Trop. (only post-Aug.), *very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous*: disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front. Aquaed. 64; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7: scrupulosa quadam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. praef. § 13: locus, Aus. Grat. Act. 24: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App. M. 9, p. 230, 37: scrupulosus in deferendis potestatibus celsis, Amm. 30, 9, 3. — **Comp.**: fides quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325. — **Sup.**: cultus deorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 2. — **Hence, adv.**: **scrupulōsē** (acc. to II.), *carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously*: scrupulosus in partes sectâ divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6. — **Comp.**: minutus et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin.

2, 46; 45, § 118. — **Sup.**: requirant corporis gesticulationem, Col. praef. § 3.

scrupulum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrupulus (scriplum, etc., v. infra, B.), i, m. dim. [scrupus]. *** I.** Lit., *a small sharp or pointed stone*: ater scrupulus, Sol. 7. — **B.** Transf. **1.** T. t., *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple*; in this sense the neutr. collat. form **scrupulum** (less commonly **scrupulum**; also written, because of a fancied derivation from scriptum, **scriptulum**, **scriptulum**) is most freq.: scriptulum, quod nunc vulgo sine t dicunt, Varro ap. Plautin. dixit. Idem tertio Annali. Is (nummus argenteus) quattuor scriptulis major fuit quam nunc est, Charis. p. 81: si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, etc., Vit. 7, 8 med.: scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: plicis sex scripula, id. 12, 23, 2; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 13: quinque marathri scrupula, Ov. Med. Fac. 92: scrupulum nostri dixere priores, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8 sq.: ita ut scrupulum valeat sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: scrupulum, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9: scripula, Mart. 4, 89, 3; 10, 55, 3. — **2.** Of other measures. **a.** *The twenty-fourth part of an uncia of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum), Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 8. — **b.** *The twenty-fourth part of an hour*: quae hic dormit vixit ANN. XXI. MENS. III. HOR. IV. SCRUPVLOS VI., Inscr. Fabr. p. 97, 219 (ap. Orell. 4718, n. 1); M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9. — **c.** Of any other very small measure, Front. Aquaed. 26; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48. — **II.** Trop., *a pricking, stinging, uneasy sensation*; hence, **1.** *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple* (class.): hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sui scrupulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur, id. Har. Resp. 5, 11: mihi unus scrupulus restat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 37: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: injecti scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 61; cf.: nummi potius addantur quam ullus sit scrupulus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1: App. M. 1, p. 107, 5; cf.: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76; Suet. Claud. 37: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 7: omnis surculus. . . sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1; Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 31: scrupulus non mediocris me carpebat, App. M. 6, p. 184, 11. — **With gen.**: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Mag. p. 305 med. — **2.** *A painfully minute examination, a subtlety*, Gell. 5, 15, 9.

scrupus, i, m. **I.** Lit., *a rough or sharp stone*: *scrupi dicuntur aspera saxa et difficilia attractu, Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll. (very rare): cum horâ paene totâ per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3: scrupus proprie est lapillus brevis, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 238; Avien. Descr. Orb. 503. — **II.** Trop., *anxiety, sollicitude, uneasiness* (for the usual scrupulus, q. v. II.): quod vacua metu, curâ, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26.

scruta, ōrum, n. [sibilated from *scrutari*], *old or broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Petr. 62, 1; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; id. 2 Esdr. 3, 30.

scrutanter, v. scrutor fin.

scrutarius, a, um [scruta]. **I.** Adj., *of or belonging to trash, frippery, trumpery*: SERVVS, perh. a dealer in such things, Inscr. Orell. 2954. — **II.** Subst. **A.** **scrutarius**, ii, m., *a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10 (v. scruta). — **B.** **scrutaria**, ae, f., *the business of a scrutarius*, App. M. 4, p. 146, 17. — **C.** **scrutarium**, γρηγορωλεῖον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

*** scrutatio**, ōnis, f. [scrutor], *a searching, examining, investigating* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: domus, a searching, search, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23. — **II.** Trop.: insulsa nimis et odiosa, Gell. 9, 10, 5; Oros. praef. p. 5.

scrutator, ōris, m. [scrutor], a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: saluatoribus scrutatores semper apposit, Suet. Claud. 35; Just. 38, 1, 9.—Poet.: profundi pelagi, i. e. fishermen, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84; 3, 3, 92; auri, Luc. 4, 298.—II. Trop., an examiner, investigator: fati, Luc. 5, 122; cognitionum, Amm. 22, 8, 10; cordis, Vulg. Sap. 1, 6.

scrutatrix, icis, f. [scrutator, II.], she that searches, examines, or inquires into: in aliorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 326.

scrutatus, a, um, Part. of scrutator.

* **scrutillus**, i, m., a pork-sausage, Plaut. ap. Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll.

scrutinium, ii, n. [scrutor], a search, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 237, 5; Vulg. Ps. 63 (64), 7.

scruto, are, v. scrutor fin.

scrutor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a. [scruta; cf.: *σπυρεται*, scrutatur, Gloss. Philox.], qs. to search even to the rags, i. e. to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore a thing; to search, examine a person (syn.: indago, rimor). I. Lit., of things: domos, naves, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12; loca abdita, Sall. J. 12, 5; omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1; paleam, id. 33, 4; terrai abdita ferro, Lucr. 6, 809; ignem gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276; lumina manibus, Sen. Oedip. 965; scrutatus sum quae potui et quae vidi omnia: inveni duos solos libellos, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26, 62; occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61; mare, id. Agr. 30; id. G. 45; cf.: scrutandi orbis gratia, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9: canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), id. 8, 40, 61, § 147: venantium latibula scrutatus, Curt. 6, 5, 17: vias presso ore (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499: equorum delicta scrutantes, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—Of personal objects: *Eva*. Ostende huc manum dexteram... Nunc laevam ostende... Jam scrutari mitto, to search you, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24: non exultio te, non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; so of searching, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: consuetudinem salutantes scrutandi, Suet. Vesp. 12 fin.; and of a searching for spoil, Tac. H. 3, 25.—B. Transf., to seek for, search out a thing (post-Aug. and very rare): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37; iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172; cf. infra, II. B.—II. Trop., to examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate: quod est ante pedes nemo spectat: caeli scrutantur plagas, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30 (Trag. v. 277 Vahl): omnes sordes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11; cf. nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coeuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. H. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Part. 3, 8: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; cf.: quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22: interiores et reconditas litteras, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25: omnia minutius et scrupulosius, id. 5, 14, 28: inferiora quoque, id. 7, 1, 27: exoletos auctores, id. 8, 2, 12: scripturas, Vulg. Johan. 5, 39.—Absol.: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetiior, Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 3.—B. Transf. (cf. supra, I. B.), to search into; to search out, find out a thing (so not till after the Aug. per.): fibras inspicunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137: fineim principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52: sua Caesaris fata, id. ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37: ut causas hujus infinitae differentiae scrutetur, Tac. Or. 15; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 11: harenarum numerum et montium pondera scrutari, Amm. 14, 11, 34.—P. a.: **scrutans**, antis (late Lat.), perh. only in sup., that most closely examines: militaris rei ordinum scrutantissimus, Amm. 30, 9, 4.—Hence, adv.: **scrutanter**, searchingly, Ambros. Ep. 80.

Act. collat. form **scruto**, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; cf.: *σπυρετω*, scruto, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, b. **scrutor**, ātus, pass., Amm. 28, 1, 10; 15, 8, 16; Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3.

sculna, ae, m. [contr. from *seculna*], in vulg. lang. = sequester, a mediator, ar-

biter, umpire, Lavin. and Varr. ap. Gell. 20, 11, 2; Macr. S. 2, 13 fin.

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [cf. *γλῆφω*, to hollow out, grave; also scalpo, *γλάφω*, to carve, cut, grave, chisel in stone, brass, wood, etc.; to form, fashion, or produce by carving, graving, etc. (very rare but class.; in the MSS. very freq. interchanged with scalpere). I. Lit.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, *Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: niveum mirā arte Sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fumum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in coronis, Vitr. 1, 2; Luc. 3, 224: in gemmā ancoram, Just. 15, 4, 4.—II. Trop. (a) Dicit scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, i. e. things wrought out, elaborated, Quint. 12, 9, 16.—(β) In animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 11.

sculpōneae, ārum, f. [perh. kindred with *κρούπαλα*, an inferior kind of wooden shoe, Cato, R. R. 59; 135, 1; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59; Nov. ap. Fulg. 562, 33].

* **sculpōneātus**, a, um, adj. [sculpōneae], wearing wooden shoes, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23.

sculptilis, e, adj. [sculpo], formed or produced by carving, graving, etc., sculptile (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. P. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. *σπεφ.* 10, 266.—Subst.: **sculptile**, is, n., a carved image, statue, Vulg. Judic. 17, 3: sculptilia decorum, id. 1 Mac. 5, 68: deos et sculptilia, id. Dan. 11, 8.

sculptor, ōris, m. [id.], one who cuts, carves, or engraves in stone, wood, etc. (cf.: *factor*, *plastes*), a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 132; 36, 5, 4, § 11 (Jahn reads throughout sculptor); Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 4: opere sculptoris, Vulg. Exod. 23, 11; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5 (sometimes confounded with sculptor).

sculptura, ae, f. [id.], a cutting out, carving in relief, sculpture: anulus, cujus gemmae sculptura erat Proserpinae raptus, Suet. Ner. 46: anulus ejusdem sculpturae, Just. 15, 4, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9.—2. Concr., esp. in plur., marbles, works of plastic art, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209 (Jahn, sculptura); Vitr. 2, 9.

* **sculpturātus**, a, um, adj. [sculptura], of or belonging to sculpture: ars, i. e. the art of sculpture, Ven. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, Part., v. sculpo.

* **scultatores**, um, m. [abbrev. for auscultatores], a sort of guards, Veg. Mil. 2, 17 dub.

Scultenna, ae, m., a river of Upper Italy, near *Mutina*, flowing into the Po, now *Panaro*, Liv. 41, 12 and 18; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

scurra, ae, m. I. Orig., an elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, Rus mihī tu objectas? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14; cf. (opp. militaris) id. Ep. 1, 1, 13; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17.—Also of an elegant debauchee, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 42.—II. Transf. I. A city buffoon, droll, jester (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite; syn.: *sannio*, *parasitus*): urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165; id. Poen. 3, 2, 35; 5, 5, 2; id. Truc. 2, 6, 10; Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; Hor. S. 1, 5, 52, 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 15, 28; 1, 18, 4; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 20.—Zeno sarcastically called Socrates scurra Atticus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: Sabinus Asilius, venustissimus inter rhetores scurra, Sen. Suas. 2, 12.—Of the clown in a pantomime, Juv. 13, 111.—Prov.: vetus est: De scurrā multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, Cic. Quint. 17, 55.—2. In the times of the later emperors, one of the guard, a soldier of the guard, a guardsman, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61; 62 fin.; id. Heliog. 33; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30.

scurrilis, e, adj. [scurra, II.], buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous. I. Lit. (class.): jocus (with mimics), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: dicacitas, id. ib. 2, 60, 244; Quint. 6, 3, 29; Suet. Vesp. 22 (with sordida); Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 245; Quint. 6, 3, 48; Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.—* II. In gen., jesting, facetious, ludicrous: lusus (opp. res seriae), Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.—

Adv.: **scurriliter** (acc. to I.), like a buffoon: ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: joculari, Just. 24, 6, 4.

scurrilitas, ātis, f. [scurrilis], buffoonery, scurrility (post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 1, 30: insulsa, Tac. Or. 22; Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

scurriliter, adv., v. scurrilis fin.

scurror, āri, v. dep. n. [scurra, II.], to act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon (Horat.): scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, I play the buffoon on my own account, to please myself, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19: scurrantis speciem praebere, of a buffoonish parasite, id. ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrula, ae, m. dim. [id.], a little buffoon (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 246, 29; Arn. 6, 206.

scūta, ae, v. scutra.

scūtale, is, n. [scutum], the thong of a sling for throwing stones, etc. (corresp. with *habena*), Liv. 38, 29, 6 (also cited ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.); 42, 65, 10.

scūtāneus, a, um, adj. [id.], like an oblong shield (late Lat.): termini, Auct. Limit. p. 270 Goes.

scūtārius, a, um, adj. [id.]. I. Of or belonging to a shield: fabricae, shield-factories, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—II. Subst.: **scūtārius**, ii, m. 1. A shield-maker, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35.—2. In the times of the later emperors, a sort of guard, armed with the scutum, Amm. 20, 4, 3; 20, 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3542 sq.; cf. Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 10.

scūtātus, a, um, adj. [id.]. I. Armed with a scutum (long shield): cohortes, *Caes. B. C. 1, 39: milites, Liv. 8, 8; 33, 14: equites, Verg. A. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211.—II. Subst. A. **scūtati**, ōrum, m., troops bearing shields (opp. the equites): quattuor milia scutatorum, Liv. 28, 2, 4.—B. = scutarius, II. 2.; Inscr. Orell. 3448 (belonging to A. D. 256).

scūtella (scutella, Ven. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, f. dim. [scutra; cf. I. scutula], a saucer or waiter, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.—Also as a stand for vases, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10; Ven. Fort. 3, 13, 4; 11, 10, 7.

scūtica, ae, f., a lash, whip (milder than flagellum): ne scuticā secetere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; Juv. 6, 480; Ov. H. 9, 81; Mart. 10, 62, 8 (dub.): si quis Orbilius ferulā scuticāque cecidit, Domit. ap. Suet. Gram. 9.

* **scūtigerulus**, i, m. [scutum-gero], a shield-bearer (slave), armor-bearer, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

† **scutillum** tenue et macrum et in quantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest. p. 329 Müll.

scūtra, ae, f., a flat tray, dish, or platter of a nearly square form. Cato, R. R. 157, 11; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 40; 7, 45.—Collat. form **scūta**, ae, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

scutrisum, i, n. dim. [scutra], a little dish, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3.

1. **scūtula**, ae, f. dim. [scutra; cf. scutella]. I. Lit., a little dish or platter of a nearly square form (cf. *lanx*), Cato, R. R. 68, 1; Mart. 11, 31, 19; 8, 71, 7.—II. Transf., of figures thus shaped, a diamond-, rhomb-, or lozenge-shaped figure: (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr. 7, 1; so of a tessellated floor, Pall. 1, 9, 5; of checkered stuffs, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196 (cf. *scutulatus*); id. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—Of the shape of a country: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimilavere, Tac. Agr. 10.—Of a patch on the eye, for a disguise: scutula ob oculos lancea, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42.

2. **scūtula** (in a Greek orthog. **scytāla** or **scytālē**; v. II. and III.), ae, f., = *σκυτάλη* (a staff, stick). I. A wooden roller or cylinder: quattuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interioriorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4.—II. A secret writing, secret letter among the Lacedaemonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a *σκυτάλη*; pure Lat. clava): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3, 4: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 15 (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 3, habes *σκυτάλην* *Λακωνικὴν*).—III. A cylindrical snake (of equal thickness throughout), Plin.

§2, 5, 19, § 53; Luc. 9, 717; Sol. 27, § 30; cf. Col. 6, 17, 1.

scutulātus, a, um, adj. [I. scutula, II.], diamond- or lozenge-shaped, checked: rete (araneum), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81; pavementum, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185; of stuffs, id. 8, 48, 73, § 191: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4; Isid. 12, 1, 48.—As subst.: **scutulāta**, ae, f., a checked or chequered garment: caerulea, Juv. 2, 97; Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11; also: **scutulāta**, ōrum, n., Vulg. Ezech. 27, 16.

scutulum, i, n. dim. [scutum]. **I. A** small shield, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82.—**II. Plur.**: scutula operta, the shoulder-blades, Cels. 8, 1 med.

scutum, i, n. (masc. collat. form **scūtus**, Turp. ap. Non. 226, 13) [σκῦτος]. **I. An oblong shield**, made of boards fastened together, and covered with leather, a buckler (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, target of metal; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 18): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, of the infantry, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 14; 9, 13, 16; Liv. 6, 8; 7, 10: equestris, of the cavalry, id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutis tegimenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, id. ib. 2, 33: sublato scuto, id. B. C. 2, 35: abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: ut non modo non abjecto, sed ne rejecto quidem scuto fugere videar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6: hastas et scuta reclinant, Verg. A. 12, 130: fulgentia, id. ib. 8, 93: longa, id. ib. 8, 539; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 73; Liv. 7, 26; 38, 17: erectum altius, Amm. 24, 4, 4.—**B. Transf.**, heavy-armed soldiers, men bearing shields (late Lat.): oppidum, ordine circumdatum trino scutorum, oppugnabat, Amm. 24, 4, 10: Agilo, scutorum densitate contactus, id. 21, 12, 18 al.—**II. Trop.**, a shield, i. e. a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard (rare): sed ne quod tamen scutum dare in iudicio viderentur eis, quos, etc., Cic. Tull. 18, 43: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 fin. (for which, just before: praesidia libertatis non licentiae ad impugnandos alios): Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut Imperii scutum vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27; cf. Deus, scutum meum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3: scutum fidei, id. Eph. 6, 16.

† **scybilites**, ae, m., = σκυβιλίτης (οἶνος), a kind of wine in Galatia, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Scydra, ae, f., a city of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

Scylacē, ēs, f., = Σκυλάκη, a city of Asia Minor, near Cyzicus, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.

Scylāceum (Scylāciūm), i, n., = Σκυλάκειον, a town on the coast of Brutium, now Squillace, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95: navifragum, Verg. A. 3, 553.—Hence, **Scylāceus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Scylaceum, Scylacean: sinus, Mel. 1, 1; Plin. 1, 1: litora, Ov. M. 15, 702.

Scylax, ācis, m., a native of Halicarnassus, and friend of Panætius, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

Scylla, ae, f., = Σκύλλα. **I. A celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis**: Scylla saxum est, Charybdis mare, utrumque noxium appulsis, Mel. 2, 7, 14; cf. in eo freta est scopulus Scylla item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara saevitia, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; whereas Seneca remarks: indices mihi omnia de Charybdi certiora. Nam Scyllam saxum esse et quidem non terribile navigantibus, optime scio: Charybdis an respondeat fabulis, perscribi mihi desidero, Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 28; Verg. A. 3, 420; Ov. M. 13, 730.—Personified, the daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches, Hyg. Fab. 199; Ov. M. 14, 52 sq.; Verg. A. 3, 424 sq.; Lucr. 4, 732; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; id. N. D. 1, 38, 108; cf. also II.—Hence, **Scyllaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Scylla, Scyllaeon: Scyllaei litoris undas, Sil. 2, 334: undae, Luc. 2, 433: antra, Sil. 2, 306: monstra, Stat. S. 5, 3, 280: rabies, Verg. A. 1, 200.—Transf.: ne Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni in freto ad co-

lumnam adhaeresceret, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: obloquiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II. Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris**, Hyg. Fab. 198; Ov. M. 8, 8 sq.; 8, 150 sq.; Verg. Cir. 488 sq.; Ov. Tr. 2, 393 al.—The poets (even Ovid) sometimes confound the two Scyllas, Lucr. 5, 893; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 21; id. F. 4, 500; id. R. Am. 737; Verg. E. 6, 74.—Hence, **Scyllaeus**, a, um, adj., Scyllaeon (poet.), = Megarean: rura, Stat. Th. 1, 333.

Scyllaeus, a, um, v. Scylla, I. and II. † **scymnus**, i, m., = σκύμνος, a young animal, a cub, whelp: leonum, Lucr. 5, 1036.

* **scýphūlus**, i, m. dim. [scyphus], a small cup, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

† **scyphus**, i, m., = σκύφος, a cup, goblet (cf. calix, poculum), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 38; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Tib. 1, 10, 8; Verg. A. 8, 278; Hor. C. 1, 27, 1; id. Epod. 9, 33 al.; Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 141; 34, 17, 48, § 163: illuseras heri inter scyphos, i. e. while drinking, over our wine, Cic. Fam. 7, 22 init.: candelabri scyphi, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17.

Scýreis, **Scýrēticus**, **Scýriās**, and **Scýrius**, v. Scyros.

Scyritae, ārum, m., a fabled people of India, with feet like serpents, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

Scýros or **Scýrus**, i, f., = Σκύρος, an island of the Aegean Sea, opposite Euboea, now Skyro; here Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes, whose daughter Deidamia became by him the mother of Pyrrhus; nom. Scyros, Cat. 64, 35; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Stat. Achill. 2, 18; acc. Scyron, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Ov. M. 7, 464; 13, 156: Scyrum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Col. 9, 14, 19.—Hence, **A. Scýrius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Scyros, Scyrian: litora, Stat. Achill. 2, 103: lapis, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233 (Jahn, Syrius): Deidamia, Prop. 2, 9, 16; also called Scyria virgo, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: juvenis, i. e. Pyrrhus, Sen. Troad. 976; cf. membra, i. e. of Pyrrhus, Ov. H. 8, 112: pubes, his forces, Verg. A. 2, 477.—**B. Scýrēticus**, a, um, adj., of Scyros: metallum, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 29.—**C. Scýriās**, ādis, adj. f., Scyrian: puella, i. e. Deidamia, Ov. A. A. 1, 682.—Subst.: **Scýriādes**, um, f., Scyrian maidens, Stat. Achill. 1, 367.—**D. Scýreis**, ādis, f., a Scyrian maiden, Stat. Achill. 2, 147.

Scýrus, i, v. Scyros. **Scýtala**, ae, and **scýtālē**, ēs, v. 2. scutula init. and II. **Scýtalosagittipelliger**, ěri, m. [scytale, i. e. clava-sagitta-pellis-gero], the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer, an epithet of Hercules, Poët. ap. Tert. Pall. 4 (Com. Rel. p. 124, n. 61 Rib.).

scytānum, i, n., a means to facilitate the taking of colors, a mordant, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88; v. Sillig ad h. l. (al. scytatum).

Scýtha, ae, m., and **Scýthes**, ae, m., = Σκύθης, a Scythian; sing. form Scythā, Phaedr. 3, prol. 52; Luc. 10, 454; Vulg. Col. 3, 11; cf. Lact. 3, 25, 18; Tac. A. 2, 60; form Scýthes (class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Hor. C. 2, 11, 1; 4, 14, 42; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; cf. Hor. C. 4, 5, 25; Sen. Hippol. 167.—Mostly in plur.: **Scýthae**, ārum, m., = Σκύθαι. **I. The Scythians**, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea, Mel. 2, 1, 2; 2, 1, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 6, 17, 19, § 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 150; Hor. C. 1, 35, 9; 3, 8, 23; 3, 24, 9; id. C. S. 55 et saep.—Hence, **II. Scýthes** or **Scýtha**, ae, adj. comm., Scythian: Taurus, Sen. Hippol. 906: Pontus, Stat. Th. 11, 437; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1210: pellis, Mart. 10, 62, 8: smaragdus, id. 4, 28, 4.—**B. Scýthia**, ae, f., the country of the Scythians, Scythia, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 1, 6; 3, 5, 6; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 4, 13, 27, § 941; Just. 2, 2; Cic. Pis. 8, 18; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Ov. M. 1, 64; 2, 224; id. Tr. 1, 3, 61; 3, 2, 1 et saep.—**C. Scýthicus**, a, um, adj., Scythian: Oceanus, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 2, 17, 20, § 53:

Ister, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 21: amnis, i. e. the Tanais, Hor. C. 3, 4, 36: orae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 17; id. M. 5, 649: montes, id. ib. 15, 285: sagitta, id. ib. 10, 588: tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Diana, i. e. the Taurian Diana, Ov. M. 14, 331 et saep.—In partic.: herba, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 2; more usually called **Scýthice**, ēs, f., id. 25, 8, 43, § 82; 26, 14, 87, § 146.—**D. Scýthia**, idis, f. **1. A Scythian woman**, Ov. M. 15, 360; Val. Fl. 5, 343.—**2. The Scythian emerald**, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 67 and 75.—**E. Scýthissa**, ae, f., a Scythian woman, Nep. Dat. 1, 3.

Scýthes, ae, v. Scythā.

Scýthicē, ēs, v. Scythā, C. fin.

Scýthōpōlis, is, f., = Σκυθόπολις, a town of Palestine, now Bysán, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 29.—Hence, **Scýthōpōlitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Scythopolis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 30.

Scýthotauri, ōrum, m., a Scythian tribe in the Tauric Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

scyzinum, i, n., a kind of wine, called also itaemelis, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

1. sē, pron. reflex., v. sui.

2. sē (sēd). **1. Prep.**, v. sine init.—**2. Prep. insepar.** a. For sine, without; e. g. securus (= sine curā).—b. Aside, by itself; as sepono, to lay aside.—**3. sē** = semi, half; as selibra, semodius.—**4. sē** = sex; as semestris.

* **sēbāceus**, i, m. [sebum; cf. cereus], a tallow-candle, App. M. 4, p. 151, 18.

Sēbādus, ii, m., v. Sabazius.

* **sēbālis**, e, adj. [sebum; cf. cereus], of tallow: fax, Amm. 18, 6, 15.

Sēbastē, ēs, f., = Σεβαστή, Augusta, a city in Samaria, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Hier. in Epit. Paul. 6.

Sēbāzius, ii, m., v. Sabadus.

Sēbēthos, i, m. **1. A small stream in Campania, now Maddalona**, on which lay Neapolis, Stat. S. 1, 2, 263.—Hence, **II. Sēbēthis**, idis, adj. f., of or belonging to Sēbēthos, Sēbēthian: Nympha, Verg. A. 7, 734: lymphā, Col. poet. 10, 134.

Sēbinnus (Sēvinus), i, m., a lake in Upper Italy, now Lago d'Isèo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

* **sēbo**, āre, v. a. [sebum], to make of tallow: candelas, to dip tallow-candles, Col. 2, 22, 3.

1. sēbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of tallow or grease, tallowy, greasy: medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214.

2. Sēbōsus, i, m. [I. sebosus], a Roman surname, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; 2, 15, 3; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 9, 15, 17, § 46.

sēbum (sēvum), cf. the letter B; and Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 34), i, n., tallow, suet, grease (syn.: adeps, pingue), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Col. 7, 5, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 4, 1, 8; Ser. Samm. 41, 763.

sēcābilis, e, adj. [seco], that may be cut (post-class.), Lact. de Ira Dei, 10, 8; id. Epit. 36, 5; Hier. in Isa. 5, 18, 4; Aug. Ecl. 1, 7.

sēcābilitas, ātis, f. [secaibilis], capacity for being cut or divided, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 15.

sēcāle, is, n., a kind of grain, rye; or, acc. to others, black spelt, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 140.

* **sēcāmenta**, ōrum, n. [seco], carved work, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 42.

Secandē, ēs, f., a city of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n., to go apart, go away, separate, withdraw (class.; not in Cæs.; but cf. secessio). **I. Lit. A.** In gen., absol.: secedant improbi, secedant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; Ov. M. 6, 490: prosecutus eram viaticis secedentem, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 2: abite et de viā secedite, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 9: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467.—**2. Poet.**, of inanim. subjects, to remove, withdraw; and in the perf., to be distant: (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: ab imis terra, Ov. F. 6, 279: (villa) decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cell. 63.—**B.** In partic. **1. To go aside, withdraw,**

retire: secede huc nunc jam procul, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23; so, huc, id. Am. 2, 2, 139; id. As. 3, 3, 49; id. Capt. 2, 2, 13; in aditum partem aedium, Sall. C. 20, 1: in utraque latera (cohortes), Front. Strat. 6, 6, 3: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36: ad consulandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: secedit humumque Effodit, Ov. M. 11, 185. — **b.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Suet.), to retire from public into private life; *absol.*: integrā aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10: illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98; so Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: ab Urbe, Suet. Gram. 3: in insulam, etc., Quint. 3, 1, 17; Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Gram. 3; cf. Rhodum, id. Caes. 4. — **c.** To seek the exclusive society of any one, to retire from the world: ad optimos viros, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1. — **2.** Polit., to separate one's self by rebellion, to revolt, *secede* (syn.: deficio, desisco): ut anno xvi. post reges exactos propter nimiam dominationem potentium secederent, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 450 Orell: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3; Suet. Tib. 2: in iussu consulum in Sacrum Montem secessisse, to have marched out in rebellion, Liv. 2, 32; so, in Sacrum Montem, id. 7, 40; Flor. 1, 23: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37. — **II.** Trop. (very rare; perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam ego incipio secedere et aliā parte considerare, to dissent from the opinion, Sen. Ep. 117, 4: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, has withdrawn himself, Gell. 2, 12, 1: cum ad stilum secedet, shall give himself up to writing, Quint. 1, 12, 12: in te ipse secede, retire within yourself, Sen. Ep. 25, 7. **se-erno**, *crēvi*, *crētum*, 3 (old inf. *se-ernier*, Lucr. 3, 263), v. a. **I.** Lit., to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate (freq. and class.; not in Caes.; cf.: sepono, sejungo, seclodo); constr. with simple acc., or with *ab aliquo re*; less freq. *ex aliquo re*; poet. with *abl.* (a) With simple acc.: quae non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: seorsum partem utramque, id. 3, 637: arietes, quibus sis usus ad feturam, bimestri tempore ante secernendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13 (cf. infra, β); stamen secernit harundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores Secernunt calathis, separate in baskets, id. ib. 14, 267: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit, setting apart for the public treasury, Liv. 7, 16; cf.: Jupiter illa pia secevit litora genti, hath set apart for the pious race, Hor. Epod. 16, 63: inde pares centum denos secevit in orbes Romulus, separated, divided, Ov. F. 3, 127. — (β) With *ab* or (less freq.) with *ex*, and poet. with *abl.*: a terris altum secernere caelum, Lucr. 5, 446: ab aëre caelum, Ov. M. 1, 23: Europen ab Afro (medius liquor), Hor. C. 3, 3, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44: se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf.: se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10. — In the part. perf.: antequam incipiat admissura fieri, mares a feminis secretos habere, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18 (cf. supra, α); so, saepa ab aliis, id. ib. 2, 2, 8: manus a nobis, Lucr. 2, 912; 3, 552: sphaera ab aetherea conjunctione, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: succus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: bilis ab eo cibo, id. ib. al.: secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25; 26, 30: secretis alterius ab altero criminibus, id. 40, 8 fin.; 39, 10: se e grege imperatorum, id. 35, 14 fin.: unum e praetextatis compluribus, Suet. Aug. 94 med.: monile ex omni gazā, id. Galb. 18: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo, separate, distinguish, Hor. C. 1, 1, 32. — **II.** Trop., to separate, disjoin, part, dissociate (syn.: internosco, distinguo). (a) With simple acc.: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, set apart, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15. — (β) With *ab*, or poet. with *abl.*: ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine; sic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95: animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: tertium genus (laudationum) a praecipitis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341; cf.: ipsam pronuntiationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17: dicendi facul-

tatem a maiore vitae laude, id. 2, 15, 2: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19 et saep.: cur me a ceteris clarissimis viris in hoc officio secernas, Cic. Sull. 1, 3: publica privatis, sacra profanis, Hor. A. P. 397. — **B.** To distinguish, discern: blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda, distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113: turpi honestum, id. ib. 1, 6, 63. — **C.** To set aside, reject: cum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: minus idoneos senatores, Suet. Vit. 2. — Hence, **secre-tus**, a, um, *P. a.*, severed, separated; hence, separate, apart (as an adj. not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.; syn.: sejunctus, seclusus). **A.** In gen.: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, etc., Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Verg. A. 6, 478; Varr. L. L. 9, § 57 Müll. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of places or things pertaining to them, out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret (syn.: solus, remotus, arcanus): secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298: locus (opp. celeber), Quint. 11, 1, 47: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, id. ib. 7, 75: litora, id. ib. 12, 196: pars domus (the gynaeceum), id. ib. 2, 737; cf. in sup.: secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 6: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, solitary, i. e. abandoned, deserted by the enemy, = deserti, Tac. Agr. 38: iter (with semita), solitary, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103; cf. quies, Mart. 7, 32, 4. — Of persons and transactions, private, secret: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91, 5: vacuis porticibus secretus agitat, Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, private studies, Quint. 2, 18, 4; so, studia (opp. forum), id. 12, 6, 4: disputationes, id. 12, 2, 7: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 4 et saep. — Hence, **b. Subst.** **secre-tum**, i, n., retirement, solitude, secrecy: a solitude, solitary place, retreat (syn.: solitudo, secessus); sing.: cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causa, Ov. H. 21, 21: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22: dulce, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 30; 12, 5, 2; Tac. A. 4, 57; 14, 53; id. Agr. 39 fin.; Phaedr. 3, 10, 11; 4, 23, 6; Lucr. 3, 314. — *Plur.*: se a vulgo et scaena in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Verg. A. 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 594; Tac. H. 3, 63; Quint. 1, 2, 18: dulcis secretorum comes (eloquentia), id. 1, 4, 5: cameli solitudines aut secreta certe petunt, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 173. — *Comp.*: haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, into the more remote parts, Tac. G. 41. — (β) *Absol.*: in secreto, in a secret place, secretly: tempus in secreto ibi tereret, Liv. 26, 19, 5: reus in secreto agebatur, Curt. 10, 4, 29. — **2.** That is removed from acquaintance (cf. abditus, hidden, concealed, secret): secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5, 4: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ars, Petr. 3: litterae (with familiares), Quint. 1, 1, 29: carmina (the Sibylline odes), Luc. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4 fin.: quaedam imperii pignora, Flor. 1, 2, 3. — With *ab*: nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habere, Liv. 39, 10, 1. — *Comp.*: libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, Tac. Agr. 40: praemia (opp. publica largitio), id. H. 1, 24: aliud (nomen), Quint. 1, 4, 25: vitium stomachi, Mart. 3, 77, 9. — *Poet.* for the adv. secreto: tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore Erige, in secret, secretly, Verg. A. 4, 494; cf.: stridere secreta divisos aure surculos, secretly in each one's ear, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78. — Hence, **b. Subst.** **secre-tum**, i, n., something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret: secretum petenti non nisi adhibito filio dedit, Suet. Tib. 25 fin.; id. Calig. 23: illuc me persecutus secretum petit, a secret interview, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 11: petito secreto futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4. — *Plur.*: crebra cum amicis secreta habere, Tac. A. 13, 18: animi secreta proferuntur, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141: nulla lex jubet amicum secreta non eloquei, Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: omnium secreta rimari, Tac. A. 6, 3: horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3; Tac. H. 1, 17

fin.; id. Agr. 25; Suet. Aug. 66: uxor omnis secreti capacissima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7; Quint. 12, 9, 5 al. — *Concr.*: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod solā reverentia vident, that mysterious being, Tac. G. 9 fin. — *Plur.*: introitus, aperta, secreta velut in annales referebat, Tac. A. 4, 67; cf.: gens non astuta aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci, id. G. 22: oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30; Tac. A. 1, 6; 4, 7 fin.; 6, 3; id. G. 19; Plin. Pan. 68, 6; Suet. Tib. 52; id. Oth. 3 et saep. — *Concr.*: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. the mysteries, Ov. M. 2, 556; 2, 749; cf.: secreta quaedam, magic arts, Amm. 14, 6, 14: in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, among his private papers, Suet. Calig. 49. — **3.** Pregn., separate from what is common, i. e. uncommon, rare, recondite (perh. only in the two foll. passages of Quint.): (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 5: interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci γλώσσας vocant, i. e. of the more uncommon words, id. 1, 1, 35 (for which: glossemata id est voces minus usitatas, id. 1, 8, 15). — **4.** In Lucr., of any thing separated from what belongs to it, i. e. wanting, deprived of, without something; with *abl.* or *gen.*: nec porro secreta cibo natura animantium Propagare genus possit (corresp. to sine imbribus), Lucr. 1, 194: (corpora) secreta teporis Sunt ac frigoris omnino calidique vaporis (corresp. to spoliata colore), id. 2, 843. — Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: secreto (class.), secreta (post-class.), and secretim (late Lat. and very rare). * **1.** (Acc. to A.) Apart, by itself, separately: de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25. — **2.** (Acc. to B. 2.) In secret, secretly; without witnesses; in private. (a) **secre-tō**: mirum, quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto illum ad-jutabo, id. Truc. 2, 7, 7: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aiebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: secreto te huc seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: facere, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: secreto ab aliis, Liv. 3, 36: secreto agere cum aliquo, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 1; Quint. 5, 13, 16; 9, 2, 79; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8; Curt. 7, 2, 13. — (β) **secreta**, Tert. Or. 1 med.; id. Pall. 4 fin. — **b. Comp.**: secretius emittitur infatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4, 1. — (γ) **secre-tim**, Amm. 29, 1, 6.

secespita, ac, f. [seco], a long iron sacrificial knife, Suet. Tib. 25 fin.; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262.

secessio, ōnis, f. [secedo, I. B.]. **I.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 1.) A going aside to consult, etc., a withdrawal: seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1: primores, secessione facti, etc., having withdrawn, Liv. 21, 14, 1. — **II.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 2.) A political insurrectionary withdrawal or separation: a schism, secession (the prevailing signif. of the word; syn.: defectio, seeditio): ultima rabies secessio ab suis habebatur, Liv. 7, 40, 2: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, Cic. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasses, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62 Mos. N. cr.; cf. Liv. 2, 32 sq.; 3, 39; Caes. B. C. 1, 7: per secessionem armati Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31, 17: in secessionem Crustumerinā, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; cf.: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv. 3, 51: in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

secessiones, narrationes, Fest. p. 336 Müll. N. cr. [perh. from secece; whence insecere, insequere, and inseciones, = narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8].

secessus, ūs, m. [secedo], a going away, departure, separation (not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (very rare): avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76: quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1, 2. — **II.** In partic. **A.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 1.) Retirement, solitude (the prevailing signif. of the word; syn. solitudo). **1.** Lit.: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quae-runt, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41; cf.: medium tempus

in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4: in secessu ruris sui Sabini, id. Fragn. Vit. Hor. *fin.*: silentium et secessus non semper postunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28; 10, 3, 23; Suet. Aug. 94; 98; id. Tib. 43; 56; 72; id. Galb. 8: specie secessus exul, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*: unus e senatoribus Rhodii secessus comes, id. ib. 4, 15: gratum litus amoeni secessus, Juv. 3, 5 et saep.—**2.** Transf., a retreat, recess: est in secessu longo locus, etc., Verg. A. 1, 159; 3, 229; Suet. Calig. 29; cf. id. ib. 50; id. Ner. 22; 34; id. Dom. 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3; in *plur.*, Suet. Aug. 72; id. Calig. 45; Tac. A. 14, 62; Plin. Pan. 49; 83; id. Ep. 4, 23 *fin.* al.—Of a *privy*, Hier. Ep. 64, 2.—**3.** Trop. (very rare): ideoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus exeurrit, into these remote departments of study (i. e. remote from forensic debates), Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beator, in his own mind, inwardly, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12 *ext.*—**B.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 2.) For the usual secessio (II.), a political secession: iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56.—**C.** A place of retirement, *privy*, drain (late Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 15, 17; id. Marc. 7, 19.

seclusus, adv., v. secus.

seclivum librum est, quod secespita seclatur, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.

secludo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [claudio], to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude (rare but class.; syn.: secerno, sejungo). **I.** Lit.: incientes (oves) secludere, to shut up, confine, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8; Stat. Achill. 1, 359: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquila teneatur, sed unde univerrsum flumen erumpat, confined streamlets, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Verg. A. 3, 446.—**P.** et mid.: ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala, shuts himself off, i. e. protects himself, Prop. 1, 20, 29.—**B.** In gen., to separate, sunder, shut off: cur luna queat terram secludere solis lumine, Lucr. 5, 753: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: cohors seclusa ab reliquis, id. ib. 1, 55 *fin.*: ab suis interceptum et seclusum, Liv. 29, 9: Caesar munitione flumen a monte secluit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: mare Tyrrenum a Lucrino molibus seclusum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125: stabula ad eam rem seclusa, set apart, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To shut off, seclude: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23.—**B.** To separate, remove: corpore vitam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, shut out, exclude, i. q. excludite, Verg. A. 1, 562 Serv.—Hence, **seclusus**, a, um, P. a., sundered, separated, remote, secluded: his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: seclusum nemus, Verg. A. 6, 704.—**Absol.**: in secluso, in a remote, secluded place, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6.—**Comp.**, sup., and adv. do not occur.

seclum, i, v. seculum.

seclitorium, ii, n. [secludo], a place for shutting up fowls, a coop, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

seclutus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from secludo.

seco, cūi, etum (part. fut. secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1, n. a. [root sak-, to cut; whence securis, sēcula, serra (secre), segmen, sexus, saxum, etc.; cf. siea, and Gr. κείω, κείω, σκίζω], to cut, cut off, cut up (class.; syn.: caedo, scindo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset iudicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permisissent, Gell. 20, 1, 48 sq.; cf.: et iudicatos in partes secari a creditoribus leges erant, Tert. Apol. 4: cape cultum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 38 sq.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: pabulum secari non posse, be cut, mown, *Caes. B. G. 7, 14; so, sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: gallinam, to cut to pieces, Juv. 5, 124: placenta, Mart. 3, 77, 3: alicui collum gladio sua dextera, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 3, 10: palatum, to divide, Cels. 8, 1: tergora in frusta, Verg. A. 1, 212: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, i. e. of carved, wrought ivory (an imitation of the Homeric πριστός ἐλέφας, Od. 18, 196), Verg. A. 3, 464: marmora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 17: sectis

nitebat marmoribus, Luc. 10, 114; so *absol.*: nec ideo ferrum secandi vim non perdidit, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 104: secti lapides, Vulg. Exod. 20, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Med. t. t., to cut surgically; to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id. uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15; cf.: saevitia secandi, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13; so, membra, id. 26, 11, 69, § 112: vomitum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 13: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35 (for which, exciditur, Cels. 7, 31); cf. of the same: C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari; nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, was cut, operated upon, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: servum, Just. Inst. 4, 3, 6.—**2.** To cut, castrate (very rare): puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart. 9, 7, 4; so, sectus Gallus (corresp. to eviratus), id. 5, 41, 3.—**C.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure (cf. caedo, II.): ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, the worms are gnawing them, they are worm-eaten, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: luctantis acuto ne secer ungui, test I should be torn, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47; cf.: rigido sectas invenit ungue genas, Ov. F. 6, 148: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Verg. E. 10, 49: corpora vepres, id. G. 3, 444: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 509: pete ferro Corpus et intorto verbere terga seca, cut, lacerate, Tib. 1, 9, 22; so, sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: lorris, Mart. 10, 5, 14 al.: si quem podagra secat, gnaws, torments, Cat. 71, 2; imitated by Martial: podagra cheragraque secatur Gaius, Mart. 9, 92, 9.—**2.** Like the Gr. τέμνειν, and our to cut, i. e., **a.** To divide, cleave, separate (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Verg. A. 7, 717: medios Aethiops (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: medios agros (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12: medium agmen (Turnus), Verg. A. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331: caelum (zonae), Ov. M. 1, 46: sectus orbis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 75; cf.: in longas orbem qui secure vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16.—**b.** With the idea of motion, to cut through, i. e. to run, sail, fly, swim, go, etc., through: delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, cut through, cleave, Verg. A. 5, 595: aequor, id. ib. 5, 218: pontum, id. ib. 9, 103: aequor Puppe, Ov. M. 11, 479: fretum puppe, id. ib. 7, 1; cf.: vada nota (amnis), id. ib. 1, 370: ales avis... geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: aethera pennis (avis), Verg. G. 1, 406; 1, 409: auras (cornus), id. A. 12, 268: ventos (Cyllenia proles), ib. ib. 4, 257: sub nubibus areum (Iris), id. ib. 9, 15 et saep.—**Secare viam** (vias), the Gr. τέμνειν ὁδόν, to take one's way, to travel a road: ille viam secat ad naves, Verg. A. 6, 899: hinc velut diversae secari cooperunt vias, Quint. 3, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. C. 1. and 2.). **A.** To cut up, lash in speaking, i. e. to censure, satirize: secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers. 1, 114.—**B.** To divide (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): cum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13; cf.: scrupulose in partes secta divisionis diligentia, id. 4, 5, 6: quae natura singularia sunt secant (corresp. to divido), id. 4, 5, 25: sectae ad tenuitatem suam vires (just before: distinguendo, dividendo), id. 12, 2, 13.—Hence, in Hor., like dirimo (II.), of disputes, to cut off, i. e. to decide them: quo multae magnaeque secantur iudice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: magnas res, to cure (as it were, by a light operation), id. S. 1, 10, 15.—And once in Verg.: secare spem (the figure borrowed from the phrases secare mare, auras, viam): quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, whatever hope each follows, i. e. indulges in, entertains, Verg. A. 10, 107 (secat, sequitur, tenet, habet; ut: Ille viam secat ad naves, id. ib. 6, 899: unde et sectas dicimus, habitus animorum et instituta philosophiae circa disciplinam, Serv.).

secordia, ae, v. socordia init.

secretarium, ii, n. [seceret], a remote, solitary, or secret place (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 39; id. Flor. p. 358, 28.—**II.** In partic., a sitting-

place (set apart). **1.** Of judges, a council-chamber, Cod. Th. 1, 7, 1; Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3; 9, 3, 16; Lact. Mort. Pers. 15.—**2.** Of ecclesiastics, a consistory, conclave, Sulp. Sev. S. Mart. 2, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 16.

secreto, adv., v. secerno, P. a. *fin.*, adv. 2. β.

* **secreto**, adv., v. secerno *fin.*

* **secreto**, onis, f. [secerno], a dividing, sundering, separation: est interitus quasi discessus et secreto ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

secreto, adv., v. secerno, P. a. *fin.*

secreto, a, um, Part. and P. a., from secerno.

1. secta, ae, f. [part. perf. of seco, sc. via, v. seco, I. C. 2., and II. B. *fin.*]; prop., a trodden or beaten way, a path; footsteps; hence, trop., a (prescribed) way, mode, manner, method, principles of conduct or procedure (syn.: ratio, via, etc.); most freq. in the phrase sectam (alicujus) sequi (persequi, etc.), to follow in the footsteps (of any one); hence, also, sectam (alicujus) secuti, a party, faction, sect. **I.** In gen.: nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, mode of life, Cic. Cael. 17, 40; so, vitae, Quint. 3, 8, 38; 12, 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 7: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf.: cuius sectam sequi, cuius imperio parere potissimum vellet, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22, 57: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19; cf. id. 29, 27; 35, 49; 36, 1; 42, 31: juvenes hortantur, ut illam ire viam pergant et eidem in eumbere sectae, Juv. 14, 121 sq.: divitiis sectam plerumque secuntur Quamlibet et fortes, follow, adhere to, Lucr. 5, 1114: gal-lae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, etc., Cat. 63, 15 et saep.—**II.** In partic., doctrines, school, sect (not freq. until the post-Aug. per.; syn.: schola, disciplina).

A. In philosophic lang.: quo magis tuum; Brute, iudicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120; cf.: inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 6, 7, 35.—**Plur.**: ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi, Quint. 3, 1, 18: neque me cujusdam sectae velut quādam superstitione imbutus addixi, id. 3, 1, 22: assumpti Stoicorum arrogantia sectaeque, Tac. A. 14, 57: Demetrio Cynicam sectam professore, id. H. 4, 40: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, id. A. 16, 32; 6, 22: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59.—**B.** In jurisprudence: hi duo primum veluti diversas sectas fecerunt, schools, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47.—**C.** In medicine, a school: alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, Sen. Ep. 95, 9.—**D.** In religion, a sect, Cod. Just. 1, 9, 3: plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact. 4, 30, 2: Nazaraeorum, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.—**E.** Rarely of a class or guild of men: sincera et innoxia pastoriae illius sectae integritas, Flor. 3, 12, 2.—**F.** In Appul., a band of robbers, App. M. 4, pp. 150, 29, and 153, 22.

2. secta, ōrum, n. [1. seco, I. B. 1.], parts of the body operated upon: secta recientia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

* **sectacula**, ōrum, n. [1. secta], a succession in birth, descent, lineage: natalium, App. M. 5, p. 165.

* **sectarius**, a, um, adj. [seco], gelded, castrated: vervex, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40 (but Fest. p. 336 Müll.: sextarius vervex, qui gregem agnorum praecedens ducit, i. e. bell-wether, from secta).

sectatio, onis, f. [2. sector], a pursuing or striving after: malorum, Vulg. Prov. 11, 19; trop., emulation: boni, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 6 *fin.*

sectator, ōris, m. [id.], a follower, attendant, adherent; in the plur., a train, retinue, suite (syn. assecutor). **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train accompanying a candidate) Cic. Mur. 34, 71 (shortly afterwards, assecratio and assec-tari); cf.: lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum, id. ib. 34, 71: num Gabini co-

mes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21: puerorum rixantium, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; cf.: sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, id. ib. 16, 22: multis sectatorum dilapsis, id. ib. 5, 10 *fin.*: sectator quaestoris, id. ib. 11, 21.—**II.** In partic. **1.** A follower, adherent of a leader or sect (only post-Aug.): hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gram. 24; cf. Tac. Or. 34: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5, 2: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19, 5, 1; cf. id. 2, 2, 2.—**2.** One who practises, a follower (late Lat.): bonorum operum, Vulg. Tit. 2, 14.

sectilis, e, *adj.* [seco]. **I.** Cut, cleft, divided, etc. (not ante-Aug.): ebur, Ov. Med. Fac. 10: laminae, Plin. 16, 43, 83; § 226: pavimenta, made of small cut stones, mosaic, Vit. 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 46 *fin.*—**II.** That may be cut: porrum, cut-leek, chives, Juv. 3, 293; Mart. 10, 48, 9: Pall. Febr. 24, 11 (cf. sectivus): lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44; § 159: medulla, id. 16, 39, 76; § 195: tuber, id. 16, 43, 84; § 231.

sectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a cutting, cutting off, cutting up. **I.** In gen. (so only post-Aug.): sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1, 39; so, corporum, Vit. 2, 2: cyma a primā sectione praestata, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A cutting of diseased parts of the body: (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punctationesque, ne sentiantur, Plin. 25, 13, 94; § 150.—**B.** A castration, App. M. 7, p. 199, 31.—**C.** Publicists' t. t., a dividing, parceling out, or distribution by auction of captured or confiscated goods (the prevailing and class. signif.; syn.: auctio, licitatio): cuius praedae sectio non venierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 85: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, *Caes. B. G. 2, 33; Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; 2, 29, 71; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; Tac. H. 1, 90; id. A. 13, 23; Suet. Vit. 2.—**D.** Hence, of the confiscation of property by tax-gatherers: sectiones publicanorum, Just. 38, 7, 8.—**E.** Geometrical t. t., division, section: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, etc., Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectus, v. secus *init.*

sectivus, a, um, *adj.* [seco], that may be cut: porrum, cut-leek, chives, Col. 11, 3, 30; 12, 8, 3 (also cited in Pall. Febr. 24, 11); Plin. 19, 6, 33; § 168; cf. sectilis, II.

1. sector, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who cuts or cuts off; a cutter (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: zonarius, a cutpurse, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collarum, a cutthroat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80 (v. II.); so id. ib. 31 *fin.*: feni, a hay-cutter, mower, Col. 11, 1, 12.—**II.** Publicists' t. t., a bidder, purchaser at a public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the State (cf. quadruplator): sectores vocantur qui publica bona mercantur, Dig. 4, 146: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et si-carius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cuius morte quaeritur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: sector sis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65: Pompeii (sic. bonorum), id. ib. 13, 14, 30; Crassus ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3: ubique hasta et sector, Tac. H. 1, 20: hastae subject tabernas, nec sector inventus est, Flor. 2, 6, 48; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 25, 28; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 496; cf. Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20; § 52, p. 172, and 2, 1, 23, § 61, p. 177 Orell.—In a double sense, with the signif. I.: nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? cut-throats and cutpurses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80.

***B.** Trop.: hinc rapti pretio fascies sectorque favoris Ipse sui populus, seller of his favor, Luc. 1, 178.—**III.** Geometrical t. t., the sector of a circle, that part of a circle included between any two radii and an arc, Boeth. Art. Geom. p. 379, 13.

2. sector, ātus, 1 (*inf.* sectarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; id. Rud. 1, 2, 57; Hor. S. 1, 2, 78), v. dep. *freq.* a. [sequor], to follow continually or eagerly, in a good or bad sense; to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue (*freq.* and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 5: servum mihi, qui sectari solet meum gnatum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 50: Chrysogonum

(servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: si mercede conducti obviam candidatis is-sent, si conducti sectarentur, id. Mur. 32, 67: at sectantur multi, id. ib. 33, 70: neque te quisquam stipator Praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2; 15, 33 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 6, 1 et saep.: mulieres sectarier, to run after, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; 3, 1, 183; cf.: desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78: ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, accompanies, guards, Tib. 1, 10, 41: aratrum, to follow the plough, id. 2, 3, 7: canes, to follow the hounds (that hunt on before), Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14: aliquem, to run after, pursue, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 1: servum, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 3: homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros Manes sectetur et umbras, etc., Prop. 2, 8, 19 (2, 8 b, 19).—**To visit a place gladly, to frequent:** gymnasia, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.—**Absol.**: homo coepit me obsecrare, Ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari jussi (alluding to the train of followers who accompanied the ancient philosophers), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: at sectabantur multi... Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train of a candidate) Cic. Mur. 34, 71.—**B.** In partic., to pursue, chase, hunt animals: sues silvaticos in montibus, Varr. ap. Non. 555, 31: sectaris apros, Verg. E. 3, 75: gallinam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7: simiam, id. ib. 2, 2, 24; 2, 2, 106; 2, 3, 13 sq.; 2, 6, 25: leporem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 106; 2, 2, 9 et saep.: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Phorm. prol. 7.—**II.** Trop., to follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? *Caes. B. G. 6, 35; so, praedam, Tac. A. 1, 65: facinora, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: sectantem leviam nervi Deficiunt, id. A. P. 26: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6: omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79; cf.: quas figuras, id. 9, 3, 100: voluptatem, id. 10, 1, 28: eminentes virtutes, to seek out, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, to seek to imitate, id. ib. 16, 22: praecepta salubria, Suet. Aug. 89: commoda, id. ib. 25: luxuriosa convivia, Just. 11, 10, 2: in alienis eripendis vitam sectari, id. 27, 2, 8.—**(β)** With a rel. or subj.-clause, to hunt or track out, busy one's self: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

§ In a pass. signif.: qui vellet se a cane sectari, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6.

***sectorius**, a, um, *adj.* [1. sector, II.], of or belonging to the purchase of captured or confiscated effects: interdictum, Dig. 4, 146.

***sectrix**, icis, *f.* [id.], she that purchases confiscated goods: proscriptionum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sectura, ae, *f.* [seco], a cutting (very rare). **I.** Lit.: scutum a secturā, Varr. L. 5, § 115 Müll.: callides secturā formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 111.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A cut: ut sectura inferior ponatur semper, Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124.—**B.** The place where any thing is cut or dug, diggings, mines: aeriae secturaeque, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 3 (al. structurae).

1. sectus, a, um, *Part.*, from seco.

(2. sectus, false reading, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25 Kopp ad loc.)

***secubatio**, ōnis, *f.* [secubo], a lying or sleeping alone, Sol. 26, 4.

secubitus, ūs, *m.* [id.], a lying or sleeping alone, Cat. 64, 381; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; plur., id. ib. 3, 10, 43.

se-cubo, ūi, 1, v. n. **I.** To lie alone, sleep by one's self or without a bedfellow (not in Cic.): of a man, Cat. 61, 105; Liv. 39, 10; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 7 *fin.*; of a woman, Tib. 1, 3, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 2; id. F. 2, 328.—**II.** In gen., to live alone or in solitude: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 5; App. M. 2, p. 123, 31.

†secula, ae, *f.* [seco], a sickle, so called

by the Campanians, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

secularis, v. saecularis.

seculum, v. saeculum.

secum = cum se; v. cum, II. *fin.* and sui.

secundānus, a, um, *adj.* [secundus]; in gen., the second in rank or order (post-class.): Juppiter, i. e. Neptune, Mart. Cap. 1, § 47: Pales, id. ib. 1, § 51.—**Plur.** as *subst.*: **secundani**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), soldiers of the second legion (like primani, tertiani, decimani, etc.): secundani terga hostium caedunt (preceded by secundae legionis principes hastatique), Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*; 34, 46 *fin.*; 41, 3; Tac. H. 5, 16; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

secundārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to the second class, sort, or quality (mostly technical); second-rate, middling, inferior: mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: passum, id. 12, 39, 2; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82: triticum (v. cibarium), id. 18, 9, 20, § 87: panis, id. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet. Aug. 76 et saep.—**II.** Of abstr. things (Ciceron.): in hoc loco caput erit illud accusatori, si demonstrare poterit, etc. . . secundarium, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65.

secundātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], the second place or rank (late Lat.): alteri primatum damus, alteri secundatum, Tert. Anim. 27.

secundē, adv. [id.], favorably, fortunately: quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14.

secundicērius, ii, *m.* [secundus-cera], a functionary of the second rank, Cod. Just. 2, 17, 4; cf. ib. 2, 17, 2, tit. 7: de primicerio et secundicerio et notariis.

secundinae, ārum, *f.*, the after-birth (cf. secundae), Vulg. Deut. 28, 57.

1. secundo, adv. [secundus]. **A.** Secondly, in the second place (rare): equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi; secundo, ut existimarem; tertium mihi fuit illud quod, etc., Cic. Planc. 20, 50; so, primo . . . secundo, Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 sq. (acc. to Charis. p. 195 P., also used by Cato).—**B.** For the second time: Pontica legio cum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40; Eutr. 2, 19; 4, 17 al.; Lact. 4, 17, 9.—**C.** Twice: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

2. secundo, āre, v. a. [id.]. ***I.** To direct favorably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate: tempus ei rei secundas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3 dub.—**II.** To favor, further, second (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: faveo, adjuvo): jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 14: aura aquas, Ov. H. 13, 136.—**Absol.**: secundante vento, the wind being favorable, Tac. A. 2, 24: cum secundante vento celeriter advolare, Just. 26, 3, 4: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg. A. 7, 259: votum (deus), Sen. Herc. Fur. 645: cursum (Fortuna), Aus. Prof. 18, 9: eventus, Verg. G. 4, 397: rite secundarent visus, that they would prosper well the tokens, i. e. secure them a favorable issue, id. A. 3, 36; so, visa, Luc. 1, 635; Sil. 8, 125.

secundum, adv. and prep. [sequor].

I. Adv. **A.** After, behind: Am. Age, i ut secundum. So. Sequor, subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** Afterwards, in the next place, secondly (so very rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerint paces; secundum, quā fide eas coluerint, Varr. ap. Non. 149, 15 (but secundum is a false reading for iterum in Liv. 7, 3, 3; 6, 18, 1).—**II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Prop.

1. In space. **a.** Following after, i. e. after, behind (ante-class.): ite hac secundum vos me, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 45: nos secundum ferre haec, after us, behind us, id. Mil. 4, 8, 39: secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.—**b.** Following an extension in space, i. e. by, along (class.): cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret, Varr. L. L. 7, § 81 Müll.: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus saepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3: secundum flumen,

Caes. B. G. 2, 18 *fin.*; cf.: castra secundum mare haberet, id. B. C. 3, 65 *fin.*: vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: centaurium secundum fontes nascitur, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.—**2.** In time, succession, rank, value, etc., *immediately after, after, next to* (class.): secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur, Cato, R. R. 114, 1: secundum ludos, Plaut. Cas. prol. 28; cf.: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34; so, comitia, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium verum, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147: proelium, Liv. 8, 10, 9: quietem, *after going to sleep, while asleep, in a dream*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; so id. ib. 2, 61, 126; Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 104: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 42; cf.: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille mihi secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, id. Att. 12, 15: qui secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv. 36, 17 *fin.*: in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, Cic. de Or. 3, 69, 223; id. Or. 18, 60: secundum ea quaero, servarisne, etc., id. Vat. 6, 15; so, secundum ea, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf. (with preceding maxime) Sall. J. 14, 33 *ab* *loc.*—**B.** Fig. **1.** *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to* (class.): tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; and: facilius esse secundum naturam, quam contra eam, vivere, Quint. 12, 11, 13: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60: duumvros secundum legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, 5; so, legem, Quint. 5, 13, 7; 12, 7, 9: rationem, id. 11, 3, 45: secundum consuetudinem praedatum ire, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 2.—**2.** *Pregn., according to the will of, in favor of, to the advantage of*: nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse... multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 sq.: de absente secundum praesentem judicare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: secundum eam (partem) litem iudices dare, Liv. 23, 4: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

1. secundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *following*. **A.** (Acc. to sequor, I. B. 2.) **1.** *Prop., the following in time or order, the next to the first, the second* (cf.: alter, proximus); *absol.*: si te secundo lumine hic offendero, the next morning, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: de tribus unum esset optandum... optimum est facere; secundum, nec facere nec pati; miserrimum digladiari semper, etc., the next best, Cic. Rep. 3, 14, 23; cf.: id secundum erat de tribus, id. Or. 15, 50: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, etc., id. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf.: prioribus equitum partibus secundis additis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. ib. 2, 10, 18: Olympias secunda et sexagesima, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, the second or substituted heir, if the first-named die or refuse the inheritance, id. Fam. 13, 61; so, heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. 3416: mensa, the second course, dessert, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; 14, 21, 4; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120; 19, 8, 53, § 167; Verg. G. 2, 101; Hor. S. 2, 2, 121: Germania, Lower Germany, Amm. 15, 8, 19.—**Subst.** **secundae**, *arum*, *f.* (sc. membranae), the after-birth, secundines: partus, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.*: non magis pertinere quam secundas ad editum infantem, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30; 30, 14, 43, § 123: secundae partus, id. 9, 13, 15, § 41; 20, 6, 23, § 51; 20, 11, 44, § 115.—**2.** *Trop.* **a.** *Following, next, second in rank, value, etc.*; with *ad*: quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.—With *ab*: potentia secundus a rege, Hirt. B. Alex. 66; with which *cf.*: secundus a Romulo conditor urbis Romanae, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.*; and: Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: qui honos secundus a rege erat, Just. 18, 4, 6.—*Absol.*: nil majus generatur ipso (Jove),

Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: tu (Juppiter) secundo Caesare regnes, id. ib. 1, 12, 51; corresp. to *maxime*: maxime vellem... secundo autem loco, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf.: me maxime consolator spes, etc., facile secundo loco me consolator recordatio, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 1 sq.: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164.—With *dat.*: nulli Campanorum secundus victus ad mortem rapior, Liv. 23, 10, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: regio spatium locorum nulli earum gentium secunda, Curt. 5, 10, 3; Vell. 2, 76, 1: secundus sibi, non par, Just. 11, 12, 14: secunda nobilitas Falerno agro, id. 14, 6, 8, § 62: bonitas amommo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—With *abl.*, Hirt. B. Alex. 66; cf. supra.—**b.** With the prevailing idea of subjection or inferiority, *secondary, subordinate, inferior*; *absol.*: secundae sortis ingenium, only of the second grade, Sen. Ep. 52, 3: moneri velle ac posse secunda virtus est, id. Ben. 5, 25, 4; cf.: (servi) quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1: vivit siliquis et pane secundo (i. e. secundario), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123 (cf.: secundarius panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet. Aug. 76): tenue argentum venaque secundae, Juv. 9, 31: haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondae, Nep. Pel. 4, 3.—With *abl.*: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, inferior, Verg. A. 11, 441.—With *inf.*: nec vertere cuquam Frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574.—Esp., in phrase partes secundae, second parts, inferior parts: in actoribus Graecis, ille qui est secundarius aut tertiarium partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: ut credas partis mimum tractare secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14.—With *ab*: hic erit a mensis fine secunda dies, the last day but one of the month, Ov. F. 1, 710.—As *subst.*: **secundae**, *arum*, *f.* (sc. partes), the second or inferior parts: Spintther secundarum tertiarum Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Inscr. Orell. 2644: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; so, secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 3: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 6.—**B.** (Acc. to sequor, II.) **1.** *Prop.*, naut. t. t., of currents of water, etc., *favorable, fair* (as following the course of the vessel): secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, i. e. down the stream, Caes. B. G. 7, 58; so, Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46: amni, Verg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. A. 7, 494: aqua, Liv. 21, 28; cf.: tota rate in secundum aquam labente, with the current, id. 21, 47: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.*; so, aestu, Liv. 23, 41: mari, id. 29, 7; and, poet.: (Neptunus) curru secundo, speeding along, Verg. A. 1, 156: secundo amne, Curt. 4, 7, 9: navigatio, Tac. A. 2, 8.—Esp., of winds: in portum vento secundo, vello passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; cf.: cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94; so, ventus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.*; Hor. C. 2, 10, 23; id. Ep. 2, 1, 102; cf. aquilo, id. ib. 2, 2, 201.—*Sup.*: cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.—Of sails (trop.): des ingenio vela secunda meo, Ov. F. 3, 790.—**2.** *Transf.*, with, according to any thing: auri anniversarii secundo sole flant, i. e. according to the course of the sun, Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22, 31: squama secunda (opp. adversa), as we say, with the grain, i. e. so as to offer no resistance to the hand when it is passed from the head to the tail, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—**3.** *Trop.*, *favorable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. adversus); *absol.*: secundo populo aliquid facere, with the consent of the people, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4; so, concio, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101; cf.: voluntas concionis, id. 1, 19, 4: admurmurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Enn. ap. Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v. 260 Vahl.); Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Verg. A. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40; 33, 46; 42, 28: praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26; so, dis auspibus et Junone secunda, Verg. A. 4, 45; and: secundo Marte ruat, id. ib. 10, 21: ad pede sacra secundo, id. ib. 8, 302; 10, 255: auspacia, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27; cf. avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 82 Vahl.); and in poet. hypallage: haruspex, Verg. A. 11, 739: scitus, secunda loquens in tempore, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 3 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.):

res (opp. adversae), Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; so, id. Lael. 5, 17; 6, 22; id. Att. 4, 2, 1; Hor. S. 2, 8, 74; cf. fortunae (opp. adversae), Cic. Sull. 23, 66; and tempora (opp. adversi casus), Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24; so, res, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll. (Ann. v. 357 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88 (with prosperitates); Verg. A. 10, 502; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30: fortunae, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 242 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: motus Galliae, successful, id. ib. 7, 59; and: belli exitus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: labores, Hor. C. 4, 4, 45.—*Comp.*: reliqua militia secundiore fama fuit, Suet. Caes. 2.—*Sup.*: secundissima proelia, Caes. B. G. 7, 62.—With *dat.*: secunda (sc. verba) irae, i. e. increasing, promoting it, Liv. 2, 38.—*Comp.*: secundiore equitum proelio nostris, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.—*Sup.*: tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B.—As *subst.*: **secunda**, *arum*, *n.*, favorable circumstances, good fortune: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, Hor. C. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11: omnium secundorum adversorumque causas in deos vertere, Liv. 23, 11, 1: in secundis sapere et consulere, id. 30, 42, 16: nimius homo inter secunda, Tac. H. 2, 59; 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 31: nemo confidat nimium secundis, Sen. Thyest. 615: poscunt fidem secunda, id. Agam. 934: secunda non habent unquam modum, id. Oedip. 694.

2. Secundus, i, m.; **Sēcunda**, ae, *f.* [I. secundus], a Roman proper name. **I.** C. Plinius Secundus, the writer on natural history.—**II.** C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus; his nephew: OCTAVIA Q. F. SECVNDA, Inscr. Grut. 445, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 60 Müll.

secūre, *adv.*, v. securus *fin.*
secūriclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula, II.]. **I.** *Shaped like a hatchet-head, dove-tailed*: cardines, Vitruv. 10, 15.—**II.** As *subst.*: **secūriclāta**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), a weed growing among lentils, hatchet-vetch, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (al. securidaca).

secūricula, ae, *f.* *dim.* [securis]. **I.** A little axe, a hatchet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114 sq.; Mart. 14, 35 in lemm. (but Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177, securiculum).—**II.** *Transf.*, in carpentry, a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dovetail, Vitruv. 4, 7, 4; 10, 17 (10, 11, 6).

secūridāca, v. securiculus, II.
***secūrifera**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [securis-fero], *axe-bearing*: Pyraemon, i. e. armed with a battle-axe, Ov. M. 12, 460; cf. securiger.

secūriger, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [securis-gero], *axe-bearing* (poet.): puellae, i. e. Amazons armed with battle-axes, Ov. H. 4, 117: dextra, Sil. 16, 48: Nealeas, Val. Fl. 3, 191: catervae, id. 5, 138: Lycurgus, Sen. Oedip. 470: cf. securifer.

secūris, is (acc. securim, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Men. 5, 2, 106; Cic. Mur. 24, 48; id. Planc. 29, 70; Verg. A. 2, 224; 11, 656; 696; Ov. M. 8, 397; Liv. 1, 40, 7, 3, 36, 4; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6: securi, rem, Liv. 3, 36, 4; 8, 7, 20; 9, 16, 17; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 123; Varr. ap. Non. p. 79; Val. Max. 1, 3, ext. 3; 3, 2, ext. 1; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29; Lact. Mort. Pers. 31, 2; Amm. 30, 8, 5; cf. Prisc. 758; *abl.* securi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 4, 64, § 144; 2, 5, 50, § 133; Verg. A. 6, 824; 7, 510; Cat. 17, 19; Ov. H. 16, 105; Liv. 2, 5, 8 et saep.: securo, App. M. 8, p. 216, 1; Tert. Pud. 16); *f. [sec.]*, an axe or hatchet with a broad edge (cf. bipennis). **I.** In gen., as a domestic utensil, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: rustica, Cat. 19, 3 al.—For felling trees, Cat. 17, 19; Verg. A. 6, 180; Ov. F. 4, 649; id. M. 9, 374; Hor. S. 1, 7, 27; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188.—For hewing stones in the quarries, Stat. S. 2, 2, 87.—For fighting, a battle-axe, Verg. A. 11, 656; 11, 696; 12, 306; 7, 184; 7, 627; Hor. C. 4, 4, 20 al.: anceps, a two-edged axe, Ov. M. 8, 397 (just before, bipennis).—For slaying animals for sacrifice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 12; Verg. A. 2, 224; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; id. M. 12, 249.—As the cutting edge of a vine dresser's bill, Col. 4, 25, 4 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., an executioner's axe, for beheading crimi-

nals (borne by the lictors in the fasces; v. fasces): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, i. e. *behead them*, Liv. 2, 5; so, securi ferire, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38 *fin.*: percutere, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Sen. Ira, 2, 5, 5; Flor. 1, 9, 5: strictae in principum colla secures, id. 2, 5, 4: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subicere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83 (cf. infra, B.); id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demiussit, id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; cf. Lucr. 3, 996; 5, 1234: nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis auras, Hor. C. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi Aspicte Torquatium (as having caused his own son to be executed), Verg. A. 6, 824.—*Comically*, in a double sense, acc. to I.: te, cum securi, caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25: securis Tenedia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 9 *init.*; v. Tenedos.—**B.** Trop. 1. *A blow, death-blow*, etc.: graviolem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death-blow*, Cic. Planc. 29, 70; cf.: quam te securim putas iniecisse petitioni tuae, cum? etc. (just before: plaga est injecta petitioni tuae), id. Mur. 24, 48.—**2.** With reference to the axe in the fasces, *authority, dominion, sovereignty*. (a) *Usu in plur.*: Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, i. e. *to Roman supremacy*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.*; cf.: vacui a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: consulis imperium hic primus saevaeque secures Accipiet, Verg. A. 6, 819: Medus Albanas timet secures, i. e. *the Roman authority or dominion*, Hor. C. S. 54: ostendam multa securibus recidenda, Sen. Ep. 88, 38.—(b) *In sing.* (poet.): Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 45.

securitas, ātis, f. [securus], *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class.): Democrati securitas, quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit *εὐθυμία*, eo separanda fuit ab hac disputatione, quia ista animi tranquillitas ea ipsa est beata vita, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: securitatem nunc appello vacuitatem aegritudinis, in qua vita beata posita est, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 42: vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert cum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id. Off. 1, 21, 69: beatam vitam in animi securitate et in omnium vacatione munus ponimus, id. N. D. 1, 20, 53; id. Lael. 15, 45 and 47; id. Att. 4, 16, 10; Liv. 36, 41; Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 13, 52 (opp. cura); Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12 (opp. timor); 7, 6, 14; 7, 10, 60; Tac. A. 3, 44; 11, 3 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 105, 7: securitas infaectae orationis, *quietness*, Quint. 11, 1, 93; cf.: vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 55.—*Plur.* (opp. cura): somno ac securitatibus jam dudum hoc fuit, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41.—*With gen. obj.*: operosissima securitas mortis in M. Oñlio Hilario ab antiquis traditur, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 184.—**B.** In a bad sense, *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (not till after the Aug. period; syn. incuria): neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 2, 118, 2: res altera taedium laboris, altera securitatem parit, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 2, 5, 13; 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 55; 6, 1, 34; 6, 3, 62; Tac. H. 3, 83; Gell. 1, 15, 2; 4, 20, 8.—*With gen. obj.*: memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2.—**II.** Transf., object., *freedom from danger, safety, security* (not till after the Aug. period): cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98, 1: securitas securitate mutua persciscenda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 5; cf.: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac. A. 11, 31: perpetua Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103, 3: tutela securitatis, id. 2, 128, 3: nec spem modo ac votum securitas publica, sed ipsius voti fiduciam assumserit, Tac. Agr. 3: itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18: somnum a repentina securitate datum, Just. 11, 13, 3: dextras securitatis, *a safe conduct*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 30.—Hence, *securitas*, personified as the tutelary goddess of the Roman State, Inscr. Orell. 1830 and 1831.—**B.** Mercant. t. t., *a guarantee, security for a debt or obligation* (by hypothecation, mortgage; by receipt or acknowledgment, etc.):

id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Amm. 17, 10, 4; Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

se-cūrus, a, um, adj. [se = sine and cura], i. q. non or nibil curans, *free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class.; cf. tutus); constr. absol., with *de*, *ab*, *gen.*, or a *rel.-clause*: ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: securus solutusque, id. 25, 39; (with otiosus), Quint. 5, 13, 59: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100; 11, 423; 12, 129: non securus quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta Mater abijt templo, id. ib. 9, 784; cf.: a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres nata securae recepta, *easy now that she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 77 (v. infra, b.): de lingua Latina securi es animi, Cic. Att. 12, 52 *fin.*: de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 8; Curt. 9, 6, 24; so, ab hac parte, Suet. Tib. 11.—*Comp.*: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22: Romani securi pro salute de gloria certabant, Tac. Agr. 26: aut pro vobis solliciti, aut pro me securior, id. H. 4, 58.—*With gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne sis securus futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137; so, suis (*gen.* of sus), id. ib. 7, 435: extremi sepulcri, Stat. Th. 12, 781: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Verg. A. 7, 304: amorum germanae, id. ib. 1, 350; 10, 326: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. A. 3, 28: nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109, 4: qui (motus) Campaniam numquam securam hujus mali... vastavit, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2: quem (rogum) uxoria pietas mortis securae consendit, Val. Max. 2, 6, ext. 14: his persuadet, ut securo fugae suae Eumeni superveniant, Just. 13, 8, 5: periculi, Curt. 5, 10, 15: discurrunt securi casus ejus, qui supervenit ignaris, id. 9, 9, 8 (v. infra, b.).—*With rel.-clause*: gessit nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; id. S. 2, 4, 50 (opp. labore); id. C. 1, 26, 6.—*With ne and subj.*: ne quis etiam errore labatur vestrum quoque, non sum securus, Liv. 39, 16, 6.—**B.** Of inanim. things. (a) *Free from care, untroubled, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 82; 6, 58; Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: quies (leti), Lucr. 3, 211; 3, 939: otia, Verg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: mensa, id. 3, 6, 30: convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: gaudia nato recepto, id. ib. 7, 455: summa malorum, *careless*, id. ib. 14, 490: otus, i. e. *of the careless idler*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30 et saep.; Quint. 10, 5, 8: causae, id. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, id. 11, 3, 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id. 12, 1, 20; cf.: securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1 et saep.: securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 149.—*With gen.*: vota securae repulsae, *safe against*, Ov. M. 12, 199.—(b) *Poet., that frees from care or anxiety*: latices, Verg. A. 6, 715 (securos ab effectu, Serv. ad l. 1.).—**B.** In a bad sense, *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (post-Aug. and very rare): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 2, 55; 11, 3, 3.—Of abstract things: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand* (shortly after, opp. gravis, intentus), Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. A. 3, 54.—**II.** Transf., object., of a thing or place, *free from danger, safe, secure* (not till after the Aug. period, and rare for the class. tutus): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39, 1: domus, Plin. Pan. 62, 7: Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut securae velint, *safety, security*, id. ib. 37 *fin.*—*With gen.*: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed securae ejusmodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. H. 1, 86.—*Adv.*, in two forms, **A.** *se-cūre*. 1. (Acc. to I.) *Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly* (not ante-Aug.): lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40; Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 3 (with negle-

genter); Vell. 2, 129, 3; Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 ext. al.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 18, 8.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Safely, securely*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6.—**B.** *securiter* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Ep. ad Parth. Tr. 10, 8.

1. secus, n. indecl., v. sexus.
2. secus. **I.** Adj. [root seq- or sec- of sequor, q. v.], only comp. *sequior*, us, ōris, *inferior, lower, worse* (only post-class.; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 37, 3): in sequiorem sexum, App. M. 7, p. 192, 7: sexus sequioris fetus, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 33; 8, p. 206, 7: vitae sequioris, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 11: fortuna sequior, Amm. 18, 6, 6.—**II.** Adv. (prop., *following, later* in rank or order, i. e. *less than something mentioned before*; hence, in gen.), *otherwise, differently, not so*; and esp. freq. with a negative (per litoten), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so* (opp. always to what is right, correct, or proper, not to what is wrong; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 1056 sq.; for comp. forms, v. I. B. infra). **A.** *Posit.* (freq. and class.; syn. aliter): si illuc, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus: Sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 25: si bonus est, obnoxius sum: sin secus est, faciam, uti jubes, id. Trin. 4, 3, 57: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poetarum. Id. secus est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 19, 32; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 1: (ille est) quem d. dum dixi. Hoc si secus reperies, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92: videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: magnum mehercule hominem, nemo dicet secus; sed, etc., id. Brut. 85, 293: quod si ita esset... ad amicitiam esset attissimus: quod longe secus est, id. Lael. 9, 29: omnia longe secus, id. Part. 5, 15: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not, right or wrong*, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 44: recte an secus, id. Pis. 28, 68; cf.: honestas an secus amicis uteretur, Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.*: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7, 6; cf.: prout bene ac (al. aut) secus cessit, Plin. Pan. 44, 8: prout opportune proprietae aut secus collocata sunt (verba), Quint. 10, 2, 13: (artes) utiles aut secus, id. 2, 20, 1 et saep.—(b) *With quam or atque*: secus aetatem agerem, quam illi legisent, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 91: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita; id. de Or. 3, 30, 119.—**B.** Non (nec) secus or haud secus (the latter not in Cic.), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*: educavit (eam) magna industria, Quasi si esset ex se nata, non multo secus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 46; cf.: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: quod non multo secus fieret, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, haud secus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13: ita jam quasi canes, haud secus, circumstant navem, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16: veluti qui anguem pressit, etc.... Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat, Verg. A. 2, 382: aequum memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2: qualis in arvis movet arma leo,... Haud secus gliscit violentia Turno, Verg. A. 12, 9: nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10 et saep.—*With gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortum neque multo secus in iis virium, Tac. A. 4, 5 *fin.*—In negative questions: deditine ei gladium, qui se occideret?... Quid secus est aut quid interest, dare te argentum, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 93.—(b) *With ac or quam*, (the latter not in Cic.): non secus ac = non aliter ac; but: non secus quam = non minus quam, Zumpt ad Cic. Mur. 4, 10; cf. infra: numquam secus Habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi, non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24; so, non secus ac, id. Mur. 4, 10; id. Planc. 1, 3; id. Fam. 3, 5, 4; Hor. A. P. 149; Ov. M. 15, 180 al.: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79, 6; Verg. A. 3, 236 al.: accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 79; so, haud secus quam, Liv. 5, 36; 5, 41; 8, 8; 8, 9 et saep.; Ov. M. 12, 102 al.; Curt. 3, 2, 1; 8, 1, 21; 8, 11, 17: non secus quam, Ov. M. 2, 727; 12, 490: nec secus quam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 68: ne

secus quam, Tac. A. 4, 8.—In the poets freq. non (haud) secus ac, for introducing a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, etc., Verg. G. 3, 346: non secus ac, id. A. 8, 243; 10, 272; 12, 856; Ov. M. 8, 162: non secus atque, Verg. A. 8, 391: haud secus atque, id. ib. 11, 456; Ov. M. 9, 40; cf. also without *ac*: non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor. C. 3, 25, 8.—**2.** Pregn., otherwise than as it should be, or, than is wished, i. e. *not well, ill, badly* (rare but class.): magna consolatio est, cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2; ea ipsa... secus ab eo in me ipsum facta esse, id. Att. 9, 9, 1: cum in altera re causa nihil esset quin secus iudicaret ipse de se, id. Quint. 9, 32: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 22: prius omnia pati decrevit; quam bellum sumere, quia tempus antea secus cesserat, Sall. J. 20, 5: quod ubi secus procedit, id. ib. 25, 10: Quintus frater purgat se multum per litteras et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: loqui de aliquo (just before, irreligiose), Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33, 15: estimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124; id. Fam. 3, 6, 6.—**B.** Comp. in four forms, which are often confused in MSS. and edd.; **sequius**, but with negatives or quo, eo, nihilo, etc., usu. **setius**, less correctly **secius**; also (ante-class.) **sectius**, Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 94; id. Trin. 1, 2, 93 Ritschl (v. on the authorities for these forms, Neue, Forment. 2, 691 sq.): nisi impediret ingeni inbecillitas Metusque me, quo setius me colligam, so that I cannot (syn.: quo minus), Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 (Com. Rel. v. 291 Rib.): impedimento est, quo setius lex feratur, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4, 3: invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, Liv. 2, 37, 3.—**b.** Non (haud) setius: instat non setius ac rotat ensem, none the less, just as much, Verg. A. 9, 441; so, non setius, id. G. 3, 367: nec setius, id. ib. 2, 277: haud setius, id. A. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo setius Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, no less, just as, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo setius, nevertheless, Ter. And. 3, 2, 27; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so, nihilo setius, id. ib. 4, 17; id. B. C. 3, 26; Suet. Vesp. 6; Nep. Con. 2, 4; cf.: nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 5, 7: tamen nihilo setius, Nep. Att. 22, 3: nec hoc setius, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo setius, Suet. Caes. 8; id. Ner. 24; 42; id. Vit. 10; id. Dom. 12; id. Gram. 20; Nep. Milt. 2, 3: nec tamen eo setius, Suet. Dom. 2.—(β) With *quam*: haec nihilo mihi esse videtur sectius quam somnia, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 57.—In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 22.—**2.** Pregn. (v. supra, I. A. 2.), *ill, badly*: sed memet moror, cum hoc ago setius, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 24: sin, id. quod non spero, ratio talis sequius ceciderit, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (Com. Rel. p. 291 Rib.): vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen. Ben. 6, 42, 2.—**III.** Prep. with *acc.* (ante-class. and late Lat.), *by, beside, along, on*: id. quod vulgus usurpat Secus illum sedi, hoc est secundum illum, et novum et sordidum est, Charis. p. 61 P.: dextra sinistra foramina utrinque secus laminas, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: ut quae secus mare essent locis regnaret, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11, 34: secus viam, Inscr. Orell. 3688 (but in Quint. 8, 2, 20; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135, the best MSS. have secundum): secus coniugem, Inscr. Grut. 806, 5: secus viam, Vulg. Tob. 11, 5: secus mare, id. Matt. 13, 1 et saep.—**B.** Transf., according to, in proportion to: secus merita eivs, Inscr. Orell. 7170.—**3.** Affixed to a *pron.*, = *side*: altrinsecus, on the other side: utrinsecus, on both sides: circumsecus, on all sides, round about.

* **secutio**, ōnis, f. [sequor], a following after, striving after: dei, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

secutor (sequutor), ōris, m. [id.], one that follows another, a follower. **I.** In gen., an attendant (post-class.): acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224, 41; 4, p. 148, 17: TRIBUNI, Inscr. Orell. 3516 and 3517.—As an appellation of Mars (with Comes). App. M. 7, p. 192, 30.—**II.** In partic., a pursuer, a kind of

light-armed gladiator who fought with the retiarii (pursuing them), Juv. 8, 210 (et Schol. ad loc.); Inscr. Orell. 2571; 2572; 2583; Suet. Calig. 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 55; and Friedlaender in Neues Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 585.

secutorius, a, um, adj. [sequor], following: iudicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; 169.

secutrix, icis, f. [secutor], a follower (late Lat.), Inc. Assum. Mar. 7.

* **secutuleius**, a, um, adj. [sequor], that follows or runs after others: mulier secutuleia, i. e. a street-walker, Petr. 81, 5.

1. sed or **sēt**, conj. [cf. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 8 sq.; old and orig. form sedum, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P. and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P.; but more prob. an ablative from root of the reflexive pron. so- for suo-, and orig. the same with the insepar. prep. 2. sēd; prop., by itself, apart; hence, but, only, etc.; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 200 sq.], a particle of limitation, exception, or correction (cf. at and autem *init.*). **I.** In gen., but, yet: ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: Neoptolemus apud Ennium Philosphari sibi aiti necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Rep. 1, 18, 33: C. Memmii perfectus litteris, sed Graecis, id. Brut. 70, 247: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosorem operā quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: quae observanda essent, multa constituit (Numa), sed ea sine impensa, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 31, 47: miser homo est, qui, etc. . . sed ille miserior qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 2: vera dico, sed nequiquam, quoniam non vis credere, id. Am. 2, 2, 205: video te testimoniis satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: (Platonis civitatem) praecellam illam quidem fortasse, sed a vitā hominum abhorrentem et moribus, id. ib. 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 63: sed id ubi jam penes se habent, ex bonis pessimi sunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, etc. . . Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset: qui possem queri? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent. Sed uti asservunt magnā diligentia, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6: non possum dicere . . . sed neque his contentus sum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36: nec sum in ullā re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, id. Att. 5, 21, 7: non sum tantopere admiratus, sed posteaquam coepit rationem exponere, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi primum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. ib. 2, 26, 48: scio tibi ita placere: sed tamen velim scire, etc., id. ib. 1, 30, 46; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 2, 72: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa natura saepe rationem, id. ib. 2, 33, 57: illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc territa vultu: Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi; Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni, Ov. M. 5, 507 sq.; cf. id. ib. 7, 718: plerique patriae, sed omnes famā atque fortunae expertes, Sall. C. 33, 1: ipsum quidem regem assecutus non est, sed magnam partem agminis oppresserunt, Liv. 36, 19: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi. Sed hoc me beat saltem, quod perduelles vicit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: apponam urnam jam ego hanc in mediā viā. Sed autem, quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam? but then, id. Rud. 2, 5, 15 (cf. in the foll. II. A. 2.): statim Luculli . . . eum domum suam receperunt. Sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae, etc., but indeed, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat, Verg. A. 1, 19; 2, 164; 5, 395; 6, 28 et saep. (cf. also infra, II. A. 2.): sed enimvero, cum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19, 14.—Very rarely with *non* (for nec tamen), introducing a qualification of a previous word: Academici veteres beatum quidem esse etiam inter hos cruciatus fatentur, sed non ad perfectum, Sen. Ep. 71, 18.

II. In partic. **A.** Interrupting the

discourse by transition to another subject or by ending the speech. **1.** In a transition to another subject: tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Set age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 20; 5, 1, 26: non impedio, praesertim quoniam feriati sumus. Sed possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20: nunc reliquorum oratorum aetates et gradus persequamur. Curio fuit igitur ejusdem aetatis fere, etc. . . Scripsit etiam alia nonnulla, etc. . . Sed ecce in manibus vir praestantissimo ingenio . . . C. Gracchus, id. Brut. 33, 125; cf.: sed eorum Amphitruonem, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 22; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55; 3, 5, 62; id. Capt. 5, 3, 20; 5, 4, 8 al.: sed quid ego cesso? id. As. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox; nunc audiamus Philum, quem, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20 *fin.* et saep.—In recurring to a previous subject: sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic. Brut. 61, 220: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, id. ib. 84, 291: sed jam ad id, unde degressi sumus, revertamur, id. ib. 88, 300: sed perge de Caesare et redde quae restant, id. ib. 74, 258 et saep.—Hence, after parenthetic clauses, *but, now, I say*, etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt) sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videam audire, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: qui (Pompeius) ut peroravit (nam in eo sane fortis fuit: non est deterritus: dixit omnia, atque interdu etiam silentio, cum auctoritate semper), sed ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2.—**2.** In breaking off, discontinuing speech: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: sed haec hactenus, id. Off. 1, 39, 140 al.: sed quid ego haec memoro? Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 318 Vahl): nec requievit enim, dote Calchan te ministro—Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Quidve moror? Verg. A. 2, 101: sed enim, *οικονομία* (epistulae) si perturbator est, tibi assignato: te enim sequor, *σχεδιάζοντα*, but indeed, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 11; so, sed enim, Verg. A. 1, 19.—**B.** After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement, i. e. to indicate either that the assertion does not hold good at all, but something else does instead; or else that it is not exclusively true, but something else holds good in addition, *but, on the contrary*; and in an ascending signif., *but also, but even, but in fact*, etc. **1.** In a simple opposition: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl); cf.: haud doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis . . . Non ex jure manu consertum sed magi ferro Rem repetunt, id. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 sq. Vahl): non ego erus tibi, sed servus sum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consuetudine, sed ex doctrinae indicibus interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34, 52; 1, 13, 19: neque hac nos patria lege genuit, ut . . . sed ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 8: non quod . . . sed quod, etc., id. ib. 1, 18, 30.—With *contra*: non liberis servitutem, sed contra servitutibus libertatem afferre, Liv. 4, 18 *init.*—Several times repeated: non sibi se soli natum, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45 Madv. ad loc.: quod non naturā exoritur, sed iudicio, sed opinione, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: sed publicam, sed ob frumentum decretam, sed a publicanis faenore acceptam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 169; id. Planc. 10, 24: non eros nec dominos appellat eos . . . sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64; Tib. 1, 7, 44 sq.: quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quaeris, admittit; Sed grave Nereidum numen, sed corniger Hammon, sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti Exsaturanda meis, Ov. M. 5, 17 sq.: sed Pompeium, sed Lepidum, Tac. A. 1, 10; Sen. Const. 13, 4; id. Ben. 1, 1, 6; 1, 7, 3: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 38 et saep.—**2.** In a climax

a. Non modo (solum, tantum, etc.)... sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely*... *but, but also, but even, but indeed* (sed, standing alone, isolates the ascending idea, while an appended *etiam, et, or quoque* places it in closer connection with the first statement, and thus permits them to be viewed together): non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, id. ib. 5, 8, 11; 3, 10, 17: id ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convitio et maledictis impeditur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: unius viri consilio non solum ortum novum populum, sed aditum jam et paene puberem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21; cf.: nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. Sen. 11, 36: volo ut in scaenâ, sic in foro non eos modo laudari, qui celeris motu intantur, sed eos etiam, quos statarios appellant, id. Brut. 30, 116; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: omnia ejus non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset, id. ib. 6, 10, 10: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15, 28; 1, 3, 4; 1, 34, 51: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, cui, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, id. ib. 24, 64: nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis, id. Lael. 27, 102: illud non modo fuisse sed et tantum illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, id. Att. 11, 9, 2: omnes civiles dissensiones, neque solum eas, quas audistis, sed et has, quas vosmet ipsi meministis et vidistis, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: multiplicatusque terror non infimis solum, sed primoribus patrum, Liv. 3, 36, 5: non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Denetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, id. 36, 35 *fin.*: conciti per haec non modo Cherusci, sed continuae gentes, Tac. A. 1, 60; 3, 44: via non angusta modo, sed plerumque praerupta, Curt. 3, 4, 12; 5, 1, 20 Mützell ad loc.—(β) *Esp.*, in passing from the part to the whole, from the particular to the universal (usually followed by *omnino*, or by *omnis, cunctus, totus, universus, etc.*): timebat non ea solum quae timenda erant, sed omnia, Cic. Mil. 24, 66: negligere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnino dissoluti, id. Off. 1, 28, 99: nec sibi tantum, sed universis singulisque consulere, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: non consuli modo, sed omnibus civibus enitendum, Plin. Par. 2, 1: non initio tantum, sed continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8, 14: non modo Italiâ, sed toto orbe terrarum, Flor. 1, 16, 3.—Etiam is rarely added: quotiens non modo ductores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus ad mortem concurrerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; Cic. 5, 1, 24.—**b.** Non modo (solum) non... sed, sed etiam; sed ne... quidem, *not only not... but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc.*: ut non modo a mente non deserat, sed id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2; id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: iudicetur non verbo, sed re non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, id. Phil. 3, 6, 14: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: iis non modo non laudi, verum etiam vitio dandum puto, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: non modo non oppugnator, sed etiam defensor, id. Planc. 31, 76: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79.—Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem*, doubly negative (only when both clauses have the same verb; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 724 b): quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1: ea est ratio instructarum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21, 23: ea sunt demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. Lael. 24, 89: non modo facere, sed ne co-

gitare quidem quicquam audebit, id. Off. 2, 19, 77; cf. with *vix*: verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, id. Cael. 17, 40: non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficiebant, Liv. 3, 6.—After *quisquam* with ellipsis of *non*: ut non modo praedandi causa quisquam ex agro Romano exiret, sed ultro Fidenates descenderent, etc., Liv. 4, 21, 6 (where Weissenb. supplies *non* in brackets before *exiret*); cf.: antiqui non solum erant urbes contenti cingere muris, verum etiam loca aspera et confragosa saxis eligebant, Hyg. Grom. Limit. p. 197.—**c.** As *sed*, after *non modo*, acquires an idea of ascent or climax, from the fact that *non modo* represents a thing as existing (only not existing alone), and thus includes an affirmation, so, too, after purely affirmative clauses, *sed* sometimes serves as an ascending adjunct, *but, but in fact, but also*: ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 37: odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 17, 19: *Dae*. Curriculo aperit Duas clavas. *La*. Clavas? *Dae*. Sed probas: propria cito, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 19.—In good prose usually joined with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, c. 10; 10, 16, 6: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinenter, nisi in Cyprum, id. ib. 5, 21, 6: hoc in genere si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum praeclearissime pueris, sed mihi etiam gratissimum feceris, id. Fam. 13, 64, 2: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Calig. 16; 20.

2. sed = sine, v. sine *init.* and 2. se.
3. sed = se; cf. the letter D.

*** sedamen**, *inis*, n. [sedo, II.], a means of allaying, an allayment, sedative: mali (mors), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sedatē, *adv.*, v. sedo, P. a. *fin.*

sedatio, *ōnis*, f. [sedo, II.], an allaying, assuaging, calming of the passions (Ciceron): perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 93: maerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: aegritudinis, id. ib. 4, 29, 63: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64.

*** sedator**, *ōris*, m. [id.], an allayer, calmer, quieler: militaris insaniae, Arn. 3, 115.

sedatus, a, um, *Part.* and P. a. of sedo.

† sedda, *ae*, v. sella *init.*

*** sedecennis**, *e*, *adj.* [sedecim-annus], sixteen years old: matrona, Aus. Epit. 32 *in lemm.*

*** sē-dēcies**, *num. adv.* [sex-decies], sixteen times: sedecies ad eorum filios sedecies computatos, Dig. 33, 10, 10, § 18; Rutil. Claud. Itin. 1, 135.

sedēcim (also written **sexdecim**), *num. adj.* [sex-decem], sixteen, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 66; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20; 4, 4, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Liv. 33, 3; 37, 40; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103 al.: sexdecim, Liv. 33, 30; Col. 2, 10 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 16, 3 (separately, decem et sex, Liv. 10, 31, 7; 37, 40 *init.*).

sedecula, *ae*, f. *dim.* [sedes], a little seat, a low stool, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.—Collat. form: sediculum sedile, Fest. p. 336 Müll.

sedentarius, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo], of or belonging to sitting, sitting, sedentary (very rare): sutores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39; cf. opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: necessitas assentiendi, of giving assent while sitting, i. e. without rising to make a speech, Plin. Pan. 73, 3: fatigatio, fatigue from sitting, App. M. 1 *init.*

sedeo, *sedī*, sessum, 2, v. n. [Sāns. root sad-; Gr. ἔδω, to sit; cf. ἔδωρ, ἔδωρα; Lat. sedes, insidiae, sedare, sella, etc.; Engl. sit, seat], to sit. **1.** Lit. (very freq. in prose and poetry); constr. *absol.*, with *in*, the simple *abl.*, or with other *prepp.* and *adv. of place*. **A.** In *gēn.* (a) *Absol.*: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 12; id. Mil. 2, 1, 4: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeat, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: sedens iis assensi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: lumbi sedendo dolent, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 37.—(β) With *in*: in subselliis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 5: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16: in proscaenio, Plaut. Poen. prol. 13; cf.: aliquem in xiii. sessum deducere, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; Suet. Caes. 39 (v. quattuordecim): malo in illa

tuâ sedeculâ sedere quam in istorum sellâ curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf.: in sellâ, id. Div. 1, 46, 104: in saxo (ejecti), Plaut. Rud. prol. 73; Ov. H. 10, 49: in arâ (mulieres supplices), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69; Ov. M. 2, 23: in equo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109; and with a *gen. specification* of the place where: in conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Lael. 1, 2: bubo in culmine, Ov. M. 6, 432: cornix in humo, id. Am. 3; 5, 22: musca in temone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 1.—(γ) With simple *abl.* (not ante-Aug.): bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: solio, id. ib. 6, 650; 14, 261: sede regiâ, Liv. 1, 41: eburneis sellis, id. 5, 41: sellâ curuli, id. 30, 19: carpento, id. 1, 34: cymbâ, Ov. M. 1, 293: puppe, id. F. 6, 471: humo, id. M. 4, 261: equo, Mart. 5, 38, 4; 11, 104, 14; cf.: dorso aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: delphine, id. M. 11, 237: columbae viridi musca, Verg. A. 6, 192: recessu, Ov. M. 1, 177; 14, 261: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497.—(δ) With other *prepp.* and *adv. of place*: inter ancillas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 452; Tib. 1, 3, 30: ad tumulum supplex, id. 2, 6, 33: sub arbore, Ov. M. 4, 95: sub Jove, id. ib. 4, 261: ducis sub pede, id. Tr. 4, 2, 44: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 32 (ap. Non. 522, 30) et saep.: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 36: illic, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 41.—**2.** Late Lat., *pass.*, of animals, to be ridden (cf. Engl. to sit a horse): sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22; Cod. Th. 9, 30, 3: cum (Bucephalus) ab equario suo mollius sederetur, Sol. 45: animalia sedentur, Veg. 2, 28, 12.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** Of magistrates, esp. of judges, *to sit in council, in court, or on the bench*: (Scaevola tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, Cic. Brut. 43, 161: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, etc., id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Clu. 37, 103 sq.: si idcirco sedetis, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; so, judex, Liv. 40, 8: Appius, ne ejus rei causâ sedisse videretur, id. 3, 46, 9; Phaedr. 1, 10, 6: sedissem forsitan unus De centum judex in tua verba viris, Ov. P. 3, 5, 23; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3: Minos arbiter, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 27; cf.: sedeo pro tribunali, id. ib. 1, 10, 9: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissent iudices in Q. Fabricum, sedisse se dicerent, Cic. Clu. 38, 105; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5, 10.—Also of the assistants of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12.—In Quint., also of the advocate, Quint. 11, 3, 132.—Of witnesses: dicendo contra reum, cum quo sederit, Quint. 5, 7, 32.—Of a presiding officer: sedente Claudio, Tac. A. 11, 11.—Of augurs sitting to wait for an augurium: sed secundum augures sedere est augurium captare, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; Interp. Mai ad Verg. A. 10, 241; Fest. s. v. silentio, p. 248, a Müll.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 3, p. 76.—**2.** To continue sitting, to sit still; to continue, remain, tarry, wait, abide in a place; and with an implication of inactivity, to sit idly, be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.: isdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, etc., Cic. Sest. 15, 33 (cf. id. Pis. 9): majores nostri, qui in oppido sederent, quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores putabant, Varr. R. R. 2, proem. § 1: quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; cf.: an sedere oportuit Domi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 38: iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: quor sedebas in foro, si eras coquos Tu solus? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 11: in villâ totos dies, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2: circum argentarias cottidie, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 48: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: statuit congregi quam cum tantis copiis refugere aut tam diu uno loco sedere, Nep. Dat. 8, 1: non curvis contingit adire Corinthum. Sedit qui timuit, ne non succederet, sat still, stayed at home, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37.—*Esp.* of waiting on an oracle or a god for an answer or for aid (= Gr. ἔειναι): ante sacras fores, Tib. 1, 3, 30: illius ad tumulum fugiam supplexque sededo, id. 2, 6, 33: custos ad mea busta sedens, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 24: meliora deos sedet omnia poscens, Verg. G. 3, 456; so of a lover at the door of his mistress: me retinet victum formosae vincla puellae, Et sedeo janitor, Tib.

1, 1, 56: et frustra credula turba sedet, id. 4, 18. — **b.** Of long, esp. of inactive encamping in war, to sit, i. e. to remain encamped, to keep the field, before an enemy's fortress or army: hostium copiae magnae contra me sedebant, Cato ap. Charis, p. 197 P.: septimum decimum annum ilico sedet, Naev. 6, 2: dum apud hostes sedimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 52: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24: quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, id. 44, 27: ad Susellam, id. 7, 37; 9, 3; 9, 44; 10, 25; 22, 39; 23, 19; 44, 27; Verg. A. 5, 440: apud moenia Contrebiae, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5.—Hence, prov.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13, 7; and: vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit (prob. originating with Q. Fabius Cunctator), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**3.** For desideo (2.), to sit at stool, Marc. Emp. 29; so, sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop. (in prose not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.). **A.** In gen., to sink or settle down, to subside: cum pondere libra Prona nec hac plus parte sedet nec surgit ab illa, Tib. 4, 1, 42: quod neque tam fuerunt gravia, ut depressa sederent, Nec levia, ut possent per summas labier oras, Lucr. 5, 474; cf.: flamma petit altum; propior locus aëra cepit; Sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, sinks into, penetrates, Quint. 11, 3, 40: rupti aliqui montes tumulique sedere, Sall. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 14, 1, 2 (H. 2, 43 Dietsch); cf.: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memorem illius escæ, Quae simplex olim sibi sederit, sat well upon your stomach, i. e. agreed well with you, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73; Quint. 9, 4, 94.—**2.** Of feelings, passions, etc.: his dictis sedere minae, subsided, i. e. were quieted, = sedatae sunt, Sil. 10, 624; cf.: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritacae famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823.—**3.** Of places, to sink, i. e. to lie low, to be in the valley or plain: campo Nola sedet, Sil. 12, 162: medisque sedent convallibus arva, Luc. 3, 380; Stat. Th. 1, 330; cf.: lactuca sedens, i. e. lower, Mart. 10, 48, 9 (= sessilis, id. 3, 47, 8).—**B.** In partic., to sit, sit close or tight, to hold or hang fast, to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable; be settled, established, etc.: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, stuck fast, id. ib. 12, 289; so of weapons, etc., that sink deep: clava (Herculis), adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1, 576: cuius (Scaevae) in seuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29; hence, poet. also, of deep-seated wounds: plagam sedere Cedendo arcebat, from sinking or penetrating deeply, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Luc. 1, 32.—Of clothes, to fit (opp. dissidere, v. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96): ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars togae), sits better, Quint. 11, 3, 140 sq.; so, toga umero, id. 11, 3, 161; cf.: quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6.—Of vessels: sicco jam litore sedit, Luc. 8, 726: naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederent, stuck fast, grounded, Vit. 10, 22 med. et saep.: cuius lactissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, Plin. Pan. 55, 10: aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2, 2: unum Polyneicis amati Nomen in ore sedet, Stat. Th. 12, 114; so, Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. H. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, to be established, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; cf.: nunc parum mihi sedet iudicium, Sen. Ep. 46, 3; Amm. 14, 1, 5; 15, 2, 5.—Hence, also of any thing fixed, resolved, or determined upon: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui, etc., Verg. A. 4, 15; cf.: idque pio sedet Aeneae, id. ib. 5, 418: bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: haec, Sil. 15, 352.—With a subject-clause: tunc sedet Ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324: vacuo petere omnia caelo, id. ib. 3, 459: Aegaei scopulos habitare profundi, Val. Fl. 2, 383.—**sēdes**, is (gen. plur. sedum, Cic. Sect. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.: sedium, from form sedis, Liv. 5, 42 Drak. N. cr.; Vell. 2, 109, 3), f. [sedeo, q. v.], a seat (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit., that on which one sits, a bench,

chair, throne, etc. **A.** In gen.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46, 9; cf.: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 fin.: in sedes collocat se regias, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 127, 31; so, regia, Liv. 1, 47: positus sedibus consederunt, id. 42, 39 fin.: bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72; cf.: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52, 1: in saxo frigida sedi, Quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov. H. 10, 50.—In the plur. also of the seat of a single person: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (cf. infra, II. β).—Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet Sedes Homerus, the foremost seat, the first rank (the fig. borrowed from the rows of seats in the theatre), Hor. C. 4, 9, 6.—**B.** In partic., in the elder Pliny, the seat, fundament, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 61; 22, 25, 70, § 143; 23, 3, 37, § 75; 23, 4, 41, § 83; 26, 8, 58, § 90; 32, 9, 33, § 104.—**II.** Transf., in gen., of a place where one stays, a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc. (the prevailing signif., syn.: domicilium, locus, habitatio). (a) Sing. (used alike of the residence of one or more persons): hi coetus (hominum) hac, de qua exposui, causā institui sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causā constituerunt, quam cum locis manueque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (i. e. terram), id. ib. 6, 19, 20; so, hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. ib. 6, 23, 25: in hac sedem et domum suam, id. ib. 6, 25, 29; id. Par. 3, 2, 25; cf.: eam sibi domum sedemque delegit, in qua, etc., id. Clu. 66, 188: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni Amnis (sc. Penae), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; so (with locus) id. Agr. 2, 17, 46: nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Verg. A. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: in Italiā bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: ea res Trojanis spem adfirmat tandem stabili certaque sede finiendi erroris, id. 1, 1, 10: crematā patriā domo profugos sedem quaerere, id. 1, 1, 8; 10, 10, 38; 16, 13; 39, 54, 5; 40, 38, 4: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 3, 1: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu incohant, Tac. G. 30; id. A. 3, 73; 13, 54; Curt. 9, 4, 2; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 246: modo Graecis ultro bellum inferrebamus: nunc in sedibus nostris propulsumus illatum, Curt. 4, 14, 21: non motam Termini sedem (just before: in Termini fano), Liv. 1, 55; cf.: quod Juppiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepidā tutatus esset, id. 5, 50: statim regis praetorium petunt, in ipsius potissimum sede morituri, Just. 2, 11, 15: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 10 et saep.—P o e t.: sedes scelerata, for sceleratorum, i. e. the infernal regions, Ov. M. 4, 456; cf.: Tibur Sit meae sedes utinam senectae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequiquam sede locuti, place, spot, Ov. M. 4, 78.—(β) Plur. (in good prose usually only of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: eorum domicilia, sedes, etc., id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; cf.: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: sedes habere in Galliā, id. ib. 1, 44: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, id. ib. 4, 4: quae gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus se continet, id. ib. 6, 24; cf. id. ib. 4, 4 fin.: novas ipsi sedes ab se auctae multitudini addiderunt, Liv. 2, 1: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1; cf. id. J. 18, 2: (deum) sedes nostris sedibus esse Dissimiles debent, Lucr. 5, 153; so, divum, deum sedes, id. 3, 18, 5, 146; 5, 1188; Hor. C. 3, 3, 34; cf.: sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7: deos ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis, Liv. 38, 43: discretæ piorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 23: silentium, Ov. M. 15, 772: animalia ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—Of the dwelling of a single person (cf. supra, I. A.): cur (Juppiter) suas Discutit infesto prae-

claras fulmine sedes, Lucr. 6, 418: (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: immisum esse ab eo C. Corneliū, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18; id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: patrias age desere sedes, i. e. patriam, Ov. M. 15, 22; cf.: Aeneam in Siciliam quaerentem sedes delatum, Liv. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the abode of the dead, a burial-place: ita Augustum in foro potius quam in Campo Martis sede destinata cremari vellent, Tac. A. 1, 10: sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, Verg. A. 6, 371; 6, 152.—**2.** Of the home of the soul, i. e. the body: prior, Ov. M. 15, 159: anima de sede volens Exire, id. ib. 11, 788.—**C.** In relation to inanimate subjects, that upon which any thing sits fast or rests, a seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom, etc. (a) Sing.: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere cinguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74; 2, 38, 38, § 102: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51, § 138: num montes moliri sede suā paramus? to push from their place, Liv. 9, 3: Athon Pindumque revulsos Sede sua, Ov. M. 11, 555: patriam pulsam sede sua, Liv. 27, 34; cf.: voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 15 (v. also in the foll. β): ita mihi salvam ac sospitem reipublicam sistere in sua sede liceat, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28; cf.: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, to its former state, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Velas an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, the seat or scene of war, Liv. 4, 31; so, belli (belli), id. 28, 44, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Tac. H. 1, 65, 3, 32; 3, 8; 2, 19; Suet. Galb. 10 al.: hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: affectus quibusdam videntur in proemio atque in epilogo sedem habere, Quint. 6, 1, 51 (cf. in the foll. β): haec est sedes orationis, etc., id. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secundā Cederet aut quartā (tambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color Certā sede manent, Hor. C. 1, 13, 6.—Of the site on which a city formerly stood: vetustissima sedes Assyriae, Tac. A. 12, 13; cf.: in ea sede, quam Palaeatryon ipsi vocant, Curt. 4, 2, 4.—(β) Plur.: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriosis collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: nonnumquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, etc.: fragmenta in suas sedes reponenda sunt, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes Ignis, Lucr. 6, 871; 4, 1041: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, on firm ground, Ov. M. 2, 147: cum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: turrin convellimus altis Sedibus, Verg. A. 2, 465: totamque a sedibus urbem Eruit, id. ib. 2, 611: monstrabantur urbium sedes, Lyrnessi et Thebes, Curt. 3, 4, 10: haec tot gentium excita sedibus suis moles, id. 3, 2, 12; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurisque Notusque ruunt, Verg. A. 1, 84; Quint. 8, 6, 63; so, argumentorum, id. 5, 10, 20 (corresp. to loci); 5, 12, 17.

sedibilis, e, adj. [sedeo, q. v.], capable of being sat upon (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 1, 1.

(† **sedicūlum**, sedile, Fest. p. 336 Müll.; acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 ib. this word is correctly formed, but not in use.)

Sedigitus, a [sex-digitus, six-fingered, having six fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244]. a Roman cognomen given to the poet C. Volcatius, Gell. 3, 3, 1; 15, 24, 1; cf. Anth. Lat. 140 Meyer.

sedile, is, n. [sedeo], a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: sella, scamnum); sing.: membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 639; id. Med. Fac. 13; Verg. A. 8, 176; Cels. 1, 3, 22; cf. id. 1, 8, 66: se in sedili suo tenere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; Gell. 2, 2, 8.—Plur., of the seats in a theatre: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15; so, spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu, id. A. P. 205; cf.: lignea in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43.—Of other seats, Verg. G. 4, 350; id. A. 1, 167: factaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo, Ov. M. 6,

317: e marmore, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40.—Of the rowers' banks or benches in a vessel, Verg. A. 5, 837: *avium*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—**II.** Transf., *a sitting still*: post iter primum sedile, deinde unctio, Cels. 1, 3: alvum adstringit labor, sedile, id. ib.

sedimen, *inis*, *n.* [sedeo], *settling*, *sediment* (late Lat.): urinæ, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 64; 5, 10, 108; cf. *sedimentum*.

* **sedimentum**, *i*, *n.* [id.], *a settling*, *sinking down*, *subsidence*: molis (sc. obelisci), Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.

seditio, *onis*, *f.* [sed, i. e. sine (v. h. v.)], and *itio*; thus, orig., *a going aside, going apart*; hence, **I.** Lit., *an insurrectionary separation* (political or military); *dissension*, *civil discord*, *insurrection*, *mutiny*, *sedition* (very freq. and class.; syn.: *secessio*, *defectus*): ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, *seditio* dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 3 (ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 149, and Non. 25, 6): duobus tribunis plebis per *seditionem* creatis, id. ib. 2, 34, 59; cf. Liv. 2, 31 *fin.* sq.: si qui in *seditione* non alterius utrius partis fuisset, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2; cf. Gell. 2, 12, 1: ne qua *seditio* oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.*; Sall. C. 34, 2: *seditione* facta, Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: *seditionem* inter Poenos et Sículos milites esse factam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; cf.: *seditio* inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16: *seditionem* ac *discordiam* concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1, 8: movere, Vell. 2, 68, 2: cooptare, Tac. A. 1, 38, 1, 45; 2, 81 et saep.: componere, id. H. 4, 14: magno in populo cum saepe coorta esset *Seditio*, etc., Verg. A. 1, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: *seditione* potens, Verg. A. 11, 340.—**II.** *Transf.*: cum hominem *seditionem* defenderet, non dubitavit *seditiones* ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; 2, 48, 199; Sall. J. 37, 1; Liv. 4, 2, 5, 3; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. C. 3, 3, 29; 3, 6, 13; Tac. A. 4, 68 et saep.—*Seditio*, personified as one of the attendants of *Fama*, Ov. M. 12, 61.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *dissension*, *discord*, *strife*, *quarrel* (very rare; mostly poet.; in Cic. only as a transl. of the Greek *στάσις*): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet... tum meus pater Eam *seditionem* in tranquillum conferet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: ut homini adolescentulo Filiam darem in *seditionem* atque in incertas nuptias, Ter. And. 5, 1, 11 Ruhn.: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore Turbida *seditio*, donec Juppiter, etc., Ov. M. 9, 426; so, *domestica* (opp. *fraterna concordia*), Liv. 45, 19: *phantomorum*, Suet. Ner. 26: non illaudata (with magno certatur amore), Claud. in Rufu. 2, 226.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: *seditio* maris, *uproar*, *turbulence*, Stat. Th. 9, 142: pelagi, Manil. 2, 90: *siderum*, id. 2, 196: *flammasque rebelles Seditio* tori (Eteoclis et Polyneis), Stat. Th. 1, 36: *intestina corporis*, Liv. 2, 32, 12.—*Comically*: *seditionem* facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels*, and *takes possession of my stomach*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 14: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, *seditionem* quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60.

seditiosus, *adv.*, v. *seditiosus fin.*

seditiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [seditio]. **I.** Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, *seditious* (freq. and class.; syn.: *tumultuosus*, *turbulentus*): adhortari adulescentes, ut turbulentis, ut *seditiosis*, ut perniciosis cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; so, *seditiosus* et *turbulentus* civis, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 135; qui pro republica *seditiosum* civem toties compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: *seditiosus* tribunus plebis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; cf.: *triumviri* *seditiosissimi*, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31: *seditiosissimus* quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. H. 2, 66; 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 70.—Esp. of language: in summam invidiam contentionibus cum cotidiana *seditionis* et *turbulentis* adduxerat, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: *seditiosa* atque *improba* oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: *seditiosissima* oratio, Auct. B. Afr. 28, 2: *seditiosae* voces, Liv. 6, 20; Tac. H. 3, 50: *seditiosus* vocibus regem increpare, Curt. 9, 4, 16; 10, 2, 12: *seditiosior* contio (Q. Pompeii), Ascon. Cic. Mil. 17, 45, p. 49 Orell.: *tribunatus* L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.—**II.** Transf. **a.** In gen., *quarrelsome*: ego illam (Clodiam) odi. Ea est enim *seditiosa*: ea cum viro bellum gerit, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.—**b.** Exposed to

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discord, *troubled*: *seditiosa* ac *tumultuosa* vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—**Adv.** **seditiosè**, *seditiously* (acc. to I.), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; id. Mil. 3, 8; Liv. 4, 6; Tac. A. 3, 12.—**Comp.**, Tac. H. 5, 12.—**Sup.**, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 5.

sēdo, *avi*, *ātum*, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [sedeo]. **I.** Act. (orig. to cause to sit, to seat; hence, of inanimate or abstract objects), *to allay*, *settle*, *still*, *calm*, *assuage*, *appease*, *quiet*, *check*, *end*, *stop*, *stay*, etc. (syn.: *mitigo*, *mulceo*, *lenio*): cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentiam multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: curriculum, Cic. Arat. 125; cf. vela, i. e. *to furl*, Prop. 3 (4) 21, 20: flammam, id. 3 (4), 18, 5: incendia, Ov. R. Am. 117.—**Mid.**: *sedatis* fluctibus, *having subsided*, *abated*, *lulled*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: *sedatis* ventis, Ov. M. 15, 349; cf.: *tempestas* *sedatur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 46.—Of hunger, thirst, etc.: *situm*, *to slake*, *quench*, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; Ov. M. 3, 415; Phaedr. 4, 4, 1; Suet. Oth. 11 al.: *famem* ac *situm*, Plin. 11, 54, 119, § 284; cf.: *carne* *jejunia*, Ov. M. 15, 83: *lassitudinem*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 75; Nep. Eun. 9, 6: *pestilentiam*, Liv. 7, 3; Just. 20, 2, 8: *dolores* aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133: *tumorem* vulnorum, id. 30, 13, 39, § 114; 20, 81, § 211: *scabiem*, *pruritus*, id. 30, 13, 41, § 121 et saep.: (*populi* *impetus*) aliquando *incenditur*, et saepe *sedatur*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: *bellum* *intestinum* ac *domesticum*, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28; so, *bellum*, Nep. Dat. 8, 6: *pugnam*, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: *proclium*, Liv. 34, 5: *seditionem*, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60; id. Att. 5, 14, 1: *tumultum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 18; 3, 106 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 15 al.: *discordias*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: *controversiam*, id. Leg. 1, 21, 54: *contentionem*, Liv. 39, 39: *invidiam* et *infamiam*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: *sermunculum* *omnem* aut *relinxerit* aut *sedarit*, id. Att. 13, 10, 2: *miserias*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 107: *calamitatem*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 24: *mala*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46.—Of feelings, passions, appetites, etc.: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: mentes (opp. excitare), id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf.: *appetitus* omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: illa *tertia* parte animi, in qua irarum existit ardor, *sedata* atque *restituta*, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: *animos* militum, Liv. 26, 21: *iram*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 1: *cupidinem*, id. Am. 2, 2, 210: *rabiem*, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: *pavorem*, Liv. 1, 16: *lamentationem*, id. 25, 37: *fletus*, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 31: *curas*, Stat. Th. 12, 514: *vulnera* mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 19 et saep.—Rarely with personal objects: affert *potionem* et *te* *sedatum* it, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut *vix* a magistratibus *juventus* *sedaretur*, *was quieted*, *brought to order*, Liv. 21, 20: *tumultuantes* deinde *milites* ipse *sedavit*, Just. 12, 15, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become quiet*, *to lull*, *subside*: postquam *tempestas* *sedavit*, Auct. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 6 (cf. the mid.: *sedatur* *tempestas*, supra).—Hence, **sedatus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, *composed*, *moderate*, *calm*, *quiet*, *tranquil*, *sedate* (class.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi *sedatus* amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) *incitator* fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39: in ipsis numeris *sedatio*, id. ib. 52, 176: *sedatissima* et *depressissima* voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf.: Terenti, Latinā voce Menandrum *sedatis* vocibus effers, in *gentle tones*, Cic. poet. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: oderunt *Sedatum* celeres, agilem gnævumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere *sedatiore* animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; cf.: olli *sedato* respondit corde Latinus, Verg. A. 12, 18: amnes, id. ib. 9, 30: *sedato* gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: *sedatius* tempus, Cic. Clu. 37, 103.—**Adv.** **sedatè**, *calmly*, *tranquilly*, *sedately*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 17; Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46; 2, 24, 58; id. Or. 27, 92.—**Comp.**, Amm. 25, 1, 5.

sē-ducto, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To lead aside* or *apart*, *to draw aside*, *to lead away*, *carry off*; *to set aside*, *put by*, etc. (syn. *se-voco*). **A.** Lit. (class.): *te* *huc* *foras* *seduxi*, Ut, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14; cf.: *Pamphilus* *me* *solum* *seducit* *foras*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69: *me* *rursus* *seducit*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: *aliquem* *solum* *seorsum* *ad* *aedibus*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95: *aliquem* *paululum* *a* *turbā*, Petr. 13, 2: *singulos* *separatim*, Liv. 30, 5: *aliquem* *blandā* *manu*, Ov. M. 2, 691: *aliquem* *in* *secretum*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 11 al.—

Absol.: *prehendit* *dextram*, *seducit*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 60: *quod* *a* *te* *seductus* *est* *tuoque* *beneficio* *adhuc* *vivis*, *was withdrawn*, *taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; cf.: *aliquem* *a* *debitā* *peste*, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: *ocellos*, *to turn away*, *avert*, Prop. 1, 9, 27.—Of abstract subjects: *et* *dum* *avaritia* *seducere* *aliquid* *cupit* *atque* *in* *suum* *vertere*, *omnia* *fecit* *aliena*, *to lay by*, Sen. Ep. 90, 38.

—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to remove*, *separate*, etc. (not ante-Aug. and rare): *quiddam* *a* *corporibus* *seductum*, Sen. Ep. 117, 13: *non* *potes* (Helvia) *ad* *obtinendum* *dolorem* *muliebri* *nomen* *praetendere*, *ex* *quo* *te* *virtutes* *tuae* *seduxerunt*, *have removed*, *separated* *you*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16: *vacuos* *ocellos*, Prop. 1, 9, 27.—**2.** In partic., *to lead astray*, *mislead*, *seduce* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 8; Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.*; id. Tract. in Johan. 29; id. Civ. Dei. 14, 11 *fin.*; Vulg. Exod. 22, 16 et saep.—**II.** *To put asunder*, *separate*, *divide* (only poet. and rare; syn.: *secerno*, *sejuncto*): *seducit* *terras* *haec* *brevis* *unda* *duas*, Ov. H. 19, 142; so, *immensus* *recessus* (Caspia claustra), Lucr. 8, 291: *quarto* *seductum* *castra* *volatu*, i. e. *divide into* *two* *adverse squadrons*, Ov. M. 13, 611: *plura* *locuturi* *subito* *seducimur* *imbre*, id. F. 4, 385.—With *abl.*: *cum* *frigida* *mors* *animā* *seduxerit* *artus*, Verg. A. 4, 385.—Hence, **seductus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *remote*, *distant*, *apart* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *ex* *alto* *seductas* *aethere* *longe* *Despectat* *terras*, Ov. M. 4, 622: *recessus* *gurgitis*, id. ib. 13, 902.—Of distance in an upward direction: *mons* *erat* *audaci* *seductus* *in* *aethera* *dorso*, *far uplifted*, *lofty*, Stat. Th. 3, 460: *consilia* *non* *publica* *sed* *in* *privato* *seductaque* *a* *plurium* *conscientiā*, Liv. 2, 54, 7: *ut* *illis* *non* *minus* *hos* *seductos* *et* *quasi* *rusticos*, *retired*, *living in solitude*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 5: *seductum* *vitae* *genus*, *retired*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 2; cf.: *quorum* (hominum) *maxime* *in* *seducto* *actiones* *sunt*, *in retirement*, *solitude*, id. Tranq. 3, 2.

seductibilis, *e*, *adj.* (= *seductilis*) (late Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 54, 22.

seductilis, *e*, *adj.* [seduco, I. B. 2.], *that may be misled* or *seduced*, *seductible* (eccl. Lat.): *homo*, Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.*; Alcim. 2, 166 al.

seductio, *onis*, *f.* [seduco]. **I.** (Acc. to seduco, I.) **A.** *A leading* or *drawing aside*: *seductiones* *testium*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49.—**B.** *A misleading*, *seduction* (eccl. Lat.): *Adam* *confessus* *est* *seductionem*, *non* *occultavit* *seductricem*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.*; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 218: *cordis*, Vulg. Jer. 23, 26: *iniquitatis*, id. 2 Thess. 2, 10.—**II.** (Acc. to seduco, II.) *A separation*: *mors* *est* *corporis* *animaeque* *seductio*, Lact. 2, 12, 9.

seductor, *ōris*, *m.* [seduco, I. B. 2.], *a misleader*, *seducer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Johan. 29; id. in Ps. 63, 15; Vulg. 2 Johan. 7; cf.: *seductor*, πλάνος, ἀπατητής, Gloss. Phil.

seductorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [seductor], *seductive* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 6 *fin.*; Ambros. de Bon. Mor. 9, § 4.

* **seductrix**, *icis*, *f.* [id.], *she* *that seduces*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.* (v. *seductio*).

seductus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* and *P. a.* of *seduco*.

* **sedulāria**, *ōrum*, *n.* [sedes], *seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sedūle, *adv.*, v. *sedulus fin. B.*

sedūlitas, *ātis*, *f.* [sedulus]. **I.** *Assiduity*, *application*, *zeal*, *earnestness*, *sedulousness*, *sedulity* (class.; syn. *diligentia*): *Balbi* *quoque* *Cornellii* *operam* *et* *sedulitatem* *laudare* *possum*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2; cf.: *pro* *sedulitate* *ac* *diligentiā*, Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*; of ants: *qui* *labor*, *quae* *sedulitas*, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109; Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Arch. 10, 25: *ne* *mea* *sedulitas* *aut* *insidiosa* *aut* *inpudens* *videretur*, id. Agr. 2, 5, 12 al.; Col. 6, 27, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 6: *multae* *sedulitatis* *anus*, Ov. F. 3, 668: *non* *sentitur* *sedulitate* *labor*, id. ib. 4, 434; id. P. 3, 8, 18: *officiosa* *sedulitas* *et* *opella* *forensis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8 et al.—**II.** With an invidious implication, *officiousness*, *obtrusiveness*: *sedulitas* *stulte* *quem* *diligit* *urget*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

Sedulius, *i*, *m.*, *a proper name*. **I.** Caelius Sedulius, *a Latin Christian poet* of

the fifth century, Ven. Fort. Vit. Mart. 1, 15.
II. Sedulius, a general of the Lemovices, Caes. B. G. 7, 88.

sedulo, adv., v. sedulus fin. A.

sedulus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]; acc. to Curt. from root *ēd-*, to go; Gr. *δῶς*, way; whence Lat. solum, solium; cf. tremulus, from tremo; prop. active, inclined to motion; but perh. better referred to root *sed-*, sid-, (Sanscr. sad-), of sedeo; Engl. sit; cf. assiduus. The derivation from *sē-dolo*, adopted by Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 374; Non. 37, 28; and Isid. Orig. 10, 244 and 247; cf. Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 117 sq. al., is an error; orig. sitting fast, persisting in some course of action; hence, busy, diligent, industrious, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous (mostly poet.; syn.: diligens, officiosus, attentus): eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, orators, not those who labor at oratory, Cic. Brut. 47, 176: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33; cf. puer (minister), Hor. C. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101: olitor, Col. poët. 10, 148: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50; Ov. M. 13, 928: Baucis, id. ib. 8, 640: anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84: nutrix, Ov. H. 21, 95; id. M. 10, 438; Hor. A. P. 116: mater, Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hippol. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, id. ib. 2, p. 128: ministerium, id. ib. 11, p. 267: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3 et saep.: velim te arbitrari factum. R. Sedulus est, submoventur hostes, remouentur lapides, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 194 P.—**II.** With an invidious implication, officious, obtrusive: ne studio nostri peccos odiumque libellis Sedulus importes opera vehementer minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: hospes, id. S. 1, 5, 71: nec quisquam flammae sedulus addat aquam, Tib. 2, 4, 42: luna, Prop. 1, 3, 32; cf.: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699; id. M. 10, 438.—Hence, adv.

A. sedulo, busily, diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously. **1.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of Plaut. and Ter.): nam ille amico suo sodali sedulo rem mandatam exsequitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 sq.: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16; so, operam dare, id. Pers. 4, 7, 10; id. Men. 5, 7, 20: addere, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Most. 1, 2, 41: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25.—Most freq. with *facere*; cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 30; id. Merc. 2, 3, 126; id. Poen. 1, 2, 144; id. Pers. 1, 1, 47 sq.; Ter. And. 3, 4, 18; 4, 1, 56; id. Eun. 2, 3, 71; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 74; 2, 4, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 25; 2, 2, 43; Cic. Clu. 21, 58; id. Fin. 3, 4 fin.; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 2.—With *ferre*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 31; id. Rud. 1, 4, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 155; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 51; 5, 8, 12; Cic. Fam. 2, 11 fin.; cf.: sedulo id ago, Ter. And. 3, 5, 8: agitant mecum, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 10: ad socios nostros sedulo disperteriam, alio frumentum, alio legatos, etc., Cato ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; cf.: salutem impertit studiose et sedulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 30: aliquid conservare, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: servare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; id. Curc. 5, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: animum advertere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 2, 2, 1; cf.: munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 28: Ge. Valustine usque? Ep. Sustentatum est sedulo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 14; 4, 2, 8: sedulo aliquid dicere, to assert emphatically, protest, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106; cf.: ego illud sedulo Negare factum; ille instat factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 119; so, moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: et moneo, et hortor, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6: credere, i. e. sincerely, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 13; cf. argumentari, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 1.—**2.** In partic., with an implication of design, on purpose, designedly, intentionally (rare; not in Cic.): aliquid occultare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: tempus terere, id. 3, 46: imitari aliquem,

Quint. 7, 1, 54.—**B. sedule**, busily, diligently, carefully, etc. (post-Aug. and rare): semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: hoc munus implet sedule, Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 407; Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 13.

† **1. sedum** = sed; v. sed. *init.*

2. sedum, i, n., houseleek (called also aizoon, or digitellum), Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; Col. 2, 9, 10; 2, 10, 356; 11, 3, 61 sq.; Pall. Sept. 3, 2.

Seduni, ōrum, m., a Helvetian people in the region of the mod. *Sion* or *Sitten*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 248.

Sedusii, ōrum, m., a people of Germany, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.

seges, ētis, f. [etym. dub.]; perh. root *sag-*, to fill, feed; Gr. *σάτω*; Lat. *sagmen*, q. v., a cornfield. **1.** Lit. (freq. and class.): partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato, R. R. 29; cf. id. ib. 36: segetes subigere aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 15; Cato, R. R. 37; 155; 5, 4 (v. defrugo); id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 5; 1, 29, 1; 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 69, 1; 2, 7, 11 al.; Lucil., Att., and Varr. ap. Non. 395, 24 sq.; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; 1, 28, 69: segetes secundae et uberes, Cic. Or. 15, 48; id. Sen. 15, 54, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20: cohortes frumentum in proximas segetes misit, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 61; Verg. G. 1, 47 Heyne; 2, 267; 4, 129: segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161; id. C. 1, 31, 4; Col. 2, 14, 2 et saep.—Comically: stimulatorum seges, a cudgel-field, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6.—**B. Transf.**, the standing corn, growing corn, crop in a field (class., but not freq. till after the Aug. per.: est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vitis, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3, 38, 155, is cited, merely by way of example, as used by the rustici; syn. messis): seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: culto stat seges alta solo, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges prope jam matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 fin. (cf. infra, Liv. 2, 5): antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: uligo segetem enecat, id. 2, 9, 9: et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: producit fruges et segetem imbecille, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 6; id. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—**Plur.**: segetes Collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: quid faciat laetas segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4: laetas segetes afferre, id. 2, 17, 3.—With *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Verg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3.—**Poët.**, of men springing up out of the ground: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110; 7, 30; id. H. 12, 59 al.—Of a multitude of things crowded together, a crop, etc.: confixum ferrea textit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46; cf. id. ib. 7, 526, and 12, 663; so, ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391; cf.: Mavortia ferri, id. III. Cons. Hon. 135: hystrices, Aus. Idyll. 2 (Claud. Hystr. 12): aëna (hydraulici organi), Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6.—**II. Trop.** **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) A field, ground, soil (rare but class.): quod beneficium haud sterili in segete, rex, te obsesse intellegis, Att. ap. Non. 395, 27: fert casiam non culta seges, Tib. 1, 3, 61: ubi prima paretur Arboribus seges, Verg. G. 2, 267: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) A crop, fruit, produce, result, profit (poet. and very rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Heliconae colentes Ueberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: quae inde seges, Juv. 7, 103: inde seges scelorum, Prud. Ham. 258.

1. Segesta, ae, f. [sibilated, acc. to Fest. p. 340 Müll., on account of the omen, from *Ἐγέστα*, an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; 2, 3, 40, § 92; Fest. p. 340 Müll.—Hence, **Segestanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Segesta, Segestan: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; 2, 5, 32, § 83: Diana, id. Or. 62, 210.—**Subst.** **1. Segestanium**, i, n., the Segestan territory, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 93.—**2. Segestani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Segesta, the Segestans, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Tac. A. 4, 43.

2. Segesta, ae, f., v. Segestia.

Segestanus, a, um, v. 1. Segesta.

Segestes, is, m., a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, and friend of the Romans, Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 57 sq.

Segestica, ae, f., a town of the Celtiberi, Liv. 34, 17 fin.

segestre, is, n. (collat. form **segestria**, ae, f., Varr. L. L. 5, § 166 Müll.: **segestra**, ae, f., Edict. Diocl. p. 23), a covering, wrapper of straw or hides for shielding goods or persons from the weather: segestre, *διφθέρα*, *διφθέρα* πλοίου, Gloss. Vet.—*Sing.*: segestre, Lucil. ap. Non. 537, 10.—*Plur.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 16; Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76; Edict. Diocl. p. 23.—As a sort of mantle: segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

segetalis, e, adj. [seges], of or belonging to standing crops: gladiolus, a weed that grows among green corn, App. Herb. 78.

Segetia, ae, f. [id.], a goddess that protects the standing crops, Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; called also **Segesta**, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

segmen, inis, n. [seco], what is cut off, a cutting, shred, little bit (very rare): ungulum et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 15: nulli secabile segmen, i. e. atom, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: caninarum duplex fixa perpetuas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, i. e. will prevent the work from chipping off or cracking, Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentatus, a, um, adj. [segmentum], ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc.; trimmed, flounced, purpled (mostly post-class. and very rare). **1.** Lit.: cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42: TORALIA, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. 32 and 41.—**II. Trop.**: paginae Tulliano segmentatae auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, n. [seco], a cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice (not ante-Aug.; mostly in the plur.; syn.: fragmentum, frustum). **1.** In gen.: crassior arena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53; so, segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118.—**II. In partic.** **A.** A strip, zone, segment of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellaverunt, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39; § 212: quinto continenter segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, etc., id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.—**B.** In plur., strips of tinsel, brocade, etc., sewed around the bottom of a woman's dress; trimmings, bands, flounces, purples, Ov. A. A. 3, 169: segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: crepitantia, Sed. Ep. 8, 6 med.

segnē, adv., v. segnis fin. B.

***segnesco**, ēre, v. n. [segnis], to become slow; to abate, decrease, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110.

Segni, ōrum, m., a German tribe in Gallia Belgica, between the Eburones and Treviri, now Signei, near Comdroy, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

***segnī-pēs**, pēdis, m. [segnis], slow-foot, a poet. designation of a worn-out horse, Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, adj. [commonly referred to sequor, that follows after, creeps after], slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic, lazy (in post. not freq. till after the Aug. per., esp. in the hist.; in Cic. only comp., except in a passage from Non.; in Caes. only once in comp.; syn.: deses, ignavus, desidiosus, piger): (servi) quia tardius irent Propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102; cf.: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus (opp. muberis), Trogas ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275: puer segnis et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, *Caes. B. C. 1, 3; cf.: laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: multa quae segnibus ardua videantur, id. ib. 15, 59: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, B fin.: bonus segnior fit ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31, 28: ne segniores viris feminas habere viderentur, Just. 2, 4, 27: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Verg. G. 3, 95 et saep.: in quo tua me provocavit oratio, mea consecuta est segnis (segnis?), Cic. ap. Non. 33, 23: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46; 10, 10:

bellum, id. 10, 12: pugna, id. 10, 36: navigatio, id. 30, 10: militia, id. 26, 21: mora, id. 25, 8 *fin.*; 34, 9; Ov. M. 3, 563: voluptas, id. R. Am. 404: otium, Tac. A. 14, 39 *fin.*; id. H. 4, 70: ingenium, id. A. 12, 26: imperium, Liv. 25, 14: pes (in the race), Hor. C. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *slowly-flowing, sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; cf. aquae, Curt. 8, 9, 18: stellae (*Ursa Major and Minor and Boötes*), Val. Fl. 1, 484: campus, i. e. *unfruitful*, Verg. G. 1, 72; cf. arvum, id. ib. 1, 151; Luc. 9, 438: metus, id. 4, 700: sopor, Sen. Herc. Oet. 690: alter (terror) diutinus, sed *senior, slower, more lingering*, Liv. 35, 40, 7: *senior mors* (per venenum), id. 40, 4 *fin.*—*Sup.*, App. Mag. p. 310, 21.—With a *neg.*: non *senior* discordia, Liv. 2, 43; cf.: nec Saguntii oppugnatione *senior* erat, id. 21, 12: laud illo *senior* ibat Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 149; 7, 388; 8, 414.—(β) *Ad aliquid*, less freq. in *aliquid re*, in *aliquam rem*: *seniores* posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 7, 17 (3, 7); so in *comp.*: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: ad persequendum, Nep. Thras. 2, 2: ad laetitiam, Ov. P. 3, 4, 50; 4, 8, 75: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13 *fin.*: ad alia facta, id. 44, 12: gnarus gentem *senem* ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23: *senatu seniore* in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. Claud. 10: non in Venerem *senes nocturnaque bella*, Verg. A. 11, 736; Maxim. Eleg. 5, 50.—(γ) With *gen.* (in Tac.): occasionum *haud segnis*, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praeda et aliorum *senes*, id. ib. 14, 33.—(δ) With *inf.* (poet.): *senes nodum solvere Gratiae*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 22; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19.—Hence, *adv.*, *slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily.* (a) *segniter*: *segniter*, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58; so id. 25, 35; 29, 19; 40, 40; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 87, 1; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 2, 71; Stat. S. 1, 4, 106 al.—(β) *segnē*: *haud segne* id ipsum tempus contempserat, Liv. 38, 22: nihil agendum *segne* ratus, Amm. 21, 10.—*b. Comp.*: *segnius* atque timidus pro re publica niti, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: *segnius* sociordibus oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27; 30, 21; Tac. A. 11, 15; 13, 29; id. H. 3, 40; Hor. A. P. 180 al.—Esp. freq. with the *negg. non*, *haud, nihilo* *segnius* (for which, in the MSS., *sequius* or *secius* is freq. interchanged), *none the slower, not the less actively, earnestly, or zealously, with the same activity or earnestness, with undiminished zeal*: non ideo tamen *segnius* precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10; so, non *segnius*, Plin. 28, 7, 23; § 77: *haud segnius*, Ov. M. 11, 534; Luc. 6, 286: nec *segnius*, Liv. 40, 40: neque *segnius*, Tac. A. 6, 13: neque eo *segnius*, Suet. Ner. 20: oppidani *nihilo segnius* bellum parere, Sall. J. 75, 10; so, *nihilo segnius*, Liv. 2, 47; 6, 38; 7, 18 *fin.*; 26, 12; 32, 22; 35, 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; Nep. Dat. 2, 4.—**c. Sup.*: *nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime* torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnitas, ātis, f. [segnis], ante-class. For the class *segnis*, *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*, Att. ap. Non. 174, 23; so id. ib. 174, 21 (in Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185, and Non. 251, 23; v. *segnitia*).

segniter, *adv.*, v. *segnis fin.*
segnitia, ae, and (less freq.) **segnities**, em, ē, f. [segnis], *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity* (freq. and class.; syn.: *desidia, ignavia, pigritia, socordia*). (a) Form *segnitia*: ut quod *segnitia* erat sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49: nihil loci *segnitiae* neque *socordiae*, *Ter. And. 1, 3, 1: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis aut inertissimae *segnitiae* est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem *segnitiae* accusare, Liv. 31, 38; Col. 9, 5, 2: *segnitiae* nota, Suet. Claud. 5 *fin.*: difficultatis patrocina praetextimus *segnitiae*, Quint. 1, 12, 16: ob *segnitiam* non vindicatae fratris injuria, Vell. 1, 1, 1: *segnitia* in asserenda libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8 Zumpt *N. cr.*: qui *segnitiam* juvenis iuxta insultat, Tac. A. 4, 59: sine *segnitiā* verendus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: ne temere coepit *segnitia* insuper everteret, Liv. 36, 15; Quint. 11, 3, 52: *segnitia* maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.—(β) Form *segnities*: in huiusmodi negotio Diem sermone terere, *segnities* merast, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quae tam sera moratur *Segnities*? *Verg. A. 2, 374: abs te *socordiam* omnem reice et *segnitiem* amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: castigemus etiam *segnitiem* hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de

Or. 1, 41, 185 B. and K. (al. *segnitatem* acc. to Non. 174, 21): ut castigaret *segnitiem* populi, Liv. 31, 6 *fin.*; 31, 7: in *desidia* *segnitiem*que conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post nimiam ventorum *segnitiem*, Col. 2, 20, 5: in cunctatione ac *segnitie* perstare, Liv. 22, 27; 44, 7.

segnities, v. *segnitia*.

Segobriga, ae, f., = Σηγοβριγα, the chief town of the Celliberians (in Hispania Tarraconensis), near the modern Priego, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160.—Hence, **Segobrigenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Segobriga, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25; Front. 3, 10, 6.

Segontiaci, ōrum, m., a people in the southern part of Britannia, in the mod. Hampshire, Caes. B. G. 5, 21; Inscr. Orell. 2013.

sē-gredior, grēdi, 3, v. n. [gradior], to withdraw, go aside: ab oculis et auribus, Tert. Anim. 18.

sēgregatim, *adv.* [segrego], apart, separately (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. praef. 39.

***sēgregatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a parting, separation, segregation (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgregis, v. *segreg.*

sē-grego, āvi, ātum, 1 (in tmesi: seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 452), v. a. [grex]. **I.** To set apart or separate from the flock (very rare): oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. 3, 15, 3: mater Segregat egregiam subolem, Nemes. Cyn. 156 sq.; cf.: Sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis, Vulg. Matt. 25, 32.—**II.** In gen. (cf. congreco, II.), to set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate. **A.** Lit., Lucr. 1, 452: exclusit illum a re publicā, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 10: non modo non segregandum a numero civium verum etiam addiscendum, Cic. Arch. 2, 4: aliquem ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 17: ne abs te banc segreges neu deseras, Ter. And. 1, 5, 56: vulgus ab se, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; id. Hec. 3, 5, 30; 5, 1, 26; 5, 2, 23; 5, 2, 30; cf.: se ab aliquo, Quint. 1, 2, 20; Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6; Stat. Th. 12, 184: aliquem e senatu, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis segregatisque, separated (the allies and the Romans), Liv. 22, 58.—**B.** Trop., to separate, remove away from; to divide, etc. (syn.: sepono, sejungo, removeo): spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2: ista feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf.: haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vitā immani et fera segregavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: suspicionem et culpam ab se, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; id. As. 4, 1, 29: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22; cf.: publicam causam a privatorum culpā, id. 45, 23: iambum et trochaum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: (beata vita) a comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: cives ore obscena dicta segregent, Att. ap. Non. 357, 16, and 206, 2: sermonem, i. e. to be silent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136; cf.: ore obscena segregent, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 511 Rib.): ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiaurum), divide, separate, Liv. 1, 25: a peccatoribus, Vulg. Heb. 7, 26; to set apart for a special work, id. Rom. 1, 1; cf. id. Act. 13, 2.—**Part.**: **sēgregatus**, a, um; *comp.* segregator, more isolated, Rufin. Orig. Prin. 1, 1, 7.

sēgregus, a, um, v. *segreg.*

sē-grex, ēgis (collat. form **sēgregus**, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), *adj.* [grex], apart, separate (post-Aug. and mostly poet.): agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, 2: segregem, id. Hippol. 1208: civitates situ segreges, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Prud. Cath. 7, 28: segrege formā, i. e. different, id. Ham. 804: segrege regno, divided, id. ib. 66.

segullum, v. *segutulum*.

Sēgusiāvi, ōrum, m., = Σεγυσιαῖοι or Σεγοστιαῖοι, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, neighbors of the Allobroges and Aedui, in the mod. Feurs (Dép. de la Loire), Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*; 7, 64; 7, 75; Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*—*Sing.* segusviavus, Inscr. Orell. 5217. They are also called Secusiāvi liberi, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

segutulum (segullum), i, n., min-

ing t. t., a kind of earth, which was supposed to indicate the presence of native gold, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67.

Seja or **Seia**, ae, f. [from seg, seges], the Roman tutelary goddess of sowing (as Semonia, of the seed, and Segesta or Segestia, of standing crops in gen.), Macr. S. 1, 16; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; 36, 22, 46, § 163; Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 8; cf. Sesia, and Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

Sejāniānus, a, um, and **Sejānus**, a, um; v. *Sejus*.

sejūgae, ārum, v. 1. *sejugis*.

sejūgātus, a, um, *Part.* of *sejugo*.

1. sejūgis, is, m. (sc. currus) [sex-jugum], a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses: (victi) seivge (eqvo), Inscr. Orell. 2593; 6179.—The same more freq. and class. in the plur.: sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35; so, sejuges, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.—As *adj.*: sejuges currus, drawn by six horses, App. Flor. p. 356.—Collat. form **sejūgae**, ārum, f. (in analogy with bigae, quadrigae, etc.), a chariot and six, Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1 and 2.

***2. se-jūgis**, e, *adj.* [jugum], disjoined, separate: gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Sol. 4, 2.

sē-jūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to disjoin, part, separate, divide (very rare; mostly in *part. pass.*): quae specialiter antea sejugabantur, Macedonum nonini contributae factae sunt corpus unum, Sol. 9, § 1: si spiritus corpore suo semel fuerit sejūgatus, App. M. 6, p. 180: (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejūgatam, *Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70: verba ab ordine suo, App. Mag. p. 325, 40: singulis granis rite dispositis atque sejūgatis, id. M. 6, p. 177, 15.

***sejunctim**, *adv.* [sejuncto], disjunctly, separately, Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sejunctio, ōnis, f. [id.], a disjunction, separation, division (very rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhet. fig.), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 2; Flor. 1, 23, 2.

sejunctus, a, um, *Part.* of *sejungo*.

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., to disunite, disjoin (cf.: abjungo and disjungo); to part, sever, separate, divide (class.; syn.: sepono, secerno, removeo). **I.** Lit.: se-jungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 452; cf.: se-junge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum iudicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: Alpes quae Italiam a Galliā sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: sejuncta sint omnia a principis, Lucr. 2, 861; cf. id. 1, 432 (with secretum): aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vatin. 10, 26.—With *abl.*: sejungere matrem Jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 241 (cf. infra, II., and v. *segrego*, II. B.).—With simple *acc.*: quae (intervalla) non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 728; cf. mid.: discedere ac sejungi promunturia, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrare, to part, separate, Just. 4, 1, 18.—**II.** Trop., to separate, part, sever, etc. (a favorite word of Cic.): quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejunget, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61; cf.: (divum natura) Semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, Lucr. 2, 648: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 193: orator a philosophorum eloquentiā, id. Or. 20, 68: rhetorice a bono viro atque ab ipsā virtute, Quint. 2, 17, 31: exercitatio procul a veritate, id. 8, 3, 23: fortuna ab eo, Nep. Att. 10, 5: a spe pariendarum voluptatum sejungi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: istam calamitatem a rei publicae periculis, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: se a verborum libertate, id. Cael. 3, 8 (but in Tac. Or. 11 the correct read. is *dejungere*).—With *abl.*: cui Corpore sejunctus dolor abest, Lucr. 2, 18: laribus sejuncta potestas Exulat, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 407.

Sejus or **Sēius**, i, m., a Roman name, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7; 3, 2, 11 sq.; Cic. Planc. 5, 12; id. Off. 2, 17, 58; Tac. A. 2, 20; 4, 1, 6; 7 al.—Hence, **II. Sejānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sejus, Sejan: aedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7 *fin.*: pastiones, id. ib. 3,

2, 7, § 12: equus, the horse of a certain *Cn. Sejus*, that brought infortune to him and to all subsequent possessors: hinc proverbium de hominibus calamitosis ortum dicitur solitum: ille homo habet equum Sejanum, Gell. 3, 9, 6. — **B.** Subst.: *L. Aelius Sejanus*, son of *Sejus Strabo*, the powerful praefectus praetorii of *Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 1 sq.; Tib. 55 sq. — Hence, **Sejanianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to *L. Aelius Sejanus*: satellites, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 2: Sejanianum jugum, id. ib. 1, 3.

selago, inis, f., a plant resembling the savin-tree: *Lycopodium selago*, Linn.; Plin. 24, 11, 62, § 103.

† **sēlas**, plur. sela, n., = *σέλας*, a kind of fiery meteor, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 1; App. Mund. p. 64, 20.

selectio, ōnis, f. [seligo], a choosing out, choice, selection (Cicero): cum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 12; cf.: virtutem rerum selectione expoliare, id. ib. 2, 13, 43; 3, 6, 20: vitiūrum, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

* **selector**, ōris, m. [id.], a chooser, selector, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

selectus, a, um, Part. of seligo.

Selenē, ēs, f., = *Σελήνη*, daughter of *Ptolemy Physco*, and mother of *Antiochus* and *Seleucus* of Syria, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61 Zumpt; Just. 39, 4, 1.

† **sēlenion**, ii, n., = *σελήνιον*, a plant, the peony, App. Herb. 64; called also *selenogonon*, id. ib. 64.

† **sēlenitis**, idis, f., or **sēlenites**, ae, m., = *σεληνίτης*, crystalline gypsum, *selenite*. Form *selenitis*, Plin. 37, 67, § 181; form *selenites*, Sol. 37, 31; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5; Isid. 18, 4, 6.

† **sēlenitium**, ii, n., a kind of ivy, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146 (al. *Silenicis*).

sēlenōgonon, i, v. *selenion*.

Sēleucia (also written **Sēleuceā**), ae, f., = *Σελεύκεια*, the name of several cities in Asia. **I.** Pieria, a city in Syria, on the *Orontes*, now *Kepse*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Att. 11, 20 init. — **II.** A celebrated city in *Babylonia*, near the river *Tigris*, now *El-Modain*. Sall. Ep. Mithrid. 19; called *Sēleucia Parthorum*, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132; form *Sēleucea*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1. — **III.** *Sēleucia Trachea* = *Σελεύκεια ἡ τραχεια*, a city of *Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Amm. 14, 2, 14.

Sēleucis, idis, f., a kind of bird on Mount *Casius*, Plin. 10, 27, 39, § 75.

Sēleucus, i, m., = *Σέλευκος*. **I.** The name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, *Seleucus Nicator*, a general of Alexander the Great after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the *Seleucidae*, Just. 13, 4, 17; 15, 4, 1. — **II.** Name of a servant of Q. Lepta, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1. — **III.** Name of a player on the cithern, Juv. 10, 24.

Selgiticus (**Selgicus**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of *Selga*, in *Pisidia*: (oleum) Plin. 15, 7, § 31; 23, 4, 49, § 95.

sē-libra (e short, Mart. 4, 46, 7; 10, 57, 1), ae, f. [seini], a half-pound, Cato, R. R. 84, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Col. 12, 5; Liv. 5, 47; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108; Mart. 1, 1.

se-ligo, legi, lectum, 3, v. a. [se-lgo]

I. In gen. to separate by culling out: to choose out, cull, select (rare but class.; syn.: eligo, deligere): nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copit. (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47; exempla, id. ib. 29, 103; id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Orell. and Otto 17. cr.: ex quo (commentario) tu, quae digna sunt, sel ge, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 49; App. M. 10, p. 245, 10: selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: (Romulus) selecta pectora Patres dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Judges selecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor, Cic. Clu. 43, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; Hor. S. 1, 4, 123; Ov. Tr. 2, 132; id. Am. 1, 10, 38: non potest ad haec sumi iudex ex turbā selectorum, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7; cf. also Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31. — **B.** Di selecti, acc. to Varro, the following twenty Roman deities (twelve

male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 sq.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 33. The sixteenth book of Varro's Antiquitates rerum divinarum treats of the di selecti; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 24 sq.

† **sēlinas** (acc. Gr. -ada), ādis, f., a kind of cabbage resembling parsley, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

† **sēlinon**, i, n., = *σέλινον*, pure Lat. apium, parsley, App. Herb. 8; 116; 118.

Sēlinus, untis, f., = *Σελινός*. **I.** A town on the coast of Sicily, near *Lilybaeum*, now *Paleri*: palmosa, Verg. A. 3, 705; Sil. 14, 201. — Hence, **1. Sēlinusius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Sēlinus*, *Sēlinusian*: creta, Vitr. 7, 14; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 35, 16, 56, § 194. — **2. Sēlinuntii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Sēlinus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. — **II.** A town on the coast of *Cilicia*, now *Selinty*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 33, 20, 5. — Also, a river near it of the same name, Luc. 8, 260.

sēliquantum, i, n., a kind of seat or stool: ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, sēliquantum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.; cf.: sēliquantia sedilia antiqui generis appellantur D littera in I conversa, ut etiam in sellā factum est et subsellio et solio, quae non minus a sedendo dicta sunt, Fest. p. 340 ib.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 9.

sella (ancient collat. form **sedd-**, acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, f. dim. [for sedla; root sed-; v. sedes], a seat, settle, chair, stool (syn.: sedile, scamnum): viden' ut expalluit! datini isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; id. Bacchi 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 66: scabilla, sellas, solia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 157, 11: in sellā sedere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (corresp. to sedes): fracta est patris sella, Petr. 136: altā deducere sellā, Juv. 3, 136 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Of a mechanic's work-stool: ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cottidiani locum, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: in foro sellam ponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56. — **B.** Of a teacher's chair, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 fin. — **C.** Of a portable chair or sedan (different from the lectica, a litter made like a bed): aut sellā, aut lecticā transire, Suet. Claud. 25; so (opp. lectica) Dig. 32, 1, 49; Mart. 10, 10, 7; 11, 98, 12; simply sella, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Juv. 1, 124 al.; called also sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27; cf.: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57. — **D.** Of a seat in a coach or wagon, Phaedr. 3, 6, 5. — **E.** Of a close-stool, Scrib. Comp. 193; 227; also called sella familiaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. — **F.** Of a saddle, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Cod. Just. 12, 51, 12; Veg. 6, 6, 2; Vulg. Esth. 6, 8. — **G.** Esp., a magistrate's seat or chair (very freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; 2, 1, 47, § 124; 2, 2, 38, § 94; Caes. B. C. 3, 20; Liv. 3, 11; 6, 15; Hor. S. 1, 6, 97 et saep.; also called sella curulis; v. curulis. — Pro v.: duabus sellis sedere, to sit on two stools, i. e. to keep in with both parties, Laber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18 fin.; id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3.

sellaria, ae, f. [sella], a room furnished with seats or settles; a sitting-room, drawing-room, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84; 36, 15, 24, § 111; used by Tiberius for debauchery, Suet. Tib. 43; cf. sellarius. — **II.** A public courtesan, Vet. Schol. Juv. 3, 136.

* **sellariolus**, a, um, adj. [sellaria], of or for sitting: popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70, 3.

sellaris, e, adj. [sella], of or belonging to a seat (post-class.): gestatio, in a sedan, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 92: jumenta, furnished with saddles, used for riding, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 7, 5. — Subst.: **sellaris**, is, m., a saddle-horse, Vit. Caes. Arel. 2, 20.

sellarius, ii, m. [sellaria], one that practises lewdness upon a settle (a word invented by the emperor Tiberius), Tac. A. 6, 1; v. sellaria.

Sellasia, ae, f., = *Σελλασία*, a town of *Laconia*, on the river *Œnus*, now *St. Saranda*, Liv. 34, 28.

sellisternia, ōrum, n. [sella-sterno; cf. lectisternium], religious banquets offered

to female deities (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium), Tac. A. 15, 44; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 176; cf.: Juno et Minerva in sellas ad cenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2: sellisternium = *σελλαστερναις*, Gloss. Cyrill.

sellula, ae, f. dim. [sella], a little seat or stool; also, a sedan (post-Aug.; but cf. sellarius), Arn. 2, 23; Tac. H. 3, 84; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44.

sellularius, a, um, adj. [sellula], of or belonging to a chair: quaestus, sedentary occupations or trades, Gell. 3, 1, 10; so, artes, App. Flor. p. 346, 34: artifex, a mechanic, id. ib. p. 351, 21. — As subst.: **sellularius**, ii, m., a mechanic: de plebeia faece sellulariorum, Cic. ap. Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 37; cf.: opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

Selymbria, ae, f., = *Σηλυμβρία*, a town of *Thrace*, on the *Propontis*, Liv. 33, 39; Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

semanimis, e, v. semianimis.

† **semaniticus**, a, um, adj., = *σημαντικός*, designating, having an indicative force, Mart. Cap. 9, § 985, 988.

sembella, ae, f. [constr. from semi and libella], a half-libella (a coin): sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.: eandem rationem habere asssem ad semissem, quam habet in argento libella ad sembellam, id. ib. 10, § 38 ib.

semel, adv. num. [root sam-, one; Sanscr. sa-, sam-, with, together; Gr. ἅμα, ἅπαρ; cf.: sem-per, sim-ilis, sim-plex, sin-gulus, etc.]. **I.** Lit., once, a single time: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; and ap. Non. 261, 9 (Trag. v. 298 Vahl.); so, potin' ut semel modo huc respicias? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 8; so, semel si, id. As. 1, 3, 66 (but cf.: si semel, infra, II. B. 2. fin.); qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 52, 107: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv. 27, 47, 3: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: semel die, Cels. 1, 3 fin.: in diebus, Col. 12, 30, 1: semel anno, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58: in anno, id. 4, 12, 26, § 89: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vitā risisse Lucillius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so, semel in vitā, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 53: semel adhuc, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: semel umquam, id. 2, 35, 35, § 100 et saep.: M. Valerius Corvinus sellā curuli semel ac vicies sedit, id. 7, 48, 49, § 157; for which also: vicies et semel, id. 2, 108, 102, § 243: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, not greater by once, i. e. not as large again, not twice as large, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: haud semel sed centies, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 148; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 15: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179; Val. Max. 1, 8, 4: non semel, sed saepe, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 7; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: non semel sed saepius, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113; Nep. Epam. 7, 2; Lact. 3, 17, 12; Aug. Ep. 43, 15; 102, 7: non plus quam semel eloqui, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; Vell. 2, 40, 4; also without quam: plus semel, more than once, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, once and again, i. e. twice, Suet. Aug. 22 (for which: Janus bis clausus, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 4, 12, 64; cf. also Plut. Num. 20); Suet. Aug. 27; but also in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare coacti sunt, time and again, i. e. repeatedly, Cic. Font. 12, 26 (8, 10): hoc semel ille iterumque neglexit, id. Div. 1, 25, 54; cf.: cum his Aednos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Liv. 27, 16 fin.; so too Suet. Claud. 46; for which: semel iterumque, Petr. 34, 9; 115, 12: Piso saepe dicebat, minus saepe Pompeius, raro Carbo, semel aut iterum Philippus, only once or twice, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 12: semel et saepius, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 22; Varr. L. L. 10, § 33 Müll.; cf.: an quod semel ius est, idem et saepius? Quint. 7, 8, 3. — Late Lat.: semel et bis, repeatedly, Vulg. Phil. 4, 16; Greg. M. Ep. 5, 18 fin. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Prega, like the Gr. ἅπαρ, of that which occurs no more than

once, but once, but a single time, once for all: cum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, Cic. Deiot. 3, 9: quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, id. ib. 14, 39: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6: totas semel absorbere placentas, *to swallow entire cakes at once*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24: procurat moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Verg. A. 11, 418; cf.: nulla reparabilis arte Laesa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel, Ov. H. 5, 104: semel aeterna nocte premenda fui, id. ib. 10, 112: nobis vero homicidio semel interdicto, *once for all*, Tert. Apol. 9: sic et semel Christus oblatu est, Vulg. Heb. 9, 28; id. 1 Pet. 3, 18: quoniam se semel a caeli contemplatione averterunt, Lact. 6, 1, 7; hence in Florus: semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7.—Of speech, *at once, once for all, in a word, briefly*: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cuius emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62 (for which, just before: non plus quam semel); interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est semel proponere, Quint. 5, 13, 14; cf.: ut semel, plura complectar, id. 11, 1, 66; 1, 2, 24; 2, 15, 34: ut semel dicam, id. 10, 1, 17: ut, quod sentio, semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3; cf.: quisquam denique, ut semel finiam, in lite cantat? id. 11, 3, 59; so (after denique) id. 10, 3, 22.—**B.** In a succession = primum, primo, *the first time, first*: demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Cornificium, iterum in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 10; so after bis, with *iterum*, Liv. 1, 19, 3; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; id. Tib. 6 Oud.; 72; id. Claud. 6; after ter, with *iterum* and *tertio*, Liv. 23, 9, 11.—Without *iterum*, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118.—**2.** In gen., like primum, to denote the simple antecedence of an occurrence; hence, most freq. with the particles ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc., *once, ever, at some time, at any time*: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 85: quod Complacitum est semel, id. Am. prol. 106: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: verebamini, ne non id facerem quod recepissem semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 9: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: in id, quod semel invasit, incumbit, Quint. 2, 12, 2: retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. nequitum, p. 162 Müll.—So too in the comically formed proper name: Quodsemelarripides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 23.—With particles; with *ut*: in hac aede pedem Nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40: ut occipit semel, id. Am. 3, 1, 13: ut semel eloquentia erecta est, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: ut semel gloriam consecutus sum, id. Att. 1, 19, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: denique ut semel finiam, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—With *ubi*: ubi erit accubitus semel, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: ubi animus semel cupiditate se devinxit malā, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; 2, 4, 12; Liv. 22, 2.—With *quandoquidem*: perge, quandoquidem ocepisti semel, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 34.—With *quando*: quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, Liv. 10, 14, 8.—With *cum*: quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41.—With *quoniam*: (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 13, 6; Ov. H. 12, 11: illam partem, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, non recusabo quominus perpoliam, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121; id. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18; Liv. 40, 13, 7.—With *si*: si semel amoris peculum accepit, Extemplo et ipse perit et res, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22; so, si semel, id. Mil. 3, 3, 42: si istam semel amiseris libertatem, id. ib. 3, 1, 106 Brix ad loc.; Ov. M. 13, 101: si illum semel prehendero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: si semel animum tuum perspexerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: et semel emissum volat inrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71 (but, semel si, *if once, if ever, whenever*, as an emphatic numeral, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 66; id. Capt. 1, 2, 8; v. supra, I. init.).—With participles (several times in Liv. and Quint.): ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impe-

tum, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so id. 5, 6, 8; 25, 6, 15; Quint. 4, 2, 115; 7, 10, 9; 10, 7, 24 al.

Semele, *ēs* (Semela), ae, pure Lat. collat. form in the cass. obll.), *f.* = Σεμελη, a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; nom. Semele, Ov. M. 3, 293; id. F. 6, 485; id. Tr. 4, 3, 67; id. Am. 3, 3, 37; Hyg. Fab. 167 and 179; gen. Semelae, Ov. F. 6, 503: Semeles, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2; Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 3, 274; 3, 278; dat. Semelae, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 27; acc. Semelen, Ov. M. 3, 261; id. F. 3, 715: Semelam, Macr. S. 1, 12; abl. Semelā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 29: Semele, Hyg. Fab. 179.—Hence, **A. Semelēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Semele: proles, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. M. 3, 520; 5, 329; 9, 640: Thyoneus, i. e. Bacchus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 22.—**B. Semelēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Semele: busta, Stat. Th. 10, 903.

semen, *inis*, n. [root sā, sē; cf.: sero, sevi; Saturnus, sator, etc.], **I. Seed**. 1. Of plants, Cato, R. R. 17; 27; 31 fin.; 34; Varr. R. R. 1, 40 sq.: semen manu spargere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: terra semen excepit, id. Sen. 15, 51; id. N. D. 2, 32, 81; Ov. M. 1, 108; 7, 623 et saep.—**2.** Of men, animals, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 9; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 2, 3, 4; 3, 7, 10 al.; Lucr. 4, 1031; 4, 1034 sq.; Cels. 4, 19; Ov. M. 1, 748; 15, 760 et saep.—**3.** Poet., of the elements of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.): ignis semina convolvunt e nubibus, Lucr. 6, 201 sq.; 6, 444; 6, 507; 6, 841: quaerit pars semina flammae in venis silicis, Verg. A. 6, 6; Ov. M. 11, 144 et saep.: in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; so id. Div. 1, 3, 6: alicujus quaestionis, Liv. 40, 19.—**B.** κατ' ἔξοχην, spelt-seed, spelt, Plin. 18, 8, 19; § 82; 18, 24, 55; § 198; Col. 2, 12, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 6.—**II. Transf.** **A.** A shoot used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5; Verg. G. 2, 354; Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 4, 1; 5, 10, 1 et saep.—**2.** A stock, race (very rare): genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; so (with genus) id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: ipsa regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47: videndum, ut boni seminis pecus habeas, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4.—**3. Posterity, progeny, offspring, child** (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem Semina, sed natum flammis Eripuit, Ov. M. 2, 629; so, semina, id. ib. 10, 470; 15, 216; id. F. 2, 383; id. Tr. 2, 415; Sen. Herc. Fur. 987; Vulg. Gen. 15, 5 et saep.—**II. Trop.**, as in all languages, *seed*, i. e. *origin, occasion, ground, cause*; of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc. (class.). (a) *Sing.* (the predom. signif. in Cic.): stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: bellorum civilium semen et causa, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; cf.: ut in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium: sic hujus belli semen ut fuisti (for which, just before: causam belli in personā tuā constitisse), id. Phil. 2, 22, 55: sceleris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 21.—(b) *Plur.*: in animis, quasi virtutum igniculi atque semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: quod et Zeno in suis commentariis quasi semina quaedam sparsisset, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa naturā, Quint. 2, 20, 6: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19, 5: vix tamen illa semina erant futurae luxuriae, the small beginnings, id. 39, 6, 9; cf. id. 40, 19, 9: discordiae, Tac. H. 1, 53; 4, 18 fin.: belli, id. A. 4, 27; 16, 7: rebellionis, id. ib. 11, 19: motus, id. ib. 3, 41: futuri exitii, id. ib. 4, 60: ejus facultatis, Quint. 2, 20, 6: quamquam semina ejus (translationis) quaedam apud Aristotelen reperiuntur, id. 3, 6, 60: quaedam probationum, id. 4, 2, 54: veteris eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 33; Sen. Ep. 99, 29.

* **sementatio**, *ōnis*, f. [semento], a sowing, the seed sown, Tert. Spect. 8.

* **sementifer**, *fera*, *ferum*, *adj.* [sementis-fero], seed-bearing, fruitful: Seriphus, Verg. Cir. 476.

sementis, *is* (acc. sementim, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75 B. and K.; Cato, R. R. 17, 2; 17, 27; 17, 30; 17, 61 fin. al.; Col. 11, 2, 81, with the var. lect. sementem, a form which appears also in Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23; Varr. L. 5, § 37; Cic. Att. 9, 8, 1; id. de Or. 2, 65, 281; Liv. 23, 48; Col. 2, 15, 1; 11, 2, 90; abl. semente, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54; § 125; Ov. F. 1, 667; Pall. Nov. 1, 1: sementi, Col. 2, 9, 15; 2, 10, 8; 2, 11, 1; 11, 2, 82; gen. plur. semen-

tium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33 dub.), *f.* [semen]

I. A seeding, sowing (freq. and class.; syn. satio): nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; so (opp. messis) id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: sementim facito, Cato, R. R. 2, 37; so, facere, id. ib. 30; Col. 2, 16, 1; 11, 2, 81 sq.; Liv. 23, 48: sementis tempus, Flor. 1, 11, 13.—*Plur.*: sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 223.—Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as you sow, so will you reap, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.—**B. Trop.**, a sowing: a dis immortalibus malorum sementem esse facit, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; so, proscriptio, id. Att. 9, 8, 1.—Comically: hisce ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, i. e. *will plant blows*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.—**II. Transf.** **A. Seed-time**: agro sicco per sementim, Cato, R. R. 61 fin.; 17, 2: mediā sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8; cf.: prima, novissima, ultima, id. 2, 9, 2.—**B. Seed-corn, seed sown** (very rare): ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8, 4: aqua perfuderit sementim, Vulg. Lev. 11, 38; id. Marc. 4, 26.—Of the seed or semen of animals, Arn. 5, 163.—**C. Sementes, the growing crops, the young crops, young corn**: vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov. F. 1, 679: tempestiviores sementes, Gell. 2, 29, 5; Vulg. Job, 39, 12.

sementivus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis], of or belonging to seed or sowing: feriae, that occur at seed-time, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1; cf. id. L. L. 6, § 26 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 1, 16; Fest. p. 337 Müll.; called also sementiva dies, Ov. F. 1, 658: pira, perh., that are not ripe till late in autumn, late pears, frost-pears, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: pium sementivum serum, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 fin.: genera frumenti, that are sown in autumn (opp. verna): sementiva autumn (appellat) triticum, hordeum, fabam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50: faenum, proper for sowing, Tert. Jejun. 4.

* **sēmento**, *āre*, v. n. [id.], to bear seed, to run to seed: herbae sementaturae, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

semērmis, v. semiermis.

semestris, e, *adj.* [sex-mensis]. **I.** Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual: dies, nox, lasting six months (far in the north), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: imperium, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: dux, Liv. 21, 43, 15: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: tribunatus (militaris), Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2; hence also, aurum, the ring of the tribunes (worn for six months): semestri vatini digitos circumligat auro, Juv. 7, 89; cf. also, consilia, Suet. Aug. 35: spatium, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 280: filius, six months old, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270; so, leones, id. 8, 16, 17, § 45; cf. vita, id. 8, 39, 60, § 141: aves, hirundines, id. 10, 25, 36, § 73.—**II. Plur. subst.** **sementria**, *ium*, n., the semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances, Dig. 2, 14, 46; 18, 7, 10 fin.; 29, 2, 12.

2. semestris, e, *adj.* [semi-mensis], semi-monthly: luna, i. e. the full moon, App. M. 11, p. 258, 29: species (lunae), Atram. 20, 3, 1; cf. semestrium.

* **sementrium**, *ii*, n. [id.], a half month, a fortnight, Col. 11, 2, 6.

semēsus (**semīesus**) (trisyl.), Verg. A. 3, 244; and 8, 297; cf. Wagn. ib. 3, 578), a, um, *adj.* [semi-edo], half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed (not ante-Aug.): praeda, Verg. A. 3, 244: ossa, id. ib. 8, 297: pisces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: lardi frusta, id. ib. 2, 6, 85: serpentes, Ov. M. 2, 771: lepus, Juv. 5, 167: obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34; id. Vit. 13 fin.: corpora liberorum, Petr. 141, 11: cibi, Flor. 4, 2, 69.

semet, v. sui.

* **se-mētra**, *ōrum*, n. [metrum], irregular, inharmonious: dissona, Prud. Psych. 826.

semi- (also, before vowels, merely sēm- and before libra, mētris, from mensis, and modius, sē-), an inseparable particle [Sanscr. sāmi; Gr. ἡμι-, ἡμιος; cf. semis], half, demi-, semi-: as, semestris, semi-monthly; semesus, half-eaten; semideus, demigod, etc.; hence, also, for small, thin, light, etc.; as, semicinctum, semifunium, semipiscina,

semispatha, al.—Only a very few of these compounds are ante-Aug.; most of them, indeed, belong only to the post-class. per.

* **semi-acerbus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-sour, half-ripe: uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

* **semi-adapertus** (quinesyl.), a, um, *adj.* [adaperio], half-opened: janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

* **semi-ad-opertulus**, a, um, *adj.* [operio], half-shut, half-closed: oculi, App. M. 3, 135, 34.

* **semi-agrestis**, e, *adj.*, half-rustic, somewhat boorish: Maximianus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 med.

* **semi-ambustus**, a, um, *adj.* [amburo], half-burned, half-consumed (post-Aug.): cadaver, Suet. Calig. 59: turba, Sil. 2, 681: saxa, id. 14, 63.

* **semi-amictus**, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], half-clad, half-naked (Appuleian), App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; 7, p. 189, 37.

* **semi-amputatus**, a, um, *adj.* [amputo], half cut off, half-trimmed, topped, or pruned: ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104, 5.

* **semi-animis** (in verse, per synizesin, read as a quadrisyl.; and in some editions also written **semanimis**), e [anima], and less freq. **semi-animus**, a, um, *adj.* [animus], half-alive, half-dead (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: semivivus, semivex).

(a) Form semianimis: semianimes micant oculi, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 396 (Ann. v. 463 Vahl): semianimesque micant digiti, Verg. A. 10, 396; 10, 404; 4, 686; 11, 635; 12, 356; Luc. 4, 339; Sil. 9, 123 al.; Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Liv. 3, 13, 2; 3, 57, 4; 40, 4, 15; Vell. 2, 27, 3; Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 1; id. Prov. 4, 11; id. Ira, 3, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 6; id. Tib. 61; id. Ner. 49 al.—(β) Form semanimus (or semian-):

semanimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1268; Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106: lepus, Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Juv. 4, 37; Stat. Th. 2, 83; Liv. 28, 23, 2: corpus, Sall. H. 3, 67, 16 Dietsch.

* **semi-annuus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or lasting half a year: nox (in insula Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, § 595.

* **semi-apertus**, a, um, *adj.* [aperio], half-opened, half-open: fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39 fin.

* **semi-atratus**, a, um, *adj.*, clothed in half-black, in half-mourning, Varr. ap. Non. 107, 6.

* **semi-axius**, ii, m. [axis], an appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom: licet nunc sarmantios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmantorum ambitu uriemur, Tert. Apol. 50.

* **semi-barbarus**, a, um, *adj.*, semi-barbarous (post-Aug.): Galli, Suet. Caes. 76: homo, Capitol. Max. 2: urbs Leptis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.

* **semi-bos**, bōvis, m., a half-ox (Ovidian): vir, i. e. the Minotaur, Ov. A. A. 2, 24; id. Tr. 4, 7, 18.

* **semi-canalīculus**, i, m., the half-channel or groove on the edge of a triglyph, Vitruv. 4, 3, 5.

* **semi-cānis**, e, a half-dog: semicanes dei, the Egyptian god Anubis, Luc. 8, 832 Weise.

* **semi-cānus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-gray, grizzled (Appuleian): comae, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5: cincinni, id. ib. 8, p. 212, 27.

* **semi-cāper**, pri, m., a half-goat (Ovidian), an epithet of Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; of a Faun, id. F. 5, 101.

* **semi-centēsīma**, ae, f., one-half per cent., as an impost, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.

* **Semi-christianus**, i, m., a half-Christian, Hier. Gal. 3, 14.

* **semi-cinctum**, ii, n., a semi-girdle, a narrow giraffe or apron, Mart. 14, 153 in lemm.; Petr. 94, 8 (al. hemicyclo); Isid. Orig. 19, 33; Vulg. Act. 19, 12; cf. semifunium.

* **semicirculatus**, a, um, *adj.* [semicirculus], semicircular: ferramentum, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

* **semi-circulus**, a, um, *adj.*, semicircular: ager, Col. 5, 2, 8.—Hence, subst.: **semi-circulus**, i, m., a half-circle, semicircle (syn. semiorbis): uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 26, 2: ager, i. e. semicircular, Col. 5, 2, 8.

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* **semi-clausus (-clūsus)**, a, um, *adj.* [claudo], half-shut, half-closed: os, App. M. 10, p. 243: postica, Amm. 18, 6, 11: SILVANE SEMICLYSE FRAXINO (because only half was visible), Inscr. Orell. 1613.

* **semi-coctus**, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], half-cooked, half-done, Col. 8, 5, 2; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 116; 22, 25, 70, § 145; Pall. 1, 27, 1.

* **semi-combustus**, a, um, *adj.* [comburo], half-burned, half-consumed, Prud. steφ. 10, 859; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

* **semi-confectus**, a, um, *adj.* [conficio], half-made: caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

* **semi-conspicius**, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio], half-visible: nonnulli per fenestras, App. M. 3, p. 130, 14.

* **semi-corporalis**, e, *adj.* [corpus], half-bodied, having but half its body visible: signum (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporeus.

* **semi-corporēus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], having but half its body visible: signum (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporalis.

* **semi-corporis**, e, *adj.* [id.], having half a body (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

* **semi-correctus**, a, um, *adj.* [corrigo], half-corrected (late Lat.), Aug. c. Mend. 3, 6.

* **semi-crēmatus**, a, um, *adj.* [cremo], half-burned: membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54, 2; cf. semicremus.

* **semi-crēmus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], half-burned: stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

* **semi-crūdus**, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Half-raw: caro, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 13: exta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25.—**II.** That has but half digested, Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

* **semi-cūbitalis**, e, *adj.* [cubitum], a half-cubit long: hastile, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

* **semi-cūpae**, ārum, m. [cupa], a half-tun; as a term of reproach, i. q. pot-belly, fat-paunch, Amm. 28, 4, 28.

* **semi-dēus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-divine: heroes, i. e. the Argonauts, Stat. Th. 5, 373; called also, reges, id. ib. 3, 518; id. Acnill. 2, 363: parentes, id. Th. 9, 376: Manes, Luc. 9, 7: canes, i. e. Anubis, id. 8, 832 (al. semicanes dei): Dryades, Ov. H. 4, 49: Nymphae semideumque genus, id. Ib. 82; cf.: Silvanus arbiter umbræ Semideumque pecus, i. e. the Pans, Stat. Th. 6, 112.—Hence, subst. **1.** semi-dēus, i, m., a demigod: semideique dei, Ov. M. 14, 673; 1, 192.—**2.** semi-dēa, ae, f., a demigoddess: tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, i. e. the Sirens, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

* **semi-dies**, ēi, m., a half-day, Aus. Ecl. Rat. Dier. 5, and Rat. Solst. 2.

* **semi-digitalis**, e, *adj.*, of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter: foramen, Vitruv. 10, 22.

* **semi-divinus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-divine, semi-divine: locus ex oratione tuā, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

* **semi-doctus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-taught, half-learned: discipulus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans et apud doctos et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 178: grammaticus, Gell. 15, 9, 6: manus villici, Mart. 10, 92, 5.

* **semi-ermis (semerm-)**, v. Liv. 27, 1, 15 Drak; cf. semesus), e (in Liv.), and **semi-ermus (semerm-)**, a, um (in Tac.), *adj.* [arma], half-armed, badly or indifferently armed: mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31: multitudo, id. 22, 50; 23, 5: exercitus, id. 25, 19; 27, 1 fin.: cum sex milibus semermium, id. 28, 16; 30, 28; 31, 41; 40, 58: hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitant, Tac. A. 1, 68; 3, 39 and 45.

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4, 587: pectus (Tritonis), Verg. A. 10, 212: corpus Capricorni (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59 Orell. N. cr.: species hominum (with portenta), Lucr. 2, 702 et saep.—**II.** Trop., half-wild, half-savage: (Cacus), Verg. A. 8, 267 (for which, semi-homo, id. ib. 194): glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224: proles (canis), Grat. Cyn. 253: genus hominum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66; Sil. 3, 542.

* **semi-formis**, e, *adj.* [forma], half-formed: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, a half-moon, id. 4, 25, 1.

* **semi-fultus**, a, um, *adj.* [fulcio], half-propped, Mart. 5, 14, 9.

* **semi-fumans**, antis, *adj.* [fumo], half-smoking; trop.: dignitas praefecturae, i. e. still warm or fresh, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **semi-funium**, ii, n. [funis], a half-rope, i. e. a slender line or cord, Cato, R. R. 135, 5; cf. semicinctum.

* **Semi-gaetulus**, i, m., a half-Gaetulan, semi-Gaetulan, App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

* **Semi-germanus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-German, semi-German: gentes, Liv. 21, 38 fin.

* **Semigraecē**, adv., v. semigraecus fin.

* **Semigraeculus**, i, m. dim. [semigraecus], a little half-Greek, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

* **Semi-graecus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-Greek, semi-Grecian: pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gram. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.—**Adv.** **Semigraecē**, half in the Greek manner: quod dicimus, Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

* **semi-grāvis**, e, *adj.*, half-overcome: vino, i. e. half-drunken, Liv. 25, 24, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **se-migro**, āvi, 1, v. n., to go away, remove from any one: a patre, Cic. Cael. 7, 18.

* **semi-hians**, antis, *adj.* [hio], half-opened, half-open: labellum, Cat. 61: 220; cf. labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252, 32; cf. semihulcus.

* **semi-hiulcus**, a, um, *adj.*, half-opened, half-open: savium, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Macr. S. 2, 2, 17; cf. semibians.

* **semi-homo**, inis, m., a half-man, i. e. half man and half beast. **I.** Lit.: Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536 (for which, semiferi, id. ib. 12, 406 al.; v. semifer, I.): mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. poet. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., half-human, i. e. half-wild, half-savage, = semifer, II.: Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 194 (for which, semifer, id. ib. 8, 267): Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

* **semi-hōra**, ae, f., a half-hour, half an hour, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; Cels. 3, 21; Petr. 69, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 38.

* **semi-inānis (semīn-)**, e, *adj.*, half-empty, but half-full: orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.

* **semi-intēger**, gra, grum, *adj.*, half-whole, half-uninjured, Amm. 20, 5, 4.

* **semi-jējunia**, ōrum, n., half-fasts, Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

* **Semi-jūdaeus**, i, m., a half-Jew, half a Jew, Hier. in Isa. 1, 2, 20; 15, 54, 12.

* **semi-jugerum**, i, n., a half-juger, quarter-acre, Col. 4, 18, 1; 5, 1, 6.

* **semi-lacer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, half-lacerated, half-mangled, Ov. M. 7, 344.

* **semi-lāter (or semi-lāterium)</**

male, hermaphrodite, Ov. M. 4, 381; 12, 506; Liv. 31, 12 *fin.* — **II.** Transf., *adj.*, *unmanned, emasculated*: capri, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: seminares capi (appellantur), cum sint castrati, Col. 8, 2, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: Galli (the priests of Cybele), id. ib. 4, 183.

semi-masculus, *i, adj. m.*, = *semi-mas*, II.: Attis, Fulg. Myth. 3, 5.

semi-maturus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-ripe*, Pall. Mart. 10, 22; id. Jun. 12.

Semi-medus, *i, m.*, *a half-Mede, half a Mede*, App. Mag. p. 289, 13.

semi-metopia, *orum, n.* [metopa], *half-metopes*, Vitruv. 4, 3, 5.

semi-mitra, *ae, f.*, *a half-turban*, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

semi-mortuus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-dead* (cf. *semivivus, seminecis*), Cat. 50, 15; App. M. 6, p. 184, 23.

seminalis, *e, adj.* [semen], *of or belonging to seed, good for seed, seminal* (late Lat.): vicia, Col. 11, 2, 76: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26, 2; cf. *venae*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12: viae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 180: vascula, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2: vita, *vegetable*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21. — *Plur. subst.*: **seminalia**, *n.*, *standing crops*, Tert. adv. Marc. 13 *fin.*

seminanis, *e, v.* *seminanis*.

seminarium, *ii, v.* *seminarius*, II.

seminarius, *a, um. I. Adj.* [semen], *of or belonging to seed*: *seminarium pilum*, *for bruising seed*, Cato, R. R. 10, 5. — **II.** *Subst.*: **seminarium**, *ii, n.*, *a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary*.

A. Lit., Plin. 18, 27, 71, § 295; Cato, R. R. 46; 48; Varr. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 5, 6, 1; 11, 2, 16; 11, 2, 30; id. Arb. 1, 3; 2, 1 et saep. — **B.** Trop. (class.): *seminarium rei publicae*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: *fons et seminarium triumphorum*, id. Pis. 40, 97: *Catlinarium*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; *so, iudicium (veterani)*, id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: *senatus (equites)*, Liv. 42, 61, 5: *exiguum militum*, id. 6, 12: *hostilis exercitus (Hispania)*, Flor. 2, 6, 38: *ducum*, Curt. 8, 6, 6: *dulce hilaritatis (vinum)*, Varr. ap. Non. 28, 22: *scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia)*, Liv. 39 epit.: *omnium malorum*, App. Mag. 74, p. 321, 30: *rixarum*, Hier. Ep. 27, 2: *repudii*, id. in Helv. 20.

seminatio, *ōnis, f.* [semino], *a breeding, propagation*, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3; Ambros. de Noë, 29, 107.

seminator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *an originator, producer, author* (Ciceronian). **I.** Lit.: *seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus)*, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 86. — **II.** Trop.: *omnium malorum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: *tamquam fallaciae seminatores*, Lact. 5, 2, 17.

semi-nēcis, *is (nom. does not occur), adj.* [nex], *half-dead* (not ante-Aug.; syn. *semivivus*): *alicui semineci rapere arma*, Verg. A. 10, 462: *seminecem eum ad Canas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum*, Liv. 23, 15; *so, seminecem*, id. 29, 2 *fin.*; Verg. A. 5, 275; Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19: *vita*, Sil. 10, 456: *semineces*, Verg. A. 9, 455; 12, 329: *artus*, Ov. M. 1, 228: *crines*, Val. Fl. 6, 176; Tac. Agr. 36; id. H. 3, 28: *seminecum*, Sil. 4, 164; 6, 11.

seminium, *ii, n.* [semen], *a begetting (of animals), procreation* (ante-class.), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 1. — **II.** Transf., *a race, stock, breed* (of animals), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 3, 3; 3, 9, 6; Lucr. 3, 742; 3, 746; 4, 1005.

seminiverbius, *a, um* [semino-verbum], *scattering words, babbling* (for Gr. *σπερμιολόγος*), Vulg. Act. 17, 18.

semino, *āvi, ātum, i, v. a.* [semen], *to sow* (rare; not in Cic.; syn.: *sero, planto*). **I.** Lit.: *adoreum, triticum, hordeum*, etc., Col. 2, 8, 1; 2, 8, 3; 2, 9, 15; 2, 9, 16: *agrum*, id. 2, 4 *fin.* — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To beget, engender, procreate*: *alter decimo post mense nascetur puer quam seminatus est*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: *armenta*, Col. 6, 24, 1; 6, 24, 3; 6, 37, 4 sq. — **2.** *Of plants, to bring forth, produce*: *viscum quod non sua seminat arbor*, Verg. A. 6, 206. — **II.** Trop.: *cultum dei per terram, to plant, propagate, disseminate*, Lact. 4, 10, 3; 1, 22, 26; 4, 25, 2.

seminosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *full of seeds*: *cucurbitae*, Auct. Priap. 51, 17.

semi-nūdus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-naked* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: *consules, prope seminudi sub jugum missi*, Liv. 9, 6; 24, 40;

Suet. Vit. 17; Front. Princ. Hist. p. 318. — *As subst.*: *ille seminudus*, Sen. Ep. 6, 2, 2. — **B.** Transf., *half-unarmed, almost defenceless*: *pedes vagus et prope seminudus*, Liv. 31, 35, 6. — **II.** Trop.: *sententiae*, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

Semi-numida, *ae, m.*, *a half-Numidian, half a Numidian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

semi-obolus, *i, m.*, *a half-obolus*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8; Isid. 16, 25, 10.

semi-obrutus, *a, um, adj.* [obruo], *half-covered*: *dolium*, App. M. 9, p. 219, 18.

semi-onustus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-laden*: *naves*, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.

semi-orbis, *is, m.*, *a half-circle, semi-circle*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 4; Amm. 20, 3, 10; 22, 8, 5.

semi-pāganus, *i, m.*, *a half-rustic, half a clown*, Pers. prol. 6.

semi-patens, *entis, adj.* [pateo], *standing half-open, half-open*: *vestibula*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

semi-pedalis, *e, adj.*, *a half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad, etc.*: *apertura*, Vitruv. 10, 19; Col. 11, 3, 21: *spatium*, id. 12, 52, 4: *altitudo*, Plin. 26, 8, 42, § 69: *truncus*, id. 13, 4, 8; § 37: *pisciculus*, id. 32, 1, 1, § 3; cf. the foll. art.

semi-pedāneus, *a, um, adj.*, *a half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad, etc.*: *terra*, Col. 4, 1, 4.

semi-peractus, *a, um, adj.* [perago], *half-finished*: *homo*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 299.

semi-peremptus, *a, um, adj.* [perimo], *half-destroyed*: *jugera*, Tert. Carm. Sodom. 133.

semi-perfectus, *a, um, adj.* [perficio], *half-finished*. **I.** Lit.: *opera absolvit*, Suet. Calig. 21; Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 14, 18. — **II.** Trop.: *virtutes, half-perfect, incomplete*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 24.

semi-peritus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-skilled* (with *semidoctus*), Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

Semi-persa, *ae, m.*, *a half-Persian, half a Persian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 13.

semi-pes, *pēdis, m.* **I.** *A half-foot, half a foot*. **1.** *As a measure of length*, Cato, R. R. 123; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: *latum semipede*, Vitruv. 2, 3: *minimi semipedum mensura*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: *non altiores quino semipede*, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80: *intervallo duum pedum et semipedis*, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144. — **2.** *A halffoot in verse*, Varr. ap. Gell. 18, 15, 2; Aus. Ep. 4, 86; Aug. de Musica, 5, 11. — **II.** *Half-lame*: *crure truncato semipes*, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 150.

semi-phālārica, *ae, f.*, *a small phalarica*, Gell. 10, 25, 2.

semi-piscina, *ae, f.*, *a small fish-pond*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3.

Semi-placentinus, *i, m.*, *a half-Placentine, half a Placentine*, Cic. Pis. 6, 14.

semiplenē, *adv.*, *v. semiplenus fin.*

semi-plenus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-full* (class.): *naves*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63: *scrobes*, Col. 5, 5, 4: *favi*, id. 9, 15, 4: *vas*, Pall. Febr. 32: *stationes, only half-filled, half-manned*, Liv. 25, 30 *fin.*; cf. *legiones*, Vell. 2, 80, 1; 2, 112, 2. — ***Adv.**: **semiplenē**, *half in full, incompletely, in part*: *dicuntur praesentia*, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 *med.*

semiplotia, *soleae dimidiatae* appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. s. v. *ploti*, p. 238 Müll.

semi-puella, *ae, f.*, *a half-maiden*, as a designation of the Sirens, who were half girl and half bird, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

semi-pullatus, *a, um, adj.*, *clothed in half-black*: *accusatores*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

semi-putatus, *a, um, adj.* [puto], *half-pruned*: *vitis*, Verg. E. 2, 70; Ambros. Ep. 37, 42.

Semiramis (**Sāmerāmis**, in good MSS. and Schol. Juv. 2, 108), *is or idis, f.*, = *Σεμίραμις*, the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus, Just. 1, 9; Curt. 5, 1, 24; Ov. M. 4, 58; Juv. 2, 108. — *Acc.* Semiramis, Curt. 7, 6, 20; Amm. 28, 4, 9. — *Abi.* Semiramis, Just. 36, 2, 1: Semiramide, id. 1, 1, 10. — *So* Cicero sarcastically calls the profligate A. Gabinus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9. — Hence, **Sēmīramis**,

a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Semiramis, Semiramian*: *Semiramio sanguine cretus Polydaemon*, Ov. M. 5, 85: *acus, i.e. Babylonian*, Mart. 8, 28, 18; *so, turrets*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 162.

semi-rāsus, *a, um, adj.* [rado], *half-shaven*: *ustor*, Cat. 59, 5: *homines*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30.

semi-reductus, *a, um, adj.* [reduco], *half bent back*: *Venus*, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

semi-refectus, *a, um, adj.* [reficio], *half-repaired*: *laniata classis*, Ov. H. 7, 176.

semi-rōsus, *a, um, adj.* [rodo], *half-gnawed*: *panis*, Arn. 6, 202.

semi-rōtundus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-round, semicircular* (Appuleian): *subterraneum*, App. M. 11, p. 260, 2: *suggestus*, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 2.

semi-rūtus, *a, um, adj.* [ruo], *half-pulled down, half-overthrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined* (not ante-Aug.; freq. in the historians, esp. in Liv.): *murus*, Liv. 31, 26; 32, 17: *tecta*, id. 10, 4; Luc. 1, 24: *vallum*, Tac. A. 1, 61: *castella*, Liv. 28, 44; Tac. A. 4, 25: *urbs*, Liv. 5, 49; 31, 24: *plus negotii fuit cum semirutā Karthagine quam cum integrā*, Flor. 2, 15, 13: *patria*, Liv. 26, 32 et saep.: *telaē confuso stamine, half-torn*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155.

— *Neutr. plur. as subst.*: **semirutā**, *ōrum, n.*: *partim per semirutā partim scalis integros muros transcendere, the half-demolished parts of the wall*, Liv. 36, 24, 6 (dub.; Weissenb. *semirutos*): *semirutā moenium*, App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 30.

Semis, *issis* (in Vitruv., Front., and Pall. indecl., e.g. *duo semis pedes*, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: *duobus semis pedibus*, id. Jan. 10, 3; 13, 7: *diametros octo semis*, Vitruv. 4, 1: *pasuum milium et semis*, Front. Aquaed. 7; cf. *habere duos et semis cubitos*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 10 al.), *m.* [cf. *semi*; Gr. *ἡμισ*, *hēmis*], *a half, half-unity, a semi-unit* (v. as, I.). **I.** In gen. (very rare for the usual *dimidium*): *sex domini semissem Africae possidebant*, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: *patrimonii*, Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: *e libertorum defunctorum bonis*, Suet. Ner. 32: *cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret)*, Quint. 7, 1, 62: *panem semissem ponebat supra torum*, Petr. 64, 6. — **II.** In partic. (freq. and class.). **A.** As a coin. **1.** *Half an as, a semi-as*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; cf. Prisc. p. 708 P.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: *lex frumentaria de semisibus et trientibus*, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Cic. Sest. 25, 65; Liv. Epit. 60; Ascon. ap. Cic. Pis. 4, p. 9 Orell.; hence, *non semisiss homo, not worth a groat, i.e. good for nothing, worthless*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 1: *quid fiti Semis*, Hor. A. P. 330. — **2.** In the times of the later emperors, as a gold coin, *a half aureus* (containing 59.8 grains of gold, of the present value of 10s. 6½d. sterling), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39. — **B.** As a rate of interest, *one half per cent. a month*, or, acc. to our mode of computation, *six per cent. a year* (cf. *bes, triens*, etc.): *semisibus magna copia (pecuniae)* est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: *usura multiplicata semisibus*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56: *usura semisium*, Col. 3, 3, 9 sq.; for which also, reversely: *semisses usurarum*, id. 3, 3, 9; and in apposition: *semisses usuras promisit*, Dig. 22, 1, 13; 22, 45, 134; 46, 3, 102 *fin.* — **C.** As a measure of dimension. **1.** *Half a juger of land*: *bina jugera et semisses agri assignati*, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*; cf. Col. 5, 1, 11; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178. — **2.** *A half-foot, half a foot*: *interesse sesquipedes inter bina semina in latitudinem, in longitudinem semisses*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: *campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est*, Col. 3, 13, 8; Vitruv. 4, 1; Front. Aquaed. 7; Pall. Jan. 10, 2; 10, 4; 13, 7; id. Febr. 9, 10 et saep.; Veg. 5, 40, 3; 3, 11, 4. — **3.** *Half a cubit*: *cubitus ac semissem*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 17. — **D.** Among mathematicians, *the number three*, Vitruv. 3, 1, 6; cf. as *fin.*

semi-saucius, *a, um, adj.*, *half-wounded*; trop.: *voluntas*, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

semi-senex, *sēnis, m.*, *an oldish or elderly man*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 63 (dub.).

semi-sepultus, *a, um, adj.* [sepeho], *half-buried*: *ossa*, Ov. H. 1, 65.

semi-sermo, *ōnis, m.*, *a half-speech, a jargon*: *barbarus*, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

semi-siccus, *a, um, adj.*, *half-dry*: *thalli*, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmī-somnus, a, um, and **sēmī-somnis**, e, adj. [somnus], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (class.): tibi siccae semisomnae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Sall. J. 21, 2; Liv. 9, 24; 9, 37; 25, 39 Drak.; 30, 5 *fin.*; 37, 20; 40, 15; Tac. A. 1, 51; 4, 25; id. H. 5, 22: sopor, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: cor, Phaedr. 4, 14, 13.—Form semisomnis, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.

sēmī-sōnans, antis, adj. [sono], *half-sounding, semi-vocal*: littera, i. e. a semi-vowel, App. de Mundo, 16, 29; Ter. Carm. Her. p. 2406 P.; Isid. 1, 4, 4.

***sēmī-sōptus**, a, um, adj. [sopio], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), App. M. 1, p. 109, 9.

***sēmī-sopōrus**, a, um, adj. [sopor], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmī-spātha, ae, f., a little spatha, Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 2, 16.

sēmīssālis, e, adj. [semis], of or belonging to a half-as: usurae, i. e. a half-as a month (six per cent. a year), Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmīssārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a half-as: coheres, i. e. who inherits one half, Dig. 30, 1, 116.

sēmīssis, v. semis.

sēmīssō, āre, v. a. [semis, II. C. 2.], to fire or cauterize one half of a horse's foot: pedes equorum, Veg. 1, 26, 4; 2, 10, 9.

sēmī-sūpinus, a, um, adj., *half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): jacet in dextrum semisupina latus, Ov. A. 3, 788; id. Am. 1, 14, 20: manus, id. H. 10, 10; Mart. 6, 35, 4.

sēmīta, ae, f. [se- (=sed-), i. e. aside; and root mi-, to go; cf.: meo, trames], a narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane, by-way, etc. (opp. via, a highway; cf.: callis, trames): quā ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt; quā id anguste, semita ut semiter, dictum, Varr. L. 5, § 35 Müll. I. Lit. (freq. and class.): angustissima semitae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4: aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: decedam ego illi de viā, de semitā, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 64, 10: scarabaeas lutosasque semitas spectant, id. Ira, 3, 35, 5: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; so (opp. via) id. ib. 7, 3; Liv. 44, 43: semita angusta et ardua, id. 9, 24: ut Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58; Suet. Ner. 48; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: quā jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, the narrow way, Prop. 1, 11, 2 et saep.—In mal. part., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36; cf. vulgi, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 1.—Prov.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): de viā in semitam degredi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40.—B. Transf., of other ways or paths (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): formicae praedam Convectant calle angusto... opere omnis semita fervet, Verg. A. 4, 407; so of the same, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110: Phryxi quā semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat. Achill. 1, 409: spumea semita fugientis clavi, Val. Fl. 4, 420: velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 438: umida Iridis, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99: aratri, id. de Apono, 25: arteriae, id. est spiritus semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: semita certe Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364: novum ad victoriam iter sanguinis sui semita aperire, Flor. 1, 14, 4; so in eccl. Lat., freq., of a way of life, course of conduct, etc.: justitiae, Vulg. Prov. 2, 8: justorum, id. ib. 16, 17.

***sēmī-tactus**, a, um, adj. [tango], *half-touched*, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

***sēmī-tālis**, e, adj. [semita], of or belonging to foot-paths or by-ways: dei, whose statues are placed in by-ways, ἐνὸς δόμου, Verg. Cat. 8, 20.

***sēmī-tārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to lanes or by-ways: moechi, Cat. 37, 16.

***sēmī-tātim**, adv. [id.], through by-ways: semitatum fugere, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Rel. p. 117 Rib.).

sēmī-tectus, a, um, adj. [tego], *half-covered* (post-Aug.): nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2 *fin.*: capuli, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209: exercitus, Amm. 19, 11 *fin.*

***sēmī-tōnium**, i, n. [tonus], a half-tone, semitone, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*

***sēmī-tractatus**, a, um, adj. [tracto], *half-treated*: materia, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 1.

***sēmī-trēpidus**, a, um, adj., *half-trembling*, App. M. 7, p. 191, 13.

sēmī-trītus, a, um, adj. [tero], *half-thrashed*: frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

sēmī-ustūlo, v. semustulo.

sēmī-ustus, v. semustus.

***sēmī-vietus**, a, um, adj., *half-shrivelled, half-withered*: uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmī-vigil, adj., *half-awake*, Vict. Fur. Poen. 13.

sēmī-vir, vīri, m. adj., a half-man, i. q. semihomo and seminas (not ante-Aug.). I. Lit. A. Half man and half beast, e. g. the Centaur Chiron, Ov. F. 5, 380; the Minotaur, id. A. A. 2, 24 (cf. semibos): Nessus, id. H. 9, 141.—B. An hermaphrodite, Ov. M. 4, 386; Plin. 11, 49, 110, § 263.—II. Transf., emasculated. A. Lit., of a priest of Cybele (cf. semimas), Juv. 6, 513: semiviri chori, Sil. 17, 20: formosum adulescentem semivirum reddidit, Lact. 1, 17, 7.—B. Trop., *unmanly, womanish, effeminate*: et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Verg. A. 4, 215: Phryx, id. ib. 12, 99; Lact. 1, 10, 9; Stat. Achill. 2, 363.—So esp. of debauchees: qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent (for which, just before: molles and obsceni viri), Liv. 33, 28, 7: impure ac semivir, Luc. 8, 552.

sēmī-vivus, a, um, adj., *half-alive, half-dead, almost dead* (class.; syn. semi-animis). I. Lit.: ibi hominem fumo ex cruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: Bibulum semivivum reliquerunt, id. Att. 7, 2, 8; id. Pis. 14, 31; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13; Nep. Eum. 4, 4; Vulg. Luc. 10, 30.—II. Trop.: cum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, with half-expiring words, Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmī-vocalis, e, adj. I. Half-sounding, half-talking, semi-vocal: instrumentum rusticum, e. cattle (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1.—In like manner: signum militare, i. e. horns, trumpets, etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners), Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—II. In gram., as subst., a semi-vowel (of which there were, acc. to the old grammarians, the foll. seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x), Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 14; Prisc. p. 540 sq. P.; 564 ib. al.

***sēmī-volucris**, e, adj., *half-winged*: puellae, i. e. the Sirens, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

sēmī-vulsus, a, um, adj. [vello], *half torn to pieces*: vitae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.

***sēmī-zōnārius**, ii, m., a maker of small girdles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42; cf. semicinctum.

semnion, i, n., a plant of great virtue, = theobroma, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Semnōnes, um, m., = Σέμνωνες, Strab.; Σέμνωες, Ptol., a people of Northern Germany, in the territory of the mod. Brandenburg, Tac. G. 39; id. A. 2, 45; Vell. 2, 106, 2.

Sēmō, ōnis, m. [probably from sēmen], an ancient god that presided over the crops: SEMYNIS ALTERNI ADVOCAPIT CONOTOS, song of the Frates Arvales, Inscr. Orell. 2270.—As an epithet of Sancus, Ov. F. 6, 214; Liv. 8, 20; Inscr. Orell. 1860; 6999.

sēmōdiālis, e, adj. [semodius], con-

taining a half-peck: placenta, Cato, R. R. 76, 5: olla, Marc. Emp. 16 med.

sē-mōdius, ii, m. [semi-], a half-peck, Cato, R. R. 11, 3; Col. 2, 10 *fin.*; 6, 3, 5; Mart. 7, 53, 5; Juv. 14, 67.

Sēmōnia, ae, f. [semen; cf. Semo], a goddess of the Romans that presided over the crops, Macr. S. 1, 16.

sēmōtē, adv., v. semoveo, P. a. *fin.*

sēmōtus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from semoveo.

sē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., to move apart, to put aside, remove, separate (rare but class.; syn.: sepono, sejungo).

I. Lit.: vos semotae, nos soli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 50: qui ante voce praconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26.—II. Trop., to part, separate, remove: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34: omnes sententias eorum omnino a philosophia, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: te a curis, Lucr. 1, 51; for which, also: curā metuque, id. 2, 19: egestatem ab dulci vitā, id. 3, 66: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: voluptatem semovendam esse, id. Fin. 5, 8.—Hence, **sēmōtus**, a, um, P. a., remote, distant, far removed. A. Lit.: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, *Caes. B. C. 1, 84: munitiones semotarum partium, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: longe semota temur, Lucr. 5, 579; 4, 288: terris semota, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21: semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. C. 1, 3, 32.—B. Trop.: omnis divum natura Semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, remote, different, distinct, Lucr. 2, 648: cura semotu? metuque, id. 2, 19: semota ab dulci vitā stabilique, id. 3, 66.—Comp.: quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact. 5, 15 med.: ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, i. e. of their familiar conversation, Tac. Or. 2.—*Adv.: **sēmōtē**, separately, apart, Marc. Emp. 20.

semper, adv. [root sam-; Gr. ἀμ-, v. semel and -per = παρά; cf. tantisper], ever, always, at all times, forever (cf. usque). I. In gen.: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1: locus hic apud nos semper liber est, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 49: semper occant priusquam sarrunt rustici, id. Capt. 3, 5, 5: sat habet faviorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: quod improbis semper aliqui scrupuli in animis haereat, semper his ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut ades, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: quod semper movetur, aeternum est, id. ib. 6, 25, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53: non haerent in suis sedibus, sed volucris semper spe rapiuntur, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: curavit (Servius Tullius), quod semper in re publica tenendum est, ne, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39; 3, 14, 23 et saep.: sibi exortam semper florentis Homeri Commemorat speciem (the Gr. ἀειπαλῆς), Lucr. 1, 124: hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg. G. 1, 242; cf.: quod Graeci aigleucos (ἀειγλευκος) vocant, hoc est semper mustum, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 83: avida ulteriorum semper gens (semper belonging to ulter), Liv. 9, 38, 5: si upurquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint, id. 5, 3 Drak.; for which also, without esse (hence apparently adjunct): Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, id. 30, 42; cf.: adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, suos semper hostes, id. 8, 1 *fin.*—To strengthen the signif., joined with cotidie, perenne, assidue, etc. (as in Gr. ἀει καὶ ἡμέραν, συνεχῆς, etc.; v. Lidd. and Scott's Lex. under ἀει): ea mihi cotidie Aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 7: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Plaut. Am. prol. 14: ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, etc. . . assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39; so (with assidue) Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; Ov. F. 4, 686: ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit, Cat. 63, 90: semper et ubique, Quint. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; Petr. 99; Suet. Aug. 90; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 14.—II. Of continuance within a definite time: ego illum antehac hominem semper sum frugi ratus, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 11; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 39: quod tempus (aetatem) omnes Siciliae semper praetores in itineribus consumere consueverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29: quibus studiis semper

fuertis, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37. — **2.** Esp., with *comp.*, of a progressive change (poet.): rem Romanam Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper, Proroget aevum, Hor. C. S. 67: candidior semper candidiorque veni, Tib. 1, 7, 64. — **B.** Distributively, *always, every time, on each occasion* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): rex Creogigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195: horresco semper, nbi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, *always, every time*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24: quattuor partus enixa, septumo semper mense, genuit, etc., Plin. 7, 5, 4, § 39: bis inter duos exortus lunae addiunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis, id. 2, 97, 99, § 212: tertio die cibum capere semper, id. 7, 2, § 12: cibum capere semper diebus tertis, Gell. 9, 4, 6. — **III.** Transf. (poet.), *everywhere, in every place* (like Engl. *allways*): proque toro terrae non semper gramen habenti, Incubant infelix, Ov. M. 1, 633. — ***sempervivum**, *ii, n.* [flos], = *sempervivum, evergreen, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123.

sempervivus, *a, um, adj.*, *ever-living*: res (Spiritus sanctus), Prud. Ham. 164: herba, the plant called also aizoon, *evergreen, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123. — Also, *subst.*: **semperviva**, *ae, f.*, Pall. 1, 35, 3. — And in analogy with aizoon (Gr. αἰζών), **sempervivum**, *i, n.*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160 (not in Jahn).

sempiternus, *adv.*, *v. sempiternus fin. c.* **sempiternitas**, *ātis, f.* [sempiternus], *perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity* (post-class.): stabilis mundi, App. Trism. p. 94, 30; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3, 2, 1.

sempiternō, *adv.*, *v. sempiternus fin. b.* **sempiternum**, *adv.*, *v. sempiternus fin. a.*

sempiternus, *a, um, adj.* [semper; like hesternus and aeternus, from heri and aevum], *everlasting, ever-during, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal* (cf. aeternus *init.*; very freq. and class.): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26; cf. id. N. D. 3, 12, 29: immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Plaut. Mil. 3, 15: deorum vita sempiterna, Ter. And. 5, 5, 3; cf.: aevo sempiterno frui, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: ignes, id. ib. 6, 15, 15; cf.: cursus stellarum, id. ib. 6, 17, 17: gratias agere sempiternas, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 84: amicus, id. Most. 1, 3, 90; id. Pers. 1, 1, 36; cf.: verae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 1, 9, 32; so, hiemes, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: ignis Vestae, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: memoria amicitiae nostrae, id. Lael. 4, 15: odia, id. ib. 10, 35: consilium senatus, id. Sest. 65, 137: potentia, Tac. A. 3, 30 et saep.: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: nihil nisi sempiternum spectare, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: in sempiternum, *forever*, Vulg. Deut. 5, 29 et saep. — *Adv.*, in three forms (not in Cic.), *always, forever, perpetually*. — ***a. sempiternum**, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26. — **b. sempiternō**, Cato ap. Charis. p. 194 P.: sempiterno permanet ea materia, Vitr. 1, 5, 9, 1, 2; Sol. 35, 5. — **c. sempiternē**, Pac. ap. Non. 170, 20; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

Sempronius, *i, m.*; **Sempronia**, *ae, f.*, the name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated members were Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, after whom are named the leges Semproniae (v. infra, A.); *fem.* Sempronia, wife of D. Junius Brutus, and sharer in Catiline's conspiracy, Sall. C. 25 and 40, 5. — Hence, **A. Sempronius**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to a Sempronius*: lex frumentaria, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; id. Dom. 9, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7, 10: leges, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; id. Phil. 1, 8, 18 et saep.: Sempronia Horrea, a place where, by a law of C. Gracchus, the public corn was stored, Fest. p. 290 Müll.; Liv. Epit. 58; 60; Flor. 3, 14 sq.; Vell. 2, 3 sq. — **B. Sempronianus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to a Sempronius, Sempronian*: senatusconsultum, introduced by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: clades, suffered by the consul C. Sempronius Atratinus, Liv. 4, 43, 2.

sem-uncia, *ae, f.* [semi; semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.], a half-ounce, i. e. the twenty-fourth

part of an as. **I.** In gen., a twenty-fourth part of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecianum, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: semunciae horarum, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58. — Hence, transf., a trifling: bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt, *for a trifling sum, qs. for a mere song*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. fin. p. 54 Orell. — Trop.: brevis semuncia recti, Pers. 5, 121. — **II.** In partic., of weight, the twenty-fourth of a pound: semuncia auri, Liv. 34, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57: mellis, Col. 12, 57, 5; 12, 21, 2. — As a measure of dimension, the twenty-fourth of a jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10; 5, 2, 4. — **B.** A domestic utensil of unknown capacity, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

***semuncialis**, *e, adj.* [semuncia], amounting to a half-ounce: asses, the twenty-fourth part of a pound in weight, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 (Jahn, semiuncarius).

semunciarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], amounting to a half-ounce (one twenty-fourth of an as): semunciarius tantum exunciario faenus factum, one twenty-fourth of an as upon each as, for a year of ten months, or, acc. to our mode of computation, five per cent. for a full year, Liv. 7, 27, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 1: asses, weighing half an ounce, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 Jahn.

Semurium, *ii, n.*, a field near Rome, where was a temple of Apollo, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; Macr. S. 1, 10.

semustulo (semi-ustulo, -tilo, v. Beier ad Cic. Tull. p. 33, a; Cod. Erf. has semiustulo, Cic. Mil. 13, 33), *no perf.*, *atum, i, v. a.* (only in part. perf. and fut.), to half burn, to burn in part: infelicissimis lignis semustulatus, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: faces incendisti, quibus semustulatus ille est, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: semustulatus effugit, id. Tull. 18, 33; Varr. ap. Non. 263, 21: pauci semustulati venere in potestatem, Curt. 6, 6, 32: corpus in amphitheatro semustulandum, Suet. Tib. 75 fin.; cf. semustus.

semustus (semi-ustus), *a, um, adj.* [uro], half-burned (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg. A. 3, 578: robora, id. ib. 5, 697: facem, Ov. F. 4, 167; Sil. 3, 16; Stat. Th. 12, 439 al.: forum, Liv. 26, 27: simulacra, id. 31, 30; Vell. 2, 119, 6: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Dom. 15 al. — **II.** Trop.: se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40, 3.

Sena, *ae, f.* **I.** A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator (547 A. U. C.), now Sinigaglia, Liv. 27, 46 sq.; Eutr. 3, 10. — Hence, **A. Senanus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Sena: aquae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 48. — **B. Senensis**, *e, adj.*, of or belonging to Sena: populus, Liv. 27, 38: proelium, in which Hasdrubal was defeated, Cic. Brut. 18, 73. — **II.** A river near the town of Sena, now Cesano, Sil. 8, 455; 15, 555; Luc. 2, 407.

senaculum, *i, n.* [senatus]. **I.** Orig., an open place on the Forum, near the Graecostasis, serving for the meetings of the Senate: senaculum supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ubi seniores consisterent, dictum ut gerusia apud Graecos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.; so Val. Max. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 41, 27, 7. — **II.** Later, in gen., for any council-hall of the Senate (including the curiae): senacula tria fuisse Romae, in quibus senatus haberi solitus sit, memoriae prodidit Nicostratus, etc., Fest. p. 347 Müll.; so Lamp. Elag. 4; Vop. Aurel. 49; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 286.

***senariolus**, *i, m.* [senarius], a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

senarius, *a, um, adj.* [seni]. **I.** In gen., consisting of six each: fistula, six quarter-digits (quadrantes) in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, the number six, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. — **II.** In partic.: versus, a verse consisting of six feet (usu. iambics), Quint. 9, 4, 125; Phaedr. 1, prol. 2. — More freq. as *subst.*: **senarius**, *ii, m.*, Cic. Or. 55, 184; 56, 189; Quint. 9, 4, 72; 9, 4, 140 al.

senātor, *ōris, m.* [senex], a senator, a member of the Roman Senate, a body consisting originally of one hundred eminent citizens, selected by Romulus for their age, wisdom, and experience, out of the noblest

families, to be his council in the government. When the Sabines were incorporated with Rome, the number was doubled; and Tarquin the Elder raised it to three hundred; Sulla to four hundred; Julius Caesar to nine hundred, while Augustus reduced it to six hundred. Originally, patricians alone were eligible to seats in the Senate; but later additions were made from the Knights (v. senatus). The senators were nominated by the kings; and, after they were expelled, by the consuls and dictators. Later, the censors revised the roll of senators every lustrum, excluding members regarded as unworthy. (On the powers of the Senate, the privileges, dress, etc., of its members, v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Senatus.) — *Sing.*: huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt: ut assit, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. de Or. 1, 2 fin.; 1, 49, 215; id. Clu. 47, 132; 56, 154; Quint. 11, 1, 36; 11, 1, 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 77; 1, 6, 110 al. — *Plur.*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Caes. B. C. 1, 17; Liv. 36, 3 al. — Out of Rome, of the Nervii, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. — Of the Rhodians, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — Of the Macedonians (= ἀνέδοποι), Liv. 45, 32 et saep. — Of the Persians, Vulg. Dan. 6, 7.

senatorius, *a, um, adj.* [senator], of or belonging to a senator, senatorial: cufus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf. ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 3, 33; Cic. Fl. 18, 43; Sall. C. 17, 3; id. J. 62, 4; 104, 1: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24: locus, Gell. 12, 1, 2: subsellia, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: consilium, the deliberations of the Senate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 4: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; Suet. Aug. 35: litterae, speeches made in the Senate, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: album, Tac. A. 4, 42 fin.: aetas, Gell. 14, 8, 1 et saep.: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, quam illud etc., Plin. Pan. 2, 7. — *Subst.*: **senatorius**, *ii, m.*, a senator: homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 11 fin. p. 277 Gerl.

senatrix, *tricis, f.* [id.], a female senator, Prisc. 638 P.

senātus, *ūs (gen. senati, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Sissen. ap. Non. 484, 18; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; also cited ap. Charis. p. 116 P.; Sall. C. 30, 3; 53, 1. acc. to Non. 484, 15; Charis. p. 10 P.; Don. Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21; Prisc. p. 712 P.; id. Fragm. ap. Don. Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; also Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4, acc. to the pr. man. of the Cod. Medic.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27. — Another form of the gen. senatus, C. Fann. ap. Charis. p. 116 P.; Sissen. ap. Non. 484, 19; also, as it seems, Varr. ib. 484, 19, yet the passage itself is wanting. — In old orthog. SENATVOS, S. C. de Bacch.; dat. senato, Quint. 1, 6, 27), m.* [senex; like γερωνία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; id. Sen. 6, 19], the council of the elders, the Senate, the supreme council in Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. senator; cf. Momms. Hist. of Rome, 1, 113 sqq.; 1, 406 sqq. Am. ed.; Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 339 sq.; 2, 2, p. 385 sq.; 2, 3, p. 210 sq.; and the authors there cited: quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellarent senatum. Apud Lacedaemonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt sic etiam nominantur senes, Cic. Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: (Majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collo caverunt, id. Sest. 65, 137: senatus rem publicam tenuit, ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur, id. ib. 2, 34, 59: cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: nec per senatum solvi hac lege possumus, id. Rep. 3, 22, 33. — Freq. in the phrase: senatus populusque Romanus (often written S. P. Q. R.), the Senate and people of Rome, i. e. the State, the republic, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; very rarely in reverse order: populus et senatus Romanus, Sall. J. 41, 2: populi Romani senatusque verbis, Liv. 7, 31, 10; 24, 37, 7; Vitr. praef. 1: senatus (senati, senatus, v. supra) consultum, a decree of the Senate (v. consulo, P. A. III.); senatus auctoritas, the same (v. auctoritas, 4.); censuit senatus, the Senate resolved; v. censeo, 3. b. (cf. also decerno, I. A., and decretum, s. v. decerno fin.); senatum convocare, Cic. Sull. 23, 65; id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: senatus

est continuo convocatus, frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Suet. Caes. 16; id. Tib. 23: habere senatum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; Suet. Aug. 29: agere, id. Caes. 88; id. Aug. 35: eo die non fuit senatus neque postero, *no session of the Senate*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, i. e. *gave audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2 sq.; so, dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13, 9; Nep. Hann. 7, 6; Liv. 41, 6 et saep.: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: dimittere senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 146: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: multa ejus (Catonis) et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter ferebantur, *in the meetings of the Senate*, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: (Catilina) etiam in senatum venit, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ad senatum adduci, in senatu poni, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 137: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators, on the senatorial seats* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.*; cf.: in orchestra senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: de senatu cooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Liv. 23, 3: de senatu movere, Cic. Clu. 43, 122: senatu movere, Sall. C. 23, 1 Dietsch; and: senatu emovere, Liv. 45, 15, 8: ex or de senatu eicere, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Clu. 42, 119; 48, 135; Liv. 40, 51; 41, 27; 43, 15 al. (v. l. lego et eicio): seminarium senatus, i. e. *the order of knights*, from which new senators were elected, Liv. 42, 61, 5.—Also of the *Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 6: Venetorum, id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.* et saep.: Judaeorum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 27.—**II.** Trop., a council, i. e. *consultation* (mostly ante-class.): de re argentaria senatum convocare in corde consiliarium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 56: sibi senatum consilii in cor convocare, id. Most. 3, 1, 158; 5, 1, 8; id. Mil. 2, 6, 111: deum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

senatusconsultum, i, v. consulo, P. a. III.

Seneca, ae, m., a surname (cognomen) in the gens Annaea. The most famous are, **I.** M. Annaeus Seneca, a native of Corduba (in Hispania Baetica), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, whose writings (Controversiae and Suasoriae) are now extant only in fragments, Quint. 9, 2, 42; 9, 2, 98; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 264.—**II.** His son, L. Annaeus Seneca, a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero; of whom are extant, in prose, philosophical treatises, letters, and a satire upon the Emperor Claudius (Apocolocyntosis), Quint. 10, 1, 125 sq.; Lact. 5, 9, 19; Tac. A. 12, 8; and in poetry eight tragedies, mostly founded on Greek originals which are still preserved, besides a few epigrams. The poetical works have been by many scholars referred to a later age, but they are now commonly accepted as authentic, Quint. 9, 2, 8; Sid. Carm. 9, 231; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 282 sqq.

1. senecio, ōnis, m. [senex], an old man, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

2. Senecio, ōnis, m. [id.], a Roman surname, Tac. Agr. 2, 45; id. A. 13, 12; 15, 50; 15, 56 sq.; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.

3. senecio, ōnis, m., a plant, called also erigeron, groundsel, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; App. Herb. 75.

senecta, ae, v. l. senectus, II.

1. senectus, a, um, adj. [senex], aged, very old. **I.** Adj. (rare, and mostly ante-class.): senecta aetas, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 1, 2, 5; id. Aul. 2, 2, 75; id. Cas. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 41; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; Lucr. 5, 886; 5, 896; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 772: corpus, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 869 (H. 4, 63 Dietsch): aetas, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165 (H. inc. lib. 115 Dietsch).—**II.** Subst.: **senecta**, ae, f., old age, extreme age, senility (freq., though mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. 2. senectus). **A.** In abstr.: prospiciendum ergo in senectā: nunc adolescentia est, Lucil. ap. Non. 492, 23; Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 55, 184 (Trag. v. 393 Vahl.; v. Vahl. N. cr. ad h. l.); Plaut. Most.

1, 3, 60 (opp. aetutula); id. Trin. 2, 3, 7; id. Mil. 3, 1, 29; *Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 4, 1256; Liv. 2, 40, 6; 6, 8, 2; 24, 4, 2; 28, 16, 12; 38, 53, 9; Cat. 64, 217; Tib. 1, 4, 31; 1, 8, 42; 1, 10, 40 al.; Prop. 1, 19, 17; 2, 13 (3, 5), 47; 3, 5 (4, 4), 24; 3, 19 (4, 18), 15; Verg. G. 1, 186; 3, 96; id. A. 6, 114 al.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 19; 2, 6, 6; 2, 14, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 211; Ov. M. 3, 347; 6, 37; 6, 500; 6, 675 et saep. al.: in senectā, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; so in prose, Petr. 132, 10; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167; 8, 32, 50, § 116; 16, 27, 51, § 117 et saep.; Tac. A. 3, 23; 3, 55; 4, 41; 4, 58 *fin.*; 13, 33; 14, 65 al.; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Ner. 40; id. Galb. 4, 17; id. Gram. 11; Vulg. Psal. 70, 18 al.—**B.** In the elder Pliny, concr. (= 2. senectus, II.), the old skin, slough of a serpent, cast off annually: serpentes senectam exuendo, etc., Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; 28, 11, 48, § 174; 30, 8, 22, § 69.—**C.** An old man, Sil. 8, 6; cf. id. 1, 178.

2. senectus, ūtis, f. [senex]. **I.** Old age, extreme age, senility (freq. and class.; only in sing.): adulescentia (tua) senectuti decoramentum (fuit), senectus rei publicae flagitium, C. Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4; cf.: quasi qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7, 32: ut in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute... ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4 sq.; cf. id. Sen. 1 sqq.: T. Aufidius, qui vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: cum esset summā senectute et perditā valetudine, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: confecti homines senectute, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: ted optestor per senectutem tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3: ibi fovebo senectutem meam, id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. And. 5, 3, 16; id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; id. Hec. 1, 2, 44 al.; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 1, 414; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4; 5, 8, 10; id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; id. de Or. 1, 60, 255 et saep.; Cat. 108, 1; Tib. 2, 2, 19; Verg. G. 3, 67; id. A. 5, 416; 6, 304; 7, 440; Ov. M. 14, 143; Luc. 1, 343; 2, 128; Stat. S. 3, 3, 156; Tac. A. 1, 4; 6, 31; 12, 40; 14, 40: dum virent genua, Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, the moroseness of old age, Hor. Epod. 13, 5; cf.: quae vos tam foeda senectus corripuit, fregitque animos? Val. Fl. 6, 283.—Of style; only trop., and hence with quasi: cum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: plena litterata senectutis oratio, id. ib. 76, 265.—Of inanim. things (for vetustas; only poet. and very rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus Rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34; 13, 214.—Prov.: aquila senectus, v. aquila.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Personified, the goddess of old age, Old Age: tristis Senectus, Verg. A. 6, 275.—**2.** Old age, i. e. old men: senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic. Sen. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 14, 48; cf.: aequari adulescentes senectae suae impatienter indoluit, Tac. A. 4, 17.—**3.** Gray hairs: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg. A. 5, 416.—**4.** The old skin, slough, cast off yearly by serpents and other animals: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111; 9, 30, 50, § 95; 30, 7, 19, § 57; 30, 9, 23, § 81; cf. senecta, supra, II. B.

Senensis, e, v. Sena.

seneo, ēre, v. n. [v. senex]. **I.** Lit., to be old (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): quamquam aetas senet, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887; Cat. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., to be weak, feeble: corpus meum tali maerore, errore, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1; (with languere) Att. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

senesco, nūi, 3 (gerundive: senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. N. cr.), v. inch. n. [senex], to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary. **I.** Lit. (rare): ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: tempora labuntur tacitissime senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graeciā, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: Solon significat se cottidie aliquid addiscentem senescere, Val. Max. 8, 7, 14.—In perf.: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2: ego senui et progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josue, 23, 2.—In gerundive: longissimum spatium senescendorum hominum id (seculum) pu-

tarant, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. N. cr.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For the usual consensescere, to grow old or gray in an occupation, etc., i. e. to linger too long over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8, prooem. § 18.—**B.** (Causa pro effectu.) To decay or diminish in strength; to grow weak, feeble, or powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline, etc. (the prevailing signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf. consensesco; while inveterasco is to grow better by age).

1. Of living subjects (a favorite expression of Livy; perh. not in Cic., but cf. consensesco, II. 2.): Hannibalem jam et famā senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3 *fin.*; cf. of the same, id. 22, 39: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: non esse cum aegro senescendum, id. 21, 53: dis hominibusque accusandis senescere, to pine away, id. 5, 43 Drak.; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: socordia, Tac. A. 1, 9; Val. Max. 8, 13, 7: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17.—Of doves, Col. 8, 8, 4: quod antiquatur et senescit prope interitum est, Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.—**2.** Of things: quaedam faciunda in agris potius crescente lunā quam senescente, in the waning of the moon, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1; so, luna (opp. crescens), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: arbores hiemali tempore cum lunā simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (al. senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: continuā messe senescit ager, becomes exhausted, worn out, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: uniones, i. e. grow pale or dim, id. 9, 35, 56, § 115; cf. smaragdī, id. 37, 5, 18, § 70: caseus in salem, grows salt with age, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: coma, falls out, Domit. ap. Suet. Dom. 18 *fin.*: monumenta virūm, decay (with delapsa), Lucr. 5, 312 et saep.: mensis senescens, drawing to an end, closing, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.; so, hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—Of abstr. things: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; cf.: ut laus senescens, id. de Or. 2, 7: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22, 2: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2, 3; cf. Fabri ad Sall. C. 20, 10; so, somnia, Sall. J. 35, 3: vires, id. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 235 Gerl.; Liv. 9, 27: Hannibalis vis, id. 25, 16: bellum, id. 28, 36; 30, 19: pugna, id. 5, 21: fama, id. 27, 20; Tac. H. 2, 24; cf. rumores, id. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia (opp. maturescente virtute), id. 3, 12: invidia, id. 29, 22: fortuna (opp. florere), Vell. 2, 11, 3: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

senex, ōnis (nom. and acc. of the neutr. plur. in the posit. and of the neutr. sing. in the comp. do not occur; orig. gen. senicis, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P.), adj. [Sanscr. sana-s, old; Gr. ἔως, ἔνν, old; cf.: senium, senesco, senatus, senilis, senectus, Seneca] (comp. senior), old, aged, advanced in years; and subst., an aged person, an old man, old woman (from the latter half of the fortieth year onward; v. infra the passages from Gell. 10, 28, 1, and from Liv. 30, 30; cf.: annosus, longaevis, vetulus). **a.** Adj.: (paterfamilias) vendat boves vetulos, plostrum vetus, ferramenta vetera, servum senem, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 7: hic est vetus, vietus, veternosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: nam vere pusius tu, tua amica senex, Papin. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: cervi, id. A. A. 3, 78: latrans, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: porci, Juv. 6, 159: cygni, Mart. 5, 37, 1: muli, id. 10, 30, 24: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. 13, 23; cf. of the same, autumni, id. 3, 58, 7: Damascena (pruna), id. 5, 18, 3 et saep.: admodum senex, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. ib. 7, 24: nomen Nostrum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis, in later ages, Verg. Cir. 40.—Comp.: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 955: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quae vis senior est quam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58, 11: cadus, id. 9, 94, 2.—Rarely with aetate: Sophocles, aetate jam senior, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2 ext.: nobis adulescentibus seniores in agendo facti praecipere solebant, ne, etc., Quint. 5, 6, 6: senior ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, more mature, Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**b.** Subst.: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quos ait Caecilius comicos stul-

tos senes, etc. . . . ut petulantia magis est adulescentium quam senum . . . sic ista senilis stultitia senum levium est. . . . Appius et caecus et senex, etc. . . . senem, in quo est adulescentis aliquid, probro, etc., id. Sen. 11, 36 sq.: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; cf.: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: aequae neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id. ib. 1, 1, 26: ter aevo functus senex, i. e. *Nestor*, id. C. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34: quo senex nequior nullus vivit, id. Cas. 5, 1, 10: te senem omnium senem neminem esse ignaviorem, id. ib. 2, 3, 28 et saep.—*Fem.*: hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. 1, 6, 82; Val. Fl. 1, 349; Stat. Th. 5, 149.—*Comp.*, an *elder, elderly person*; sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for *senex, an aged person*: facilius sanescit puer vel adulescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (i. e. Anchises), Verg. A. 2, 692; so, = *senex*, Ov. M. 1, 645; 2, 702; 11, 646; 12, 182; 12, 540; id. F. 4, 615; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; id. Achill. 2, 383 al.: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; cf. of the same: C. Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit, Servium Tullium . . . eos (milites) ab anno septimo decimo ad annum quadragimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellasse, Gell. 10, 28, 1: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43.—*Poet.*: centuriae seniorum simply, for *seniores*, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consilium et senioribus Patrum, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 30: consulares ac seniores (opp. juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: sapienter, ut senior, suaserat, Flor. 1, 16, 10: juniores a senioribus consilium petiverunt, id. 2, 6, 26: haec . . . laeti audire juvenes, ingrata senioribus erant, Curt. 8, 1, 27: hinc inter juniores senesque orta contentio est, id. 8, 1, 31.—In eccl. Lat., an *elder in the synagogue or church*, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 26; id. 2 Johan. 1.

seni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* senum, Cic. Verr. 2, 49, 122; Caes. B. C. 2, 15), *num. distrib.* [sex]. **I.** Lit., *six each*: cum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos viros singuli currus vehabant, Curt. 8, 14, 3: ut tribuni militum seni deni (by many written in one word, *senideni*) in quattuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30; so, *seni dena* (or *senadena*) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*: senum pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: pueri annorum senum septennumque denum, *sixteen and seventeen years old*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** *Transf.*, for *sex, six*: tradiderat natalibus actis Bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birthday*, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena velleri, id. ib. 12, 429: pedes, i. e. *hexameter*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: ictus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253: latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senum denum (or *senundenum*), Vitr. 6, 9.

Seniae, arum, f., *balneae, the name of a public bath at Rome*, Cic. Cael. 25, 62 (this the correct read, not *Xeniae*).

senica, ae, m. or f. [senicus; whence *senex*], an *aged person, an old man, old woman*, only Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 20, and 21.

seniculus, i, m. *dim.* [senex], a *little old man*, only App. M. 1, p. 113, 32.

senideni, v. *seni*.

Seniensis (Colonia), a *town of Etruria*, now *Senigallia*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Tac. H. 4, 45.—Hence, **Senienses**, ium, m., the *inhabitants of Sena*, Tac. I. 1.

senilis, e, *adj.* [senex], of or belonging to *old people, aged, senile* (freq. and class.): Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; cf. partes (opp. viriles), Hor. A. P. 176: senile aliquid (opp. adulescentis aliquid), Cic. Sen. 11, 38: corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: vultus, id. ib. 8, 528: genae, id. ib. 8, 210: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: ruga, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163; 13, 66; and poet.: hiems (as the last, latest

season of the year), id. ib. 15, 212: animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: senile illud facinus, *that wicked old woman*, App. M. 4, p. 148, 9.—**Adv.*: **seniliter**, after the manner of an old person: tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

senio, ōnis, m. [seni], the number six, a *sic* upon dice: talis jactatis, ut quisque canem aut senionem miserat, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Pers. 3, 48; Mart. 13, 1, 6.

senior, ōris, v. *senex*.

seni-pēs, pēdis, *adj.*, six-footed, *senarian* (late Lat.): stilus, Sid. Carm. 23, 131; 12, 10.

senium, ii, n. [senio, II.]. **I.** Lit., the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility (cf. *senectus*; class.): tardigemulo senio oppressum, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: opus perfectum, quod omni morbo seniove careret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.*; (with aegritudo) id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; cf.: senio debilis, Phaedr. 3, epil. 16: senio vel aliqua corporis labe insignes, Suet. Aug. 38: senio confectos gladiatores, id. Calig. 26 *fin.*: senium Galbae et juvena Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22: principis, id. ib. 2, 1: curvata senio membra, id. A. 1, 34: fessus senio, id. ib. 2, 42: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38; cf.: torpor mentis ac senium, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4; Sil. 16, 14: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Univ. 6: lunae, i. e. *waning*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22, 5: senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20: senium defendere famae, *the growing old, passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Concr.*, an *old man, old fellow* (very rare; ante-class. as an epithet of abuse): senex ad aetatem refertur, senium ad convicium. Sic Lucilius ait: Ad quidem te senium atque insulse sophista, Dom. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11. And on account of its personal signif. with a *masculine pron.*: ut illum di deaque senium perdant, qui hodie me remoratus est, Ter. I. 1 (cf. *scortum*, II. *fin.*).—Once in Silius, without an odious access. signif., for *senex*, Sil. 8, 467.—**B.** (Effectus pro causa.) *Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification; grief, trouble, affliction* produced by decay (syn.: *maiores, aegritudo*, etc.; class.): mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 23: hae res mihi divitiarum et senio sunt, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 19; cf.: id illi senio est, id. Truc. 2, 5, 13: odio ac senio mihi nuptiae, Turp. ap. Non. 2, 33: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: senio et maerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54; Pers. 6, 16: surge et inhumanae senium deponere Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47; cf.: triste morum, Sen. Hippol. 917: en pallor seniumque! Pers. 1, 26.—*Plur.*: quot pestes, senia et jurgia emigrarunt, Titin. ap. Non. 2, 18.

The words *ille senius*, in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, are doubtless corrupt; v. Orell. and Ellendt ad loc.

Senio, ōnis, v. *Senones*.

Senones or **Sēnones**, um, m., = *Σένονες* or *Σηνῶνες*. **I.** A *people in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was Agendicum*, now *Sens*, Caes. B. G. 6, 54; 5, 56; 6, 2 sq.; 6, 44; 7, 4 al.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Juv. 8, 234; Sil. 4, 160; Eutr. 10, 7.—In *sing.*: **Sēno**, ōnis, m., one of the *Senones*: Drappeten Senonem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30.—**II.** A *people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the above*, Liv. 5, 35; 10, 26; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.—Hence, **Senonicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Senones*: bellum, Gell. 17, 21, 21.

sensa, ōrum, v. *sentio fin.*

sensatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. *sensus*], gifted with *sense, intelligent*: homines (with callidi and astuti), Firm. Math. 3, 10; 5, 12; Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 27.—*Adv.*: **sensate**, *intelligently, sensibly*: loqui, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 27.

sensibilis, e, *adj.* [id.], that can be perceived by the senses, *sensible* (post-Aug. and very rare): vox auditu, *perceptible*, Vitr. 6, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum: nos contra intellegibile, Sen. Ep. 124,

2.—**II.** *Act.*, endowed with feeling, capable of perceiving: simulacrum, Lact. 2, 10, 3; 2, 8, 33; 7, 4, 12.—*Adv.*: **sensibiliter**, by the senses, *sensibly*: commovere deos dolore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensibilitas, ātis, f. [sensibilis]. **I.** The sense or meaning of words, Non. 173, 14; 526, 22.—**II.** *Sensibility*, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 750 Stav.

sensibiliter, *adv.*, v. *sensibilis fin.*

sensiculus, i, m. *dim.* [2. *sensus*, II. B. 2. b.], a *little sentence*: minuti corruptique sensiculi, Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [2. *sensus-fero*], producing sensation (Lucret.): motus, Lucr. 3, 240; 3, 245; 3, 272.

sensificator, ōris, m. [sensifico], that produces sensation, an explanation of *Sentinus*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

sensifico, āre, v. a. [2. *sensus-facio*], to make sensible, endow with sensation (late Lat.): rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Cap. 9, § 908: corpus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 17; 3, 2.

sensificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], producing sensation (late Lat.): spiramentum (cerebri), Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensilis, e, *adj.* [2. *sensus*], sensitive, sensible, i. e. endowed with sensation (Lucret.): ex insensilibus ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr. 2, 888; so id. 2, 893; 2, 895; 2, 902.

sensim, *adv.* [sentio] (prop. *sensibly*, i. e. perceptibly, observably, visibly; hence, as opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden), slowly, gently, softly, gradually (freq. and class.; syn.: *paulatim, pedetemptim*; opp. *repente*): sensim tardeve potius quasi nosmet ipsos cognoscimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 41: sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil. ap. Non. 29, 7; cf.: sensim et pedetemptim progrediens extenuatur dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 54: sensim pedetemptimque . . . sensim dissuere amicitias, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: ille sensim dicebat, quod causae processet, ut cursim dicis aliena, id. Phil. 2, 17, 42: submissius a primo, post sensim incedens, id. Or. 8, 26; Liv. 10, 5: sensim sine sensu aetas senescit (an alliteration), Cic. Sen. 11, 38: non sensim atque moderate arripeset, sed brevi tempore totum hominem posederat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158: animos sensim ac leniter accendere, id. Cael. 11, 25: leniter et sensim, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14; so (with modice) Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; (with placide) Gell. 5, 14, 11; (with comiter) id. 13, 4, 3; (with paulatim) Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 4; Gell. 12, 1, 22: sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 9: vocem cubantes sensim excitant, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: minuere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: sed sensim is a nonnullis reprehendebatur, Nep. Att. 9: sensim tantum animos sermo, Liv. 2, 2; cf.: mentio sensim illata, id. 4, 1: non jam sensim, ut ante, principes, sed passim omnes postulati, id. 2, 45: sensim incedere jubet, id. 10, 5: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. A. 3, 665: parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 16, 9.

sensōrium, ii, n. [id.], the seat or organ of sensation, Boëth. Arist. Top. 8, 5, p. 732.

sensūalis, e, *adj.* [2. *sensus*], endowed with feeling or sensation, sensitive, sensual (post-class.), App. Trism. p. 80, 16; Tert. Anim. 43; Prud. στερ. 10, 346.—*Adv.*: **sensūaliter**, in a sensual manner, carnally, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

sensūalitas, ātis, f. [sensualis], the capacity for sensation, sensibility (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 17; 38 *fin.*

1. sensus, a, um, Part. of *sentio*.

2. sensus, ūs, m. [sentio], the faculty or power of perceiving, perception, feeling, sensation, sense, etc. **I.** Corporeal perception, feeling, sensation: omnē animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 32: moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id. Lael. 3, 12: si quis est sensus in morte, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13: (Niobe) posuit sensum saxea facta mali, Ov. P. 1, 2, 32: sensum voluptatemque percipere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 12.

-B. *A sense, capacity for feeling*: ut idem interitus sit animum et corporum nec ullus sensus maneat, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, id. 3, 361; so, oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 2, 16, 52; id. Div. 2, 52, 107; cf. videndi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: audiendi, id. Rep. 6, 18, 19: quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8: quamquam oriatur (tertia philosophia pars) a sensibus, tamen non esse iudicium veritatis in sensibus, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: res subjectae sensibus, id. ib. 1, 8, 31: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: sensus autem interpretes ac nuntii rerum in capite et facti et conlocati sunt, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omne animal sensus habet, id. ib. 3, 13, 32: carent conchae visu, omnique sensu alio quam cibi et periculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90: ab ea parte opus orsus, ut a sensu ejus, averteret, Curt. 4, 6, 9.—**II.** *Mental, feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humor, inclination, disposition, frame of mind, etc.*: ipse in commovendis iudicibus eis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoveret, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: an vos quoque hic innocentium cruciatus pari sensu doloris adficit? id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: vestri sensus ignarus, id. Mil. 27, 72: humanitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47; id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi... ut facile earum (bestiarum) sensus appareat... sensus amoris existit, etc., id. Lael. 8, 27; cf.: ipsi intellegamus naturā gigni sensum diligendi, id. ib. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: utere argumento ipse sensus tui, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: quae mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, ea pro me ipso et animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 129.—**2.** *Opinion, thought, sense, view*: animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 148: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) ita peragrat per animos hominum, ita sensus mentesque pertractat, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 51, 222 sq.: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutus ut non probes, Antonios probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: dissidenti sensus suos aperire, Nep. Dion. 8, 2: sensus reconditi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2.—**3.** *Esp., the common feelings of humanity, the moral sense, taste, discretion, tact in intercourse with men, often called in full sensus communis (sometimes with hominum), and often in other phrases of similar force: ut in ceteris (artium studiis) id maxime excellat, quod longissime sit ab imperitorum intellegentiā sensusque disjunctum, in dicendo autem vitium vel maximum sit a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorre, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: quae versantur in sensu hominum communi, id. ib. 2, 16, 68; id. Planc. 13, 31: communis ille sensus in aliis fortasse latuit, id. ib. 14, 34; Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4, 105, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 20: rarus sensus communis in illā fortunā, Juv. 8, 73.—*Plur.*, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ea sunt in communibus infixa sensibus, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; so, vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, id. ib. 1, 18, 83; cf.: mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquid sensum habere, quem scire nullā in re quicquam simile hominis habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33.—**B.** *Transf. (in the poets, and also in prose after the Aug. per.), of the thinking faculty, sense, understanding, mind, reason (syn.: mens, ratio).* **1.** In gen. (rare): misero quod omnes Eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6; cf.: tibi sensibus ereptis mens excedit, id. 66, 25; Ov. M. 3, 631; 14, 178: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4 (in another signif., v. supra, II. A. fin., and infra, 2. fin.): eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, etc., Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3.—**2.** In partic., of discourse. **a.** *Abstr., sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification (syn.: sententia, notio, significatio, vis; poet. and post-Aug.; freq. in Quint.):**

nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: is verbi sensus, Ov. F. 5, 484: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20: ambiguitas, quae turbare potest sensum, id. 8, 2, 16: verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: ἀλλήγορία aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, id. 8, 6, 44: Pomponium sensibus celebrem, verbis rudem, Vell. 2, 9, 5: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2, 10: egregie dicta circa eundem sensum tria, Sen. Ep. 7, 10.—Introducing a quotation: erat autem litterarum sensus hujusmodi, Amm. 20, 8, 4.—With *gen. person*: salvo modo poetae sensu, *the meaning*, Quint. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** *Concr., a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period (post-Aug.): sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61; 7, 10, 16; cf. id. 11, 2, 20: puer ut sciat, ubi claudatur sensus, id. 1, 8, 1: ridendi, qui velut leges proceris omnibus dederunt, ut intra quattuor sensus terminarentur, id. 4, 1, 62: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26 et saep.—Hence, communes sensus (corresp. with loci), *commonplaces*, Tac. Or. 31.*

Senta, ae, f., *a place in Dalmatia, noted for a curious cavern*, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115.

sententia, ae, f. [for *sententia*, from *sentio*], *a way of thinking, opinion, judgment, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, will, etc.* **I.** Lit. (cf.: opinio, voluntas, studium). **A.** In gen.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quaque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 172: sententia et opinio mea, id. ib. 2, 34, 146: sensus sententia de nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 3, 2: de aliquare, id. Ad. 3, 5, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 4; cf.: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: de hac sententia Non demovebor, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 45; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: de sententia deducere, decidere, depellere, deterrere, decedere, desistere, etc., v. h. vv.: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 95; cf.: mihi sententia eadem est, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: adhuc in hac sum sententia, nihil ut faciam nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: ea omnes stant sententia, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35; cf.: perstat in sententia Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56; so, in sententia manere, permanere, etc., v. h. vv.: non prima sed melior vicit sententia, Plin. Pan. 76, 2.—*Plur.*: variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars censebant, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 77: erant sententiae, quae censerent, id. B. C. 2, 30: sententiae numerantur, non ponderantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 5: nos quibus Cotta tantum modo locos ac sententias hujus disputationis tradidisset, *the leading thoughts*, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16.—*Pro v.*: quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.

2. In the phrases, (a) *Sententia est, with subj.-clause, it is my purpose, will, opinion, etc.*, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be, if one be determined*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116; and: *stat sententia, with obj.-clause*, Ov. M. 8, 67; cf., parenthetically: sic stat sententia, id. ib. 1, 243.—(β) *De sententia alicujus aliquid facere*, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: neque ego haud committam, ut si quid peccatum siet, Fecisse dicas de mea sententia, *according to my wish, to suit me*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 115: gerere, Cic. Sull. 19 fin.; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11; 7, 5 fin.; Liv. 38, 45, 5 et saep.—(γ) *Mea quidem sententia, in my opinion or judgment, as I think*: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 5: mea quidem sententia, id. Cas. 3, 3, 1; id. Poen. 5, 6, 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; 5, 9, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; and simply mea sententia, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 11; id. Merc. 2, 3, 58; Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 45, 69; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95 al.—(δ) *Ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, according to my (thy, etc.) wish*: quoniam haec evenerunt nostra ex sententia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; id. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Men. 2, 2, 1; 5, 7, 30; id. Truc. 5, 72; id. Capt. 2, 3, 87; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 2, 15, 1; and more freq., simply ex sententia, *to one's mind or liking*, Plaut. Pers. 1,

1, 18; id. Capt. 2, 2, 97; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Aul. 4, 1, 3; id. Truc. 5, 69; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26; Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123; id. Att. 5, 21; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5; 12, 10, 2; Sall. J. 43, 5 et saep. (v. also infra, B. 2.).—(ε) *Præter animi sententiam, against one's inclination*: quam (crapulam) potavi præter animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 29.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t.t., *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote* (cf. suffragium): SENATVOS SENTENTIAM VTE SCIENTES ESETIS, HORVM SENTENTIA ITA FVIT, S. C. de Bacch.: (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: non viribus... res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. Sen. 6, 17: (Marcellinus) sententiam dixit, ut, etc.... postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: accurate sententiam dixi... factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1, 6: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD... DE PR. VRBANI SENATVOSQUE SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bacch.: ex senatus sententia, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: victos paucis sententiis, Liv. 22, 61, 8.—Hence, *sententiam dare, to vote*: meae partes exquirendae magis sententiae quam dandae sunt, Liv. 8, 20, 12: omnes in eam sententiam ierunt, id. 23, 10, 4: cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes essent, id. 22, 56, 1: aliquem sequor, aliquem jubebo sententiam dividere, *to divide the question*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2; cf.: quod fieri in senatu solet... cum censuit aliquis quod ex parte mihi placeat, jubeo illum dividere sententiam et sequor, id. Ep. 21, 9.—Hence, de eventu fortuna judicat, cui de me sententiam non do, *I give no vote*, Sen. Ep. 14, 16.—Of the people in the comitia: de singulis magistratibus sententiam ferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34.—Of the votes of judges: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Clu. 26, 72: condemnatur enim perpauca sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision or sentence*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: sententiis paribus reus absolvitur, Sen. Ep. 81, 26.—**2.** Ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience*: (maiores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id. non facere perjurium est, id. Off. 3, 29, 108; Liv. 22, 53, 10; 43, 15 fin.—In a play on this signif. and that of ex sententia, supra: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille: Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex animi mei sententia, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf. Quint. 8, 5 init.; Gell. 4, 20, 2 sqq.—Transf., as a formula of assurance: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith*, Sall. J. 85, 27.—**II.** Transf., of words, discourse, etc., *sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion, etc.*: sonitum ut possis sentire, neque illam internoscere, verborum sententiam quae sit, Lucr. 4, 561: cum verbum potest in duas plurive sententias accipi, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: cum continenter verbum non in eadem sententia ponitur, Cic. Or. 39, 136: formantur et verba et sententiae paene innumerabiles, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201: cognitā sententia verba subtiliter exquiri noluerunt, id. Caecin. 20, 57: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id. habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 13: haec (philosophia) nos docuit, ut nosmet ipsos nosceremus: cujus praecepti tanta vis, tanta sententia est, ut ea non homini cupiam, sed Delphico deo tribueretur, *such depth of meaning*, id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: legis (with vis), id. ib. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, quā etiam nos habemus Latinum: Pereant amici, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25: est vitium in sententia, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.—**B.** Concr. **1.** In gen., *a thought expressed in words; a sentence, period*: dum de singulis sententiis brevi-

ter disputo, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45; cf. id. 9, 3, 36; 11, 3, 135; 8, 4, 26; 9, 4, 18; 9, 4, 29; 10, 1, 130 al. — 2. In partic., a philosophical proposition, an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom (cf. praeceptum): selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis *κῡπιας δόξας*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolitā, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: acutae, id. ib. 2, 8, 34: concinnae acutaeque, id. Brut. 73, 272; Quint. 8, 5, 2; 9, 3, 76; 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120 al.: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68; cf. id. 10, 1, 90; 10, 1, 102: subiti ictūs sententiarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 8.

sententiālis, e, *adj.* [sententia], = Gr. *ὑποκειμένος*, in the form of a sentence, *sententiosus*, Cassiod. Rhet. 13, p. 499, 22; Isid. 2, 9, 11. — Hence, *adv.*: **sententialiter**, in the form of maxims or axioms, *sententiously* (post-class.): et alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur: nec haec apud Vergilium frustra desideraveris (Ecl. 8, 63): Non omnia possumus omnes, etc., Macr. S. 5, 16; so Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 med.

sententiōla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], a short or little sentence, maxim, or aphorism: sententiolas edidit cujusdam memoriae mandavi, *Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 21; Quint. 5, 13, 37; 9, 2, 98; 11, 1, 52; 12, 10, 73; Petr. 118, 2; Gell. 17, 12, 4.

sententiōsē, *adv.*, v. *sententiosus fin.*
sententiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia, II. B. 2.], full of meaning, pithy, *sententious* (rare but Ciceron.): sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95, 325. — *Adv.*: **sententiōsē**. **A.** Full of meaning, suggestively: sententiōse (dicere) sine verborum et ordine et modo (opp. composite) et apte sine sententiis, Cic. Or. 71, 236: oratione habitā graviter et sententiōse, id. Inv. 1, 55, 106. — **B.** *Sententiously*: saepe sententiōse ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

senticiētum, i, n. [sentis], a thicket of briars, thorn-brake, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80; App. Flor. p. 348, 21.

senticosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of briars or thorns, thorny, briery (ante- and post-class.): trop.: verba, Afr. ap. Fest. s. v. *sentis*, p. 339 Müll.: merces (with aspera), App. Flor. p. 361, 1.

sentifico, āre, v. a. [sentio-facio], to endow with feeling or sensation (late Lat.): corpus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 17: oculum, id. ib. 3, 2.

sentina, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., the filthy water that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic. Sen. 6, 17; *Caes. B. C. 3, 28: in nave, quae sentinam trahit, Sen. Ep. 30, 2: pisces sentinae navium odorem procul fugiunt, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194 al.; Gell. 19, 1, 3: mersamque vitis suis, quasi sentinā, rempublicam pessum dedere, Flor. 3, 12, 7. — **II.** Transf., the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is, the hold: hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluerant, Sall. C. 37, 5: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus: nunc autem vix est in sentinā locus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3. — **III.** Trop. **1.** The lowest of the people, the dregs, refuse, rabble of a state or city (good prose; cf. faex): si tu exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et pernicio sentina rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12; 2, 4, 7 (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 18); id. Att. 1, 19, 4; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70; Liv. 24, 29, 3; Flor. 3, 1, 4. — **2.** The hangerson of an army, camp-followers, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

* **sentināculum**, i, n. [sentino], an instrument for bailing out the bilge-water of a ship, a scoop, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.

Sentinās, ātis, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sentinum (Sentis ap. Front. Colon. p. 124 Goes; *Σέντινον* in Ptol. and Polyb.), a town of Umbria: ager, Liv. 10, 27, 1; 10, 30, 4; 10, 31, 12; for which, *absol.*: in Sentinate, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 3 Oud. N. cr. — *Plur. subst.*: **Sentinates**, ūm, m., the inhabitants of Sentinum, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sentinātor, ōris, m. [sentino], one who

bails out the bilge-water from a ship (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 12.

sentino, āre, v. n. [sentina]. **I.** Lit., to bail or pump out the bilge-water from a ship (late Lat.); Paul. Nol. Ep. 36 init.; Aug. Homil. 42. — **II.** Trop., to be in difficulty or danger: sentinare, satagere, dictum a sentinā, quia multum aquae navis cum recipit periclitatur, Fest. p. 339 Müll.; Caecil. ib.

* **sentinōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of bilge-water: naves, Cato ap. Non. 152, 25.

Sentinus, i, m. [sentio], the deity who gives sensation to new-born infants, Varr. in Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 fin.; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 10.

sentio, si, sum, 4 (perf. sync. *sensti*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11), v. a. **I.** Physically. **A.**

In gen., to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of (syn. percipio). (a) With acc.: calorem et frigus, Lucr. 1, 496; cf. duritiem saxi, id. 4, 268; 3, 381 sq.: feram nare sagaci (venaticā), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.): varios rerum odores, Lucr. 1, 298: sucum in ore, id. 4, 617 sq.: suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: varios rerum colores, Lucr. 4, 492: sonitum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 69: nil aegri, Lucr. 3, 832: utrumque (calorem et frigus) manu, id. 1, 496: famem, Liv. 25, 13: morbos articulares, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 39. — In mal. part.: sensit delphina Melanthis, Ov. M. 6, 120. — *Pass.*: posse prius ad angustias venire, quam sentirentur, before they should be observed, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. — (β) With inf. or an object-clause: sei movero me seu secari sensero, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 40: sentio aperiri fores, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, Ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 607: sentire sonare, id. 4, 229 Munro. — (γ) *Absol.*: perpetuo quoniam sentimus, Lucr. 4, 228; 6, 935; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 77: qui (homines) corrumpant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21. — **B.** Of things: pupula cum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811 sq. — *Absol.*: haud igitur aures per se possunt sentire, Lucr. 3, 633: si quis corpus sentire refutat, id. 3, 350; 3, 354; cf. id. 3, 552; 3, 625. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To perceive the effects (esp. the ill effects) of any thing; to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21: jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Liv. 45, 28, 6: Centupirini etiam ceterarum civitatum damna ac detrimenta senserunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 108; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 127: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam Sensi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10: (Apollinem) vindicem, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: caecos motus orientis auri, id. ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), id. ib. 3, 1, 33: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3: sentire paulatim belli mala, Tac. H. 1, 89: famem, Liv. 25, 13, 1; Curt. 9, 10, 11: damnum, Liv. 2, 64, 6: cladem belli, id. 35, 33, 6: inopiam rerum omnium, id. 43, 22, 10; 44, 7, 6: incommoda belli, id. 44, 14, 10: lassitudo jam et sitis sentiebatur, id. 44, 36, 2: ubi primum dolorem aliquis sentit, Cels. 6, 7 init.; cf. Lact. 7, 20, 7: cujus ulceris dolorem sentire etiam spectantes videntur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59: corporis aegri vitia sentire, Curt. 8, 10, 29: qui in urbe se commoverit . . . sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27; cf. id. Sent. 28, 69; Ov. M. 13, 864. — *Absol.*: iste tuus ipse sentiet Posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59. — Of beasts, etc.: oves penuriam sentiunt, Col. 7, 9, 3 sq.: frigus aut aestum, id. 7, 4, 7: praegelidam hiemem omnes pisces sentiunt, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57. — **B.** Of things, to be affected or influenced by: meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25; Liv. 9, 37: transitum exercitus (ager), id. 9, 41, 58: pestilentem Africum (Fecunda vitis), Hor. C. 3, 23, 5: lacus et mare amorem Festinantis eri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: alios fluvii cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136 al.; cf. Plin. Pan. 31, 5: carbunculi cum ipsi non sentiant ignes, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92: eadem (gemma) sola nobilius limam sentit, is affected by, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: cum annis sentit aestatem, et ad minimum deductus est, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 1: miramur quod accessionem fluminum maria non sentiant, id. Q. N. 3, 4: illa primum

saxa auctum fluminis sentiunt, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: totum mare sentit exortum ejus sideris, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: casus vetustatem, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: herba cariem, id. 12, 7, 14, § 28: ferrum robiginem, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143.

— 2. In the elder Pliny, to be susceptible of, to be subject or liable to a disease: morbos, Plin. 9, 49, 73, § 156: rabiem, id. 8, 18, 26, § 68: cariem, id. 12, 7, 14, § 28. — **II.** Mentally.

A. Lit., to feel, perceive, observe, notice (syn. intellego). (a) With acc.: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; so, quid, id. Truc. 1, 1, 39: quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, I observe, understand, id. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: numquam illum ne minimā quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, that I have perceived, Cic. Lael. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 162; id. C. S. 73 et saep.: de victoriā atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: omnia me illa sentire quae dicerem, nec tantum sentire, sed amare, Sen. Ep. 75, 3: illum sensisse quae scripsit, id. ib. 100, 11. — *Poet.*: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, i. e. does not die, id. ib. 12, 619. — (β) With inf. or an obj.-clause: quoniam sentio errare (eum), Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 16: hoc vir excellenti providentiā sensit ac vidit, non esse, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. ib. 2, 31, 54: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, etc., id. Cat. 2, 3, 5 sq.: postquam nihil esse periculi Sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58: non nisi oppressae senserunt (civitates), etc., Just. 8, 1, 2. — (γ) With rel. or interrog.-clause: scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: jam dudum equidem sentio, suspicio Quae te sollicitet, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 49: quoniam sentio, Quae res geretur, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio, id. ib. 6, 13: victrices catervae Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles . . . Posset, Hor. C. 4, 4, 25. — With the indic., in a rel.-clause: sentio, quam rem agitis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 14. — (δ) With de: hostes postea quam de profectione eorum senserunt, became aware of their retreat, Caes. B. G. 5, 32; 7, 52. — (e) With nom. of part. (poet.): sensit terrae sola maculans, Cat. 63, 6: sensit medios delapsus in hostis, Verg. A. 2, 377. — (ζ) *Absol.*: vehementer mihi est irata: sentio atque intellego, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 6, 97: mentes sapientium cum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere (opp. carere sensu), Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: (Aristoteles) paena probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire cum utantur, id. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 52: priusquam hostes sentirent, Liv. 34, 14, 2, 25; 22, 4. — *Impers. pass.*: non ut dictum est, in eo genere intellegitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168. — **B.** To feel, experience (with acc. of the feeling; rare): quidquid est quod sensum habet, id necesse est sentiat et voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: tenesne memoriā quantum senseris gaudium, cum, etc., Sen. Ep. 4, 2: non sentire amisso amico dolorem, id. ib. 99, 26; 121, 7: victoriae tantae gaudium sentire, Liv. 44, 44, 3; cf. id. segnius homines bona quam mala sentire, id. 30, 21, 6. — **III.** Transf. (in consequence of mental perception), to think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose (syn.: opinor, arbitror): si ita sentit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, Cic. Rep. 3, 21, 32; cf.: jocansne an ita sentiens, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: humiliter demisseque sentire, id. ib. 5, 9, 24: tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15; cf.: quod sentio scribere, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: causa est haec sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43: sapiens de dis immortalibus sine ullo metu vera sentit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62. — With acc. and inf.: idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29; cf.: nos quidem hoc sentimus: si, etc. . . non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: voluptatem hanc esse sentiunt omnes, id. Fin. 2,

3, 6 Madv. ad loc.: sensit in omni disputatione id fieri oportere, id. ib. 2, 4; 5, 8, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 82; id. Att. 7, 6, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullum rerum publicum conferendam esse cum ea, quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70.—With two acc. (very rare): aliquem bonum civem, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125 (cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 6, supra, where Orell. omits esse).—With *de* and *abl.*: eum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixerō, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so, quid de re publica, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; 1, 38, 60: quid de quo, id. ib. 1, 11: quid gravius de vobis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 4; Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf.: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments*, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12: sentire cum aliquo, *to agree with one in opinion*: tecum sentio, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 3: eum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: ab aliquo sentire, *to dissent from, disagree with*: abs te seorsum sentio, *judge otherwise, think differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: ut abs te seorsum sentiam De uxoria re, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: *Gr.* Omnia istae facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. Tr. Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on my side*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56 (cf. ab); cf. also: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45, 3.—**B.** In part. c., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to give one's opinion concerning any thing; to vote, declare, decide* (syn. censere): sedens iis assensit, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; 11, 21, 2; 3, 8, 9: quae vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: si iudices pro causa mea senserint, *decided in my favor*, Gell. 5, 10, 14; cf.: in illam partem ite quā sentitis, Vet. Form. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.—Hence, **sensa**, ōrum, n. (acc. to II. B.). **1.** *Thoughts, notions, ideas, conceptions* (class. but very rare): sententiam veteres, quod animo sensissent, vocaverunt . . . Non raro tamen et sic locuti sunt, ut *sensa* sua dicerent: nam sensus corporis videbantur, etc., Quint. 8, 5, 1: exprimere dicendo *sensa*, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: *sensa* mentis et consilia verbis explicare, id. ib. 3, 14, 55.—**2.** *Opinions, doctrines* (late Lat.): *sensa* et inventa Disarii, Macr. S. 7, 5, 4.

1. sentis, is (acc. sentim, Col. 11, 3, 4), *m. (fem.)*: et rubus et sentes tantummodo natae, Ov. de Nuce, 113: tenerae fruticem sentes, Verg. Cul. 55). **1.** *A thorn, thorn-bush, briar, bramble* (usually in plur., and mostly poet.; not in Cic.; but. cf. vepres). (a) *Plur.*: arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentenes esitas? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; Lucr. 5, 207; Verg. E. 4, 29; id. G. 2, 411; id. A. 2, 379; 9, 382; Ov. M. 1, 509; 2, 799; Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Col. 6, 3, 1 al.—(β) *Sing.*: Graeci vocant *κνώσβατον*, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dogrose, wild-brier*, Col. 11, 3, 4.—**II.** *Transf.*, in Plaut., of *thievish hands*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

2. Sentis, v. Sentinas.

sentisco, ēre, v. *incho. n.* [sentio, II.], *to perceive, note, observe* (Lucretian), Lucr. 3, 392; 4, 586.

Sentius, i, m., *the name of a Roman gens*. **1.** Sentius Saturninus, a *propraetor in Macedonia*, A. U. C. 671, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 217; id. Pis. 34, 84.—**2.** Cn. Sentius, a *governor of Syria*, Tac. A. 2, 74; 3, 7.

sentix, icis, m. [sentis], *the plant cynosbatus or sentis canis, dog-rose, wild-brier*, App. Herb. 87; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 59 sq.

sentosus (-tūosus), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of thorns, thorny* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310; Fulg. Myth. prol.—**II.** *Trop.*, form *sentuosus*: strieto et sentuoso brevitate vinculo, Boeth. in Porphy. Dial. 1, p. 12.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Lit.*, *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and very rare): loca senta situ, Verg. A. 6, 462; Ov. M. 4, 436: vepres, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1039: rubus, id. Apoth. 123.—**II.** *Transf.*: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5. **seorsum**, adv., v. seorsus.

seorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from seorsus, from se-vorto], *sundered, separate, apart* (syn. separatus). **I.** *Adj.* (so only ante- and post-class.): seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. optionatus, p. 201 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2: syllabae, Ter. Maur. p. 2398 P.: seorsa quae (videor tractasse), id. p. 2439 fin. ib.; cf. studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.—Hence,

II. *Adv.*: **seorsum** (often erroneously written **seorsim**; collat. form **seorsus**, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 4, 494; 5, 448; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3 Orell. N. cr.; Liv. 9, 42, 8 Weissenb.; in both forms in the poets; usu. dissyl.; but trisyl. Lucr. 3, 551; 4, 491.—Another collat. form **sorsum**, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 3, 631 sq.; 4, 495; 5, 447; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), *asunder, separately, apart* (syn. separatim; freq. but mostly ante-class.; not found in Caes., Verg., or Hor.; and in Cie. only once in the etymological definition of the word *seditio*). (a) *With ab*: me hodie senex seduxit solum, sorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95 Fleck.; so, seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70, 2: seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: seorsum a collegā omnia paranda, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52; cf.: ut abs te seorsum sentiam De uxoria re, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.—(β) *With abl.* (Lucretian): seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 564: animā, id. 3, 631 MSS. (Lachm. and Munro, animae).—(γ) *Absol.*: quā arte natio sua separata seorsum, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195; Lucr. 5, 447 sq.: in aedulam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 20: in custodia habitus, Liv. 9, 42, 8; cf. id. 22, 52, 3: castris positus, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 2: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, *seditio* dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi praeterea, *Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, Manumque seorsum habebis, *will hold afar*, Cat. 20, 17.

sē-pār, pāris (perh. only in *abl. sing.*), *adj.*, *separate, different* (syn. dispar; post-Aug. and mostly poet.): ossa separare urnā contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separare coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: separare ductu, Prud. Apoth. 311: duo flumina naturā separi, Sol. 7 fin.

separābilis, e, *adj.* [separo], *that may be separated, separable*: nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21: a veritate unius Dei, Hilar. Trin. 1, 16 fin.

separātē, adv., v. separo, P. a. fin.

separatim, adv. [separo], *asunder, apart, separately* (freq. and good prose; syn. seorsum). (a) *With ab*: (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: nihil accidit ei separatim a reliquis eivibus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: separatim a reliquis consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: separatim eos ab illis consulturos, Liv. 40, 47, 4.—(β) *Absol.* (so most freq.): hoc se jungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 50: unā in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; so (with singuli) Liv. 42, 44, 5; Quint. 4, prooem. § 7: (with quisque) Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Sall. C. 52, 23; Quint. 7, 4, 44; Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68; 2, 16, 70; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25; id. Brut. 53, 198; id. Fam. 13, 12; id. Att. 7, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 29; id. B. C. 3, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; id. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 76 al.: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, i. e. *generally*, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: separatim exordium, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26).

separatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *sundering, severing, separation* (rare, but good prose): sui facti ab illā definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33, 132: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31: nomen idem significantium (opp. congregare, and corresp. to disjunction), id. 9, 3, 45: animi et corporis in morte, Gell. 2, 8, 7: tamquam eā separatione ad caedem destinarentur, Tac. H. 4, 46.—**II.** *Esp., rhet. t. t.* *division, separation*, when a word is inserted between two like words (as due,

age, duc, etc.), Jul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. § 11.

separativus, a, um, *adj.* [separo], *of or belonging to separation, disjunctive, separative* (late Lat.): conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.; Prisc. 1002 P.

separātor, ōris, m. [id.], *he that separates, a separator* (late Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 30 med.; Vulg. Zach. 9, 6.

separātrix, icis, f. [separator], *she that separates* (late Lat.): voluntas conjunctrix ac separatrix hujusmodi rerum, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. separātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of separo.

* **2. separātus**, ūs, m. [separo], *a parting, separating*: parili (crinis), App. Flor. p. 350, 40.

sē-paro, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. paro], *to disjoin, sever, part, divide, separate* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf.: divido, dirimo, disjungo, secludo). **I.** *Lit.*

(a) *With ab*: senatoria subsellia a populari consensu, Cic. Corn. Fragm. 12, p. 449 Orell.: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Asian ab Europā, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratur, Curt. 7, 2, 35.—(β) *With abl.* (poet.): Seson Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: separat (spatium) aethere terram, Luc. 4, 75; 9, 524: natura nos ceteris separatos animalibus sola homines fatetur, Diom. 275 P.—(γ) *With simple acc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiāque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summā separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, *separated, divided*, Liv. 42, 55 fin.; Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2.—*Pass.*: ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18, 1.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except*. (a) *With ab*: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: cogitatione magis a virtute potest quam re separari, id. Off. 1, 27, 95: suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 fin.: ob separata ab se consilia, Liv. 23, 20, 4: nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separat, id. 38, 43, 12: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: saepe a figuris ea (vitia) separare difficile est, id. 1, 5, 5.—(β) *With simple acc.*: separare officium dantis testes et refellentes, Quint. 5, 7, 9: miscenda sit an separanda narratio, id. 4, 2, 101; cf. id. 12, 2, 13; cf.: virtus ipsa, separata utilitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separatur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, ut, etc., i. e. *if Cato again be excepted* (shortly before: praeter Catonem), Vell. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **separātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *separated, separate, distinct, particular, different*. (a) *With ab*: quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6.—(β) *With abl.*: (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1, 16, 2.—(γ) *Absol.*: ista aliud quoddam separatim volumen expectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45 Zumpt N. cr.: neutrum vitiosum separatim est, sed compositione peccatur, Quint. 1, 5, 35: quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, id. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatim probō, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 54 Mos. N. cr.: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; cf.: separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: (exordium) separatim, quod non ex ipsā causā ductum est, nec, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: tu (Bacchus) separatis avidus in jugis (i. e. remotis), *distant, remote*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 18.—*Comp.*: intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 fin.—*Sup.* does not occur.—Hence, * *adv.*: **separātē**, *separately, apart*: separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 156.

* **sepelibilis**, e, *adj.* [sepelio], *that may be buried; hence, trop., that may be hidden or concealed* (a word formed by Plaut.): stultitia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sepelio, pelivi or ii, pultum, 4 (*perf.* sepeli, Pers. 3, 97; *part. perf.* sepelitus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; *fut.* sepelibus, Aus. Ep. 25, 61; *perf.* sepelisset, Prop. 1, 17, 19;

Quint. 8, 5, 16), *v. a.*, to bury, inter (class.): sepultus intellegitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contextus, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187 (cf. also condo). **I.** Lit.: hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII, in urbe ne sepelito neve urito. Credo vel propter ignis periculum. Quod autem addit, neve urito, indicat, non qui uratur, sepeliri, sed qui humetur. Att. Quid? qui post XII, in urbe sepulti sunt clari viri? etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.: quoi (mortuo) auro dentes juncti escunt, ast im cum illo sepelirei ureive se fraude esto, id. Fragm. 2, 24, 60: mortuus est, sepelitus est, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.: surge et sepeli natus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: aliquem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38: suorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42, 7: et sepeli lacrimis perfusa fidelibus ossa, Ov. H. 14, 127.—Of merging in the sea: saevo sepelire profundo exanimos, Sil. 13, 480.—**B.** To burn (the dead body), to perform the funeral rites of a man by burning: cuius corpus procul ab eo loco infoderunt... inde erutus atque eodem loco sepultus est, Nep. Paus. 5, 5: qui vos trucidatis incendio patriae sepelire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Consentiae, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, i. e. buried after burning, Liv. 8, 24; cf. Nep. Eum. 13 fin.: sepeliri accuratissime imperavit... evenit ut semijum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet. Dom. 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To bury, i. e. to overwhelm, submerge, destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseris atque insepultis acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patriam sepultam, Prop. 1, 22, 3 (sepulchra, Müll.): cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, id. 3, 15 (4, 14), 9. haec sunt in gremio sepulta consilium tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1: quod bellum ajus (Pompeii) adventu sublatus ac sepultum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; so, bellum, Vell. 2, 75, 1; 2, 89, 3; 2, 90 al.: dolorem, to put an end to, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32: tunc, cum mea fama sepulta est, Ov. P. 1, 5, 85: salutem in aeternum, i. e. to destroy, Lucr. 2, 570; cf. Vell. 2, 126, 2: multa tensens antiqua sepulta, vetustas Quae facit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4: nullus sum... sepultus sum, I'm lost, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (7), 50.—**B.** Poet.: sepultus, buried in deep sleep, lulled to sleep, slumbering: somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 974; 1, 134: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: custode sepulto, id. ib. 6, 424; cf.: assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 56: paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus, slumbering, idle, Hor. C. 4, 9, 29.

1. sē-pēs, pēdis, *adj.* [sex], six-footed: populi (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177, 26.

2. sēpes, is, *v.* saepes.

† **sepia**, ae, *f.* = σπία, the cuttle-fish, having a black, inky liquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 29, 45, § 84; Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Col. 6, 17, 7.—This liquid was used for ink, Pers. 3, 13; hence, *transf.*, ink: furva, Aus. Ep. 4, 76.

Sepiās, ādis, *f.* = Σπιάς ἀκρα, a promontory of Magnesia, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Mel. 2, 3; Val. Fl. 2, 9.

* **sepīcula**, *v.* saepicula.

sepimen = **sepimentum**, *v.* saepio.

sepīo, *v.* saepio.

* **sepīola**, ae, *f.* dim. [sepia], a little cuttle-fish, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

Seplāsia (ā, Aus. Epigr. 123; ā, Marcell. Medic. 66), ae, *f.* (Seplāsia, ōrum, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 226, 16), a street in Capua, where unguents were sold: Seplasia platea Capuae, in qua unguentarii negotiari sunt soliti, Ascon. Cic. Pis. 11, 24, p. 10 Orell.; so Varr. ap. Non. 226, 18; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; id. Sest. 8, 19; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40; 33, 13, 57, § 164: fraus Seplasiae, i. e. ointments adulterated in the Seplasia, id. 34, 11, 25, § 108; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 ext.—In plur. Pompon. ap. Non. 226, 20.—Hence, * **A. Seplasiūm**, ii, *n.* (sc. unguentum), Seplasian unguent, Petr. 76, 6.—**B. seplasiārius**, ii, *m.*, a dealer in unguents, Lampr. Helio. 30; Inscr. Orell. 4202; 4417.—**C. seplasiārium**, μπουλάριον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

se-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3 (*part. perf.* sync. sepositus, Sil. 8, 378; 17, 281; but, se-

positus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84), *v. a.*, to lay apart or aside; to put by, separate, pick out, select, etc. (class.; not in Cæs.; syn.: sejungo, segrego, recondo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: seponi et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2; cf.: aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23; so (with conditus) id. Div. 2, 54, 112; cf.: ornamenta seposita (for which, just before, recondita), id. de Or. 1, 35, 162: id ego ad illud fanum (sc. ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15, 3: captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 1, 53, 3: primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 730: nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet. Calig. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52, 12: sors aliquem seponit ac servat, qui cum victore contendat, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 21: interesse pugnae Imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitare, to place himself at a distance, withdraw, Tac. H. 2, 33: de mille sagittis Unam seposuit, picked out, selected, Ov. M. 5, 381.—**B.** In partic., to send into banishment, to banish, exile (post-Aug.; cf. relego): aliquem a domo, Tac. A. 3, 12: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, id. H. 1, 13 fin.: aliquem in secretum Asiae, id. ib. 1, 10; in insulam, id. ib. 1, 46 fin.; 1, 88; 2, 63; id. A. 4, 44; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 15; id. Oth. 3; id. Tit. 9.—**II.** Trop., to lay or set aside mentally: id quod primum se obtulerit, Quint. 7, 1, 27.—**B.** To set apart, assign, appropriate, reserve, for any purpose, etc.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: sibi ad eam rem tempus, to fix, id. Or. 42, 143; cf.: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54: materiam senectuti seposui, have set apart, reserved for my old age, id. H. 1, 1: seposuit Aegyptum, he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground, id. A. 2, 59 fin.: sepositus servilibus poenis locus, id. ib. 15, 60: quā de re sepositus est nobis locus, made it a special division of the subject, Quint. 1, 10, 26.—**C.** To remove, take away from others, exclude, select, etc.: Jovem diffusum nectare curas seposuisse graves, had laid aside, i. e. had discarded for a while, Ov. M. 3, 319: (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris ditionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc., to have separated, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: ratio suadendi ab honesti quaestione seposita est, Quint. 12, 2, 16.—**P. o. e.** with simple *abl.*: si modo Scimus inurbatum lepido seponere dicto, to separate, i. e. distinguish, Hor. A. P. 273.—Hence, **se-pōsitus**, a, um, *P. a.* (only poet. and rare).

A. Distant, remote, = remotus: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24: gens, Mart. Spect. 3, 1: mare, Sen. Med. 339.—**B.** Distinct, special: mea seposita est et ab omni milite dissors Gloria, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.—**C.** Select, choice: vestis, sumptuous garments, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43, 4.

sepositio, ōnis, *f.* [sepono], a laying aside, setting apart, hoarding: pecuniae, Veg. Mil. 2, 20.—**II.** A separation (post-class.): si forte qui decimam vovit decesserit ante sepositionem (for which, just before, separata), Dig. 50, 12, 2, § 2.

sepositus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sepono.

† **1. seps**, sēpis, *comm.*, = σήψ. **I.** A venomous serpent, whose bite occasioned putrefaction, Luc. 9, 764 sq.; 9, 723.—*Acc. sing.* sepa, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102.—*Acc. plur.* sepas, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1 fin.; Aus. Idyll. Grammat. 12, 14.—**II.** An insect, perh. the wood-louse, milleped, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12; 29, 6, 39, § 137.

2. seps, *v.* 1. saepes.

* **sepse**, *pron. reflex. fem.* [se-ipse], one's self: quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 (also cited by Sen. Ep. 108, 32).

septa, ōrum, *n.*, *v.* saepio fin.

septages, ae, *f.* [Indian], = ψήτακος, a parrot, Plin. 10, 41, 58, § 117.

† **septās**, ādis, *f.* [ἐπτάς], the number seven, *acc.* to Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 med.

† **septējūgis**, is, *m.* (sc. currus) [septem-jugum; cf. 1. sejūgis], a team of seven, Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sanscr. sapta; Gr. ἐπτά; Goth. sibun; Germ. sieben; Engl. seven], seven: septem menses sunt,

quom, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39: septem milia, id. Mil. 1, 1, 46: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21, 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2 Weissenb.; cf. Prisc. p. 1170 P.; v. also septendecim: septem et viginti minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 94: septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; Liv. 1, 21 fin.: sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 577; also unconnected: illum his mensibus Sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40; so, sex septem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58.—With numerals: VI. VII. diebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 6 Orell. N. cr.: septem miracula, the seven wonders of the world, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; Val. Max. 4, 6, 1 ext.; so, septem mira, Lact. 3, 24, 2: septem spectacula, Vitr. 2, 8, 11; cf. Gell. 10, 18, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As subst., the seven sages of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; id. Lael. 2, 7; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Fin. 2, 3, 7; id. Off. 3, 4, 16: qui (Bias) sapiens habitus est unus e septem, id. Lael. 16, 59: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Septem Aquae, a lake in the Reatine territory, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—**C.** Septem Stellae, for septentriones, the seven-stars, the Pleiades, Sen. Troad. 443.—**D.** Septem Mariae, the lagoons at the mouth of the Po, where Venice was afterwards founded, Plin. 3, 15, 16, § 119; Tac. H. 3, 9.

September, bris, *m.* [septem; as, October, November, December; cf. Varr. L. 6, § 34 Müll.], the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March, i. e. our ninth, September (consisting, as now, of thirty days); usually with mensis: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 31; 35; id. Tib. 26; id. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 13 fin.—Without mensis, Aus. Ecl. de Mens. Monos. 9; so id. ib. Dist. 18; id. ib. Quot. Kal. 8 al.—As *adj.*, with other substantives, of September, September: Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22; XIX. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 14); XIII. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 20), etc. ... pridie Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 31)... Calendis Septemb.... quarto Nonas Septemb. (Sept. 2)... Non. Septemb. (Sept. 5)... VII. Idus Septemb. (Sept. 7)... tertio Idus Septemb. (Sept. 11)... Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 sq.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3; so Suet. Caes. 83: Septembribus horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16 Schneid.

septem-chordis (-cordis), *e, adj.* [chorda], with seven strings: cithara, Isid. Or. 3, 21, 4.

septemdecim, *v.* septendecim.

septemfariam, *v.* septifariam.

septem-fluus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo], sevenfold-flowing, an Ovidian epithet of the Nile (as having seven mouths): Nilus, Ov. M. 1, 422: flumina Nili, id. ib. 15, 753 (cf. the foll. art. and septemplex).

septem-gēminus, a, um, *adj.*, sevenfold (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7; Verg. A. 6, 800 (cf. the preced. art. and septemplex): Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 191: septemgeminus Roma jugo, id. ib. 4, 1, 6.

septem-mestris (septimestris), *e, adj.* [mensis], of seven months (late Lat.): infans, Censor. de Die Nat. 8, § 10: septimestris partus, id. ib. 11, § 2.

septem-nerva, ae, *f.* [septem-nervus], an herb, called also plantago, App. Herb. 1.

* **septem-pēdālis**, *e, adj.*, of seven feet, seven feet high: statua, Plaut. Curc. 3, 71.

septem-plex, plicis, *adj.* [plicio], sevenfold (poet.): clipeus (consisting of layers of ox-hides, the Homer. ἐπταβόειον σάκος, Il. 7, 220 sq.), Verg. A. 12, 925; Ov. M. 13, 2 (cf. id. ib. 12, 95): Nilus (as having seven mouths), id. ib. 5, 187 (cf. septemfluus and septemgeminus); so, Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189: Spiritus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 128: Spiritus Sancti gratia, Ambros. Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 9, 39; Oros. 6, 2: oculi, Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 14.

septemplexiter, *adv.* [septemplex], in a sevenfold manner, Vulg. Isa. 30, 26.

septemtrio, *v.* septentriones.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvīralis, e, *adj.* [septemviri], of or belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral: auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—*Subst.*: **septemvīrales**, ium, m., the septemvirs, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

septemvīrātus, ūs, m. [id.], the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-vīrī, ōrum (-vīrūm, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14), m. [vir], a board or college of seven men, the septemvirs. **I.** Of the epulones (v. epulo, 2.), Tac. A. 3, 64; *sing.* septemvir, Luc. 1, 602; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2365.—**II.** For dividing lands, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 21; 6, 5, 14; *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 12, 33; id. Att. 15, 19, 2.

Septemzōdium, v. Septizonium.

septēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [septem], containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120; Gell. 3, 10, 1 sq.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; versus, consisting of seven feet, Diom. p. 514 P.; also *absol.*, a verse consisting of seven feet: cum tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; synthesis, a service of seven goblets, Mart. 4, 46, 15: fistula, of seven quadrants (or quarter-digits) in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 25; 41.

septendēcim (less correctly **septēdecim**; v. the letter M), *num. adj.* [septem-decem], seventeen: septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124; id. Phil. 5, 7, 19 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 38, 51; Tac. A. 13, 6 al.; so freq. in Liv., acc. to Prisc. p. 1170 P.; cf. Drak. on Liv. 29, 37, and 10, 12; yet in Liv., as well as in other authors, the MSS. have for the most part the numerals XVII. instead of the word.—For septendecim we have septem decem, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 16 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 24, 49, 1; 25, 5, 8; 27, 11, 15: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 28, 4, 6; 33, 21; 40, 40, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 4; Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 3: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2, acc. to the best MSS.; cf. also Prisc. l. 1: **SEPTENQVE DECENQVE**, Inscr. Neap. 6587; C. I. L. 5, 958; acc. to Charis. p. 55 P., septendecim was in use only among the antiqui; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 151 sq.

septēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* only septenūm, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Col. 12, 28, 1), *num. distrib. adj.* [septem]. **I.** Seven each: a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29; Col. 1, 3, 10; Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 91 (dub.); 17, 10, 11, § 64.—*Gen.*: amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** Transf., for septem, seven: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: fila lyrae, id. F. 5, 105: quā septenas temperat unda vias (the seven mouths of the Nile), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 16; cf. in the foll.: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: bis septenos greges, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1850.—*Sing.*, sevenfold (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Luc. 8, 445: gurges Nili, Claud. in Ruin. 1, 185: Ister (the seven-mouthed Danube), Stat. S. 5, 2, 136 (cf. septemplex): non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

septennis, e, v. septuennis.

septennium, ii, v. septuennium.

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrionalis, e, *adj.* [septentriones, II.], of or belonging to the north, northern, north-: pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Vitr. 9, 6: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5, 2: latus, id. ib. 5, 16, 6; Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oceanus, id. 9, 17, 30, § 64: venti, Col. 11, 2, 21.—*Plur. subst.*: **septentrionalia**, ium, n., the northern regions, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: Africae et Numidia, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

* **septentrionārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], northern, north-: ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 15.

septentriones (septemptriones), um (*sing.* and thesis, v. infra), n. [septem-

trio; prop. the seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation], **I.** Lit., the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear): neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117; Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. in tmesi: quas nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones, id. Arat. in N. D. 2, 41, 105; so, gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528.—*Sing.*: septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83; so, major, the Great Bear, Vitr. 6, 11: minor, the Little Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Vitr. l. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The northern regions, the north (as a quarter of the heavens). (a) *Plur.*: satis notum est, limites regionesque esse caeli quattuor: exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones, Gell. 2, 22, 3 sq.: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 16; 4, 20; 5, 13; 7, 83; Mel. 2, 6, 3; 3, 1, 9; 3, 2, 1.—(b) *Sing.*: latus oriens spectat: septentrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv. 32, 13; Mel. 1, 1, 1; 2, 6, 3; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Tac. A. 2, 23; 13, 53; id. H. 5, 6 al.—In tmesi: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni Gens, Verg. G. 3, 381; Ov. M. 1, 64.—**B.** The north wind. (a) *Plur.*: ex ea die fuerunt septentriones venti, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3.—(b) *Sing.*: acer septentrio ortus inclinat stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45: a septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.—**C.** *Sing.*, northern countries, the north (as territory; very rare): totum paene Orientem ac Septentrionem ruinā suā involvit, Flor. 3, 5, 21.

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

Septiciānus (Septit-), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Septicius, Septician: libra, a Septician pound, which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71, 6; so too, argentum, id. 4, 89, 3.

* **septicolis**, e, *adj.* [septem-collis], seven-hilled, standing on seven hills: arx, i.e. Rome, Frud. *grec.* 10, 412 (cf.: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7).

† **septicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σηπτικός, producing a putrefaction, putrefying, septic: vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 291 (Jahn, smecticus): dos, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

septies (-tiens), *num. adv.* [septem], seven times: septies milles sestertium, seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 93; Liv. 28, 6; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 213; v. sestertium.

* **septifariam**, *adv.* [septem-for; cf.: ambifariam, multifariam], sevenfold: septifariam divisum volumen, Santra ap. Non. 170, 21 (al. septemfariam).

septifarius, a, um, *adj.*, sevenfold (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 28.

* **septifolium**, ii, n. [septem-folium], a plant, tormentilla, sepfol, App. Herb. 116.

septifōris, e, *adj.* [septem-foris], having seven openings, seven-holed (late-Lat.): fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.: vultus, Alcim. 1, 63.

septiformis, e, *adj.* [septem-forma], sevenfold (eccl. Lat.): gratia Spiritus Sancti, Aug. Serm. Domin. 1, 4; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 82 al.; Isid. 7, 3, 13; Hilar. in Matt. 12, 23.

septigrānīus, a, um, *adj.*, having seven grains; *subst.*, a plant, also called lathyrus, Dynam. 2, 86.

septimāna, ae, v. septimanus, II. B.

septimānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem]. **I.** Of or belonging to the number seven: No-nae, falling on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October; opp. quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 14; Censor. de Die Nat. 20: feturae, born in the seventh month, Arn. 3, 105.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** septimāni, ōrum, m., soldiers of the seventh legion, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B.** septimāna, ae, f., late Lat. for hebdomas, a week, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5: die septimanarum, the Jewish feast of weeks, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 31.—Hence, **septimānarii**, = hebdomadarii, Reg. Bened. 35.

† **septimātrīs**, ūm, f. [septimus], a

festival celebrated seven days after the ides, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; and Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, pp. 255 and 257 ib.

septimestris, v. septemestris.

Septimius, i, m.; **Septimia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. **1.** C. Septimius, an augur, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2; 12, 14, 1.—**2.** P. Septimius Scaevola, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. Clu. 41, 115 sq.—**3.** Porcius Septimius, Tac. H. 3, 5.—**4.** Titius Septimius, a poet and friend of Horace, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 1 (to him was addressed C. 2, 6).—**5.** Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor, Spart. Sev.; Eutr. 8, 10.—*Fem.*: Septimia, perh. the wife of Sica, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

septimō, *adv.*, v. septimus, I. 3.

Septimontialis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium, II.], of or belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills: sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

Septimontium, ii, n. [septem-mons].

I. The circuit of the Seven Hills, the place upon which the city of Rome afterwards stood, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Fest. s. v. sacra, p. 321 ib.; and Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 122 sq.—**II.** The feast of the Seven Hills, celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the enclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.; Fest. pp. 341 and 348 ib.; Tert. Idol. 10; id. ad Nat. 2, 15; Pall. Dec. 1; cf. Plutarch. Q. Rom. 68.

Septimūlēus, i, m.: Lucius, a native of Anagnia and friend of C. Gracchus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.

septimum, *adv.*, v. septimus, I. 2.

septimū (septūmus), a, um, *num.*

ord. adj. [septem]. **I.** In gen., the seventh: mense septumo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: septimas esse aedes a portā, id. Ps. 2, 2, 3; cf.: isque Septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: septimō die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sententia septima decima, id. Clu. 27, 74; also in one word, septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) fin. et saep.—Hence, *adv.* **1.** Die septimi, on the seventh day (like die crastini, noni, quinti, etc.): ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi (septime), Ritschl, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 8; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 1 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 4.—**2.** **Septimum**, for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81.—**3.** **Septimō**.

* **a.** For the seventh time: C. Mariū creatum septimo consulē, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 3.—**b.** Seven times (post-class.): lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17; Vopisc. Flor. 4.—**II.** In partic.: septimus casus, the instrumental, adverbial, etc. case (distinguished from the casus sextus, with prepositions), Quint. 1, 4, 26; Diom. p. 302 P.; Prisc. p. 673 ib.; Cledon. p. 1863 ib.

septimūsdēcimus, a, um, v. septimus, I.

* **septingēnārius**, a, um, *adj.* [septingeni], of or belonging to the number seven hundred, consisting of seven hundred each: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 fin.

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [septingenti], seven hundred each: bractaeae, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

* **septingentēsīmus**, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.], the seven hundredth: supra annum, Liv. proem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. adj.* [septem-centum], seven hundred: anni, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); cf.: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nummi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: milia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25, 78: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: milites, Liv. 23, 20, 1: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 19.—*Absol.*: septingenta Tito debet Lupus (sc. sestertia), seven hundred thousand sesterces, Mart. 7, 10, 7.

septingenties (-tiens), *adv.* [septingenti], seven hundred times, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183; 36, 15, 24, § 104.

septinūbus, a, *adj.*, seven times married, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 30.

septio, v. saeptio.

septi-pēs, pēdis, *adj.* [septem], seven-foot: hence, poet., excessively tall, gigantic (late Lat.): Burgundio, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 in *carm.*; so id. *Carm.* 12, 11.

* **septiremis**, e, *adj.* [septem-remus],

having seven ranges of oar-banks: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 3 (§ 19 Foss.).

Septititanus, v. Septicianus.

Septizonium (**Septemzōdium**), ii, n. [septem-zona]. **I.** A large building in Rome in the twelfth region, prob. seven stories in height, Suet. Tit. 2 init. — **II.** A monument of the emperor **Septimius Severus**, in the tenth region, Spart. Sev. 19; 35. — **III.** A building of **M. Aurelius Antoninus**, Amm. 15, 7, 3 (others consider II. and III. to have been the same building). — **IV.** The seven planets, Commod. 7 and 19.

septuagenarius, a, um, adj. [septuageni], of or belonging to the number seventy, containing seventy, **septuagenarian**: fistula, seventy quarter-digits broad, Front. Aquaed. 56: homo, a man of seventy, a **septuagenarian**, Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7.

septuagēni, ae, a (gen. plur. septuagenarum, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 4, § 1), num. distrib. adj. [septuaginta], seventy each: pyramides in imo latae pedum quinquem septuagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; for which, in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Front. Aquaed. 57; cf. sexagēni. — **II.** Seventy at a time, seventy: septuages septuageni pedes, Col. 5, 2, 7. — *Sing.*, each seventieth: coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

septuagēniqūni, v. the preced. art.

septuagenus, a, um, v. septuageni fin.

septuagēsies, v. septuages.

septuagēsimus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [septuaginta], the seventieth: ad annum, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: castra, Liv. 28, 16.

septuagies, adv. [id.], seventy times, Col. 5, 2, 7. — Collat. form **septuagēsies**, Mart. Cap. 7, § 737 Kopp. (dub.); Ps. Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, p. 152.

septuaginta, num. adj. [for septuaginta, septem-decenta], seventy, Col. Arb. 4, 3: centum septuaginta, a hundred and seventy, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: septuaginta et tres, Liv. 35, 1 fin.: septem et septuaginta annos, Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. with numerals: interficiuntur IV. et LXX., Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

septuennis (collat. form **septennis**, Capitol. M. Aurel. 21), e, adj. [septem-annus], of seven years, seven years old: nunc priusquam septuennist (puer), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 36; so, puer, id. Men. prol. 24; 5, 9, 57; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; id. Poen. prol. 66; Prud. στέφ. 10, 656.

septuennium, ii, n. [septuennis], a period of seven years, Fest. p. 347 Müll. — Collat. form **septennium**, Prud. ap. Terast. 6; Vell. 2, 31, 2 Haase.

septum, v. saeptum; s. v. saepio.

septunx, unciis, m. [septem-uncia; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., seven twelfths of a whole (v. as. 1.): jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 5, 24, 4: auri, seven ounces, id. 23, 19, 16. — **II.** Transf., seven things of a kind, seven pieces, etc.; hence, in drinking, seven cups, Mart. 8, 51, 25; 3, 82, 29.

* **septuōse** (saep-), adv., v. saeptuosus fin.

* **septūplum**, i, n. [ἐπτάπλοος], a septuple: solet pro toto computari, Aug. Sermon. 83 med.; Vulg. Gen. 4, 15; id. Dan. 3, 19.

septus (saep-), a, um, Part. of saepio.

sepulcralis, e, adj. [sepulcrum], of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral (Ovidian): fax, a funeral torch, Ov. H. 2, 120: arae, the funeral pyre (cf. sepulcrum, I. B.), id. M. 8, 480.

* **sepulcrētum**, i, n. [id.], a burial-place, cemetery: in sepulcretis rapere de rogo cenam, Cat. 59, 2.

sepulcrum (less correctly **sepulchrum**; cf. Charis. p. 56 P.), i, n. [sepelio; cf. fulcrum, from fulcio; lavacrum, from lavo, etc.]. **I.** Lit., a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre (cf. monumentum, tumulus): sepulcri appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est, Dig. 47, 12 (De sepulcro violato), 3, § 2: sepulcrum est ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt, ib. 11, 7, 2; cf. Fest. p. 339 Müll.; Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. 1.1.: qui sepulcrum violat, facit, quo quis minus sepultus sit, ib. 7: siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam iusta facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic.

Leg. 2, 22, 57: duae sunt leges de sepulcris, id. ib. 2, 24, 61: neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, Ubi corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.): (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9, 22; cf. cui (Africano) super Carthaginem Virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: sepulcri Mitte supervacuus honores, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: monumento sepulcri donatus est, Nep. Dion. 10. — So in *sing.*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 21; id. Mil. 2, 4, 19: terra rerum commune sepulcrum, Lucr. 5, 259; Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24; id. Leg. 2, 25, 62; Verg. A. 2, 542; 2, 646; 3, 67; 4, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 84; 2, 5, 104. — *Plur.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; 1, 14, 31; Verg. E. 8, 98; id. G. 1, 497; Hor. Epod. 17, 47: sepulcra legens, while reading the sepulchres, i. e. the inscriptions on them, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: magnae moles sepulcrorum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20, 5. — **B.** Esp., a place where a corpse is burned (cf. sepelio): funus interim procedit: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101; cf.: aram sepulcri (i. e. rogas), Congerere, Verg. A. 6, 177: alta sepulcri ara, Sil. 15, 387. — Comically: clam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, etc., we may dig a grave for the day (v. comburo fin.), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43 sq. — Likewise, jesting, of an old man: ex hoc sepulcro veteri viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 19. — **II.** Transf., grave, tomb, etc. (poet.); of a vulture's nest: (vultur) Heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. (Ann. v. 142 Vahl.). — Of Troy: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 68, 89. — Of the dead: gratum mutis sepulcris, Cat. 96, 1: placatis sepulcris, Ov. F. 2, 33.

* **sepulito**, āre, v. freq. a. [sepelio], to hold buried: quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 167.

sepultor, ōris, m. [id.], one who buries, a burier (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporis mortui, Aug. Trin. 4, 3. — **II.** Trop.: civilium turbinum (Augustus), the allayer, pacifier, Tert. Anim. 46 med.

sepultura, ae, f. [id.], a burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture (freq. and class.; syn.: exsequiae, funus, humatio): mos sepulturae, Lucr. 6, 1278: mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur. Redditur enim terrae corpus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: is, quem sepultura adfecerat, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: honore sepulturae carere, id. Sen. 20, 75: corpus ad sepulturam dare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: locum sepulturae dare, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3; so, locus sepulturae, Tac. A. 2, 73 fin.; for which: locus ad sepulturam, Suet. Tib. 1: caput periculis pro sepulturae obicit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 5: sepulturae causā, Dig. 11, 7, 2. — *Plur.*: ab Euhemero et mortis et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119. — **II.** Esp., the burning of the dead body: corpus antequam cremaretur nudatum in foro, qui locus sepulturae destinabatur, Tac. A. 2, 73: corpora sepulturae reddidit, Just. 9, 4, 4.

* **sepulurārius**, a, um, adj. [sepultura], of or belonging to burial, funereal: fines, Auct. Limit. p. 296 Goes.

sepultus, a, um, Part., from sepelio.

Sepyra, ae, f., a village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

sequācitas, ātis, f. [sequor], a facility in following, a disposition to follow, sequaciousness, sequacity (late Lat.): saltuos scribarum, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 med.: pigra, id. ib. 4, 11.

sequāciter, adv., v. sequax fin.

Séquāna, ae, f., one of the principal rivers of Gallia Celtica, the Seine, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 7, 57; 7, 58; Mel. 3, 2, 4; masc., Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105. — Hence, **1. Sēquāni**, ōrum, m., the dwellers on the Sequana, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 2; 1, 9; 1, 10; 1, 31; 1, 35; 1, 44; 4, 10; 6, 12; 7, 66; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2. — **2. Sēquanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Sequani: gens, Luc. 1, 425:

ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18. — **3. Sēquānicus**, a, um, adj., of the Sequani: tetrrix, Mart. 4, 19, 1.

sequax, ācis, adj. [sequor], following or seeking after, pursuing, sequacious (poet.; a favorite word of Vergil). **I.** Lit.: Medea, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 41: (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, pursuing, Verg. A. 10, 365: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces illudunt, hunting after, eager for it, id. G. 2, 374 Wagn. N. cr. (cf.: cytium sequitur lasciva capella, id. E. 2, 64): flammae, darting, lambent, id. A. 8, 432: hederæ, clinging, winding, Pers. prol. 6: fumi, piercing, penetrating, Verg. G. 4, 230: Maleae undae, pursuing, id. A. 5, 193: quae (chelys) saxa sequacia flectens, Sid. Carm. 16, 3 (for which: saxa sequentia, Ov. M. 11, 2): oculi, following, Stat. Th. 3, 500; so Calp. Ecl. 1, 31: ensis, following speedily, rapidly moving, Val. Fl. 7, 619. — As subst.: **sequax**, ācis, m., an attendant, follower: Bacchi Venerisque, Manil. 5, 143; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 23; 1, 13. — **B.** In partic., of materials, in working, yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible: trabes, Val. Fl. 1, 124: bituminum sequax ac lenta natura, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65: natura cornus, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lentitia salicis ad vincturas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174 et saep. — *Comp.*: nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (vitro), Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 198: flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, Plin. Pan. 45, 5. — **II.** Trop., following, pursuing: naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, following them, Lucr. 3, 315: metus hominum curaeque sequaces, pursuing them, id. 2, 47: scabies sequax malum, Grat. Cyn. 411. — **B.** Following, tractable: imbueret novas artes sensusque sequaces, Aus. Idyl. 5, 3; so, discipuli, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 15. — Hence, adv.: **sequāciter**, of course, consequentially, Arn. 2, 49; 2, 75; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 22; id. de Musica, 4, 10.

sēquēla or **sequella**, ae, f. [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., that which follows, a follower: lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Front. Strat. 2, 4, 8: iumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Dig. 47, 2, 4, § 15: petrae aquatilis sequela, i. e. the water that followed and flowed from the rock, Tert. Patient. 5 fin. — **II.** Trop., a result, consequence, sequel: ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell. 6, 1, 9: immortalitas non sequela naturae, sed merces praemiumque virtutis est, Lact. 7, 5 med.: morborum (mors), id. Opif. Dei, 4: abruptae unitatis, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

sequens, entis, Part. and subst., from sequor.

sequentia, ae, f. [sequor], that which follows, the sequence, context, Boeth. Inst. Arith. 1, 10; plur., id. ib. 1, 23; Front. Aquaed. 34 (dub.; al. consequentiae).

sequester, tris (orig. form sequester, tri, ante- and post-class., and in the poets), m. [id.], jurid. t. t., a depositary, trustee, into whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: sequester dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de qua controversia est, deposuerunt, Dig. 50, 16, 110: nunc ut apud sequestrem vidulum posuimus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; Dig. 16, 3, 33: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrem aut arbitrum, Quous haec res arbitrato fiat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 65: jam sequestri placebant, Petr. 14, 4: cum sequestro recte agetur depositi sequestraria actione, Dig. 16, 3, 12; cf.: in sequestro depositi actio competit; si tamen cum sequestro convenit, ut, etc., ib. 16, 3, 5. — *Subst.*: **sēquestrum**, i (rarely **sequestre**, is), n., the deposit of a subject of dispute with a third person: vitulum hic apponite: ego servabo quasi sequestro detis: neutri reddibo, donec res iudicata erit haec, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 632 P.: sequestro data, id. Merc. 4, 3, 36: sequestro ponere: quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, sequestro positum per adverbium dicebant, Gell. 20, 11, 5: aut ad arbitrum redditur aut sequestro ponitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79; and in later jurid. Lat.: in sequestro deponere (ali-quid), to put in sequestration, Dig. 16, 3, 6. — Form sequestre: pecuniam sequestre

ponere, Dig. 16, 3, 33: in sequestri deponere, Ps. Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 12. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc., an agent or go-between, with whom the money promised was deposited (so always in Cic.; cf. internuntius): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumptendi iudicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36; so (with interpretes) id. ib. 2, 2, 44, § 108; Quint. 12, 8, 4: venditor et corruptor et sequester, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 19, 48: aliquo sequestre in indice corrumptendo uti, id. Clu. 8, 25; 26, 72: adulter, impudicus, sequester, convicius est, non accusatio, id. Cael. 13, 30: candidatus per sequestrem agit, Sen. Ep. 118, 3: gregarii, Amm. 15, 5, 31. — **B.** After the Aug. period, a mediator. **1.** Lit.: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 4: pacis, Sil. 6, 347; Luc. 10, 472: ego sequester et medius fui, Vulg. Deut. 5, 5. — In this sense also a fem. form, **sequestra**, ae, a *mediatress*: ubi nunc fidei pacisque sequestra Mater eras? Stat. Th. 7, 542: anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuntia, App. M. 9, p. 224, 1; and, in apposition: bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestrā Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini Erravere jugis, i. e. under the protection of the truce, Verg. A. 11, 133; so, pace sequestrā, Stat. Th. 2, 425. — **2.** Trop., a means of negotiating, i. e. price, etc.: qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val. Max. 9, 1, 7.

sequestra, ae, v. sequester, II. B. 1.
sequestrarius, a, um, adj. [sequester, I.], of or belonging to sequestration: actio, i. e. in which the thing contested is deposited in the hands of a third party, Dig. 16, 3, 12; 4, 3, 9.

sequestratio, ōnis, f. [sequestro], a depositing in the hands of a third party, a sequestration, Cod. Th. 2, 28, 1. — **II.** In gen., a separation, Cassiod. Var. 9, 24; id. Complex. 1; Alcim. Ep. 14.

sequestrator, ōris, m. [id.], one that hinders or impedes (late Lat.): officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm. Ep. 8, 53.

sequestratorium, ii, n. [id.], a depository, a place where any thing is laid up for safe-keeping (late Lat.): terra semini-bus, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 fin.

sequestro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sequester] (late Lat. for sequestro do or pono; v. sequester, I.). **1.** Lit., to give up for safe-keeping, to surrender: hominis tibi (sc. terrae) membra sequestro, Prud. Cath. 10, 133: corpora sepulturae, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 med. — **II.** Transf., to remove, separate from anything: causam motus ab eo, quod movetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14: se a reum publicarum actibus, id. ib. 1, 8 med.: omni ab infamia vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: sequestratum animal, separated, Verg. 2, 1, 5: sequestrata verecundia, laud aside, Macr. S. 7, 11; Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 34.

sequiōr, us, comp. adj., v. secus init.

sequius, v. secus.

sequor, sēcutus (also written sequutus; gen. plur. part. sync. sequentim, Verg. G. 3, 111), 3, v. dep. (act. collat. form **sēquo**, acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8 sq.; and Prisc. p. 799 P.) [Sanscr. sak-, to follow; sakis, friend; Gr. ἐκραι, ἐρω; cf. Lat. socius], to follow, to come or go after, to follow after, attend. **1.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With acc.: i, jam sequor te, mater, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 16: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, id. Merc. 2, 3, 69 sq.; qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 7, 50; Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: ne sequeretur moechas, id. ib. 1, 4, 113: vallem, Liv. 32, 6, 5: pars pressa sequuntur Signa pedum, Ov. M. 8, 332: vestigia alieuius, id. ib. 4, 514; 9, 639; 10, 710 et saep. — (β) Absol. (so most freq. in Plaut.): abi prae, jam ego sequar, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 69: Di. Sequere intro. **Pa.** Sequor, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 64; 5, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 5, 23 et saep.: quisnam est, qui sequitur procul? id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: funus interim procedit: sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101: curriculum sequi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 12: Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: si nemo sequatur, tamen, etc., id. ib. 1, 40 fin.: servi sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78: hos falcati cur-

rus sequebantur, Curt. 4, 12, 6: hos aliae gentes sequebantur, id. 4, 12, 9. — **b.** Of things: magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: neque Ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, Hor. C. 2, 14, 24: zonā bene te secuta, id. ib. 3, 27, 59. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To follow in a hostile manner; to chase, pursue: hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 fin.: hostem, Ov. M. 13, 548: fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: feras, Ov. M. 2, 498: nudo genitas Pandione ferro, id. ib. 6, 666; cf.: hostem pilo, Tac. H. 4, 29 fin. — Absol.: finem sequendi facere, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; 7, 68 Oud. N. cr. — **2.** To follow in time or order; to succeed, come after (esp. freq. in part. pres.): aestatem aetumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 Vahl.): sequens annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: sequente anno, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 170: secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43, § 126: secuta aetas, id. 6, 23, 26, § 101: sequenti senatu, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1: secuto Phoebo, Luc. 2, 528: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romanā Caudinā pax, Liv. 9, 1 et saep.: ne secutis quidem diebus Claudius ullius humani affectus signa dedit, Tac. A. 11, 38: Africanus sequens, i. e. minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211. — (β) With the notion of cause implied, to follow, result, ensue: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequuntur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: increpuit; sequitur clamor, Verg. A. 9, 504: tonitruum sequenti nimbi, Ov. M. 14, 542: lacrimae sunt verba secutae, id. ib. 9, 780: nisi forte sic loqui paenitet, Quā tempestate Paris Helenam et quae sequuntur, and so on, and so forth, Cic. Or. 49, 164; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; 3, 19, 44. — **3.** Of a possession or inheritance, to follow, i. e. to fall to the share of any one: ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captas Aetolos seque-rentur, Liv. 33, 13, 10: ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21, 5: si qui mortuos est Arpinatis, ejus heredem sacra non secun-tur, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P. — Abbreviated on monuments, H. M. H. N. S.: heredem monumentum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 13: heredem possessio, Plin. 9, 35, 60, § 124: quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis illum sequeba-tur, Sall. C. 54 fin.; v. Fabri ad h. l.; and cf.: sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 14. — **4.** To go towards or to a place: Formias nunc sequimur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: Epirum, Cyzicum, id. ib. 3, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Italiam, Verg. A. 4, 361; 4, 381; 5, 629: Italia regna, Ov. H. 7, 10; id. F. 6, 109; Val. Fl. 1, 3. — **5.** Pregn., to follow the hand in plucking or pulling; to come off or away, come out; to come easily, come of it-self: herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae: aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam se-quuntur, Varr. R. 1, 47; cf.: oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52; and: nihil est tam tenerum neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocum-que ducas, quam oratio, id. de Or. 3, 45, 176: ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Verg. A. 6, 146: cum scru-tantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv. 38, 21, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: jamque secuta manum nullo cogente sagitta Ex-cidit, Verg. A. 12, 423; Anthol. Lat. 1, 172, 113: trahit ille manu sine custode lig-num: id quoque vix sequitur, Ov. M. 12, 372; cf.: cera mollis sequensque digitos, yielding to, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 11.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to follow, suc-ceed, result, ensue (usu. of an immediate consequence; consequor, usu. of one more remote): si verbum sequi volumus, hoc intellegamus necesse est, etc., Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: patrem sequuntur liberi, succeed to the rank or condition of their father, Liv. 4, 4 fin.: quoniam hanc (Caesar) in re publica viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, to befall, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: modo ne summa turpitud-o sequatur, should ensue, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: disparem mores disparia studia sequuntur, id. ib. 20, 74: post illas datas litteras se-cuta est summa contentio de domo, id. Att. 4, 2, 2: post gloriam invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 55, 3: an mediocre discrimen opinionis securum ex hac re putatis, Liv. 5, 6, 7. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To follow (as a leader) an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc.; to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to: sequi

naturam, optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic. Lael. 5, 19; cf. id. ib. 12, 42: sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep. 2, 14, 27: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16; so, sectam, Cic. Fl. 41, 104; id. Sest. 45, 97; Liv. 8, 19, 10 al. (v. secta): Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est... hunc post mortem secuti amici, etc., Cic. Lael. 12, 41: ami-cum vel bellum patriae inferentem sequi, id. ib. 12, 43: auctoritatem et consilium alieuius, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; so (with obtempe-rare voluntati) Caes. B. C. 1, 35: senten-tiam Scipionis, id. ib. 1, 2: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt se-cuta, have followed, imitated, id. ib. 2, 32: haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequan-tur, vides, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: novum quodam et subagreste consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 51: Pompeio esse in animo, rei publicae non deesse, si senatus sequatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1 fin.: arma victri-cia, Verg. A. 3, 54. — Of an auditor, to follow an orator or a speech: quos more prisco apud iudicem fabulantes non auditores se-quuntur, non populus audit, Tac. Or. 23: non lingua valet, non corpore notae Suffici-unt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur, i. e. attend or obey the will, Verg. A. 12, 912; cf.: si modo verba sequantur, Ov. M. 1, 647. — Esp. milit. t. t.: signa sequi, to march in rank, Sall. J. 80, 2; Curt. 3, 2, 13. — **2.** To follow or pursue an end or object; to strive for, aim at, seek to attain: eam (sc. utilita-tem), Cic. Lael. 27, 100: iustitiam, id. Rep. 3, 11, 18: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur. 27, 55: amoenitatem et salubritatem, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: matris commodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: lites, id. And. 4, 5, 16; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: linguam et nomen, Liv. 31, 7: mercede, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: quae nocere (opp. fugere), id. Ep. 1, 8, 11; cf.: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: ferro extrema, Verg. A. 6, 457: fidem, Vell. 2, 107, 2. — With inf.: plurisque se-quor disponere causas, Lucr. 5, 529. — **3.** In discourse, to follow in order or sequence; to come next in order, to succeed: sequitur is (rex), qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: sequitur illa divisio, ut, etc., id. Fin. 3, 16, 55: haec sint dicta de aëre. Sequitur terra, cui, etc., Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154: ac de primā quidem parte satis dictum est. Sequitur, ut doceam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 80 sq. — With inf.: sequitur videre de eo, quod, etc., Dig. 45, 1, 91, § 3; 41, 3, 4. — **4.** In logical conclusions, to follow, ensue; with sub-ject-clause: nec si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, etc., Cic. Fat. 12, 28; id. Tusc. 5, 8, 21. — With ut: si haec enun-tiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; 5, 9; 10, 22; id. Fin. 2, 8, 24; 3, 7, 26: sequitur igitur ut, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 18, 53; id. Par. 3, 1, 22: sequitur ergo ut, etc., Curt. 7, 1, 40; Quint. 3, 8, 23; 3, 11, 17; 6, 5, 8 al. — **5.** To follow or come naturally or easily; to be obtained without effort: tantum hominis valuit exercitatio ut, cum se mente ac voluntate, conjecisset in versum, verba sequerentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194 Sorof ad loc.: non quaesitum esse nu-merum, sed secutum, id. Or. 49, 165: lingua tacet nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur, Ov. M. 11, 326; 1, 647; Stat. Th. 11, 602: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequuntur, Hor. A. P. 311: sed non omnia nos ducent-es e Graeco sequuntur, Quint. 2, 14, 1: laus pulcherrima cum sequitur, non cum arces-situr, id. 10, 2, 27; 8, proem. § 8; 8, 6, 24: sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 14. — Hence, **sequens**, entis, P. a., next, next following in order (cf.: proximus, pos-terior; not in Cic. or Caes.): prius illud hoc sequens, Quint. 5, 10, 42: reliqua morborum genera sequenti dicemus volumine, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 143. — Esp., with designa-tions of time: sequenti tempore, Nep. Thras. 4, 4; Quint. 1, 5, 52; Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 2; Suet. Tib. 38: sequenti die, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 1; Suet. Ner. 15; Liv. 23, 36, 7: sequente anno, id. 3, 31, 2: sequenti nocte, Suet. Aug. 94; so also Curt. 4, 7, 10; Tac. A. 2, 53; Col. 4, 15, 3; 4, 21, 3; 4, 27, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189; 30, 8, 21, § 66; 17, 22, 35, § 178; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6; 5, 12, 1; 6, 31, 3: Sullium mox sequens aetas vidit praepotentem, the next generation, Tac. A. 4, 31 qui praesenti potentia credunt exstingu-

posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam, Tac. A. 4, 35.—As *subst.*, used by some for *ἐπιθετον*, an epithet, aec. to Quintilian; as, dentes albi, umida vina . . . o scelus abominandum etc., Quint. 8, 6, 40.

sequutio, sequutor, etc., v. sec.

Ser, *aris*, v. Seres.

Sera, *ae, f.* [2. sero], a bar for fastening doors (not fixed to the door, but put on and taken off): sera, *μοχλὸς θύρας*, Gloss. (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; cf.: claustrum, obex): quā (serā) remotā fores panduntur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 108 Müll.: jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cuius Dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras, Ov. F. 1, 266: sera suā sponte delapsa eecidit, remissaque subito fores admisserunt intrantem, Petr. 16, 2: seris transversis ita elathrare (vaereras), ne, etc., Col. 9, 1, 4.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 23: clauditur et durā janua fulta serā, Tib. 1, 2, 6; 1, 8, 76: obducere seram, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 48: ponere seram, Ov. A. 2, 636; id. M. 14, 710: demere seram, id. F. 1, 280: exequere poste seram, id. Am. 1, 6, 24: carmine vineitur sera, id. ib. 2, 1, 28; Juv. 6, 347.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 8, 630; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Petr. 16, 2.

Serāpēum, i, v. Serapis, A.

Serāphim or **Serāphim**, *plur. in-decl.*, = *שרפים*, the *Seraphim*, a higher order of angels among the Hebrews, Vulg. Isa. 6, 2; Prud. Cath. 4, 5; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 24 sq.

Serāpiās, *adis, f.*, = *σεραπίς*, a plant, also called orchis, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.—Called also **serāpiōn**, ii, n., App. Herb. 15.

Serāpicus, a, um, v. Serapis, B.

Serāpio or **-on**, *ōnis, m.*, = *Σεραπίων*.

1. The name of an Egyptian ambassador to Rome, Caes. B. C. 3, 109.—2. A geographer of Antioch, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 1.—3. In Rome, as a name for slaves; thus, of a servant of Atticus, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 1.—4. A nickname of P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, consul 616 A. U. C., Liv. Epit. 55; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Val. Max. 9, 14, 3; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—5. A Greek physician, Cels. 5, 28, 17 al.—6. A Stoic of Hierapolis, Sen. Ep. 40, 2.—7. A Greek painter, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

Serāpiōn, ii, v. Serapis.

Serāpis (a short, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 581; Mart. Cap. 2, § 191; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 100), is and idis, m., = *Σάραπας*, a chief divinity of the Egyptians, subsequently worshipped also in Greece and Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 5; Macr. S. 1, 20 fin.; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. N. D. 3, 19, 47; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 69 P.; Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75; Tac. H. 4, 81; 4, 84; Suet. Vesp. 7; Spart. Sev. 17; Mart. 9, 30, 6; Inscr. Orell. 931; 950; 987; 1887 sq.—Hence, **A. Serāpēum**, i, n., a temple of Serapis, the most celebrated in Alexandria, Tert. Apol. 18 fin.; id. Spect. 8 fin.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Amm. 22, 16, 12; cf. Tac. H. 4, 84.—**B. Serāpicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Serapis, Serapian; *transf.*, splendid, sumptuous: cenae, Tert. Apol. 39 med.

Serārius, a, um, *adj.* [serum], living on whey: porcus, Cato, R. R. 150, 2.

Serdica, *ae, f.*, a city of Maesia, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21.—Hence, **A. Serdicensis**, e, *adj.*, Serdican, of Serdica: concilium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.—**B. Serdicēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, Serdican, of Serdica, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 33; 4, 38.

Serēna, *ae, f.*, a Roman female name; esp., the wife of Stilicho, eulogized by Claudian, v. Claud. Laud. Ser.

Serēnator, *ōris, m.* [sereno], he that makes fair weather, the clearer-up, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 7; Inscr. Gud. p. 3, n. 8; p. 3, n. 9; p. 4, n. 1 sq.; cf. serenens.

Serēnē, *adv.* [serenus], clearly, brightly; *trop.*, *comp.*: serenitus videre, Aug. Trin. 8, 3.

Serēnifer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [serenus-fero], bringing fair weather, clearing up (late Lat.): aquilo, Avien. Arat. 988; id. Prognost. 414.

Serēnificus, a, um, *adj.* [serenus-facio], cleared up, clear, serene: coelo,

Inscr. Orell. 855 (of the time of the emperor Antoninus Pius).

Serēnitas, *atis, f.* [serenus], clearness, serenity. **I.** Lit., of the weather, clear, fair, or serene weather; with *gen.*: eum situm serenitas, tum perturbatio caeli, *Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: dici solisque, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 4: auctum, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353.—*Absol.*: tranquilla serenitas (opp. foeda tempestas), Liv. 2, 62, 2; 2, 26, 11: serenitatem praesagire, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362; 10, 67, 86, § 188.—*Plur.*: (vineae) imbribus magis quam serenitatis offenditur, Col. 3, 1, 10.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Fairness, serenity of fortune, of disposition, etc. (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): praesentis fortunae, Liv. 42, 62, 4: minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen. Ira, 3, 25, 4: quantam tempestatem subitā serenitate discussit (principis ortus), Curt. 10, 9, 5.—**2.** Serenitas, a title of the Roman emperors, = *Serene Highness*, Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Inscr. Grut. 286, 2.

Serēno, *avi, ām, 1, v. a.* [id.], to make clear, fair, or serene, to clear up (poet.; syn. tranquillo). **I.** Lit.: vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Verg. A. 1, 255: axem, Sil. 12, 637: Olympum, id. 12, 665: glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36: domum largo igne, to light up, Stat. Achill. 1, 120.—*Absol.*: luce serenanti, in bright, clear daylight, *Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** Impers.: cum serenat, when it is clear, Min. Fel. 32, 4.—**II.** Trop.: spem fronte serenat, Verg. A. 4, 477; for which: tristitia fronte, Sil. 11, 368; cf.: nubila animi, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13.

1. serēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. svar, sky; Gr. *σελῆπιος*; cf. *σελάς*; Lat. sol], clear, fair, bright, serene (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. sudus). **I.** Lit.: eum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): caelo sereno, Luer. 6, 247; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; Verg. G. 1, 260; 1, 487; id. A. 3, 518; Hor. Epod. 15, 1; id. S. 2, 4, 61; Ov. M. 1, 168; 2, 321 et saep.; cf.: de parte caeli, Luer. 6, 99: in regione caeli, Verg. A. 8, 528.—*Comp.*: caelo perfruitur seniore, Mart. 4, 64, 6; cf. also: o nimium caelo et pelago confuse sereno, Verg. A. 5, 870: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. 1, 16, 2: luce, Verg. A. 5, 104: lumen (solis), Luer. 2, 150: nox, id. 1, 142; Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23; Verg. G. 1, 426: sidera, Luer. 4, 212: facies diei, Phaedr. 4, 16, 5: species mundi, Luer. 4, 134: aer, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: ver, Verg. G. 1, 340: aestas, id. A. 6, 707: stella, Ov. F. 6, 718 et saep.: color (opp. nubilus), bright, clear, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107: aqua (with candida), Mart. 6, 42, 19: vox, Pers. 1, 19.—*Transf.*, of a wind that clears the sky, that brings fair weather: hic Favonius serenitatis, istic Auster imbricus, *Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35; hence, also, poet.: unde serenas Ventus agat nubes, Verg. G. 1, 461.—**2.** As *subst.*: **serēnum**, i, n., a clear, bright, or serene sky, fair weather (not in Cic.): ponito pocillum in sereno noctu, during a fine night, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; more freq. simply sereno: Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. 31, 12, 5; 37, 3: quare et sereno tonat, Sen. C. N. 2, 18; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84 (opp. nubilus), Pall. 1, 30, 3; Luc. 1, 530: liquido ac puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95: nitido sereno, Sil. 5, 58: cottidie serenum cum est, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: laesique fides reditura sereni, Stat. S. 3, 1, 81: serenum nitidum micat, Mart. 6, 42, 8.—*Plur.*: caeli serena Concutiat sonitu, Luer. 2, 1100: soles et aperta serena, Verg. G. 1, 393: nostra, Val. Fl. 1, 332.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene (syn.: laetus, tranquillus, secundus): vita, Luer. 2, 1094 Laehm.: horae (with albus dies), Sil. 15, 53: rebus serenis servare modum, in propitious or favorable circumstances, in good fortune, id. 8, 546: vultus, Luer. 3, 293; Cat. 55, 8; Hor. C. 1, 37, 26; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: peccata processu facta serena tuo, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40: animus, id. ib. 1, 39: oculi, Sil. 7, 461: Augustus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 65: laetitia, Just. 44, 2, 4: imperium, Sil. 14, 80: res, id. 8, 546: sereno vitae tempore, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61: vita, Luer. 2, 1094: temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum efficit, Quint. 11, 3, 78; cf.: tandem aliquid pulsā eurarum nube serenum Vidi, Ov. P. 2, 1, 5.—**2.**

SERENVS, an epithet of Jupiter (whose brow was always serene), Inscr. Murat. 1978, 5; cf. Serenator; hence, Martial calls Domitian: Jovem serenum, Mart. 5, 6, 9; 9, 25, 3.—**3.** Serenissimus, a title of the Roman emperors, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23.

2. Serēnus, i, m.; **Sērēna**, *ae, f.* [I. serenens], a proper name. **I.** Q. Serenus Sammonicus, a physician under Septimius Severus, Spart. Get. 5, 5; Maer. 3, 16, 6.—**II.** Q. Serenus Sammonicus, son of the preceding, author of a poem, De Medicina, still extant, Lampr. Alex. 30, 2; cf. Teuffel's Roem. Lit. 379, 4.—**III.** Serena, the wife of Stilicho, and mother-in-law of the emperor Honorius, celebrated by Claudian in a special poem (Laud. Serenae Reginae).

Seres, *um, m.*, = *Σινες*, a people of Eastern Asia (the mod. Chinese), celebrated for their silken fabrics, Mel. 1, 2, 3; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; Amm. 23, 6, 67 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 121; Hor. C. 3, 29, 27; 4, 15, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6; Luc. 1, 19; Juv. 6, 403 al.—Placed by Luean at the sources of the Nile, and made neighbors of the Ethiopians, Luc. 10, 292.—*Gen.* Serum, Sen. Ep. 90, 13.—*Acc.* Seras, Hor. C. 1, 12, 56; Plin. H. N. 12, proem. § 2.—*Sing.* Ser, Aus. Idyll. Monos. Hist. 24; Sen. Here. Oct. 668.—Hence, **Sericus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** Lit., of or belonging to the Seres, *Seric*: regio, Amm. 23, 6: Oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 37: hostia (Müll. Neuricus), Prop. 4 (5), 3, 8; cf. sagittae, Hor. C. 1, 29, 9.—**2.** *Transf.*, *Seric*, i. e. silken: vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11; Tac. A. 2, 33: toga, Quint. 12, 10, 47: pallium, Vulg. Esth. 8, 15: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8, 9: vexilla, id. 3, 11, 8: carpenta, with silken curtains, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23: frena, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 350.—As *subst.*: **a. serica**, *ōrum, n.*, *Seric garments, silks*, Prop. 1, 14, 22; Mart. 9, 38, 3; 11, 27, 11; Claud. in Eutr. 2.—**b. sericum**, i, n., *Seric stuff, silk*, Amm. 23, 6, 67; Sol. 50; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 17, 6; 19, 27, 5; Vulg. Apoc. 18, 12.

* **1. seresco**, *ēre, v. inch. n.* [serenus], to grow dry: vestes serescunt (opp. uve-seunt), Luer. 1, 306.

* **2. seresco**, *ēre, v. inch. n.* [serum], to turn to whey: lae frigore sereseit, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 238.

Serestus, i, m., the name of a Trojan who followed Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 611; 4, 288; 5, 487; 9, 171 al.

Sergestus, i, m., a steersman among the followers of Aeneas; acc. to Vergil, the ancestor of the Sergian family, Verg. A. 1, 510; 5, 121; 5, 184; 5, 221 et saep.

Sergius, i, m.; **Sergia**, *ae, f.*, the name of a Roman gens. **I.** L. Sergius Catilina, the famous conspirator.—**II.** C. Sergius Orata, a notorious voluptuary, Varr. R. 3, 3, 10; Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; id. de Or. 1, 39, 178; id. Fin. 2, 22, 70; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168 et saep.—**III.** M. Sergius, distinguished for bravery, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—*Fem.*, Inscr. Murat. 3, p. 1744.—Hence, **1. Sergius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian*: Sergia tribus, a tribe consisting of Sabines, Marst. and Peligni, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; Lex ap. Front. Aequaed. 129; cf. Aseon. Cie. Corn. p. 81 Orell.: Sergia olea, Col. 5, 8, 4; Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20 (Jahn, Sergiana); Poll. Febr. 18, 4.—**2. Sergianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian*: olea (named after a Sergius), Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Seria, *ae, f.*, a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar: relevi omnia dolia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Cato, R. R. 12; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Col. 12, 52, 14; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 10; Pers. 2, 11; Dig. 50, 16, 206.

Serica, *ōrum, v. Seres fin.*

Sericarius, a, um, *adj.* [Sericus], of or belonging to silks: textor, Firm. Math. 8: NEGOCIATOR, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 4252.—As *subst.*, **A. SERICARI**, *silk-dealers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 713, 346.—**B. SERICARIA**, *ae, f.*, a slave who took care of silk, Inscr. Orell. 2955.

* **Sericatus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], clothed in Seric stuffs, dressed in silks, Suet. Calig. 52.

(**Sericēus**, a, um, a false read. for serieis, Flor. 3, 11, 8.)

* **serichatum**, *i, n., an aromatic plant*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.

serico-blatta, *ae, f.* [Sericus], *a garment of purple silk*, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 13; 10, 20, 18.

sericum, *i, n., v. Seres fin.*

Sericus, *a, um, v. Seres, 1.*

series (no *gen.* or *dat.*), *em, ē, f.* [2. sero], *a row, succession, series; a chain of things fastened or holding together* (syn. ordo). **I.** In *gen.* **A.** Lit. (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.); with *gen.*: series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1, 17: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum A Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Calig. 27: prolata series capillorum, App. M. 2, p. 118, 36.—**Abstr.**: ferreae laminae serie inter se conexas, Curt. 4, 9, 3; 7, 3, 21.—

B. Trop., *a series, chain, connection, train, sequence, course, etc.* (class., but for the most part only in the *sing.*). (a) With *gen.*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55, 125: fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et catena, etc., Gell. 6, 2, 1: rerum sententiarumque, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: tanta series artis est, id. Part. Or. 39, 137: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5: malorum, id. M. 4, 563: longissima rerum, Verg. A. 1, 641: fabularum, App. M. 1, p. 114, 19.—Of time (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): innumerabilis annorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: per longam saeculorum seriem, Tac. H. 1, 2: in tantā saeculorum serie, Just. 44, 2, 7: per tam longam seriem annorum, Col. 3, 10, 6; 4, 19, 1: cum omnis temporum series ex historiis colligatur, Lact. 4, 5, 8; 4, 10, 3.—**Plur.**: simulantes fictas litium, series, Vell. 2, 118: litium, Suet. Vesp. 10.—(β) **Abstr.**, Quint. 5, 14, 32: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, ut haec: Si homo est, animal est, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39: haec erit aeternae series ab origine Romae, Aus. Epigr. 140, 2.—Of the connection of words: tantum series juncturae pollet, Hor. A. P. 242.—**II.** In *partic.*, *an unbroken line of descent, lineage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causā prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: digne vir hac serie, id. P. 3, 2, 109: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69; Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

serietas, *ātis, f.* [series], *gravity, seriousness* (late Lat.), Aus. Parent. 2, 6; Sid. Carm. 13, 439.

* **serilia**, *i, um, n.* [2. sero], *ropes, cordage*: spartea, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 262 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Rib.).

serio, *adv.*, *v. serius fin.*

seriōla, *ae, f. dim.* [seria], *a small jar*, Pers. 4, 29; Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

Seriphus or **-os**, *i, f.*, = Σέρφος, *a small rocky island in the Aegean Sea, reckoned among the Cyclades*, now Serfo, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 63; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Ov. M. 5, 242; 5, 251; 7, 464; Juv. 6, 564; 10, 170 et saep.—Hence, **Seriphus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Seriphian*: absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 33 (Jahn, seriphum); 32, 9, 31, § 100 (Jahn, seriphum): saxum, Tac. A. 4, 21.—**Subst.**: **Seriphus**, *ii, m.*, *a Seriphian*, Cic. Sen. 3, 8.

seris, *idis, f.*, = σέρις, *a kind of endive*, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76; Varr. R. 3, 10, 5 (in Col. 8, 14, 2, written as Greek).

* **serisapia**, *ae, f.* [serus-sapio], *the name of a dish invented by Petronius*, perh. with allusion to the proverb: sero sapiunt (v. sapio), Petr. 56, 8.

seritas, *ātis, f.* [serus], *late arrival, slowness, tardiness* (late Lat.): epistularum, Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

1. serius, *a, um, adj.* [perh. for sevirus; root sev-, severus; Gr. σέβας, σέμνος], *grave, earnest, serious*, opp. to sportive, jocular (class. only of things; severus, both of persons and things): res (opp. jocosae), Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: sermo (opp. jocus), Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: non res potissimum seria, sed quasi ludus ac jocus, Lact. 2, 18, 3: gra-

ves seriaeque res, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; so, res series omnis extollo in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 51: ait rem seriam Velle agere mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 23, 7 fin.: dies religiosus ad agenda quicquam rei seriae, id. 26, 17 al.: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: quaestiones, Suet. Calig. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: curae, id. ib. 82 fin.: partes dierum, id. ib. 49 fin.: tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25, 3 et saep.: opinor hercle hodie quod ego dixi per jocum, Id. eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: si aliquid serium, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 16: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 fin.—With *sup.*: verba seria dictu, Hor. A. P. 107.—As *subst.*: **serium**, *i*, and more freq. **seria**, *ōrum, n.*, *earnestness, seriousness; serious matters or discourse* (often opp. jocus); *sing.*: si quid per jocum dixi, nolito in serium convertere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 42: itaque res in serium versa est, Curt. 5, 7, 10: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14.—**Plur.**: quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4 fin.: per seria per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quae ramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27; 2, 2, 125; id. A. P. 226; Ov. F. 5, 341 al.: mala, Hor. A. P. 451: mea (opp. lusus), Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 31: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2.—Of persons, for severus (ante- and post-class.): non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. ap. Non. 33, 33: amicos serios aspernatur, App. Mag. 98, p. 336, 9: Solon, id. ib. 9, p. 278 fin.; Amm. 26, 2, 2; 29, 6, 1; Treb. Claud. 12, 5; Mam. Grat. Act. 12, 2; Quint. Decl. 15, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. serio**, *in earnest, seriously* (mostly ante-class.; a favorite word of Plaut.; not in Cic. or Cæs.); nec joco nec serio, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 25: si quid dictum est per jocum, Non aequom est id te serio praevortier, id. ib. 3, 2, 40: an id joco dixisti? equidem serio ac vero ratus, id. ib. 3, 3, 9; so (opp. joco) id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30; Liv. 7, 41, 3: vereor serio, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 195; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225; id. Cas. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. Merc. 4, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 4, 7, 94; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32; 1, 3, 26; 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 2, 5, 11; 4, 4, 1; id. Truc. 2, 2, 47; 2, 5, 29; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 3; 3, 3, 22; id. Ad. 5, 9, 18; Liv. 4, 25 fin.; Quint. 1, 2, 1; 9, 2, 14; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 10.—**B. seriē**, *in earnest, seriously*: (post-class.) vultu serie pulcro, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.

2. serius, *comp. adv.*, *v. 3. sero.*

(*seriva*, *ae*, a false read. for *serieve*, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; v. Sillig. ad h. l.)

sermo, *ōnis, m.* [2. sero, qs. certa, conserta oratio], *a speaking or talking with any one; talk, conversation, discourse*: sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll. (very freq. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.

A. In *gen.* (syn. colloquium): quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentiosis, altera sermonis: contentio disceptationibus tribuatur iudiciorum, contentio, senatus: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: quod mihi servus sermonem seriat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37: sermones serere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg. A. 6, 160: sermonem nobiscum ibi copulat, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: dum sermones fabulandi conferant, id. ib. prol. 34: caput et pes sermonis, id. As. 3, 3, 139: cum ea tu sermonem nec joco nec serio Tibi habeas, id. Am. 3, 2, 25; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: ibi illa cum sermonem occipit, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: dum sermones caedimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: mature veniunt, discumbitur: fit sermo inter eos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: dum longior consulto ab Amborige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, id. ib. 5, 41: nulum tibi omnino cum Albinovano sermonem ullā de re fuisse, Cic. Vat. 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, id. Phil. 10, 7, 14; cf. memini in eum sermonem illum incidere, qui tum

fere multis erat in ore, id. Lael. 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71 (cf. consiliatibus divis, id. ib. 3, 3, 18): et euntem multa loquendo Deituit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 7: jucundus est mihi sermo litterarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3; cf. littera sermonis fida ministra mei, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** In *partic.* **1. Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion** (cf. oratio): tum Furius: Quid vos agitis? num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Minime vero, Africanus; soles enim tu haec studiose investigare, quae sunt in hoc genere, de quo instituerat paulo ante Tubero quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 19: in sermonem ingredi (just before: in disputationem ingredi), id. ib. 1, 24, 38: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitia habitum ab illo secum... Ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, etc.... ut tamquam a praesentibus haberi sermo videretur, id. Lael. 1, 3; rebus his, de quibus hic sermo est, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumanis. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, etc., id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: in quo (circulo) de philosophia sermo haberetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3: Socratici sermones, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 15, 26: in longum sermonem me vocas, Attice, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: nunc enim sermo de natura est, *our subject*, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67; 3, 1, pr. § 2; 16, 32, 58, § 134; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 15; Capitol. Gord. 3, 3 *init.*—**b.** Concr., *a talk, speech, discourse* (more informal and unpretending than oratio): meos multos et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**2. Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation** (opp. contentio): sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cottidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, etc.... Itaque sermo potius quam oratio dicitur, id. Or. 19, 64: in argumentis Caecilii poscit palmam, in sermonibus Plautus, i. e. in *dialogue*, Varr. ap. Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42: vocem sermoni proximam, Quint. 11, 3, 162: ut litigantes quoque a sermone incipiant, ad vociferationem transeant, Sen. Ep. 15, 6.—Of prose as opposed to poetry: comedia... nisi quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri Telephus et Peleus, etc., id. A. P. 95.—**b.** Concr., of verses in a conversational style, *a satire*: ille (delectatur) Bionis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60: Albi, nostrorum sermonum candidi iudex, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: nec sermones ego mallem Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, id. ib. 2, 1, 250.—**3.** With reference to some particular object, *common talk* respecting any thing, *report, rumor* (syn.: fama, rumor): vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Eun. etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 4: sermo est totā Asiā dissipatus, Cn. Pompeium, etc., Cic. Fl. 6, 14: mihi venit in mentem multum fore sermonem, me, etc., id. Att. 7, 23, 2: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5 sq.: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Cael. 29, 69; cf.: vix feram sermones hominum, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: vestrae perigrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, *this talk of the town*, id. Mil. 12, 33: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: sermones inimicorum effugere, id. Cael. 16, 38: sermones lacessere, reprimere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: retudit sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: ne putet aliquid oratione mea sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*, Cic. Fl. 5, 13: dabimus sermonem iis, qui, etc., *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3; so, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4: cataplus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic.

Rab. Post. 14, 40 B. and K. dub.; v. Orell. IV. cr.—**II.** Transf., a manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction, etc. (cf. lingua): sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcant jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3, 10: et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43; 12, 2, 3.—**B.** A language, the speech of a nation, etc.: cui (Catalo) non solum nos Latini sermonis, sed etiam Graeci ipsi solent suae linguae subtilitatem elegantiamque concedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 28: in Latino sermone, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, ea Latinis litteris mandavimus, id. Fin. 1, 1, 1: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 260: cum lingua Catonis et Enni Sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: aves, quae sermonem imitantur humanum... Agrippina turdum habuit imitantem sermones hominum... luscinae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59; § 120.—**C.** Of a single expression: si quis ita legaverit: Fructus annuos, etc., perinde accipi debet hic sermo, ac si, etc., Dig. 7, 1, 20; 11, 7, 2; § 1; 28, 5, 29.—Hence, of a single word (late Lat.): deos sermo Graecus est, Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 1.

sermōcinanter, adv., v. sermōcinor fin.

sermōcinātiō, ōnis, f. [sermōcinor], a conversation, disputation, discussion (very rare): sermones hominum assimilatos dicere διαλογους malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermōcinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 31: sermōcinatio alicujus aliqua de re, Gell. 19, 8, 2.—In rhet.: sermōcinatio est, cum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65; cf. id. 4, 43, 55; Vulg. Prov. 3, 32.

sermōcinātor, ōris, m. [id.], a babbler, Fulg. Rasp. contra Serm. Fastid. 17.

sermōcinātrix, icis, f. [sermōcinātor], that converses, adapted to conversation; in rhet. lang., as a part of rhetoric, a transl. of the Platonic προσωμνητική, Quint. 3, 4, 10.—In gen.: immodica, i. e. a prattler, babbler, App. M. 9, p. 224, 31.

sermōcino, āre, 1, v. a., collat. form of sermōcinor, q. v.

sermōcinor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [sermo].

I. To talk with any one, to parley, converse, commune, discourse about any thing (rare but class.; syn. colloquor): consuetudo sermōcinandi, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52; § 138: psittaci etiam sermōcinantes, Plin. 10, 41, 58; § 117.—**Act.** collat. form **sermōcino**, Isid. Orig. 1, 39, 2.—**II.** In partic. (acc. to sermo, I. B. 1.), to hold a literary conversation, to dispute, discuss: exquisitius sermōcinari, etc., Suet. Tib. 56: pluria forte quis dixit sermōcinans vir apprimē doctus, Gell. 5, 21, 1.—Hence, ***sermōcinanter**, adv., in discourse or conversation: horas extrahere, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 med.

***sermōnālis**, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to speech, speaking: deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

†**sermōnāri** rusticus videtur, sed rectius; sermōcinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2, 17.

sermuncūlus, i, m. dim. [sermo]. **I.** (Acc. to sermo, I. B. 3.) Common talk, tittle-tattle, report, rumor (rare but class.): urbani sermunculi, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: non deterreat sermunculis istorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 14.—**II.** A little discourse (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

serniōsus, a, um, adj. (late Lat.), covered with an eruption, scabby: serniōsi, quos nos petiginos dicimus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

1. sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3, v. a. [for seso, root sa-; Gr. σάω, σήθω, to sift], to sow, plant (freq. and class.; syn.: planto, semino, consero). **I.** Lit., with acc., either of the plant, seed, etc., sown, or of the land cultivated: ubi tempus erit, effodito seritoque recte... Quae diligentius seri voles, in calicibus seri oportet, Cato, R. R. 133, 2: serendum viciam, lentem, cicerculam, etc.,

Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47; § 112: agri moliti et obliti ad serendum, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: serit arbores, quae alteri saeculo prosint, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 7, 24; 17, 59: nullam sacrā vite prius severis arborem, Hor. C. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: semina, Verg. G. 1, 193: surculos, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. 2, 668: sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70: vera ratio serendi, Plin. 18, 25, 60; § 224.—Freq. in part. perf.: multa erant inter eum locum manu sata, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: saepe satas alio vidi traducere messes, Verg. E. 8, 99; id. G. 3, 176.—Hence, subst.: **sata**, ōrum, n., standing corn, crops, Verg. E. 3, 82; id. G. 1, 325; id. A. 2, 306; 12, 454; Ov. M. 1, 286; Plin. 16, 25, 39; § 94; Pall. 1, 43.—Prov.: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i. e. I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 80.—**B.** Transf., of persons, to beget, bring forth, produce; only in part. perf. in pass. sense, begotten, sprung forth, born, etc.: Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2; id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; cf. id. ib. 1, 25, 60; id. Univ. 12, 35: hic satus ad pacem, Prop. 3, 9, 19.—With ex: ex Tantalus ortus Pelops, ex Pelope autem satus Atreus, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57.—With de: Illa cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54.—With ab: largo satus Curretas ab imbrī, Ov. M. 4, 282.—With simple abl. (so most freq.): Camertem Magnanimo Volscente satum, Verg. A. 10, 562: sole satus Phaëthon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sata Tiresia Manto, id. ib. 6, 157 et saep.: sate sanguine divum, sprung from, Verg. A. 6, 125: non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58, 7: o sate gente deum, Verg. A. 8, 36: matre satus una, Ov. M. 5, 141; so, matre, id. F. 3, 799: Nereide, id. M. 12, 93; cf.: Bacchum vocant satumque iterum solumque bimaterem, id. ib. 4, 12.—Hence, satus (sata) aliquo, for a son (or daughter) of any one: satus Anchisa, i. e. Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 244; 5, 424; 6, 331; 7, 152: Hamone satus, i. e. Iarbas, id. ib. 4, 198: satae Peliā, Ov. M. 7, 322: sati Curibus, sprung from, natives of Cures, id. ib. 14, 778.—**II.** Trop., to sow the seeds of any thing, to found, establish, to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce, to cause, occasion, excite, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: diuturnam rem publicam, to found, establish, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: acre vulnera vasta se rebant, scattered, Lucr. 5, 1290; so, vulnera pugnantis tergo, Sil. 5, 235: lites, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 10: negotium, id. Most. 5, 1, 51; cf.: (Hamilcar) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 80: civiles discordias, Liv. 3, 40, 10: causam discordiarum, Suet. Calig. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23 fin.: invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Verg. A. 12, 228; Curt. 8, 9, 1: opinionem, Just. 8, 3, 8: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104, 12.

2. sēro (ui), tum, 3, v. a. [Sanscr. sarat, thread; Gr. σείρω, rope; cf.: εἶρω, ἔρω, ὄρω; Lat. series, servus], to join or bind together, to plait, interweave, entwine, etc. **I.** Lit. (so only in part. perf.): accipiunt sertas negotii florent coronas, Luc. 10, 164; Cypr. Ep. 4, 3: flores, App. M. 4, p. 156, 4; 10, p. 254, 38: rosa, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 131: loricae, linked, Nep. Iph. 1 fin.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421.—**B.** Subst.: **serta**, ōrum, n., wreaths of flowers, garlands (freq. and class.): arae sertis recentibus halant, Verg. A. 1, 417: coronae,serta, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 58; Lucr. 4, 1128; 4, 1174; Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Cat. 6, 8; Verg. E. 6, 16; Tib. 1, 1, 12; 1, 2, 14; 1, 7, 52 et saep. al.—Rarely in sing.: roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88.—Collat. form **serta**, ae, f. (sc. corona): cum tua praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 37; id. et Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.—**II.** Trop., to join, connect, interweave; to combine, compose, contrive (class. but rare; syn.: jungo, cieo, instruo): seri-

tote diem concorditer ambo, i. e. alternate according to the succession (in the government), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (Ann. v. 110 Vahl.): ex aeternitate causa causam serens, joining in order, following, Cic. Fat. 12, 27: cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, is arranged, disposed, Liv. 25, 6: bella ex bellis serendo, by joining war to war, Sall. H. 4, 61, 20 Dietsch: tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello serunt, id. ib. 1, 48, 7 ib.; cf. Liv. 21, 10; cf.: certamina cum Patribus, to join, engage in, id. 2, 1; so, certamina, id. 27, 12; 27, 41; 40, 48: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, joins speech, i. e. bandies words with me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone se rebant, Verg. A. 6, 160; Stat. Achill. 2, 38, id. Th. 6, 941: aliquid sermōnibus occultis, Liv. 3, 43; 7, 39; 33, 32: secreta colloquia cum eo, id. 34, 61: populares orationes, to put together, compose, id. 10, 19; cf.: (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2, 8: quid seris fando moras? why are you contriving? Sen. Med. 281: negotium, to make, prepare, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 51: crimina belli, Verg. A. 7, 339.

3. sēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sera], to fasten with a bolt, to bar: praeda nullo obstaculo serata, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Menard. 6; cf. Prisc. p. 837 P.

4. sēro, adv., v. serus fin.

serōtinus, a, um, adj. [4. sero], econom. t. t. of the Aug. period, for the class. serus. **I.** Lit., that comes or happens late, late-ripe, late, backward: sementis (opp. festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56; § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17; § 58: ficus, id. 18, 19, § 71; Pall. Mart. 10, 31: flos, Plin. 21, 10, 32; § 68: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24: hiemes (opp. tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2; § 16: aquae (opp. tempestivae), id. 17, 2, 2; § 17: situs, id. 17, 11, 16; § 79: loca (opp. praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54; § 196: imber serotinus, the later rainy season, Vulg. Deut. 11, 14; id. Osee, 6, 3.—**B.** Esp., in the evening (cf. serus, I. B.): matutinus et serotinus imber, Vulg. Joel, 2, 23.—**II.** Transf., in gen.: raptor (puellae), stealing late, Sen. Decl. 3, 21 fin.

serpens, entis, v. serpo fin.

serpentaria, ae, f. (sc. herba) [serpens], snakeweed, otherwise called veperna, App. Herb. 5.

***serpentigēna**, ae, m. [serpens-gigno], serpent-born, i. e. sprung from a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentinus, a, um, adj. [serpens], of or belonging to a serpent (eccl. Lat.): peccata, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51: serpentinos natos, Aug. Gen. contra Manich. 2, 26.

***serpentipēs**, pēdis, m. [serpens-pes], serpent-footed: Gigantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serperastrā (serpir-), ōrum, n. [perh. from serpo-rastrum, creeping-splints], knee-splints or knee-bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children.

I.** Lit.: pueris in geniculis alligare, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.—II.** Transf., humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: de serperastris cohortis meae nihil est quod doleas, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (serpsit antiqui pro

serpsit) uti sunt, Fest. p. 348 Müll., v. n. [root serp, kindr. with ἔρπω, repo], to creep, crawl (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (only of animals; while repo is also used of persons who creep or go slowly; v. repo, I.): serpere anguiculus, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122: serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: (anguis) per humum, Ov. M. 15, 689: vipera imā humo, id. P. 3, 3, 102: draco in platano, id. M. 12, 13: serpentina secla ferarum, i. e. the serpents, Lucr. 6, 766.—In late Lat. pass.: cum terra nullo serpat angue, was crawled over, Sol. 22, 10.—**B.** Transf., of things, to move slowly or imperceptibly, to creep along, proceed gradually, etc. (mostly poet.): has (stellas) inter, torvus Draco serpit, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106: sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 690.—Of streams: an te, Cydne, canam, qui leniter... placidis per vada serpis aquis, creep-est, windest along, Tib. 1, 7, 14: in freta vicina Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 598: Ister tectis

In mare serpit aquis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 30: in sicco serpentem pulvere rivum, Lucr. 9, 974: lacrimae serpent per vulnera, Stat. Th. 11, 608: existit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading*, Lucr. 6, 660; so, flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6: aestus aetheris, Lucr. 5, 523; 6, 1120 (with repere): fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 64.—Of plants: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf.: lithospermus (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99; so, chamaeleon, id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; cf.: liber per colla, Ov. M. 9, 389: caules per terram, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 53, § 82: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144: sine tempora circum Inter victrices hederam tibi serpene lauros, Verg. E. 8, 13; Laber ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Col. 10, 119.—Of the growth of the hair: per tua lanugo cum serpene cooperit ora, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 641.—Of fire: dein per continua serpens (flamma) omnia incendio hausit, Liv. 30, 6: sive ipsi (ignes) serpene possunt quo cibis vocat, Lucr. 5, 523; cf. id. 6, 660.—Of disease, etc.: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads*, Cels. 6, 18, 2 med.: dira contagia per vulgus, Verg. G. 3, 469: cancer, Ov. M. 2, 826: carcinoma, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79, 2 al.: per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415: quies, Verg. A. 2, 269: somnus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—**II.** Trop., to creep, crawl; to extend gradually or imperceptibly; to spread abroad, increase, prevail (a favorite trope of Cic.): neque enim serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: serpene occulte coepisti nihil domis suscipitibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203 (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: malum longius, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15; id. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: serpit deinde res, Liv. 28, 15 fin.; so, latius, id. 40, 19 fin.; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: si semel suscipimus genus hoc argumenti, attente quo serpat, id. N. D. 1, 35, 98; 3, 20, 52: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21, 45: fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5: per agmina murmur, Verg. A. 12, 239: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13, § 87: serpente latius bello, Flor. 2, 2, 15; 2, 9, 4.—Of a low, grovelling poetic style: (poëta) Serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. A. P. 28 (cf.: sermones Repentes per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251).—Hence, **serpens**, entis (*gen. plur.* serpentium, Vit. 8, 4; 9, 6; Nep. Hann. 11, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 20; Cels. 5, 27, 3; but also, mostly poet. and later, serpentum, Verg. A. 8, 436; 12, 848; Ov. M. 7, 534; Lucr. 9, 608 al.), *f.* (sc. bestia); less freq. and mostly poet. and eccl. Lat., *m.* (sc. draco), a *creeping thing*, a *creeper*, *crawler* (cf. reptilis). **A.** Κατ' ἑξῆς, i. e. a snake, serpent (syn.: anguis, coluber); *fem.*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Lucr. 4, 60; 4, 638; Ov. M. 1, 447; 1, 454; 2, 652; id. Am. 2, 13, 13; Hor. C. 1, 37, 27; Lucr. 9, 397; Nep. Hann. 10, 4 al.—*Masc.*, Lucr. 5, 33; Verg. A. 2, 214; 5, 273; 11, 753; Ov. M. 3, 38; 3, 325; 4, 670; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27; Lucr. 9, 324; cf. Sall. J. 89, 5, and Quint. 2, 4, 19: igniti, Vulg. Num. 21, 6.—In apposition with draco, Suet. Tib. 72.—Also *neutr. plur.* serpentina, Vulg. Act. 10, 12.—**2.** Transf., the *Serpent*, as a constellation. **a.** Between the Great and the Little Bear, = anguis and draco, Ov. M. 2, 173; Hyg. Astr. 3, 1.—**b.** In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguientus, Anguifer), = anguis, Vit. 9, 6; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 3, 13; cf. Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 95.—**B.** A creeping insect on the human body, a *louse*, Plin. 7, 61, 62, § 172; App. Flor. p. 354, 4.

serpula, ae, *f.* [serpo], a little snake or serpent, Messal. ap. Fest. p. 351, 13 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 350, 2 ib.

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum *init.*
***serpyllifer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [serpyllum-fero], *thyme-bearing*: catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 in *carm.*

serpyllum or **serpillum** (Varr. L. 5, § 103 Müll. p. 30 Bip.; and in MSS. of

Cato, R. R. also **serpull-**; v. the letter U), i, n. [sibilated from ἐρπυλλον], *thyme, wild-thyme*: Thymus serpyllum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 73; Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 2; Col. 11, 3, 39; Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245; Pall. Mart. 9, 17; Verg. E. 2, 11; id. G. 4, 31 al.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, seg-ra, from seco]. **I.** A saw, the invention of Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 246; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 274: stridens, Lucr. 2, 410: stridor serrae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 19; Vit. 2, 7: arguta, Verg. G. 1, 143 et saep.—Prov.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re, to quarrel with one about something, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; so, too, quamdiu per hanc lineam serram reciprocabimus? Tert. Cor. Mil. 3.—Trop., of the back of a thin person, Mart. 11, 100, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A kind of sawfish, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 11, 53, § 145.—**B.** A serrated order of battle: serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur recediturque neque ullo consistitur tempore. Cato de re militari: Sive opus est cuneo, aut globo, aut forcipe aut turribus aut serrā uti adoriare, Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 19 fin.—**C.** A threshing-wain, with serrated wheels, Hier. in Amos, 1; Vulg. Isa. 28, 27.—**D.** Serra, in relig. lang., the name of the Tiber, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 8, 63.

***serrabilis**, e, *adj.* [serra], that may be sawn: serrabilia ac sectilia (ligna), Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serraculum, i, n., a steering-oar, rudder: πηδάλιον, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 2 dub. (others, servaculum or feraculum).

serracum, v. sarracum.

serrago, inis, *f.* [serra], sawdust, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; id. Tard. 4, 8 med.

Serranus (also **Saranus**, e. g. SEX. ATILIVS M. F. SARANVS, Inscr. Orell. 3110; hence, to be derived from Saranum, an Umbrian city), i, m., a surname (agnomen) of C. Attilius Regulus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; Verg. A. 6, 844; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 202; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 414.—Of other Attilii, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; id. Planc. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5 al.

Serrapilli, ōrum, m., a people of Pannonia, on the Danube, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

serratim, adv. [serra], in the manner of a saw, like a saw, Vit. 6, 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serratorius, a, um, *adj.* [serro], saw-shaped, serrate; or belonging to sawing, sawing. (late Lat.): in modum serratoriae machinae coniecti, Amm. 23, 4, 4.

serrātula, ae, *f.*, the Italian name for betony, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

serratura, ae, *f.* [serro], a sawing, a sawing up: arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serratus, a, um, *adj.* [serra], saw-shaped, serrated (post-Aug.): dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46, § 84; cf. ambitus (foliorum), id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: spinae, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: compages (ossium capituli), id. 11, 37, 48, § 132: morsus (anseris), Petr. 136, 4.—As subst.: **serrati**, ōrum (sc. nummi), silver coins notched on the edge, Tac. G. 5 fin.; cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 5, p. 94 sq.

Serretes, um, m., a people of Pannonia, on the Danube, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

Serrheum (-rhium, -rium), i, n., a promontory in Thrace, with a fortification: alia castella, Cypselā et Doricon et Serrheum, Liv. 31, 16, 5; Mel. 2, 2, 8.—Form Serrium, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

serro, āre, v. a. [serra], to saw, to saw up, saw in pieces (late Lat.): pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25; Hier. in Isa. 15, 57, 1; Vulg. Isa. 41, 15; Ambros. in Isa. 4, 10, 15.

serrula, ae, *f.* dim. [id.], a small saw: dentata, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: ferrea, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2: aliquid ossis serrula praecidere, Cels. 7, 33: vitem serrula desecare, Col. Arb. 6, 4: manubriata, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

1. sēta, ōrum and ae, v. 2. sero, I. B.
2. sēta Campānica, or simply **sēta**, ae, *f.*, a plant, called also melilotos, Cato, R. R. 107; 113.—Also called **serrātula Campāna**, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

***sertatus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. sēta; v. 2.

sero, I. B.], wreathed, garlanded: caput regali maiestate, Mart. Cap. 1, § 85; 5, § 426.

† **Sertor**, ōris, m., a Latin praenomen [of disputed origin; perh. 2. sero], Fest. p. 340, 22 Müll.; cf. Auct. Praenom. post Val. Max. p. 746 Kempf.

Sertorius, ii, m., a proper name. So, Q. Sertorius, a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, but was finally assassinated by Perpenna, Liv. Epit. 90; Vell. 2, 25, 3; Flor. 3, 22; Lucr. 2, 549; Cic. Brut. 48, 180; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Mur. 15, 32; Sall. H. 1, 54 sqq. Dietsch.—Hence, **Sertorianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sertorius, Sertorian: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18; Flor. 3, 22: arma, Sen. Ep. 94, 64: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 56, § 146; 2, 5, 58, § 143: duces, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: tempora, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83.

sertula Campāna, v. 2. sēta.

sertum, i, v. 2. sero, I. B.

sertus, a, um, Part. of 2. sero.

serum, i, n. (collat. form **serū**, acc. to Charis. p. 23 P.) [prob. sibilated from ὀρός]. **I.** The watery part of curdled milk, whey, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 33, § 126; Col. 7, 12, 10; Verg. G. 3, 406; Tib. 2, 3, 16; Ov. F. 4, 770.—**II.** Transf., like ὀρός, of the watery parts, serum, of other things; of resin, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60: seminis genitalis, Cat. 80, 8.

serus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. series; Sanscr. śrat, thread; that which is long drawn out], late (freq. and class.; cf.: tardus, lentus): nescis quid vesper serus vehat (the title of a work by Varro), Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 4; 13, 11, 1: sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: serā nocte, Liv. 1, 57, 9; Col. 1 praef.; Prop. 1, 3, 10; Val. Fl. 7, 400: crepusculum, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, id. ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82 (cf. infra, B.): hiems, Liv. 32, 28, 6: anni, i. e. ripe years, age, Ov. M. 6, 29; 9, 434; id. F. 5, 63; cf. aetas, id. A. 1, 65; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: portenta delum Tarda et sera nimis, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138: posteritas, id. P. 1, 4, 24: sera eruditio, quam Graeci ὀψιμαθίαν appellant, Gell. 11, 7, 3; cf. poet., of persons, with *gen.*: o seri studiorum! ye late-learned, ὀψιμαθεῖς (i. e. backward, ignorant), Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. infra, b. a): ulmus, late- or slowly-growing (acc. to others, old), Verg. G. 4, 144; so, ficus, late in bearing, Col. 5, 10, 10; cf. serotinus, and v. the foll. under sup.—Comp. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. adv. infra fin.): senior mors (opp. maturior), Cels. 2, 6 med.: senectus, Mart. 5, 6, 3: spe omnium serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3, 1: senior putatio, Col. 4, 23, 1; 2, 10, 15.—Poet., for posterior: senior aetas, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 7; Tib. 1, 4, 33: hora, Ov. H. 19, 14.—Sup.: successorē quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131, 2: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, etc., ripening the latest, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; cf. supra.—**b.** Poet. (a) For the adv. sero, of one who does any thing late: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire Convivam, late in the day, id. S. 2, 7, 33: nec nisi serus abi, Ov. A. A. 2, 224: poena tamen tacitis sera venit pedibus, Tib. 1, 10, 3: (me) Arguit incepto serus accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297.—So with things as subjects: sera ribens accendit lumina Vesper, Verg. G. 1, 251: imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello, Ov. M. 13, 403: seros pedes assumere, id. ib. 15, 384: Cantaber serā domitus catenā, Hor. C. 3, 8, 22: serum ut veniamus ad amnem Phasidos, Val. Fl. 4, 708.—With *gen.*: o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. supra); so, belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With *inf.*: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 35.—(β) For adverb. use of sera and serum, v. adv. infra.—**B.** Subst. † **1. sēra**, ae, *f.* (sc. hora), a late hour, the evening hour, ἑσπέρα, sera, vespera, crepusculum, Gloss. Vet.—**2. sērum**, i, n., late time, late hour (of the day or night; first in Liv.; esp. in the historians): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8, 4: quia serum diei fuerit, id. 26, 3, 1: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21 fin.: extrahabatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28, 2 Drak. N. er.: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48; cf.: ad se-

rum usque diem, Tac. H. 3, 82.—*Absol.*, in Sueton., of a late hour of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Ner. 22; in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11.—**II.** *Pregn.*, too late (class.): ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1; neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 31; tempus cayendi, Sen. Thyest. 487; bellum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 4, 144; Antiatres serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5 *fin.*; 31, 24; auxilia, Val. Fl. 3, 562; improbum consilium serum, ut debuit, fuit: et jam profectus Virginus erat, etc., Liv. 3, 46 *fin.*: redit Alcidae jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras conditiones pax tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: cum tandem ex somno surrexissent, in quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandas absumpserunt, which was too late, Liv. 33, 48, 8: hoc serum est, Mart. 8, 44, 1; and with a *subj. clause*: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3; so, serum est, advocare iis rebus affectum, etc., id. 4, 2, 115.—**b.** Poet. for the adverb (cf. supra, I. b. a): tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis Haud iustis assurgis, too late, Verg. A. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. H. 17, 107: Hercules jam serus opes sperique vocabis Armaviri, Val. Fl. 3, 713: sera ope vincere fata Nititur, Ov. M. 2, 617: auxilia ciere, Val. Fl. 3, 562.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **1.** *sera*, late (poet. and very rare): sera comans Narcissus, late in flowering, Verg. G. 4, 122.—**2.** *serum*, late at night (poet. and very rare): quae nocte sedens serum canit, Verg. A. 12, 864.—**3.** *sero*. **A.** (Acc. to I.) Late, at a late hour of the day or night (rare but class.): eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1 (cf. infra, B.); domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22.—**b.** Late, at a late period of time, in gen. (freq. and class.): res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris omnia opera sero facies, Cato, R. R. 5, 7; Cic. Brut. 10, 39; Quint. 6, 3, 103: doctores artis sero repertos, id. 2, 17, 7, 2, 6, 3.—*Comp.*: modo surgis Ego Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198; Liv. 31, 11, 10: serius, quam ratio postulat, Quint. 2, 1, 1: scripsi ad Pompeium serius quam oportuit, Cic. Fam. 14, 10; 15, 1, 4; id. Sest. 31, 67; Liv. 37, 45, 18; 42, 28, 1: itaque serius aliquanto notatus et cogitatus (numerus), Cic. Or. 56, 186: serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto Pulvere, Ov. M. 4, 105: ipse salutabo decima vel serius hora, Mart. 1, 109, 9: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, later or earlier (or, as we say, inverting the order, sooner or later), Hor. C. 2, 3, 26; so, serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33: serius ei triumphandi causa fuit, ne, etc., Liv. 39, 6, 4; 38, 27, 4: in acutis morbis serius aeger alindus est, Cels. 3, 2.—*Sup.*: ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75 (Scaliger ex conj.); so, legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18; § 61 (al. serissima).—**B.** (Acc. to II.) Too late (freq. and class.): abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 90: idem, quando illaec occasio perit, post sero cupit, id. Aul. 2, 2, 71; id. Am. 2, 2, 34; id. Men. 5, 6, 31; id. Pers. 5, 1, 16 (opp. temperi); id. Trin. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 167; 4, 2, 147; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8: (Scipio) factus est consul bis; primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem altissimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164 et saep.; ne nimis sero ad extrema veniamus, far too late, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47; Liv. 21, 3, 5.—Hence, in a double sense, alluding to the signif. A. a: cum interrogaret (accusator), quo tempore Clodius occisus esset? respondit (Milo), Sero, Quint. 6, 3, 49.—*Prov.*: sero sapient Phryges, are wise too late, are troubled with after-wit; v. sapio.—*Comp.*, in the same sense: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20: ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius venieram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: doleo me in vitam paulo serius tamquam in viam ingressum, id. Brut. 96, 330: erit verendum mihi, ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me,

quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5: serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8; Suet. Tib. 52.

serva, ae, v. servus.

servabilis, e, *adj.* [servo]. ***I.** That can be kept or preserved, preservable: uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—***II.** That can be saved or rescued: caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servaculum, i, v. serraculum.

servans, Part. and P. a., v. servo.

servatio, ōnis, f. [servo], an observance: mea perpetua servatio, Ps.-Plin. Ep. 10, 121, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 45.

servator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who gives attention to any thing, a watcher, observer: Olympi, Luc. 8, 171: cruentus Berycii memoris, watcher, provuler, Stat. Th. 3, 352.—**II.** *Pregn.*, a preserver, deliverer, savior (the prevailing signif. of the word; class.): Ba. An tu, venelicus? Co. Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (opp. perditor), Cic. Planc. 36, 89: patriae, Liv. 6, 17; cf. Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 683 Müll.: mei capit, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: mundi, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 37: salutis, Ov. P. 4, 15, 41.—*Absol.*: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50 *fin.*: si servasti me non ideo servator es, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: Servator, like the Gr. *Σωτήρ*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Inscr. Grut. 18, 6.—**B.** With abstr. objects, an observer, fulfiller of any duty (poet.): rigidi honesti, Luc. 2, 389; cf. foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

servatorium, οὐλακτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat., a conservatory, magazine.

servatrix, icis, f. [servo]. **I.** She that keeps or preserves, a (female) savior, deliverer, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16: sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: servatrix celebrare, Ov. M. 7, 50: cohortis Inachiae, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—As an epithet of goddesses, Inscr. Gud. 31, 7; 52, 5; Inscr. Fabr. 470, 109 and 110: pectoris, protectress, guardian, Stat. Th. 12, 606.—***II.** With an abstr. object, an observer, fulfiller: convenientiae, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 15, 32.

servia, ae, v. servia.

Servianus, a, um, v. Servius.

***serviculus**, i, m. *dim.* [servus], a little slave, Tert. Idol. 10.

Servilius, a, um, v. Servilius.

servilis, e, *adj.* [servus], of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile (class.). **I.** Lit. (syn. familiaris): tumultus, the servile war, insurrection of the slaves, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Imperium, like that of masters over slaves, Sall. H. 1, 9 Dietsch: bellum, Flor. 3, 19, 2; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: terror, dread of the slaves, of a servile insurrection, Liv. 3, 16: manus, a band of slaves (with latrones), Hor. Epod. 4, 19: capita, Liv. 27, 16: caput, Dig. 4, 5, 3: de uxoribus in servilem modum questionem habent, like slaves, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 32: inscriptio (i. e. triumphus de servis), Flor. 3, 19, 8: operae (i. e. servis dignae), id. 2, 13, 10: nil servile habet, Hor. S. 2, 7, 117: servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discens, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf. verbera, Just. 1, 5, 2: causa, Dig. 4, 5, 3, § 1: adfinitates, ib. 23, 2, 14, § 3: cognationes, ib. 23, 2, 14, § 3: condictio, ib. 48, 20, 1: necessitas, ib. 3, 8, 19, § 2.—**II.** Trop.: serviles nuptiae (opp. liberales), Plaut. Cas. prol. 68 and 73: schema, id. Am. prol. 117: vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: color, id. ib. 38, 1: indoles, Liv. 1, 5: gestus (with humilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 11, 2: litterae, i. e. the lower branches of learning (writing, reading, arithmetic, etc.: opp. liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19, 55.—Hence, *adv.*, like a slave, slavishly, servilely. ***a. servile**: gemens, Claud. B. Gild. 364.—**b. serviliter** (class.): serviliter ficti dominum consulamus, Petr. 117, 6: ne quid serviliter muliebriter faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; so Tac. H. 1, 36: saevire, Flor. 1, 23, 1.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* do not occur.

Servilius, i, m.; **Servilia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. **I. Masc.** **A.** C. Servilius Ahala, Liv. 4, 13 sq.; v. Ahala.—**B.** Cn. and Q. Servilius Caepio, consuls, the former A. U. C. 613, the latter the following year, Cic. Font. 11, 23; cf. id. Brut. 25, 97;

25, 43; 25, 161; id. Att. 12, 5, 3 al.—**C.** Ah other Cn. Servilius Caepio, Cic. Att. 12, 20, 2.—**D.** Q. Servilius Caepio, consul A. U. C. 648, Vell. 2, 1, 3; cf. Cic. Brut. 35, 135; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124; id. Inv. 1, 49, 92.—**E.** Q. Servilius Caepio, quaestor A. U. C. 654, Aug. Her. 1, 12, 21; 2, 12, 17; Cic. Fragm. Scaur. 1, 2, 45 B. and K. al.—Others of the same name are mentioned, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; 3, 11, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7.—**F.** C. Servilius Casca, an assassin of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27.—**G.** P. Servilius Casca, an assassin of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 1; id. Att. 16, 15, 3 al.—**H.** C. Servilius Glaucia, praetor, slain by Marius A. U. C. 654, Cic. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 3, 6, 15.—**K.** C. Servilius Isauricus, a successful general, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22 et saep.—**L.** Another P. Servilius Isauricus, proconsul in Asia A. U. C. 708, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 13, 66-72; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; 3, 4, 6.—**II. Fem.** Servilia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; 15, 11, 1; 15, 12, 1 al.—Hence, **A. Servilius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Servilius, Servilian: familia, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137: lex, scilicet iudicialia, introduced by Q. Servilius Caepio, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; id. Clu. 51, 140; id. Brut. 43, 161; Tac. A. 12, 60: de pecuniis repetundis, by C. Servilius Glaucia, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Balb. 24, 54; id. Scaur. 1, 2; Ascon. ap. Scaur. p. 21; single fragments of which, still extant, are collected and explained in C. A. Klenze, Fragmenta legis Serviliae, Berol. 1825: agraria, proposed by P. Servilius Rullus, but defeated through the opposition of Cicero (Oratt. de lege Agr. III.): Servilius lacus, a place in Rome, in the eighth region, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; Sen. Prov. 3, 7; cf. Fest. pp. 238 and 139.—**B. Servilianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Servilius, Servilian: horti, Suet. Ner. 47; Tac. A. 15, 65; id. H. 3, 38; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23.

servio, ūvi and iū, ūm, 4 (*imperf.* servias, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50; *perf.* servivi, id. Men. 5, 9, 42; id. Merc. 3, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45; servibit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; id. Trin. 2, 2, 27), v. n. (once pass., v. I. b. infra) [servus], to be a servant or slave, to serve, be in service (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Absol.*: Ha. Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? Ps. Nunc quidem etiam servio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 16: nunc qui minus servio, quam si forem serva nata? id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: in liberata terra liberatores ejus servio, Liv. 34, 50: per centum annos, id. 39, 37, 5: an addictus, quem lex servio, donec solverit, jubet, servus sit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: servire liberaliter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70 et saep.: servire iuste (opp. iniuste impare), Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: vincit per centum annos servistis, Liv. 39, 37: servit vetus hostis Cantabre, sera domitus catena, Hor. C. 3, 8, 21.—(b) With *dat.* of the person to whom service is rendered, to be enslaved to, to serve: justum est, tuos tibi servos tuo arbitratu serviat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 71: lenoni, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 33: servitum tibi me adducito, mi fero, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 105: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22; cf. si ve regi sive optimatibus serviant, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: ut hoc populum intersit, utrum comi domino an aspero serviant, etc., id. ib. 1, 33, 50: Athenas victas Lacedaemoniis servire pati, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: minata, Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo, Ov. M. 15, 827.—(c) With *apud*: tam ille apud nos servit, quam ego nunc hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 62: illius metus ille apud vos servit captus in Alide, id. ib. 2, 2, 80: hoc pacto apud te serviam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 12; apud lenonem, id. Poen. 4, 2, 37: si quis apud nos servisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182.—(d) With homogeneis objects: Servitutem: qui in servitute est eo iure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, qui servitute servit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: tu usque a puero, servitutem servivisti in Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 12: quorum maiorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29; id. Mur. 29, 61: qui (cives) servitutem servissent, Liv. 40, 18, 7; 45, 15, 5: neque erile negotium plus curat quam si non servitute

serviati, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 2; 3, 1, 150 (not servitute, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—So with *dat.* of person: me servitūtem servire huic homini optumo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31; id. Aul. 4, 1, 6; id. Rud. 3, 4, 42; cf. sed is privatam servitūtem servit illi an publicam? id. Capt. 2, 2, 84 (v. infra, II.): ego hūc diu ab ineunte adulescentia tuis servi servitūtem imperis, id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; and with *apud*: apud hūc servitūtem servio, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17.—**B.** *Pass.* (perh. only in the foll. passage): aduēscamus... servis paucioribus servi, Sen. Tranq. 9, 3.—**II.** In gen., with *dat.* of object (a person or thing), to be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to serve for, be fit or useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humor, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard or care for; to consult, aim at, to accommodate one's self to, etc. (so esp. freq. in Cic.; cf. pareo, appereo, ministro): tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: quoniam sibi (rei publicae) servissem semper, numquam mihi... ut jam mihi servirem, consulere meis, id. Planc. 38, 92; cf. servire populo, id. ib. 4, 11; id. Fin. 5, 9, 27 et saep.: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52; cf. cum homines cupiditatibus suis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: aetati huius, id. Fin. 5, 9, 27: mori alicuius, Nep. Them. 1, 3: semper aut belli aut pacis servit artibus, Vell. 1, 13, 3: ariori aliorum flagitiosissime, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: auribus alicuius, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: bello, id. B. G. 7, 84: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicuius, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 45, 132: rei publicae commodis, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64; cf. compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: dignitati (with consulere rei publicae), id. Sest. 10, 23: dolori meo, id. ib. 6, 14: existimationi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: famae, id. ib. 5, 10, 2: gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182: vel honori multorum vel periculo (with obedire tempori), id. Brut. 69, 242: indulgentiae, id. Caes. 32, 79: iracundiae (with parere dolori), id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: laudi et gloriae, id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: laudi existimationique, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52, 176: oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: personae, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: petitioni, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24: posteritati, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; cf. rei, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: rumori, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 5 fin.: tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 7, 1: utilitati salutis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: vectigalibus, id. de Or. 2, 40, 171: venustati vel maxime, id. ib. 2, 78, 316; 2, 80, 327: verbis praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63.—**Pass. impers.**: ut communi utilitati servitator, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—(β) With homogeneous object (cf. supra, I. δ): ab ineunte adulescentia tuis servi servitūtem imperis et praecipit, pater... Meum animū tibi servitūtem servire aequum censi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 21 sqq.—**B.** Transf., of things. **I.** In gen., to help, assist, be serviceable to, be useful for (post-Aug.): ut totus truncus alienigenis surculis serviati, Col. 4, 29, 14; cf. tabularia debent servire gallinis, id. 6, 3, 2: chartis serviunt calami, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 157: candelae luminibus et funeribus serviunt, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178: eademque materia et cibis et probis serviati, id. 33, 12, 54, § 152: laetor quod domus aliquando C. Cassi, serviet domino non minori, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8.—**2.** Esp., jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., to be subject to a servitude: praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9; so, aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: neque servire quandam earum aedium partem in mancipi lege dixisset, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178: eodem numero (incorporalium) sunt et jura praediorum urbanorum et rusticorum, quae etiam servitutes vocantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 14 fin.; Paul. Sent. 1, 17; cf. Dig. 8, 2, 20, §§ 3 and 5; 8, 6, 8, § 1 al.; and v. servitus, II. B., and servus, II.

servitium, *i. n.* [servus]. **I.** In abstr., the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude (not so in Cic., who has servitus).

A. Lit.: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, as your servant, * Ter. And. 4, 1, 52: cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: neque desistam abstrahere a servitio civitatem nostram, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 9: militibus hostis Jugurthae servitium minari, Sall. J. 94, 4: genus servitii insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch: servitii pretium, id. ib. 3, 61, 20; 3, 61, 1; 4, 61, 11: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23, 6: justum pat. servitium (just before: regia servitus), id. 41, 6, 9: cum domus Assaraci Phthiam Servitio premet, Verg. A. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, to free from slavery, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99: servitio exire, Verg. E. 1, 41: servitium subire, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 8.—**B.** Transf., in gen., servitude or subjection of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1, 2: illi etiam tauris primi decuisse feruntur Servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41; 2, 4, 1; Ov. A. A. 3, 488; cf. Verg. G. 3, 168; Col. 8, 8, 4: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18: tanto infensius servitium, Tac. A. 1, 81 fin.—**II.** In concr., a body of servants, the class of slaves (collect.; class. in sing. and plur.). (α) Sing.: ita nunc servitium est, such are servants nowadays, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendis dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: ut a servitio caveremus (cf. just before: examina tanta servorum inmissa in populum Romanum), id. Har. Resp. 12, 25: nulle motus in Sicilia servorum Verre praetore... facti esse dicuntur?... coeptum esse in Sicilia moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 9: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calonum servitium tertia (pars), Vell. 2, 82, 3; cf. servitii decem milia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, id. ib. 1, 23 et saep.—(β) Plur.: servitia ad caedem et inflammendam urbem incitavit, Cic. Caes. 32, 78: vincula soluta sunt et servitia incitata, id. Leg. 3, 11, 25: opera facessant, servitia sileant, id. Fl. 38, 97; Sall. C. 24, 4: 46, 3; 50, 1; 56, 5; id. J. 66, 1; Liv. 2, 10; 6, 12; 23, 11; Col. 11, 1, 3 et al.—**B.** Transf., of drones among bees: sunt autem fuci... quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27.—**2.** = servi, servants as individuals: servitia regum superbiorum, Liv. 2, 10, 8: inopia servitorum, id. 28, 11, 9: dilapsis etiam infimis servitorum, Tac. H. 3, 84.

servitor, *ōris, m.* [servio], a servant, servitor (late Lat.), Auct. Serm. ad Fratr. ap. Aug. 43 med.; Inscr. Orell. 2363.

servitritus, *a, ūm, adj.* [servus-tritus, from tero], galled by slavery: stabulum, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 13 dub. (Ritschl ex conj.: stabulum servitutum).

servitudo, *inis, f.* [servus], slavery, servitude (perh. only in the foll. passages): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22, 2 Drak. N. cr. dub. (Weissenb. servitibus): eritudo servitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.: servitudo, δουλεία, Gloss. Philox.

servitus, *ūtis (gen. plur. servitutum)*, Dig. 8, 2, 32 fin.; 8, 3, 1 fin.; and acc. to Ritschl also Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14), *f.* [id.], the condition of a servus; slavery, serfdom, service, servitude (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: servitus est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subicitur, Dig. 1, 5, 4; Just. Inst. 1, 3, 2: servitūtem servire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31 (v. this freq. occurring phrase under servio, I. δ): quibus nunc aerumna mea libertatem paro, quibus servitūtem mea miseria deprecor? Eum. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9 (Trag. v. 173 Vahl.): domi fulstis liberi: Nunc servitus si evenit, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potiviti pater servitūtem, id. Am. 1, 1, 24 Fleck.: quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitūtem ferre potest? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ipsam (mulierem) in servitūtem adjudicare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit... fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, id. Deiot. 11, 30: mors servituti anteprehenda, id. Off. 1, 23, 81: servitūtem perpassi, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: aliae nationes servitūtem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: servitūtem pati, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: similitudo servitutis id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: hunc nimis

liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afflicti, etc. . . Nimia illa libertas in nimiam servitūtem cadit, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: socios nostros in servitūtem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34, 84: servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25, 47: Themistocles cum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Lael. 12, 42: conjuges in servitūtem abstrahi, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: addicere aliquem in servitūtem, Liv. 3, 56; Caes. B. G. 7, 77: liberum populum servitute adficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: asserere aliquem in servitūtem, Liv. 3, 44, 5; 34, 18, 2; Suet. Tib. 2.—* (β) As a verbal noun with *dat.*: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, this serving or being servant of a rich man, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. (acc. to servio, II.), servitude, subjection: numquam salvis suis exiit servitus mulieribus; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7 Drak.: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, in confinement, Col. 8, 12; so id. 8, 15, 7: hujus tanti officii servitūtem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. Planc. 30, 74: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoritatum servitutis, id. Off. 1, 42, 150; cf. ut se homines ad servitūtem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9; 7, 3, 16.—**B.** The government, rule, dominion of a master: tibi Apud me justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.—**C.** (Acc. to servio, II. B.) Jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., a liability resting upon them, an easement, servitute: servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt haec: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Dig. 8, 3, 1: jura praediorum urbanorum, quae servitutes vocantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 14: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: specus servitutis putat aliquid habituros, id. Att. 15, 26, 4.—**D.** Concr. (for the class. servitium), slaves, servants (collect.); poet. of lovers: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Servitus crescit nova (= catervae amatorum semper novorum), Hor. C. 2, 8, 18; cf. Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14 Ritschl.

Servius, *i, m.* **I.** A Roman proper name, esp. in the Sulpician gens; whence Servii is sometimes used for Sulpicii, Oth. ap. Tac. H. 2, 48.—**Esp.** Servius Sulpicius Rufus, an eminent jurist and statesman, contemporary with Cicero, called Servius, Dig. 47, 2, 76, § 1; Gai. Inst. 2, 244; v. Sulpicius.—Hence, **Servianus**, *a, ūm, adj.*, of or belonging to Servius Sulpicius the jurist, Servian: actio, Dig. 20, 1, 3; for which also simply **Serviana**, *ae, ib. 20, 1, 1; 20, 1, 7; 20, 1, 10.*—**II.** Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; v. Tullius.—**III.** Servius Maurus Honoratus, a grammarian under Valentinian, a commentator on Vergil.

servo, *avi, ātūm, 1 (old fut. perf. servasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 71: servassis, an old formula in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: servassit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: servassint, id. As. 3, 3, 64; id. Cas. 2, 5, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103), v. a. [ref. salus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect, etc. (very freq. and class.; syn. salvo): Ph. Perdis me tuis dictis. Cu. Immo servo et servatū volo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56; cf. qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2: pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41 fin.: aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: urbs ex belli ore et faucibus erepta atque servata, id. Arch. 9, 21.—With *ab* and *abk* (mostly post-Aug. and rare): si tamen servavi a furibus possunt, Pall. 5, 8, 7 fin.: Super omnia Capitolium summamque rem in eo solus a Gallis servaverat, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103.—Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuque salva servassis dūisq. bonam salutem mihi, etc., an old formula of prayer, Cato, R. R. 141, 3: di te servassint semper, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64: di te servassint mihi, id. Cas. 2, 5, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: ita me servet Jupiter, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 24: Serva, quod in te est, filium et me et familiam, id. Heaut. 4, 8, 4: tu me a moris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Eum. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 (Trag. v. 316 Vahl.): invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467: Graeciae portus per se (i. e. Themistoclem) servatos, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: 1683*

servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 60: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70: urbem insulamque Caesari, id. ib. 2, 20: sua, Cato, R. R. 5, 1: rem suam, Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: Sabinus Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falce, *keeping, retaining*, Verg. A. 7, 179 et saep.: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 26: pudicitiam liberorum ab eorum libidine tutam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: se integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: omnia mihi integra, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1.—Poet. with *inf.*: infecta sanguine tela Conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188.—*Absol.*: So. Perii, pugnos ponderat. *Me*. Quid si ego illum traham tangam ut dormiat? So. Servaveris: Nam continuas has tres noctes pervigilavi, *you would save me*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157.—(β) With *abl.* or *ab* or *ex* and *abl.* of the danger or evil: si respública populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, etc., an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10, 2: Q. SERVILIUS VULNERE SERVATVS, Inscr. Grut. 48, 5: omnes quattuor amissis servatae a peste carinae, Verg. A. 5, 699.—*Usu.* with *ex*: quo ex iudicio te ulla salus servare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: urbs ex omni impetu regio servata, id. Arch. 9, 21: ex eo periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: navem ex hieme marique, Nep. Att. 10, 6.—**B.** With abstract objects: navorum imperium servare est induperantum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Trag. v. 413 Vahl.): imperium probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 7: ordines, Caes. B. G. 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 44; 2, 41; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 51: praesidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: vigiliis, Liv. 34, 9: custodias neglegenter, id. 33, 4: discrimina rerum, id. 5, 46: concentum (fides), Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: cursus, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: intervallum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 et saep.: fidem, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 63: fidem cum aliquo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 49; id. Merc. 3, 1, 33; Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: fides juris jurandi saepe cum hoste servanda, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; cf.: fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: promissum, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 1: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 23: officia, id. ib. 1, 11, 33: iustitiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 41; cf.: aequabilitatem juris, id. Rep. 1, 34, 53: aequitatem, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: iura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: institutum militare, id. ib. 3, 76; cf. id. ib. 3, 84; 3, 89: rectum animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 201: consulta patrum, leges iuraque, id. Ep. 1, 16, 41: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2: consuetudinem, id. Clu. 32, 89: illud quod deceat, id. Off. 1, 28, 97: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: fidem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: amicitiam summam fide, id. Lael. 7, 25: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: aequam mentem, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2: nati amorem, Verg. A. 2, 789: conubia alicujus, id. ib. 3, 319: foedera, Ov. F. 2, 159.—**B.** In partic., *to keep, lay up, preserve, reserve* for the future or for some purpose (syn. *reservare*): si voles servare (vinum) in vetustatem, ad alvum movendam servato, Cato, R. R. 114, 2; Col. 12, 28, 4: lectum Massicum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 6; Col. 12, 28, 4; cf.: Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132: vermes in melle, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17, 1: Valerius, in parvis rebus neglegens ultor gravem se ad majora vindicem servabat, Liv. 2, 11, 4; 10, 28, 5.—With *dat.*: placet esse quasdam res servatas iudicio voluntateque multitudinis, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69: in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28: Jovis aurius ista (carmina) Servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: causa integra Caesari servaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 1: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg. A. 1, 207.—Poet. with *ad*: ad Herculeos servaberis arcus, Ov. M. 12, 309.—**II.** Transf. (from the idea of the attention being turned to any thing). **A.** To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe any thing (syn. *obscro*). **1.** In gen. (a) With *acc.*: uxor scelestam

me omnibus servat modis, Ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: vestimenta sua, id. ib. 2, 3, 52: iter alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Palinurus dum sidera servat, Verg. A. 6, 338: nubem locumque, Ov. M. 5, 631: nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over, guarding*, id. ib. 10, 383: pascentes haedos, Verg. E. 5, 12: vestibulum, id. A. 6, 556: servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov. M. 2, 538; cf.: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, id. ib. 4, 646.—(β) With *rel.-clause* or final: quid servas, quo eam, quid agam? Lucil. ap. Non. 387, 26: tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 60: cum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. 3, 36, 3: servandum in eo ante omnia, ut, etc., Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124: ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv. 39, 14 *fin.*; Col. 8, 5, 13.—(γ) *Absol.*, *to stay, keep watch, or guard*: Eu. Intus serva. St. Quippini Ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 3 sq.; cf.: nemo in aedibus Servat, id. Most. 2, 2, 22: solus Sannio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10; Ov. M. 1, 627.—*Imper.*: serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 29; Ter. And. 2, 5, 5; id. Ad. 2, 1, 18; Hor. S. 2, 3, 59.—**2.** In partic., in relig. lang., *to observe* an omen: secundam avem servat... servat genus altivolantum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 and 84 Vahl.): de caelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Div. 2, 35, 74; so of the augurs: de caelo, id. Vatini. 6, 15; id. Sest. 61, 129; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; id. Att. 2, 16, 2; 4, 3, 3: caelum servare, Lucr. 5, 395: fulgura caeli, id. 6, 429.—**B.** *To keep to, remain in* a place (i. e. to keep watch there); *to dwell in, inhabit* (ante-class. and poet.): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas Esse hic et servare apud me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: atria servantem postico falle clientem, id. ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Verg. G. 4, 383: immanem hydrum Servantem ripas, id. ib. 4, 459: sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes, id. A. 7, 52: domum SERVAVIT, LANAM FECIT, Inscr. Orell. 3848.—**C.** In late jurid. Lat.: servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *to get, obtain, receive*, Dig. 17, 1, 45 *fin.*; so ib. 25, 5, 2; 26, 7, 61.—Hence, * *servans*, *antis, P. a., keeping, observing*; with *gen.*: Rhipeus servantissimus aequi, Verg. A. 2, 427.

servula (servōla), ae, f. *dim.* [serva], a servant-girl, a young female servant, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3.

* **servulicōla**, ae, f. [servulus-colo], she that waits upon or accommodates slaves, a slave's drab, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servulus (servōl-), i (gen. plur. servulum, App. M. 4, 19), m. *dim.* [servus], a young slave, servant-lad, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 100; id. Men. 2, 2, 64; id. Poen. 1, 2, 58 al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 56; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 17; 3, 1, 62 al.; Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22; 3, 16, 8 al.—In apposition: homines servulos amare, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 37.

1. servus, a, um, *adj.* [referred by the ancients to servo: servi ex eo appellati sunt hoc imperatores servos vendere, ac per hoc servare, nec occidere solent, Just. Inst. 1, 3, 3; but prob. from root svar-; Lith. svaras, a weight; cf. Gr. ἔρρα; O. H. Germ. swari, burdensome; Germ. schwer, heavy; cf. also seruis, slavish, servile, subject. **I.** In gen. **A.** With homo (= 2. servus; mostly ante-class.): non decet superbum esse hominem servom, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64; id. Mil. 2, 6, 80; id. Stich. 1, 2, 1; 5, 4, 10; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58; 3, 1, 7; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62.—**B.** With other subjects (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): octo milia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, Liv. 29, 29: corpori, quod servum fortuna erat, vim fecit, id. 38, 24: Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales (opp. liberae), id. 34, 58: civitas, id. 25, 31: Lacedaemon, id. 34, 41: serva manus, Ov. F. 6, 558: o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26; cf. Petr. 71: servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 9: omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch: reges serva omnia et subjecta imperio suo esse velint, Liv. 37, 54; 42, 46: statu libera quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est,

Dig. 40, 7, 16.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude: libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: fundus, Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, ib. 8, 2, 35: area, ib. 8, 2, 34 al.; cf. servio, II. B., and servitus, II. B.—Hence,

2. servus (-ōs), i, m., and *serva*, ae, f., a slave, servant, serf, serving-man; a female slave, maid-servant. **A.** Masc. (syn.: famulus, mancipium), Enn. ap. Non. 471, 19 (Com. v. 5 Vahl.); Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: servi, ancillae, id. ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 Müll.; cf.: Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: servus armiger, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39: dotalis, id. As. 1, 1, 72: frugi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 1: graphicus et quantivis pretii, id. Ep. 3, 3, 29: nequam et malus, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: scelestus, infidelis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: peculiosus, id. Rud. 1, 2, 24: peculiaris, id. Capt. prol. 20: fallax, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17: servus a pedibus, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1: a manu, Suet. Caes. 74: aliquem servum sibi habere ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225: publici, public slaves, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 13, 4; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24; Liv. 9, 29 *fin.* et saep.; cf. Dig. 1, 5, 6.—Prov.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Capito ap. Fest. s. v. quot, p. 261 Müll.; cf. Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Macr. S. 1, 11 *med.*—Esp.: poenae servus, a slave of punishment, i. e. condemned to servile labor, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 3; Dig. 43, 19, 17.—**2.** Trop.: vidit enim eos, qui se judiciorum dominos dici volebant, harum cupiditatem esse servos, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: neque tam servi illi dominorum, quam tu libidinum, id. ib. 2, 4, 60, § 112: omnium libidinum servi, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 1: adulescens libertorum suorum libertus servorumque servus, Vell. 2, 73, 1: servus potestatis, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; cf. also the doubtful reading: legum omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146 (where B. and K. have omnes servimus).—**B.** Fem. (mostly ante-class. for ancilla): servae sint istae an liberae, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62: ego serva sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 99; id. Pers. 4, 4, 63; id. Poen. 5, 4, 31: serva nata, id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47 *fin.*: serva Briseis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3 et saep.

sēsama, v. sesamum.

† **sēsāminus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σισάμινος, of sesame, made from sesame: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94; 13, 1, 2, § 11; 28, 11, 47, § 168.

† **sēsāmōides**, is, n., = σισάμοειδής, a plant resembling sesame, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.

† **sēsānum (sīsām-)**, i, n., = σισάμινον. **I.** Sesame or sesamum, an oily plant, a native of the East, Col. 2, 10, 18; 11, 2, 50; 11, 2, 56; 12, 15, 3; Pall. Sept. 7; id. Oct. 1, 3; Cels. 5, 15: Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; Petr. 1 *fin.*—Collat. form **sēsima** or **sōsāma**, ae, f., = σισάμινος, Plin. 2, 7, 1; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10, § 49; 18, 10, 22, § 96, and 18, 10, 23, § 98.—**II.** Sesamum silvestre, another name for Cicui, the palma Christi, castor-oil plant, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

* **sescenāris**, e, *adj.* [deriv. and signif. unknown]: bovis sescenaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15, 1 (but the conjectural correction to sescenalis or sexennis is improbable) Weissemb. ad loc.

sescēni, v. sescentenī.

sescentenī, also **sescēni** (less correctly **sexc-**), ae, a, num. *distrib. adj.* [sescenti], six hundred each. **A.** Form sescentenī: sescentenī malleoli, Col. 3, 6, 3: urnae, id. 3, 9, 3; cf. Suet. Claud. 32; Mart. Cap. 6, § 610.—**B.** Form sesceni: Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sescenas urnas vini praeibuisse, Col. 3, 3, 2: nummi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 62: denarii equitibus tributis, Curt. 5, 1, 45: annua, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 7.

sescentēsimus (less correctly **sexc-**) a, um, num. *ord. adj.* [id.], the six hundredth: anno sescentesimo, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58 Mai N. cr.: anno Urbis sescentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 19.

ses-centi (less correctly **sex-centi**; cf. Ritschl Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 114), ae, a, num. *card. adj.* [sex-centum]. **I.** Prop., six hundred: sescenti aurei nummi Philippii.

Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sescentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: argenti sescentum ac mille, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 32: curriculum longum sescentos pedes, Gell. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Meton., like our hundred or thousand, to signify an immense number, an innumerable quantity, any amount, etc. (perh. because the Roman cohorts consisted originally of six hundred men; very freq. in prose and poet.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: sescentas proinde scribito jam mihi dicas: Nihil do, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 63: venio ad epistulas tuas, quas ego sescentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: jam sescenti sunt, qui inter sicarios accusabant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: sescentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119.—As subst.: **sescenta**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, an immense number of things: sescenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 41; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; id. Att. 2, 19, 1; 6, 4, 1; 14, 12, 1: sescenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so id. Ps. 2, 2, 37.

sescenties (less correctly **sexco-**), *num. adv.* [sescenti], six hundred times: sescenties HS., six hundred times a hundred thousand, sixty millions of sesterces, Cic. Att. 4, 16 C, 14; so, sestertium sescenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13: sescenties vices, Lampr. Commod. 15 (in Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8, the true read. is sescentos).

Sescentō-plāgus, *i. m.* [sescenti-plaga], a man of six hundred stripes, a name coined by Plautus: nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Sescentoplagi nomen indetur tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

Sesculixes, *v.* Sesquilixes.

sescuncia (SESCONCIA, Inscr. Orell. 4563), *ae. f.* [sesqui-uncia], one and a half unciae, i. e. a twelfth and a half; = one eighth of a whole, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Cels. 5, 18, 28; Col. 12, 59, 4; Scrib. Larg. 50; 60; Front. Aquaed. 26; Dig. 37, 8, 7 fin.—As *adj.*: copulae sescunciae, an inch and a half thick, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11; cf. the foll. art.

sescuncialis, *e. adj.* [sescuncia], containing a twelfth and a half: crassitudo (mensae), of an inch and a half, Plin. 13, 29, § 94.

sescuncius, *a. um, v.* sescuncia fin.

sescuplex, *plicis, v.* sesquiple.

sescuplicarius, *v.* sesquiplaris fin.

sescuplus (sesquiplus, in vet. edd. Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84, where, however, the best MSS. have sescuplus), *a. um, adj.* [sesqui], taken once and a half, once and a half as much: ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47; so Plin. l. l.: tempus, Ter. Maur. Syll. pp. 2395 and 2412 P.: ratio, Censor. de Die Nat. l.

sēsē, *v. sui.*

tsēsēlis, *is, f.* = *σέσελις*, a plant, meadow saxifrage, hartwort, *seseli*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq.; 20, 22, 87, § 238.

Sesia (Sessia), *ae. f.*, a goddess that presides over sowing, Tert. Spect. 8 (perh. i. q. Seia).

Sēsōsis, *idis, v.* Sesostris.

Sēsōstris (lengthened **Sēsōstris**, Paul. Nol. ap. Aus. Ep. 19, 21), *is, or Sēsōsis*, *idis, m.*, = *Σέσωστρις*, a celebrated king of Egypt, Luc. 10, 276.—*Abl.* Sēsōstre, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—*Gen.* Sēsōsidis, Plin. 36, 11, 15, § 74 (al. Sēsōthis) Sillig N. cr.—*Abl.* Sēsōside, Tac. A. 6, 28 Orell. N. cr.

Sēsōthes, *abl.* Sēsōthide, *m.*, the name of an Egyptian king, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; 36, 9, 14, § 71.

sesquātus, *a. um, adj.* [sesqui], numeri, two numbers in the ratio of three and two, Ter. Maur. Ped. p. 2417 P.; Aug. de Musica, 1, 10, 17.

sesqui (sesque), *num. adv.* [perh. contr. from semis-qui], one half more, more by a half. As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem (just after, sesquiple), Cic. Or. 50, 188. But freq. joined in one word with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half*. Joined with numerals (octavus and ter-

tius), like the Gr. *ἐπι* (in *ἐπὶ ὀγδοός, ἐπὶ τριός*, etc.), it denotes an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; *v.* sesquioctavus, etc.

sesqui-alter, *era, ōrum, adj.*, once and a half (*ἐπιδιτέρος*), Cic. Univ. 7, 20 sq.; Vitr. 3, 1 med.; App. Mag. p. 330 med.

* **sesqui-culeāris**, *e. adj.*, containing a culeus and a half: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

† **Sesqui-cūlus**, *i. m.* (i. e. with buttocks one half too large), a surname of Strabo, Marc. Vict. p. 2456 P.

sesqui-cyathus, *i. m.*, a cyathus and a half, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

* **sesqui-digitalis**, *e. adj.*, of a digit and a half: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22 med.

sesqui-digitus, *i. m.*, a digit and a half, Vitr. 8, 5, 2; 10, 11, 3.

* **sesqui-hōra**, *ae. f.*, an hour and a half, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 9.

sesqui-jūgerum, *i. n.*, a juger and a half, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 18, 19, 49, § 178.

sesqui-libra, *ae. f.*, a pound and a half, Cato, R. R. 108; Col. 12, 36.

* **sesqui-mensis**, *is, m.*, a month and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.

sesqui-mōdius, *ii, m.*, a peck and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3; 1, 42; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215; Col. 2, 12, 4.

* **sesqui-obolus**, *i. m.*, an obolus and a half, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 73.

* **sesqui-octavus**, *a. um, num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. *ἐπὶ ὀγδοός*, containing nine eighths, or one and an eighth; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquitercius, and *v.* sesqui.

* **sesqui-opera**, *ae. f.*, a day's work and a half, Col. 2, 12, 2.

* **sesqui-opus**, *eris, n.* = sesquiopera, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesqui-pēdalis, *e. adj.* **I.** Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter, Cato, R. R. 15, 2: tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: talea, Col. 5, 9, 3: mensura, id. 9, 15, 4; 11, 2, 18; 11, 3, 48; Vitr. 5, 10; 10, 15, 4.—**II.** Poet. transf., to denote excessive length, half a yard long: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verba, Hor. A. P. 97; Mart. 7, 14, 10.

* **sesqui-pēdāncus**, *a. um, adj.*, a foot and a half long (more freq. sesquipedalis): cornua, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

sesqui-pēs, *pēdis, m.*, a foot and a half (in length, breadth, etc.): cytismus in sesquipedem ponere, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: plus quam sesquipedem prohibeat infodere, Col. 3, 13, 8; id. Arb. 1, 5: sesquipedem est quam tu longior, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58; Mart. 8, 60, 2; Pers. 1, 57.

* **sesqui-plāga**, *ae. f.*, a blow and a half, a stroke and a half, Tac. A. 15, 67 fin.

sesquiplāris, *is*, and **sesquiplārius**, *ii, m.* [sesquiple], a soldier who received a ration and a half as a reward for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Rein. cl. 8, n. 13; Inscr. Orell. 3476; called also **SESQUIPLICARIUS**, Hyg. Grom. med.; Inscr. Fabr. p. 104, n. 245; and **SESQUIPLICARIVS**, Inscr. Orell. 3408; 3416.

sesqui-plex, *plicis, adj.* [plico], taken once and a half; once and a half as much: sesquiple aut duplex aut par, *Cic. Or. 57, 193; also **sescuplex** (cf. sescuplus), Quint. 9, 4, 47.

sesquiplārius, *ii, v.* sesquiplaris fin.

sesquiplus, *a. um, v.* sescuplus.

* **sesqui-tercius**, *a. um, num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. *ἐπὶ τριός*, containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquioctavus, and *v.* sesqui.

Sesqui-ulixes (Sesculixes, Plin. H. N. praef. § 24), as the designation of a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), name of a satire of Varro (cited very freq. by Nonius), Non. 28, 12; 31, 30; 45, 2; 48, 31 et saep.

sesquunx, *uncis, v.* sescuncia.

Sessia, *ae. v.* Sesia.

sessibulum, *i. n.* [sedeo], a seat, chair (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; App. M. 1, p. 112, 30.—The same called **sessibile**, *is, n.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, p. 36 Mai.

sessilis, *e. adj.* [sedeo]. **I.** Of or belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon (only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, i. e. with a broad foot, Pers. 5, 148; so, pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—Hence, **II.** Transf., of plants, low, dwarf: genus lactucae, growing low, spreading, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125; Mart. 3, 47, 8 (for which: sedens lactuca, id. 10, 48, 9): folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140: malvae, Pall. Oct. 11, 3.

* **sessimonium**, *ii, n.* [id.], a sitting, session, assembly: deorum, the council of the gods, Vitr. 7 praef. fin.

sessio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], a sitting (Ciceronian). **I.** In gen.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; plur.: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35.—**B.** Concr., a seat, sitting-place: sessiones gymnasiorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2.—**2.** The seat of the body, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 50.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A sitting idly, a loitering, a tarrying in a place: sessio Capitolina, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2: pigra sessio, App. M. 4, p. 148 fin.—**B.** A sitting, session (syn. consessus); for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121; of a court: dies sessionum, Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.—**C.** A sitting-bath, sitz-bath, = *ἐγκάθισμα*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 69.

sessito, *avi, 1, v. freq. n.* [id.], to sit much or long (very rare): quam deam (Suadama) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, *Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, of the seat, of the posteriors, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 40.

* **sessiuncula**, *ae. f. dim.* [sessio, II. B.], a little group, meeting, company, assembled for amusement: sessiunculas consecretari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

seissor, *ōris, m.* [sedeo], one who sits in a place, a sitter (not ante-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen., a sitter in the theatre, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130.—**2.** A sitter upon a horse, a horseman, rider, Sen. Const. 12 fin.; Suet. Caes. 61; Veg. 2, 28, 34.—**II.** In partic., one who tarries or dwells in a place, an inhabitant, resident: seissores veteres urbis, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.

sessorium, *ii, n.* [id.], a seat. **I.** A stool, chair, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 med.—**II.** A place of residence, a dwelling, habitation: viperae hujus seessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

* **sessus**, *ūs, m.* [id.], a sitting: locum sessui impertiunt, App. Flor. p. 353, 36.

sestertiarius, *a. um, adj.* [sestertius], worth but a sesterce; in gen., of a thing of little value: homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

* **sestertiolum**, *i. n.* [id. I.], a thousand sesterces: sestertiolum bis decies, i. e. two million sesterces, Mart. 1, 59, 5.

sestertium, *i. v.* sestertius.

sestertius, *a. um, num. adj.* [contr. from semis-tercius], two and a half; only in the phrases sestertius nummus and milia sestertia; *v.* I. A. and I. B. 1. infra.—Mostly as *subst.* **I.** **sestertius** (written also with the characters HS.; *v.* B. 4. infra), *ii, m.* (sc. nummus); also in full: sestertius nummus; *gen. plur.* sestertiūm; rarely sestertiorum or sestertiūm nummum, a sesterce, a small silver coin, originally equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. When the as was reduced in weight, during the Punic wars, the denarius was made equal to sixteen asses, and the sestertius continued to be one fourth of the denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, or four and one tenth cents; afterwards about one eighth less.

The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17s. 1d. sterling, or \$42.94 in United States coin (*v.* Zumpt, Gram. § 842; Dict. of Ant. s. v. as, sestertius). **A.** In gen.: sestertius, quod duobus semis additur (dupondius enim est semis antiquus sestertius est) et veteris consuetudinis, ut retro aere dicerent, ita ut semis tertius, quartus semis pronunciarent, ab semis tertius sestertius dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod officie-

batur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitr. 3, 1 med.; Cie. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30; taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuria vini, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130.—Freq. joined with nummus: mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9.—*Gen. plur.* sestertium: quid verum sit, intellego; sed alias ita loquor, ut concessum est, ut hoc vel pro deum dico vel pro deorum, alias, ut necesse est, cum triumvirum non virorum, eum sestertium nummum non nummorum, quod in his consuetudo varia non est, Cie. Or. 46, 56: sestertium sexagena milia nummum, Varr. R. 3, 6, 1; cited ap. Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45.—Rarely, sestertiorum: duo milia sestertiorum, Col. 3, 3, 13.—**B.** In part. **1.** As *adj.* in *neutr. plur.*, with milia (in Varr. and Col.): ut asinus venierit sestertiis milibus LX. (= sexaginta milibus sestertium), Varr. R. 2, 1, 14: grex centenarius facile quadragena milia sestertia ut reddat, id. ib. 3, 6, 6: hos numquam minus dena milia sestertia ex melle recipere, id. ib. 3, 6, 11: Hirrius ex aedificiis duodena milia sestertia capiebat, id. ib. 3, 17, 3: sestertiis octo milibus, Col. 3, 3, 8; 3, 9; 3, 3, 10.—**2.** To express more than two complete thousands sestertia is used as plurale tantum, with *distrib. numerals* (rare before the Aug. per.): si qui vilicis ex eo fundo, qui sestertia dena meritasset... domino XX milia nummum pro X miserit (= decem milia sestertium), Cie. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: candidati apud eum HS. quingena deposuerunt (= quindecim milia sestertium), id. Att. 4, 15, 7: capit illa ex suis praedils sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: bis dena super sestertia nummum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 33: Tiberius Hortalo se respondisse ait, daturum liberis ejus ducenta sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 33: princeps capiendis pecuniis posuit modum usque ad dena sestertia, id. ib. 11, 7.—Rarely with *card. numerals*: sestertia centum, Sall. C. 30, 6: septem donat sestertia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: centum sestertia, Mart. 6, 20, 1: sex sestertia, id. 6, 30, 1; cf.: na cui jus esset nisi qui... HS. CCC. census fuisset, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—**3.** Millions of sesterces were expressed in three ways: **a.** By the words centena (or centum) milia sestertium, preceded by a numeral adverb (rare): miliens centena milia sestertium, a hundred millions, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 84.—**b.** With ellipsis of the words centena milia, the *gen. plur.* sestertium being preceded by the numeral adv. (rare; once in Cie.): HS. (i. e. sestertium) quater decies P. Tadio numerata Athenis... planum faciam (i. e. sestertium quater decies centena milia = 1,400,000 sesterces), Cie. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100 (where B. and K. after Orell. read, ex conji., sestertium; v. Kühner, Gram. § 229, 5 b.).—**c.** With sestertium, declined as *subst. neutr.*, and the numeral adverbs from decies upward (also with ellipsis of centena or centum milia; sestertium here = centum milia sestertium. The origin of this usage, which became general, has been much disputed, and it is usual to explain it, after Non. p. 495 (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 18), as a grammatical blunder, by which the *gen. plur.* sestertium has been mistaken for a *neutr. sing.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 873; but it more probably grew out of the *adj.* use of sestertium with mille, supra; v. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 269; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 116; Kühner, Gram. § 249). (*a*) *Nom.* and *acc.*: quomodo ei testamento sestertium milies relinquitur, Cie. Off. 3, 24, 93: nonne sestertium centies et octogies... Romae in quaestu reliquisti? id. Pis. 35, 86: sestertium sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4: sestertium quadringenties aerario illatum est, Tac. A. 13, 31: sestertium deciens numeratum esse, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 20; 2, 3, 70, § 163: quadringenties sestertium, quod debuisti, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Off. 3, 24, 93; Nep. Att. 14, 2: sestertium ducenties ex ea praeda redactum esse, Liv. 45, 43, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1, 6: sestertium milies in cultum congere, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 3: quater milies sestertium suum vidit, id. Ben. 2, 27, 1; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37; Tac. A. 6, 45; 12, 22; 13, 31; id. H. 4, 47; Suet. Calig. 37; id. Galb. 5.—Sometimes with ellipsis of sestertium: dissipatio, per quam Antonius septies milies avertit, Cie. Phil. 5, 4, 11:—(*b*)

Gen.: syngrapha sestertii centies per legatos facta, Cie. Phil. 2, 37, 95: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, Liv. 45, 4, 1: sestertii milies servus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1: liberalitas decies sestertii, Tac. A. 2, 37, 2, 86: centies sestertii largitio, id. ib. 12, 58; 12, 53; Plin. Ep. 10, 3 (5), 2.—(*γ*) *Abstr.*: quadragies sestertio villam venisse, Varr. R. 3, 17, 3: sexagies sestertio, tricies sestertio, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4: centies sestertio cenavit uno die, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 11: pantominae decies sestertio nubunt, id. ib. 12, 5; id. Ben. 4, 36, 1; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: accepto quinquagies sestertio, Tac. A. 3, 17, 6; 17, 16; id. H. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7; Suet. Caes. 50; id. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 38, 4.—The sign HS., i. e. H. and semis, stands for sestertium, sestertia, and sestertium, in all the uses described above; when it is necessary, to avoid ambiguity, its meanings are distinguished thus: HS. XX. stands for sestertii viginti; HS. XX., with a line over the numeral, = sestertia vicens, or 20,000 sesterces; HS. XX., with lines over both signs, = sestertium vices, or 2,000,000 sesterces (Kühner, Gram. § 229 Anm. 1). But in recent edd. the numerals are usu. written in full, when the meaning would otherwise be doubtful.—**C.** Transf., in *gen.* **a.** Nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, for a small sum, for a trifle (good prose): equis est, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? Tu, Postume, nummo sestertio a me addicuntur, Cie. Rab. Post. 17, 45; Val. Max. 5, 2, 10: C. Matienus damnatus sestertio nummo venit, Liv. Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiarum, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 69; Val. Max. 8, 2, 3.—**b.** Money, a sum of money: sestertio amo comparare, for a large sum, Sol. 27 (40) fin.—**D.** In the times of the emperors, also, a copper coin, worth four asses, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4; cf. Eckhel. Doctr. Num. 6, p. 283.—**II. sestertium**, *ii, n.*, in *econom. lang.*, as a measure of dimension, two and a half feet deep: ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5 (for which: siccus ager bipalio subigi debet, quae est altitudo pastinationis, cum in duos pedes et semissem convertitur humus, id. ib. 3, 5, 3).

Sestiacus, *a, um, v.* Sestos, A.
Sestianus, *a, um, v.* Sestius, B.
Sestias, *adis, v.* Sestos, C.
Sestius (Sextius), *i, m.*, the name of a Roman gens. **1.** P. Sestius L. F., a tribune of the people 696 A. U. C., a friend of Cicero and Milo, by the former of whom he was defended in an oration still extant.—**2.** C. Sextius Calvinus, an orator, Cie. Brut. 34, 130.—**3.** P. Sextius Bauculus, a principili centurio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; 6, 38 al.—Hence, **A. Sestius (Sext-)**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Sestius (Sestius), Sestian (Sextian): Tabula Sestia, the banking-table or counter of a Sestius, otherwise unknown, Cie. Quint. 6, 25.—Aqua Sestiae, *v. aqua*, 2. e.—**B. Sestianus (Sext-)**, *a, um, adj.*, of Sestius, Sestian: dicta, of the tribune of the people, P. Sestius, Cie. Fam. 7, 32, 1: conviva, that dines with a Sestius (Sext. 44, 10: mala, named after a Sestius, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5).

Sestos (-us), *i, f.*, = Σηστός, a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero: Leandri amore peribilibis, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Liv. 32, 33; 37, 9; Ov. H. 18, 127; Luc. 2, 674; 6, 55.—Hence, **A. Sestiacus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Sestos, Sestian: sinus, i. e. the Hellespont, Stat. S. 1, 3, 27: pelagus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 287.—**B. Sestius**, *a, um, adj.*, of Sestos, Sestian: puella, i. e. Hero, Ov. H. 17 (18), 2 dub. (the first two lines are probably spurious).—**C. Sestias**, *adis, f.*, the Sestian, i. e. Hero, Stat. Th. 6, 547; Sid. Carm. 11, 71.

Sestus, *a, um, v.* Sestos, B.

Sesuvii, *orum, v.* Essui.

set, *v. sed init.*

seta, *v. saeta.*

Setabis, *v. Saetabis.*

setania, *ae, f.*, and **setanium** (*-on*), *i, n.*, = Σητανία and Σητανίον. **I.** The name of a kind of medlar: setania,

Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.—Also in the *neutr. subst.*: non possunt militares pueri setania educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16.—**II.** Setania, a kind of onion, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 102.—**III.** Setanion, a kind of bulb, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

Setia, *ae, f.*, = Σητία, an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine, now Sezza, Liv. 6, 30 fin.; 7, 42 fin.; 28, 8 fin.; 32, 26; Mart. 13, 23; 13, 112; Sil. 8, 978.—Poet., for the wine produced there, Setian wine, Stat. S. 2, 6, 90.—Hence, **Sétinus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Setia, Setian: ager, Titin. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 457; Cie. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 32, 26, 7: colonia, i. e. Setia, Vell. 1, 14, 2: trientes, Mart. 14, 103, 1: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; 23, 1, 21, § 36; Mart. 6, 86, 1; cf.: de montibus, from the Setian vine-hills, id. 5, 34; vya clivi Setini, id. 10, 74, 11.—As *subst.* **a. Sétini**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Setia, the Sétians, Liv. 8, 1; 32, 26.—**b. Setina**, *ae, f.*, The Setiness, the title of a comedy of Titinius (v. Comp. Rel. p. 148 sq. Rib.).—**c. Setinum**, *i, n.*, the wine of Setia, Juv. 10, 2, 7; Mart. 6, 86, 1.

setiger, *v. saetiger.*

setius, *v. secus.*

setosus, *v. saetosus.*

setula, *v. saetula.*

seu, *adv.*, *v. sive.*

severe, *adv.*, *v. 1. severus fin. A.*

severitas, *atis, f.* [1. *severus*], *seriopsis*, *ness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity*, in a good and bad sense (class, and very freq.; syn. *gravitas*): tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbiter nullo modo, Cie. Sen. 18, 65 (opp. lepos); id. Off. 1, 37, 134: censorum, id. Rep. 4, 6, 15; cf. Val. Max. 2, 9.—*Plur.*: censorum severitates, Gell. 4, 20, 1: tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cie. Lael. 18, 66; cf.: homo ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatem asperseris, id. Mur. 31, 66; so (opp. comitas) id. Brut. 40, 148; (opp. mansuetudo et misericordia) Sall. C. 54, 2; (opp. hilaritas risusque) Cie. Brut. 93, 322: T. Torquatus cum illam severitatem in eo filio adhibuit, quem, etc., id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: evellere se aculeum severitatis vestrae, id. Clu. 55, 152: laetissimae vir severitatis, Vell. 2, 127, 4: Catoni severitas dignitatem addiderat, Sall. C. 54, 2: commodare magnis peccatis severitatem, Tac. Agr. 19: summa severitas animadversionis, Cie. Fam. 9, 14, 7: exempli, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7: iudiciorum (opp. lenitas ac misericordia), id. Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; cf.: militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuire, Auct. B. Alex. 48 fin.; 65: nimia emendationis severitas, Quint. 2, 4, 10: disciplinae, id. 2, 2, 4: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 6: hac severitate aurium laetor, his severity of taste, id. ib. 3, 18, 9.—**II.** Transf.: etiam corruptissimo in genere magis tamen juvat quaedam ipsius viti severitas, rudeness, crudeness, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 21.

severiter, *adv.*, *v. 1. severus fin. B.*

severitudo, *inis, f.* [1. *severus*], *gravity, austerity, severity* (ante- and post-class. for the class. *severitas*): (frontis) Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 3 (also cited Non. 173, 10): morum, App. M. 1, p. 113, 41.

1. severus, *a, um, adj.* [perh. kindr. with *serius*], *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanor, conduct, etc. (of persons and things; *serius* regularly only of things; *v. serius*; class and freq.).

I. Of persons: nam te omnes saevom severumque commemorant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: quam severus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 21; id. Eun. 2, 1, 21: civis severus et gravis, Cie. Lael. 25, 95; cf.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Tubero (Stoicus) vita severus, id. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: agricolae, hardened by toil, rugged, Lucr. 5, 1357: Cures, Verg. A. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; cf. in *comp.*: rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 6, 2.—Of those who live a sober and temperate life: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, vini perniciem et ad severos Migrate, Cat. 27, 6: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; 1, 5, 13: legis custodes, Cie. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: neque severus esse (potest) in iudicando, qui

alios in se severos esse iudices non vult, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 38; 'so, iudices severi in eos sēlos, id. Clu. 20, 56; cf.: severissimos atque integerrimos iudices, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; ex familia ad iudicandum severissima, id. ib.: ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: auctor e severissimis, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274: Aristolaus e severissimis pictoribus fuit, id. 35, 11, 40, § 137 (for which, just before: austerior colore).—

B. In a bad sense, harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: idem acerbe severus in filium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 dub. (a passage bracketed by B. and K.): in me severior quam in vos, Liv. 7, 40, 7; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 22; cf. II. B.—**II.** Of things, grave, serious, severe, austere, etc.: severa fronte curas cogitant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: frons, Ov. Tr. 2, 241: Falernum, rough, sharp, tart (syn. austerum), Hor. C. 1, 27, 9: divaeque (Palladis) severas Fronde ligare comas, Stat. Achill. 1, 288: animus (opp. mitis), Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: iudicia severa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133: lex, Ov. P. 3, 3, 57: severiora iudicia, Quint. 4, 2, 122: severiores leges, id. 12, 1, 40; cf.: Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6, 3: imperii severissimam vir, Liv. 4, 26: quod ego dixi per jocum, id. eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor. C. 3, 8, 28: paulo severior poena, Sall. C. 51, 15.—Of style: sententiae graves et severae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. ib. 30, 113; so Quint. 2, 4, 6; 6, 3, 102; 9, 4, 63 sq.; 10, 1, 131 al.; cf.: severae Musa tragoediae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere veris, id. A. P. 216.—**B.** Severe, dreadful, gloomy: severus Uncus abest, Hor. C. 1, 35, 19: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 460: heims, Quint. Decl. 4, 14: amnem Cocytii metuet, Verg. G. 3, 37; cf. absol.: Sc. Accurrite, Ne se interimat... Me. Huius voluisti istuc severum facere? this horrible deed, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15 (but in Lucr. 5, 35 the correct read. is pelagē sonora; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—Hence, adv., in three forms, severe (class.), severiter (ante- and post-class.), and severum (post-class.).

A. severe, gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: vetuit (with graviter), Quint. 11, 3, 148: uti iudicio, id. 1, 3, 4: aestimatae lites, Cic. Mur. 20, 42; 25, 51: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15, 3: dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 3, 101; 8, 3, 40: domesticam disciplinam regere, Suet. Caes. 48.—Comp.: ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: coherere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3, 8.—Sup.: sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71; so, exacta aetas, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.—**B. severiter, gravely, seriously, severely:** sermonem cum aliquo conferte, Titin. ap. Non. 509, 33; and in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Plaut. acc. to Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 2, p. 126, 33.—**C. severum, harshly, austere:** nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33.

2. Severus, i, m. [1. severus], a proper name. **A.** Of several men. **1.** Cornelius Severus, a poet in the Augustan age, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Ov. P. 4, 2, 2 sqq.; 4, 16, 9.—**2.** Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor, A. D. 193–211.—**3.** Alexander Severus, a Roman emperor, A. D. 222–235, Eutr. 8, 10; Spart. Sev. 1 sqq.—**4.** T. Cassius Severus, a Roman orator, in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, Quint. 10, 1, 116; Tac. Or. 19.—**5.** Sulpicius Severus, a bishop in Gaul, author of a Historia Sacra, and of the Vita S. Martini, and several smaller works.—**B.** Mons Severus, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, Verg. A. 7, 713.

Sevianus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Sevius: pira, Sevian pears, a particular sort so called, Plin. 15, 15, 16; § 54.

sevir or sexvir (in inscr., where this word most freq. occurs, commonly written with numerals, VI. vir, or IIIII. vir), viri, m. [sex-vir], a member of a board or college consisting of six men, a sexvir. **1.** One of

the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights, Inscr. Orell. 732; 1172; 2242; 2258 al.—**II.** Augustalis, a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus, Petr. 30, 2; Inscr. Orell. l. ii. p. 197 sq.; v. Augustalis.—**III.** A member of a municipal directory of six men, Inscr. Grut. 418; 365, 3.

seviralis, e, adj. [sevir], of or belonging to a sevir: ludi, of the equestrian sevir, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6: cena, of the Augustan sevir. —Hence, subst.: **sevirales, ium, the Augustan sevir:** ORDO SEVIRALIVM, Inscr. Orell. 2229; Inscr. Murat. 1104, 7.

seviratus or sexviratus, ūs, m. [id.], the dignity of a sevir, the sevirate, Petr. 71, 12; Inscr. Grut. 400, 7; 150, 4.

Sevo, ōnis, m., a mountain of northern Germany, in the island of Scandia, the mod. Kjölen, between Sweden and Norway, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 90; Sol. 20.

se-voco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to call apart or aside, to call away to some particular place (class.); a favorite word of Cic.; syn. seduco). **I.** Lit.: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: erum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 25: hunc, Ov. M. 2, 836: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Calig. 36: aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: plebem in Aventinum, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf.: tribuni plebis, in quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, should call a meeting of the people out of the city, Liv. 7, 16 fin.: quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? separate yourself, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 13.—Less freq. with inanimate objects: haud mediocriter de communi quicquid poterat ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, put aside, withdraw, subtracted, Cic. Quint. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., to call off, separate, withdraw, remove: cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat. 65, 2: animum a negotio omni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, id. Div. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: mentem a sensibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: mentem ab oculis, id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: ab his non multo secus quam a poetis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or. 20, 66: quid illic est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? takes counsel with himself alone, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sevum, i, v. sebum.

sex (also written VI., and in inscr. SEXS; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3745), num. adj. [cf. Sanscr. shash, Gr. ἑξ, Goth. sahs, Germ. sechs, Engl. six], six: sex minae, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 21: dies, id. Cist. 2, 1, 13: menses, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46; id. Ad. 3, 3, 42: sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 577: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: sex et nonaginta, id. ib.: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex milia peditum armati, Liv. 37, 40: inter Bis sex famulas (= duodecim), Ov. M. 4, 220; Verg. A. 9, 272: sex septem, six or seven, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58; v. septem, sex primi, sexprimi.

sexagenarius, a, um, adj. [sexageni]. **I.** In gen., of or containing sixty: fistula, a pipe sixty quarter-digits (quadrantes) in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 54: PROCVRATIO, i. e. yielding sixty thousand sesterces, Inscr. Murat. 514, l.—**II.** In partic., sixty years old, sexagenary; and subst., a man of sixty, a sexagenarian: Cicero oburgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publilian virginem duxisset, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 75; Suet. Claud. 23: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3, 8.—Men sixty years of age were no longer admitted to vote in the aedilia, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence arose the proverb, Sexagenarios de ponte, Varr. ap. Non. 523, 21 sq.; Fest. p. 334 Müll.; cf.: de pontani: (Many Romans, at an early period, erroneously referred this expression to a religious usage, and even to original human sacrifices; v. Fest. l. l., and Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.)—In a sarcastic equivocal, of actually flinging a man into the Tiber, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.

sexageni, ae, a (gen. plur. sexagenum, Front. Aquaed. 55), num. distrib. adj. [sexaginta]. **I.** Lit., sixty each: postremo in plurēs ordines instruebantur: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8, 4: SEXAGENOS DENARIOS VIRITUM PEDI, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 231: ibi scrobes effodito duplos sexagenos in die, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc.

p. 751 P.; so, pedes, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; cf. sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: propugnatores, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: gerunt uterum (canes) sexagenis diebus, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 10, 17, 19, § 39.—**II.** Transf., for sexaginta, sixty: sexagena milia modium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; of an indefinitely large number, Mart. 12, 26, 1.

sexagēni-quini, ae, a, num. distrib. adj., sixty-five each: fistula sexagenumquinum, i. e. sixty-five quarter-digits in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 55.

sexagēsies, v. sexagies.

sexāgesimus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [sexaginta], the sixtieth: intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 2, 2, 7: messis, Mart. 4, 79, 1; 6, 70, 1: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: idem (Hortensius) quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus, defendit Appium, Cic. Brut. 94, 324: celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7 fin.: post Leutricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 26: intra sexagesimum diem, quam, etc., Flor. 2, 2, 7.—Subst.: **sexāgesima, ae, f.** (sc. pars): denarii, i. e. the sixtieth part, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24.

sexāgies or sexāgiens (collat. form **sexāgesies**, Mart. Cap. 6, § 610), num. adv. [id.], sixty times: sestertium sexagies, i. e. sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.

sexāginta, num. adj. [kindred with ἑξήκοντα]. **I.** sixty: minae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 32: anni, id. Most. 2, 2, 63: sexaginta annos natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte deiecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100 (v. sexagenarius fin.): major annis sexaginta, Liv. 49, 4; Mart. 7, 9, 1: ante annos quinque et sexaginta, quam, etc., Vell. 1, 6, 4: personae sexaginta quatuor, Dig. 38, 10, § 17 med.—**II.** Transf., for an indefinitely large number: limina, Mart. 12, 26, 1.

sex-angulatus, a, um, adj. [angulus], sexangular, hexagonal (late Lat.): crystallus, Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angulus, a, um, adj. [id.], sexangular, hexagonal: cera, Ov. M. 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12, § 29: figura, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: laeavor laterum, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: crystallus, Sol. 15, 29 fin.

sexātrus, uum, f. [sex] the sixth day after the Ides: sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. Quinquatrus, p. 254 lb.

*** sexcēnārius, a, um, adj.** [sexcenti], consisting of six hundred: cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

sexcēni, v. sexcenti.

sexcentēni, ae, a, v. sexcenteni.

sexcentesimus, v. sexcentesimus.

sexcenti, v. sexcenti.

sexcenties, v. sexcenties.

Sexcentō-plagus, v. Sexcentoplagus.

sexdecim, v. sedecim.

sexēnnis, e, adj. [sex-annus], of six years, six years old: erus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 27: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: sexenni die, after six years, an interval of six years, Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

sexennium, ii, n. [sexennis], a period of six years, six years: puer subripitur Sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Plaut. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hi sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; 50 id. Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Att. 6, 1, 5.

sexies or -iens, num. adv. [sex]. **I.** Six times: hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32: id sexies eventit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: hoc sexies ducendum est, is to be taken six times, to be multiplied by six, Col. 5, 2 fin.—**II.** For sextum, for the sixth time: Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15, 5.

sexis, n. indecl. [id.]. *** I.** The number six: ut ex duobus, triplo sexis implevit, Mart. Cap. 7, § 767.—*** II.** Sex asses: littera i praecedente finita neutra monoptota sunt, ut tressis, sexis, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305.

Sexitanus (Saxetanus), a, um,

adj. of or belonging to *Sex* (called *σεξ* by Ptolem.; Saxetanum in the Itiner.), a town of Hispania Baetica. *Sexitan*: colias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; cf. *lacertus*, Mart. 7, 78, 1.

sexprimi (also separately, **sex primi**); cf. *decem primi*, under *decem*, *grum*, *m.* [sex-primus], a board or college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Inscr. Orell. 3756. — In *sing.*, a member of such a board, Inscr. Orell. 3242.

* **sextā-decimāni**, *grum*, *m.* [sextus], the soldiers of the sixteenth legion, Tac. H. 3, 22.

sextāneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], of or containing six (in land-measuring): limes, the sixth, Auct. Limit. pp. 239, 258 Goes. al.

sextāni, *grum*, *m.* [id.], the soldiers of the sixth legion, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2.

sextans, *antis*, *m.* [sex]. **I.** A sixth part of an as (v. as): sextans ab eo quod sexta pars assis, ut quadrans quod quarta et triens quod tertia pars, Varr. L. 5, § 171 Müll.: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4: ex sextante heres institutus, Dig. 44, 2, 30; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 8 pr. — **B.** In partic. **1.** As a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33 fin.; Plin. 33, 10, 48, § 138; hence, servus sextantis, i. e. of very trifling value, worthless, Labor. ap. Gell. 16, 9, 4. — **2.** In weighing, Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121; Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Mart. 8, 71, 9; (with pondo) Scrib. Larg. 4; 42 al. — **3.** As a measure of land, the sixth part of a juger, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10. — **4.** As a liquid measure, the sixth part of a sextarius, or two cyathi, Col. 12, 23, 1; Mart. 5, 64, 1; Suet. Aug. 77. — **5.** As a lineal measure, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94. — **II.** Among mathematicians, the sixth part of the number six, as of the numerus perfectus (v. as), i. e. unity, one, Vitr. 3, 1, 6.

* **sextantilis**, *e*, *adj.* [sextans], containing a sextans: fusi, two inches thick, Vitr. 10, 6; cf. the foll. art.

sextantiarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], containing a sextans: asses, i. e. worth only the sixth part of the former asses (put in circulation after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44; Fest. p. 347 Müll.

* **sextariolus**, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [sextarius, II. A.], a small measure, = a pint, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextarius, *ii*, *m.* [sextus]. **I.** In gen., the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc., Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 71; Fest. s. v. publica pondera, p. 246 Müll. — **II.** In partic. **A.** As a liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius, = a pint, Cato, R. R. 13, 3; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 2; Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Hor. S. 1, 1, 74; Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64 al. — **B.** As a dry measure, the sixteenth part of a modius, Col. 2, 9 fin.; 2, 10, 24; 12, 5, 1; Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131; 24, 14, 79, § 129; Dig. 47, 2, 21, § 5.

Sextianus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Sestianus, under Sestius.

Sextilianus, *i*, *m.*, a Roman surname, Mart. 1, 12, 2 and 4.

Sextilis, *e*, *adj.* [sextus], sixth, only with mensis, of the month of August: MENSE SEXTILI, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 fin.: Sextili mense caninus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19. — Hence, *subst.*: **Sextilis**, *is*, *m.* (sc. mensis), the sixth (month); hence, the month of August, acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called Augustus (v. h. v., and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4 fin.), Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: Kalendae, of August, Liv. 3, 6, 6, 1 fin.: Nonae, Idus, id. 41, 16.

* **Sextilius**, *i*, *m.*; **Sextilia**, *ae*, *f.*, the name of a Roman gens: C. Sextilius Rufus, Cass. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 12, 13, 4; 13, 48 tit.: Sextilia, Suet. Vit. 3; Tac. H. 2, 64. — Hence, **Sextilianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or named from a *Sextilius*: pira, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 fin.

Sextius, *v.* Sestius.

sextō, *adv.*, v. 1. sextus, B. 2.

sextūla, *ae*, *f.* (sc. pars) *dim.* [sextus], the sixth part of an uncia, and, accordingly, the seventy-second part of an as (v. as), Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 22: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. 1688

Fulcinium, etc., Cic. Caecin. 6, 17. — As a land measure, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 2.

1. sextus, *a*, *um*, *num.* *ord.* *adj.* [sex], the sixth, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5: sextus ab urbe lapidis, Ov. F. 2, 682: sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6, 5: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 9; id. Most. 4, 2, 41: sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57: sextus locus est, etc., id. Inv. 1, 53, 102: sextus decimus (locus), id. ib. 1, 56, 109; Tac. A. 1, 17: sexta decima legio, id. ib. 1, 37 al.: sexta decima (sc. hora), Mart. Cap. 6, § 696; for which also, in one word: post sextumdecimum annum, the sixteenth, Liv. 30, 19: abdicat die sextodecimo, id. 4, 34: sextodecimo Calendas Jan., Col. 11, 2, 94. — In gram.: sextus casus, the ablative case, Quint. 1, 4, 26. — **B. Adv.** **1. sextum**, for the sixth time: in M. Catonis quartā Origine ita perscriptum est: Carthaginienses sextum de foedere decessere. Id verbum significat, quinque ante eos fecisse contra foedus, et tum sextum, Gell. 10, 1, 10: sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20. — **2. sextō**, six times: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 17.

2. Sextus (abbrev. **Sex**), *i*, *m.*, a Roman proper name. — **1.** Sex. Roscius Amerinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15. — **2.** Sex. Pompeius, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 4. — In a play upon 1. sextus, Quint. 6, 3, 86; v. *annalis fin.*

sextusdecimus, *a*, *um*, *v.* 1. sextus.

* **sexualis**, *e*, *adj.* [sexus], of or belonging to sex, sexual: manus, i. e. of a woman, Cael. Aur. A cut. 3, 17.

* **sex-ungula**, *ae*, *f.*, six-claws, a Plautinian nickname for a rapacious prostitute, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 57.

sexus, *ūs* (*abl. plur.* sexibus, Spart. Hadr. 18, 10 al.; but sexubus, Jul. Val. Rer. G. Alex. 1, 36), *m.*, or **secus**, *indecl. n.* [root sec- of seco; and hence properly, a division, segment]. **1.** A sex, male or female (of men and beasts). (a) Form *sexus*: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebres sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; cf.: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11; and: mare et femineum *sexus*, App. de Mundo, c. 20, p. 66 med.; *feminarum sexus*, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: *virilis sexus*, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 334 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 70 Rib.); Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154: *orbis virili sexu*, Afran. ap. Fest. 1. 1. (Com. Rel. p. 166 Rib.): *liberi sexūs virilis*, Suet. Aug. 101; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 6: *pueres virilis sexūs*, Liv. 26, 34: *tres (liberi) sexūs feminini*, Suet. Calig. 7; cf. Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4; cf.: *juvenes utriusque sexūs*, Suet. Aug. 31: *liberi*, id. ib. 100; id. Vit. 6; id. Tib. 43: *sine ullo sexūs discrimine*, id. Calig. 8; Tac. A. 16, 10 fin. et saep. — *Plur.*: (*σεξευμενέων*) jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63: *lavacra pro sexibus separavit*, Spart. Hadr. 18 fin. — (β) Form *secus* (in the poets and historians; in the latter usually virile or muliebres *secus*, as an *acc. resp.* or limiting accusative, equivalent to the genitive or ablative of quality; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 428, for the preceding virilis *sexūs*, the male sex): *filiolem ego unam habui*, Virile secus nunquam ullum habui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19: *virile secus*, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5: *quod ejus virile secus futurum est*, Varr. ib. 3, 10, 7: *secus muliebres*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 8: *puerile*, id. Epigr. 70, 6: *virile ac muliebres secus populi multitudo*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 222, 27: *concurrentium undique virile et muliebres secus*, Sall. H. Fragm. ib. 25; and in Macr. S. 2, 9 (p. 228 Gerl.): *ut Philippi statuæ . . . item majorum ejus virile ac muliebres secus omnium tollerentur*, Liv. 31, 44, 4: *multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebres secus*, Tac. H. 5, 13: *praedas hominum virile et muliebres secus agebant*, Amm. 29, 6, 8 et saep.: *liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem milia capta*, Liv. 26, 47, 1: *athletarum spectaculo muliebres secus omnes adeo summovit*, ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 44 fin.: *destinatum Lacedaemonis omnes virile secus interficere*, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 6. — Rarely as *nom.*: *affluxere avidi talium . . . virile ac muliebres secus, omnis aetas*, Tac. A. 4, 62: *tres ordine partae, Vesta, Ceres et Juno, secus muliebres, sorores*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 7; or as object of a verb: *cur ex his unum secus virile designet*, Arn. 1, 59; 5, 25: *pro-*

miscue virile et muliebres secus trucidabant, Amm. 16, 11, 9; 27, 10, 2. — **II. Transf.** **A.** A sex, of plants and minerals, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; 12, 14, 32, § 61; 36, 16, 25, § 128; 36, 21, 39, § 149. — **B.** The sexual organs, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20; Lact. 1, 21, 16.

sexvir, *v.* sevir.

si (orig. and ante-class. form **sei**), *conj.* [from a pronominal stem = Gr. *εἰ*; Sanscr. *sva*, self; cf. Corss. Ansspr. 1, 778; Curt. Gr. Etym. 396], a conditional particle, *if*. **I. Prop.** **a.** With *indic.*; so in gen., in conditions which are assumed to be true, with the verb in *pres.* or *perf.*; less freq. in *imperf.* or *pluperf.*; and in conditions which may probably become true, with the verb in *fut.* or *fut. perf.* (Madv. Gram. § 332; Zumpt, Gram. § 517). (a) *Pres.*: *si in ius vocat*, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25, and ap. Porphy. Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: *si morbus aevitasve vitium escit . . . si nolet*, etc., id. ap. Gell. 1. 1: *spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl): *si vis, dabo tibi testes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: *si voltis*, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: *si placet*, id. ib. 2, 44, 71; 1, 21, 34: *si tuo commodo fieri potest*, id. ib. 1, 9, 14: *si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant*, id. ib. 1, 18, 30: *si populus plurimum potest*, id. ib. 3, 14, 23: *si Massilienses per delectos cives summā justitiā reguntur*, inest tamen, etc., id. ib. 1, 27, 43; cf. id. Off. 3, 8, 35: *quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius expectes, si nec privata domus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit*, id. Rep. 3, 18, 28: *Si quaerimus, cur, etc.*, id. Brut. 95, 325. — Strengthened by *modo*: *magnifica quidem res, si modo est ulla*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: *deliget populus, si modo salvus esse vult*, optimum quemque, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: *quae (virtus) est una, si modo est, maxime munifica*, id. ib. 3, 8, 12; id. Tusc. 2, 4, 33; id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: *si quisquam est facilis, hic est*, id. Att. 14, 1, 2: *si ulla res est, quam tibi me potente faciendam putes, haec ea sit*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3; § 11: *si agnatis neq. escit, gentilis familiam nancitor*, Fragm. XII Tab. in Collat. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 16, 4: *quae (libertas), si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47; 1, 32, 49: *id si minus intellegitur, ex disensionibus percipi potest*, id. Lael. 7, 23: *BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT, EXSTRAD QVAM SEI QVID IBEI SACRI EST . . . FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT*, S. C. de Bacch. fin.: *dicito, si quid vis, non nocebo*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 235: *si qui sunt, qui philosophorum auctoritatem moveantur*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: *si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat*, id. Fam. 7, 23, 3: *si aliquid dandum est voluptati*, id. Sen. 13, 44: *four times repeated*, id. ib. 11, 38. — So esp. after *mirum est* or *miror*, as expressing reality (= quod or cum; cf. Gr. *εἰ*): *noli mirari, si hoc non impetras*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: *equid mirum est, si tam ab amico animo pacem petit? Curt. 4, 11, 4: miraris, si superbiam tuam ferre non possumus? id. 8, 7, 14. — With a negative conclusion, to denote that, although the condition is true, or is conceded, a certain inference does not follow: *nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur illico esse causas, etc.*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: *nec, si non obstat, propterea etiam permittitur*, id. Phil. 13, 6, 19: *si veniam meretur qui inprudens nocuit, non meretur praemium qui inprudens profuit*, Quint. 5, 10, 73: *nec ideo ignis minus urere potest, si in materiam incidit inviolabilem flammis*, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1. — (β) *Imperf.*: *ea si erant, magnas habebam omnibus, dis gratias*, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: *si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, etc.*, id. Sect. 1. — (γ) *Perf.*: *si MEMBRVM RVPT N CVM BO PACIT TALIO ESTO*, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. talio, p. 363 Müll.: *si animum contulisti in istam rationem, etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37: *si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, etc.*, id. ib. 2, 10, 18: *quos (tyrannos) si boni opprresserunt, recreatur civitas: sin audaces, fit illa factio*, id. ib. 1, 44, 68; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 65: *si ita sensit, ut loquatur*, id. ib. 3, 21, 32; 1, 27, 43: *si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse*, id. ib. 2, 12, 24: *si modo in philosophiā aliquid proficimus*, id. Off. 3, 8, 37: *si quis eorum**

(servorum) sub cantone crepuit, nullum mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 sq. Müll.: si quid scelestum fecit, Plaut. As. 2, 27: si quam opinione jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, etc., Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quando regi justo vim populus attulit regnoque eum spoliavit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 66; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 59; id. Lael. 7, 24. — After mirum est or miror, to express a reality (cf. *a*, supra): minime mirum, si ista res adhuc nostrâ linguâ illustrata non est, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Deiot. 4, 12: quid mirum, si haec invitatus amisi? Tac. A. 12, 37: miraris, si eo tempore matrona dicere potuit, escende? Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 1: minime est mirandum, si vita ejus fuit secunda, Nep. Cim. 4, 4. — Very often followed by certe, profecto, etc., to express a conclusion, as certain as the unquestionable assumption: quod si fuit in re publica tempus ullum, cum, etc., tum profecto fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: si quisquam fuit umquam remotus ab inani laude, ego profecto is sum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: etenim si nulla fuit umquam tam imbecillo mulier animo, quae, etc., certe nos, etc., id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 4; 7, 19. — Esp. with a negative conclusion (*v. a. fin.* supra, and cf. quia, etsi): non, si tibi ante profuit, semper proderit, Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 12: non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. de Or. 2, 40, 170: neque enim, si tuas res gestas ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Pompeii memoriam amissimus, id. Deiot. 4, 12: nec, si capitis dolorem facit, inutilis hominibus sol est, Quint. 5, 10, 82. — (d) *Pluperf.*: si improbum Crespionem existimaveras, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: nec mirum, eos si orationes turbaverant, Liv. 32, 20, 2 (Trag. v. 156 Vahl.): si hoc ita fato datum erat, ut, Liv. 30, 30, 3. — So esp. in indef. clauses of repeated action: plausum si quis eorum aliquando acceperat, ne quid peccasset pertimescebat, *whenever*, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: si quando nostri navem religaverant, hostes succurrebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: si quando suis fortunis forte desperare coeperant, id. B. G. 3, 12. — (e) *Fut.*: si volet svo viviro... si volet plus dato, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf. si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.); and: alte spectare si voles, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: si jam eminebit foras, id. ib. 6, 26, 29: si me audietis, id. ib. 1, 19, 32: si mutuas non potero certum est summam fenore, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42; cf. in the foll. *ζ*: nihil (offendet) si modo opus exstabit, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: si quid te volam, ubi eris? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 96: si quod aliud *οικειον* reperies, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3. — (ζ) *Fut. perf.*: si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1 (Trag. v. 301 Vahl.): si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: tum magis assentire, si ad majora pervenero, id. ib. 1, 40, 62: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc incohatum reliqueris, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; 1, 24, 38: pergratum mihi fueris, si de amicitia disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16: accommodabo ad eam (rem publicam), si potero, omnem illam orationem, etc. ... quod si tenere et consequi potuero, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; so, si potuero, id. ib. 2, 30, 53; id. Brut. 5, 21: si potuerit, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: si modo interpretari potuero, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis... Sed si quâ per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 12, 1, 4: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47. — *b*, With *subj.*; so in gen. of conditions assumed in statement, but implied not to be actual; the verb in *pres.* (rarely *perf.*) implies that the condition is still possible; in the *imperf.* and *pluperf.*, that it is known to be unreal (Madv. Gram. § 347 sqq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 524). (a) *Pres.*: si habeat aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; so, si velim, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: si singulos numeremus, id. ib. 3, 4, 7: si jus suum po-

puli teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Lael. 3, 10: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: si quis varias gentes despiciere possit, videat primum, etc., id. Rep. 3, 9, 14. — In expressing a wish (poet. for utinam), usu. with O: O si angulus ille accedat, qui, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; 2, 6, 10: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, Verg. A. 8, 560; also alone: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto! *would that, yet if, if however*, id. ib. 6, 187: si quâ fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris, id. ib. 6, 882; cf. *β*, infra. — (β) *Imperf.*: qui si unus omnia consequi posset, nihil opus esset pluribus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 52: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. ib. 2, 22, 39: si ullum probarem simplex rei publicae genus, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrantur, id. Lael. 4, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 525: SEI QUES ESSENT, QUESI SIBI DEICERENT, S. C. de Bacch. (twice). — Also with O, expressing a wish (poet.): O si solitae quicquam virtutis addesset, Verg. A. 11, 415; and without O: si mihi, quae quondam fuerat... si nunc foret illa juvenus, id. ib. 5, 398. — (γ) *Perf.*: si INVIAM FAXIT ALTERI, VIGINTI QVINQUE AERIS POENAE SVNT, Fragm. XII. Tabularum ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12: si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.): peri, si me aspexerit! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: victus sum, si dixeris, id. ib. 1, 1, 272: Romani si casu invenerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8. — (δ) *Pluperf.*: si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: tum magis id diceret, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Lael. 7, 25: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, si regum similitudo permansisset, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: si id fecisses, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; 2, 15, 38; 2, 36, 90: si quis in caelum ascendisset, etc., id. Lael. 23, 88: si aliquid de summâ gravitate Pompeius remisisset, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2. — *c*, Ellipt. (a) With *pron. indef.*: istae artes, si modo aliquid, valent, ut acuant ingenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, id. Lael. 2, 9; id. Or. 29, 103. — (β) In a negation, usu. si minus, si contra (= sin minus, sin aliter): plures haec tulit una civitas, si minus sapientes, at certe summâ laude dignos, Cic. Rep. 3, 4, 7: educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; in this sense less freq. si non: utrum cetera nomina digesta habes an non? Si non... si etiam, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exsulem esse, etc., id. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq.; id. Ps. 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 2, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66; 1, 6, 68; Liv. 28, 29, 4: hic venit in iudicium, si nihil aliud, saltem ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152; so, si nihil aliud, Liv. 22, 29, 30, 35; 45, 37 *fin.*; Curt. 4, 6, 28: si aliud nihil, id. 2, 43. — (γ) With *forte*: intelleges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbiteriam et, si forte, raro litterarum missarum indigentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf. vereor, ne nihil sim tui, nisi suppositio-nem pedis imitatus et pauca quaedam verba et aliquem, si forte, motum, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47. — *2*, With *quod*, and *if*, but *if, if however, if*: quod si in philosophiâ tantum interest... quid tandem in causis existimandum est? Cic. Or. 16, 51: quod si fuit in re publica tempus ullum... tum profecto fuit, id. Brut. 2, 7: quod si exemeris ex rerum naturâ benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, Tamen, etc., id. Arch. 7, 16; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 54. — *3*, In partic. *1*, In subject or object-clauses, si with *subj.* sometimes takes the place of an *inf.*: apud Graecos opprobrio fuit adolescentibus, si amatores non haberent, Cic. Rep. 4, 3, 3: summa gloria constat ex tribus his: si diligit multitudo, si fidem habet, etc., id. Off. 2, 9, 31: unam esse spem salutis docet, si eruptione factâ extremum auxilium experirentur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: illud ignorare aequum erit, si... ne tuam quidem gloriam praeponam, etc., Liv. 28, 41, 1; Nep. Ages. 4, 3: infinitum est, si singulos velim persequi, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 5; id. Tranq. 16, 2 (cf. si alter mirum

est, I. a. *fin.* supra). — *2*, In subst. clauses, to denote a doubtful assumption or future event (cf. quod): dixerunt, in eo verti puelle salutem, si postero die vindix injuriae ad tempus praesto esset, Liv. 3, 46: adjecerunt, Scipionem in eo positam habuisse spem pacis, si Hannibal et Mago ex Italiâ non revocarentur, id. 30, 23; 35, 18. — *3*, Si with a relative takes the place of a relative clause, to express a class the existence or extent of which is doubtful: mortem proposuit, non eis solum qui illam rem gesserunt, sed eis etiam si qui non moleste tulerunt, i. e. *if such there were, whether few or many*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 39; id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: dixit errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proven-tus expectant, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: errat, si quis existimat facilem rem esse donare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44; Liv. 42, 31. — *4*, In syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita conicitur: si quis oriente Caniculâ natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est: si Fabius oriente Caniculâ natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12. — *5*, = etiamsi, with foll. *tamen*, even *if, although, albeit* (class.): quae si exsequi nequirem, tamen, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf. quae si causa non esset, tamen, etc., id. Mur. 4, 8; and: quae si dubia essent, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 85, 48. — *II*, Transf., in dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it is nearly = num, but forms a looser connection, *if, whether, if perchance* (class., but very rare in Cic.): ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 3, 20: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 33; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 44: fati incerta feror, si Juppiter unam Esse velit urbem, Verg. A. 4, 110; Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 52: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposissent, Liv. 29, 25, 39, 50: id modo quaeritur, si (lex) majori parti et in summam prod-est, id. 34, 3; cf. id. 40, 49 *fin.*: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; id. B. C. 2, 34; cf. Pompeius eadem spectans, si itinere impeditos deprehendere posset, id. ib. 3, 75: non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 85, 398: statui expectandum esse si quid certius adferretur, id. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Philopoemen quaesivit si Lycortas incolumis evasisset, Liv. 39, 50: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562: Helvetii nonnumquam interdum, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. temptata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset, Liv. 1, 57. — *3*, With ellipsis of a verb or clause on which the condition depends (cf. I. c. supra): ei rei suam operam dat, si possiet illam invenire (*to see whether he can*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, *to see, to try*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29 *fin.*: circumfunduntur hostes, si quem aditum reperire possent, id. ib. 6, 37: fame et inopia adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, id. ib. 7, 20, 10; cf. id. ib. 7, 55 *fin.*; 7, 89 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*; 3, 50: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7: saxaolvebant, si quâ Possent tectam aciem perrumpere, Verg. A. 9, 512: ad Gannum castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, Liv. 42, 67, 6: haud aspernatus Tullius, tamen, si vana adferantur, in aciem educit (*that he might be ready*) *if*, etc., id. 1, 23, 6: milites in praesidio erant, si quo operâ eorum opus esset, id. 27, 28, 5: alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, id. 26, 9, 9: illo postea, si comitia sua non fierent, urbi minari, i. e. (*that he would attack it*) *if*, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: Carthaginiensis in Hasdrubale ita, si is movisset Syphacem, spes omnis erat, Liv. 29, 35, 9; 5, 8, 9: consul aedem Fortunae vovit, si eo die hostis fu-disset, id. 29, 36, 8: erat Athenis reo dam-nato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi

pognas aestimatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: quattuor legiones Cornelio, si qui ex Etruria novi motus nuntiarentur, relictae, *to meet the case, that, to be ready, if, etc.* Liv. 6, 22: in armis tenuit militem, si opus foret auxilio, id. 5, 8: ut patricios indignaret, si cum his gerendus esset honos, dederet, id. 4, 6, 10; 1, 49, 2; 24, 36. — **B.** Si... si, for sive... sive, *whether... or*: si deus si dea es, Cato, R. R. 139; cf. hostiam si deo, si deae immolabant, Gell. 2, 28, 3.

† **siagōnes**, um, m., = *σιᾱγώνες*, the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles; acc. siagonas, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 37; 1, 4, 90. — Called also **siagōnitae**, arum, m., = *σιᾱγωνίται*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 59; 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 8.

† **sibe**, for sibi, Quint. 1, 7, 24; v. sibi, under sui.

sibilatio (collat. form **sifilatio**, Non. 531, 4), ōnis, f. [sibilo], a sibilatio, hissing (late Lat.): serpentium, Vulg. Sap. 17, 9: vel stridor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.

* **sibilatrix**, icis, adj. f. [sibilator], hissing, whistling: fistula sibilatrix, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

* **sibilatus**, ūs, m. [sibilo], a hissing whistling, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 144.

sibilo (collat. form **sifilo**, Non. 531, 2), are, v. n. and a. [sibilus] (class. but rare). **I.** *Neutr.*, to hiss, to whistle: imitationis hoc modo, ut majores rudere et vagire et mugire et murmurare et sibilare appellaverunt, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42: (serpens) sibilat ore, Verg. A. 11, 754; so of a serpent, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 54; Ov. M. 4, 588. — Of gossips: contempt, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nictent, sibilent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 72. — Of things: illud (ferrum igne rubens) stridet et in trepidā submersum sibilat undā, Ov. M. 12, 279: stridor rudentum sibilat, *whistles*, Sil. 17, 258; cf. aurā, Luc. 2, 698: tempestas, Quint. Decl. 12, 16: horrendo fragore sibilantibus armis, Amm. 31, 12, 12. — **II.** *Act.*, to hiss, i. e. to hiss at, hiss down a person, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2: populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66.

1. sibilus, i (collat. form, *abl.*, sibili, Sisenh. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P. — In *plur.* in the poets, prob. merely for the sake of the metre: **sibila**, ōrum; cf. 2. sibilus *imit.*; but in Cic. sibili), m. [cf. *σιβίλος*, *σιβίλος*, hollow; Angl. S. and Engl. sibil, sip; O. H. Germ. sip, Germ. Sieb, a sieve; regarded by the ancients as imitation of a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31; Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42], a hissing, a whistling (class.). **I.** In gen. (a) *Sing.*, of men: sibilō dare signum, Liv. 25, 8 fin. — Of cattle: (boves) sibilō allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2. — Of things: clamor tonitruum et rudentium sibilus, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 1: (arbor) Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat. 4, 12: venientis sibilus auri, Verg. E. 5, 82: sibilu significare alicui, Sisenh. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P. — (β) *Plur.*, of wind instruments: calamorum sibila, Luc. 5, 1382; cf. pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785; Stat. Th. 6, 338. — Of snakes, etc.: serpens horrenda sibila misit, Ov. M. 3, 38: sibila dant, id. ib. 4, 493: mittere, id. ib. 15, 670; 15, 684: sibila torsit draco, Val. Fl. 7, 726: aegues stridula fuderunt vibratis sibila linguis, Luc. 9, 631: sibila effundere, id. 9, 724: vibrare, Sil. 3, 185; Corn. Sev. and Macer ap. Charis. p. 61 P. — Of a flying missile: stridentis sibila telli, Sil. 9, 247; Val. Fl. 6, 201. — **II.** In partic., a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off (usually in *plur.*). (a) *Sing.*: sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65. — (β) *Plur.*: e scaenā sibilis explodi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: aliquem sibilis consecrari, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 ext.; Cic. Sest. 59, 126; cf. gladiatorii sibili, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.: quā dominus, quā advocatī sibilis consecissi, id. Att. 2, 19, 3.

2. sibilus, a, um, adj. [1. sibilus], hissing, whistling (poet.; occurring on account of the metre, only in the form *sibila*; cf. 1. sibilus *imit.*): colla (colubrae), Verg. G. 3, 421; id. A. 5, 277; cf. ora (anguium), id. ib. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

† **sibina** or **sibyna**, ae, f., = *σιβύνη*, a kind of hunting-spear, Enn. ap. Fust. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. x. 496 Vahl.); Tert. adv.

Marc. 1, 1, as a transl. of *סִיבִּינָה*, Isa. 2, 4 (for which the Vulg. has lanceae).

* **sibonis**, m., = sibina, Gell. 10, 25, 2.

† **sibus**, callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336 Vahl.; cf. persibus.

Sibuzates, a people in Aquitania (the mod. Sobusse) on the Adour, between Dax and Bayonne, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

Sibylla (in many MSS. and edd. **Sibulla**, e. g. Tac. A. 6, 18 Ritter), ae, f., = *Σιβυλλα*, a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 23; Lact. 2, 8, 48; Verg. A. 5, 735: has (litteras), credo, nisi Sibylla legerit, Interpretari alium potesse neminem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 34. — In Roman mythology, the most celebrated is the Sibyl at Cumae, in the service of Apollo, in the time of Aeneas, Ov. M. 14, 104 sq.; 14, 154; 15, 712; Verg. A. 6, 10; 6, 98. — A later Sibyl in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose predictions were deposited in the Capitol, and in time of danger were consulted by a college of priests, appointed for that special purpose (at first duumviri, afterwards decemviri and quindecimviri, v. h. vv.), Lact. 1, 6; Gell. 1, 19, 1 sq.; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88; Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 43, 97 sq.; id. Rab. Post. 2, 4; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; Liv. 38, 45; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 445; Isid. Orig. 8, 8. — A later Sibyl, burnt by Stilicho, Rutil. Itin. 2, 51; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 49 sq. — Hence, **Sibyllinus** (written *SIBVLLIN*, Inscr. Orell. 2276, p. 394; and Calend. Praenest. M. Apr. ib. tom. ii. p. 399), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Sibyl, Sibylline: libri, Varr. l. 1; Gell. 1, 1; Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; Liv. 5, 13; 7, 27; 22, 9; 29, 10; 36, 37; 41, 21 al. (they are called simply libri in Liv. 3, 10; 21, 62; 22, 1; 22, 36; 22, 57; and libri fatales, id. 22, 10): vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: versus, id. Div. 1, 2, 4; Hor. C. S. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sibyna, ae, v. sibina.

sic (old form **sice**, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12; also **seic**, C. I. L. 318), adv. [for *si*-ce; *si*, locat. form of pron. stem *sa* = Gr. *ὁ, ἡ, οὗ*, and demonstr. -ce; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 777], so, thus, in this or that manner, in such a manner, in the same way or manner, in like manner, likewise, to this or that extent or degree, to such a degree, in this or that state or condition, in such a condition (syn. ita); *sic* refers, I. To a previous fact, description, or assumption. — II. To a subsequent independent sentence, = *thus*, as follows. — III. As a local demonstrative (*δεικτικόν*), referring to something done or pointed out by the speaker, = *thus*, as I do it; *thus*, as you see, etc. — IV. As a correlative, preceding or following clauses introduced by conjunctions. — V. In certain idiomatic connections. **I.** Referring to something said before, = *hoc modo*: sic ille annus duo firmamenta rei publicae evertit, *so, i. e. in the manner mentioned*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: *sic et nata et progressa eloquentia videtur*, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: facinus indignum *sic* circumiri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: *sic se res habet*, Cic. Brut. 13, 71: sic regii constiterant, Liv. 42, 58: sic res Romana in antiquum statum rediit, id. 3, 9, 1: sic ad Alpes perventum est, Tac. H. 1, 84; cf. Enn. Ann. 1, 104; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 88; Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86; 2, 32, 100; id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 201; 3, 29, 117; id. Brut. 40, 149; id. Rep. 1, 24, 27; 2, 20, 35; id. Lael. 9, 32; Liv. 4, 11, 5; 6, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 6; 30, 7, 62. — Often *sic* does not qualify the main predicate, but a participle or adjective referring to it: sic igitur instructus veniat ad causas, Cic. Or. 34, 121: cum sic affectos dimisisset, Liv. 21, 43, 1: sic omnibus copiis fuis se in castra recipiunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: sic milites consolaturs eodem die reducti in castra, id. ib. 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 7, 62; Ov. M. 1, 32. — **2.** In a parenthet. clause (= ita): quae, ut sic dicam, ad corpus pertinent civitatis, *so to speak*, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: commentabar declamans — sic enim nunc loquuntur, id. Brut. 90, 310; cf. id. Att. 12, 39, 2; id. Lael. 11, 39; Liv. 7, 31; Ov. M. 4, 660; 13, 597; 13, 866. — **3.** Referring not to

the predicate, but to some intermediate term understood (= ita; cf. Engl. so): sic provolant duo Fabii (= sic loquentes), Liv. 2, 46, 7: sic enim nostrae rationes postulant (= sic ut agerem), Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6: tibi enim ipsi sic video placere (= sic faciendo), id. ib. 4, 6, 2: sic enim concedis mihi proximis litteris (= ut sic agam), id. ib. 5, 20, 1: sic enim statuerat (= hoc faciendum esse), id. Phil. 5, 7, 208: Quid igitur? Non sic oportet? Equidem censeo sic (= hoc fieri), id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: sic soleo (i. e. bona consilia reddere), Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25: sic soleo amicos (i. e. beare), id. Eun. 2, 2, 48: sic memini tamen (= hoc ita esse), Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: haec sic audivi (= ita esse), id. Ep. 3, 1, 79: sic prorsus existimo (= hoc ita esse), Cic. Brut. 33, 125: quoniam sic cogitis ipsi (= hoc facere), Ov. M. 5, 178. — **4.** As completing object, = *hoc*: his litteris respondebo: sic enim postulas (= hoc postulas), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1: hic adiste. Sic volo (= hoc volo, or hoc te facere volo), Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: sic fata jubent (= hoc jubent, or hoc facere jubent), Ov. M. 15, 584: hic apud nos hodie cenes. Sic face, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 8: sic faciendum est, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2. — **5.** Predicatively with *esse* (appellari, videri, etc.), in the sense of *talis*: sic vita hominum est (= talis), Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: vir acerrimo ingenio — sic enim fuit, id. Or. 5, 18: familiaris noster — sic est enim, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: sic est vulgus, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 20: sic, Crito, est hic, Ter. And. 5, 4, 16: sic sum; si placeo, utere, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 42: sic sentientes, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 90: sic est (= sic res se habet), *that is so*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: qui sic sunt (i. e. vivunt) haud multum heredes juvant, id. Hec. 3, 5, 10: nunc hoc profecto sic est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 42: sic est. Non muto sententiam, Sen. Ep. 10; cf. Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 35; id. Am. 2, 1, 60; id. Aul. 2, 4, 43; id. As. 5, 2, 12; id. Most. 4, 3, 40; Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; id. Ad. 3, 3, 44; Cic. Lael. 1, 5; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Or. 14, 46. — **6.** Rarely as subject (mostly representing a subject-clause): sic commodius esse arbitror quam manere hanc (= sic abire), Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 31: si sic (= hoc) est factum, erus damno auctus est, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: Pe. Quid? Concidit? Mi. Sic suspicio est (= eam concidisse), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 57: mihi sic est usus (= sic agere), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28: sic opus est (= hoc facere), Ov. M. 1, 279; 2, 785. — **B.** To express relations other than manner (rare). **1.** Of consequence: *under these circumstances, accordingly, hence*: sic Numitri ad supplicium Remus deditur, Liv. 1, 5, 4: sic et habet quod uterque eorum habuit, et explevit quod uterque defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 164: sic victam legem esse, nisi caveant, Liv. 4, 11, 5: suavis mihi ructus est. Sic sine modo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 17. — **2.** Of condition: *on this condition, if this be done, etc.*: reliquas illius anni pestes recordamini, sic enim facillime perspicietis, etc., Cic. Sest. 25, 55: displiceas aliis; sic ego tutus ero (= si displiceas), Tib. 4, 13, 6: Scironis media sic licet ire via (= si amantes eunt), Prop. 4, 15 (3, 16), 12: sic demum lucos Stygios Aspicies (= non aspicias, nisi hoc facies), Verg. A. 6, 154 (for sic as antecedent of si, v. infra, IV. 5). — **3.** Of intensity: non latuit scintilla ingenii: sic erat in omni sermone solers (= tam solers erat ut non lateret ingenium), Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37; cf. infra, IV. 4.

II. Referring to a subsequent sentence, *thus, as follows, in the following manner* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, huiusmodi, ad hunc modum): ingressus est sic loqui Scipio: Catonis hoc senis est, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 1 (cf. tum Varro ita exorsus est, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15): hunc inter pugnas Servilius sic compellat, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 256 Vahl.): puero sic dicit pater: Noster esto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 38: sic faciam: adsimulabo quasi quam culpam in sese admiserint, id. Stich. 1, 2, 27 dub.: salem candidum sic facito: amphoram puram impleto, etc., Cato, R. R. 88: sic enim dixisti: Vidi ego tuam lacrimulam, Cic. Plane. 31, 76: res autem se sic habet: composita et apte sine sententiis dicere insaniam est, *the truth is this*, id. Or. 71, 236: sic loquere, sic vive: vide, ne te ulla res deprimat, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf. id. ib. 10, 1; Cato, R. R. 77 sqq.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 177; Ter. Phorm. prolog. 43; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; 4, 21, 29; 4, 4, 30; Cic.

Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Or. 1, 45, 198; 2, 40, 167; 2, 40, 172; id. Att. 2, 22, 1; 5, 1, 3; 6, 1, 3; Verg. A. 1, 521.—**2.** E.s.p., with ellipsis of predicate: ego sic: diem statuo, etc. (sc. ago), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16.—Sometimes sic introduces detached words: sic loqui nosse, iudicasse velant, novisse jubent et iudicavisse (= they forbid to say nosse, etc.), Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**3.** For instance (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, ut hoc, verbi gratia, ut si; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91 sq. infra): disjunctum est, cum unumquodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: mala definitio est... cum aliquid non grave dicit, sic: Stultitia est immensa gloriae cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91.

III. As a local demonstrative, *thus*, *so*, etc. (δεῦταυτος; colloq.; mostly comico): ne hunc ornatum vos meum admiremini, quod ego processi sic cum servili schemā, *as you see me now*, Plaut. Am. prol. 117: sed amictus sic hac ludibundus incesi, id. Ps. 5, 1, 31: nec sic per totam infamis traducer urbem, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 7: sic ad me, miserande, redis? Ov. M. 11, 728; cf. Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—So accompanied with a corresponding gesture: Quid tu igitur sic hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: Pe. Quid si curram? Tr. Censo. Pe. An sic potius placide? (the speaker imitating the motion), id. Rud. 4, 8, 10: non licet te sic placide bellam belle tangere? id. Ib. 2, 4, 12: quod non omnia sic poterant conjuncta manere, Lucr. 5, 441.—Here belong the phrases sic dederō, sic dabo, sic datur, expressing a threat of revenge, or satisfaction at another's misfortune: sic dederō! aere militari teligero leunculum, *I will give it to him*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 6; id. As. 2, 4, 33: sic dabo! Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 38: doletne? hem, sic datur si quis erum servos spernit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 21: sic furi datur, id. Stich. 5, 5, 25; so id. Men. 4, 2, 46.—Referring to an act just performed by the speaker: sic deinde quicunque alius transiliet moenia mea (= sic pereat, quicunque deinde, etc.), Liv. 1, 7, 2: sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, *so will every one fare who*, id. 1, 26, 5; sic... Cetera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum (= sic ut interfecti), Ov. M. 12, 285.—So with a *comp. clause* expressed: sic stratas legiones Latinorum dabo, quemadmodum legatum jacentem videtis, Liv. 3, 8, 6; cf. id. 1, 24, 8 (v. IV. infra).

IV. As correlative, with, 1. A comparative clause (sic far more frequent than ita); 2. A contrasted clause, mostly with *ut*; 3. A modal clause, with *ut* (ita more freq. than sic); 4. A clause expressing intensity, introduced by *ut*; 5. A conditional clause (rare; ita more freq.); 6. With a reason, introduced by *quia* (ante-class. and very rare); 7. With an inf. clause; 8. With *ut*, expressing purpose or result. **1.** With *comp. clauses*, usu. introduced by *ut*, but also by *quemadmodum* (very freq.), *sicut*, *velut*, *tamquam*, *quasi*, *quomodo*, *quam* (rare and poet.), *ceu* (rare; poet. and post-class.), *quantus* (rare and poet.), *qualis* (ante-class. and rare). (a) With *ut*: ut cibi satietas subamara aliqua re relevatur, sic animus defessus audiendi admiratione redintegratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: ut non omnem frugem, neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vita nascitur, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit ut ex eodem Ponto Medea quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: ut tu nunc de Coriolano, sic Clitarchus de Themistocle finxit, id. Brut. 11, 42: sic moneo ut filium, sic faveo ut mihi, sic hortor ut et pro patria et amicissimum, id. Fam. 10, 5, 3: ut vitā, sic oratione durus fuit, id. Brut. 31, 117: de Lepulo sic fero ut debeo, id. Att. 4, 6, 1: sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 40; Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 28; id. Div. 2, 30, 93; id. de Or. 1, 33, 133; 3, 51, 198; Liv. 1, 47, 2; 2, 52, 7; Ov. M. 1, 495; 1, 539; 2, 165 et saep.—So in the formula ut quisque... sic (more freq. ita), rendered by *according as*, or *the more... the...*: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprinoipia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 3: ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, Cic. Caecil. 2, 7; v. Fischer, Gr. II. p. 751.—(b) With *quemadmodum*: quemadmodum tibi sine tibiis cancre, sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens

esse non potest, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338: quemadmodum se tribuni gessissent in prohibendo dilectu, sic patres in lege prohibenda gerebant, Liv. 3, 11, 3: sic vestras hallucinationes fero, quemadmodum Juppiter ineptias postarum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 6; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33; 2, 8, 28; 2, 27, 82; id. Or. 3, 52, 200; id. Lael. 4, 16; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 2, 13, 8; 5, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 5, 6 (bis); id. Clem. 1, 3, 5; id. Vit. Beat. 23, 4.—(γ) With *sicut*: tecum simul, sicut ego pro multis, sic ille pro Appio dixit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230; 46, 112; id. Or. 2, 44, 186; id. Clu. 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 30; Liv. 4, 57, 11; 7, 13, 8; Sen. Vit. Beat. 9, 2.—(δ) With *velut*: velut ipse in re trepidā se sit tutatus, sic consulem loca tutiora castris cepisse, Liv. 4, 41, 6; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; Verg. A. 1, 148; Ov. M. 4, 375; 4, 705.—(e) With *tamquam*: tamquam litteris in cera, sic se aiebat imaginibus quae meminisse vellet, perscribere, Cic. Or. 2, 88, 360: quid autem ego sic adhuc egi, tamquam integra sit causa patriciorum? Liv. 10, 8: sic Ephesi fui, tamquam domi mae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1; cf. id. Or. 2, 42, 180; id. Brut. 18, 71; 58, 213; 66, 235; 74, 258; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; 2, 14, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31; Sen. Ep. Iul. 7.—(ζ) With *quasi*: hujus innocentiae sic in hac calamitosa fama, quasi in aliqua perniciosissima flamma subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: ea sic observabo quasi intercalatum non sit, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: Quid tu me sic salutis quasi dudum non videris? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 51; cf. Cic. Or. 2, 11, 47; id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; id. Sen. 8, 26: ego sic vivam quasi sciam, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 3.—(η) With *quomodo*: quomodo nomen in militia non daret debilis, sic ad iter quod inhabile sciat, non accedet, Sen. Ot. Sap. 3 (30), 4: sic demus quomodo vellemus accipere, id. Ben. 2, 1, 1; id. Ep. 9, 17; id. Ot. Sap. 6, 2 (32 med.); Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4.—(θ) With *ceu*: ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent... sic Martem indomitum Cernimus, Verg. A. 2, 438.—(ι) With *quam*: non sic incerto mutantur flamine Syrtis, quam cito feminea non constat foedus in ira, Prop. 2, 9, 33; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 281.—(κ) With *quantus*: nec sic errore laetatus Ulixes... nec sic Electra... quanta ego collegi gaudia, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 5 sq.—(λ) With *qualis*: imo sic condignum donum qualis? quod dono datum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 40.—(μ) Without a correlative particle, in an independent sentence: Quis potione uti aut cibo dulci diutius potest? sic omnibus in rebus voluptatibus maximis fastidium finitimum est (= ut nemo cibo dulci uti diutius potest, sic, etc.), Cic. Or. 3, 25, 100; cf. id. Ib. 19, 63.—**2.** In contrasted clauses, mostly with *ut*, which may generally be rendered *while*: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum acer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est (almost = etsi ad bella suscipienda... tamen mollis est, etc., *while*, etc.), Caes. B. G. 3, 19: a ceteris oblationibus ut deseror, sic litteris sustentor et reereor, *while I am deserted*, *I am sustained*, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 18, 55; id. Fam. 10, 20, 2; Liv. 4, 57, 11; Ov. M. 4, 131; 11, 76.—So freq. two members of the same sentence are co-ordinated by *ut*... sic (ita) with almost the same force as a co-ordination by *cum*... tum, or by *sed*: consul ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen respondit (= vere fortasse, sed parum utiliter), Liv. 4, 6, 2: ut nondum satis clarum victoriam, sic prosperae spei pugnam imber diremit, id. 6, 32, 6: (forma erat) ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis, Ov. M. 14, 509; cf. Liv. 1, 27, 2; 5, 38, 2; 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 370.—In this use *etiam* or *quoque* is sometimes joined with *sic* (never by Cic. with ita): nostri sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant (= cum... tum), Cic. Marcell. 6, 16: ut sunt, sic etiam nominantur senes, id. Sen. 6, 20: utinam ut culpam, sic etiam suspicionem vitare potuisses, id. Phil. 1, 13, 33: ut superiorum aetatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis, id. Sen. 20, 76: ut voce, sic etiam oratione, id. Or. 25, 85; id. Top. 15, 59; id. Leg. 2, 25, 62; id. Lael. 5, 19.—More rarely with *quem ad modum*, *quomodo*: ut, quem ad modum est, sic etiam appelletur tyrannus, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: quo modo ad bene vivendum, sic etiam ad beate, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37.

—**3.** With a clause of *manner* introduced by *ut* = *so that*: sic fumus semper comparati ut hominum sermonibus quasi in aliquod iudicium vocemur, Cic. Or. 3, 9, 32: eam sic audio ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videam audire, id. Ib. 3, 12, 45: sic agam vobiscum ut aliquid de vestris viris audiat, id. Ib. 3, 12, 46: omnia sic supplicat ut ei nullam deesse virtutem oratoris putem, id. Brut. 71, 250: omnis pars orationis esse debet laudabilis, sic ut verbum nullum excidat, id. Or. 36, 125: sic tecum agam ut vel respondendi vel interpellandi potestatem faciam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum ut non satis fere esset paratus, id. Mil. 21, 66: sic eum eo de re publica disputavit ut sentiret sibi cum viro forti esse pugandum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 4, 49; id. Mil. 2, 2, 82; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245; 2, 1, 3; 2, 6, 25; id. Brut. 22, 88; 40, 148; id. Sest. 40, 87; id. Planc. 19, 25; id. Fam. 6, 15, 4; Caes. B. G. 2, 32; 5, 17; id. B. C. 3, 56; Prop. 1, 21, 5.—Sometimes the correlative clause is restrictive, and *sic* = *but so*, *yet so*, *only so*: mihi sic placuit ut cetera Antisthenis, hominis acuti magis quam eruditi, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: sic conveniet reprehendi, ut demonstraretur, etc., id. Inv. 1, 46, 86; id. Brut. 73, 274; id. Marcell. 11, 34; id. Att. 13, 3, 1 (ita is more freq. in this sense).—**4.** With a clause expressing *intensity* (so both with *ad* and *verbs*; but far less freq. than ita, tam, adeo), *to such a degree*, *so*, *so far*, etc.: sic ego illum in timorem dabo, ipse sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 20 sq.: conficior lacrimis sic ut ferre non possim, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: sic rem fuisse apertam ut iudicium fieri nihil attinuerit, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: cujus responso iudices sic exarsunt ut capitis hominem innocentissimum condemnarent, id. Or. 1, 54, 233; cf. id. Ib. 3, 8, 29; id. Brut. 88, 302; id. Or. 53, 177; 55, 184; id. Rep. 2, 21, 37; 3, 9, 15; id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Verr. 1, 36, 91; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; 1, 16, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1.—**5.** Rarely *conditional* clauses have the antecedent *sic*. **a.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, to represent the result of the condition as sure: sic invidiā effugies, si te non ingesseris oculis, si bona tua non jactaveris, si scieris in sinu gaudere, Sen. Ep. 105, 3: sic hodie veniet si qua negavit heri, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 20.—**b.** Denoting *with the proviso that*, *but only if* (usu. ita): decreverunt ut cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset si patres auctores fuissent, *that the choice should be valid, but only if the Senate should ratify it*, Liv. 1, 17, 9: sic ignovisse putato Me tibi si cenes hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69.—**6.** Sic quia = *idcirco quia* (very rare): *Th. Quid vos? Insanini estis? Tr. Quidam? Th. Sic quia foris ambulatis*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 20.—**7.** With *inf. clause* (freq.): sic igitur sentio, naturam primum atque ingenium ad dicendum vim afferre maximam, Cic. Or. 1, 25, 113: sic a maioribus nostris accepimus, praetorem quaestor suo parentis loco esse oportere, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61: ego sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor res inesse oportere, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 38; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Inv. 2, 55, 167; id. de Or. 1, 20, 93; 2, 28, 122; id. Brut. 36, 138; 41, 152; id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10; id. Verr. 1, 7, 20; Liv. 5, 15, 11.—E.s.p., after sic habeto (habe, habes) = *scito* (only Ciceron.): sic habeto, in eum statum tuum reditum incidere ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 1; so id. Ib. 1, 7, 3; 2, 6, 5; 2, 10, 1; 7, 18, 1; 9, 16, 2; id. Att. 2, 25, 1; 5, 1, 5; 5, 20, 1 et saep.—**8.** With *ut*, expressing purpose or result: nunc sic faciam, sic consilium est, ad erum ut veniam doceat atque astu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 23: ab Ariobarthane sic contendi ut talenta, quae mihi pollicebatur, illi daret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: sic accidit ut ex tanto navium numero nulla omnino navis... desideraretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23; cf. Cato, R. R. 1, 1; Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4; id. Or. 2, 67, 271.

V. Idiomatic usages of *sic*. **1.** In a wish, expressed as a conclusion after an imperative (poet.): parce: sic bene sub tenera parva quiescat humo (= si parces, bene quiescat), Tib. 2, 6, 30: annue: sic tibi sint intonsi, Phoebe, capilli, id. 2, 5, 121: pone, precor, fastus... Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat Poma, nec exultant rapidi florentia venti, Ov. M. 14, 762: dic

mihi de nostrâ quae sentis vera puellâ: Sic tibi sint dominae, Lygdame, dempta juga, Prop. 4, 5, 1; Tib. 2, 6, 30.—The imperative may follow the clause with sic: sic tua Cyreneas fugiant examina taxos... Incipe (sc. cantare) si quid habes (=si incipies cantare, opto tibi ut tua examina, etc.), Verg. E. 9, 30: sic tibi (Arethusa) Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam: Incipe (=si incipies, opto tibi ut Doris, etc.), id. ib. 10, 4: sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ Gredulus... Dic ubi sit, Ov. M. 8, 857; Sen. Troad. 702; cf.: sic te Diva potens Cypri... Ventorumque regat pater, Navis... Reddas incolumem Vergilium (=si tu, navis, reddes Vergilium, prosperum precor tibi cursum), Hor. C. 1, 3, 1; cf. also: sic venias hodiernae: tibi dem turis honores (=si venies, tibi dem), Tib. 1, 7, 53; cf. Ov. H. 3, 135; 4, 148.—2. Sic (like it) with ut in strong asseveration (poet.): sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miserum t' fortunarum (=by the love of the gods, I pity, etc.), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54: Despiter me sic amabit ut ego hanc familiam interire cupio, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 47: sic has deus aequoris artes Adjuvet, ut nemo jam dudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 866: sic mihi te referas levis, ut non altera nostro limine intulit ulla pedes, Prop. 1, 18, 11; cf. id. 3, 15 (4, 14), 1; cf.: vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia laurus vascor, Tib. 2, 5, 63.—3. In a demonstrative temporal force, like the Gr. *ὥς*, so, as the matter stands now, as it now is, as it then was, etc. (a) In gen.: e Graecis cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, si qui sunt veteres Graeciâ digni. Sic vero fallaces sunt permulti et leves, but as things now stand, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: at sic citius qui te expeditas his aerumnis reperias, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: Pe. Pol tibi istuc credo nomen actutum fore. Tr. Dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, provided it be as it is, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 71: quotiens hoc tibi ego interdixi, meam ne sic volgo pollicitarere operam, thus, as you are doing now, id. Mil. 4, 2, 65: si utrumvis tibi visus essem, Non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: non sic nudos in flumen deicere (vulnerunt), naked, as they are, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: sub altâ platano... jacentes sic temere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14.—Esp., with sine and abl.: me germanam meam sororem tibi sic sine dote dedidisse, so as she is, without a dowry, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 65: sic sine malo, id. Rud. 3, 5, 2: at operam perire meam sic... perpeti nequeo, without result, id. Trin. 3, 2, 34 Ritschl. Fleck. (Brix omits sic): nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit (=without cause), Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 52: mirabar hoc si sic abiret, so, i. e. without trouble, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: hoc non poterit sic abire, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 7; so, sic abire, id. Att. 14, 1, 1; Cat. 14, 16; Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 39.—Hence, (β) With imperatives, esp. with sine: Quid ego hoc faciam postea? sic sine eumpse, just let him alone, i. e. leave him as he is, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 32: si non vult (numerare), sic sine adstet, id. As. 2, 4, 54: sine fores sic, abi, let the door alone, id. Men. 2, 3, 1; so id. Cas. 3, 6, 36; id. Ps. 1, 5, 62.—(γ) Pregn., implying a concession (=καὶ ὅμως), even as it is now, even without doing so, in spite of it: nolo bis iterare, sat sic longae sunt fabulae, narratives are long enough anyhow, as they are, without saying them twice over, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154: sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, even as it was, in spite of what has been said, Ov. M. 13, 896; so, sic quoque fallebat, id. ib. 1, 698: sed sic me et libertatis fructu privas et diligentiae, anyhow, not taking into account what is mentioned, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 4: exhibeas molestiam si quid debeam, qui nunc sic tam es molestus, who art so troublesome even as it is, i. e. without my owing you any thing, Plaut. Pers. 2, 44: sic quoque parte plebis affectâ, fides tamen publica potior senatui fuit, Liv. 7, 27; cf. Ov. F. 2, 642; Suet. Aug. 78.—4. Ellipt., referring to something in the mind of the speaker: Quod si hoc nunc sic incipiam? Nihil est. Quod si sic? Tantumdem egero. At sic opinor? Non ptest, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, to some in one way, to others in another (=aliis aliter), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: Quid vini absumpsit! Sic hoc dicens, asperum hoc est, aliud lenius,=this wine is so (the speak-

er not saying what he thinks of it), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: deinde quod illa (quae ego dixi) sive faceta sunt, sive sic, sunt narante te venustissima, or so, i. e. or otherwise, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 2: monitorem non desiderabit qui dicat, Sic incede, sic cena... sic amico utere, sic cive, sic socio, Sen. Ep. 114.—5. In answers, yes—the French, Italian, and Spanish *sí* (ante-class. and rare): Ph. Phanium relictam ais? Ge. Sic, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 2: De. Illa maneat? Ch. Sic, id. ib. 5, 3, 30: Ch. Sicine est sententia? Me. Sic, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 114.

sica, ae, f. **I.** A curved dagger, a poniard, Enn. ap. Paul ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.); Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16; 2, 10, 23; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 1; Suet. Calig. 32; Mart. 3, 16, 2; Val. Max. 3, 2, 12 al.: tum haec cotidiana, sicae, veneni, peculatus, i. e. for stabbing, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, id. Off. 3, 8, 36.—**II.** Transf., the edge of a boar's tusk: cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2.—Of wit: sicam ingenii destringentes, Amm. 30, 4, 9.

Sicambri, v. Sigambri.

Sicāni, ōrum, m., = *Σικάνοι*, a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily, Verg. A. 5, 293; 7, 795; 11, 317; Sil. 14, 34.—Hence, **A. Sicānus** (scanned Sicānus, in analogy with the Greek, Sil. 10, 314; 14, 258: Sicānus, Aus. Græph. 46), a, um, adj., = *Σικάνος*. * **1.** Of or belonging to the Sicani, *Sicanian*: gentes, i. q. Sicani, Verg. A. 8, 328.—More freq., **2.** Poet., *Sicilian*, *Sicilian*: fluctus, Verg. E. 10, 4: portus, id. A. 5, 24: fines, id. ib. 11, 317: montes, Ov. H. 15, 57: Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 32: pubes, Sil. 10, 314: gens, id. 14, 258: medimna, Aus. Græph. 46.—**B. Sicānius**, a, um, adj., = *Σικάνιος*, *Sicanian*; poet. for *Sicilian*, *Sicilian*: latus, Verg. A. 8, 416: harrena, Ov. M. 15, 279: fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 29: urbes, Luc. 3, 59: populi, id. 3, 179: apes, Mart. 2, 46, 2; 11, 9, 8.—**2.** As subst.: **Sicāniā**, ae, f., = *Σικανία*, the island of Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 464; 5, 495; 13, 724; cf.: Sicilia, Sicania, a Thucydide dicta, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86.—* **C. Sicānis**, idis, adj. f., *Sicanian*, for *Sicilian*, *Sicilian*: Aetna, Ov. Ib. 600.

sicārius, i, m. [sica], an assassin, murderer (syn.: percussor, homicida): per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; * Hor. S. 1, 4, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9; Suet. Caes. 72: jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de beneficiis accusabant, of assassination, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; so, quaestio inter sicarios, id. Clu. 53, 147; id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; and: inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: lex Cornelia (Sullae) de sicariis, Just. Inst. 4, 18, § 5: lege de sicariis condemnari, Tac. A. 13, 44 fm.; cf. Orell. Ind. Legum, in his edit. of Cic. vol. vii. 3, p. 162: in exercendâ de sicariis quaestione, etc., Suet. Caes. 11.

Sicca, ae, f., a border-town on the east of Numidia, with a temple of Venus, now Kef, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 56, 3; Val. Max. 2, 6, 15.—Hence, **Siccenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Sicca, Sall. J. 56, 4 sq.

* **siccābilis**, e, adj. [siccō], that makes dry, drying, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 138 sq.

siccāneus, a, um, adj. [siccus] (a technical word of Columella); of soil, dry, of a dry nature: genus prati (opp. riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3: locus (opp. riguosus), id. 4, 30, 5; 11, 2, 71.—*Neutr. plur. absol.*: de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, dry places, Col. 2, 2, 4.

siccānus, a, um, adj. [id.] (a technical word of the elder Pliny); of plants, dry, of a dry nature: ulmi (opp. riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72: olus, Pelag. Vet. 7.

* **siccārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for drying or keeping dry: canistra, stands for wine-cups (used for keeping the table or the clothes from being wet), acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 706.

* **siccātio**, ōnis, f. [siccō], a drying, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129; Vulg. Ezech. 26, 5.

* **siccātivus**, a, um, adj. [id.], that makes dry, drying, siccative: malagma,

Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 71: aquae, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

* **siccātōrius**, a, um, adj. [siccō], that makes dry, drying: origanum, Theod. Prisc. Diaet. 10.

(1) **sicce**, adv., a false read. for sic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12.)

2. sicce, adv., v. siccus fm.

Siccenses, ium, v. Sicca.

siccresco, ēre, v. inch. n. [siccus]; to grow or become dry, to dry up (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 7, 7, 15; Vitr. 2, 10; Col. 12, 28; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 339.

* **siccificus**, a, um, adj. [siccus-facio], that makes dry, drying: vis aeris, Macr. S. 7, 16 fm.

siccine, v. sicine.

siccitas, ātis (gen. plur. siccitatum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222), f. [siccus], dryness, siccity (freq. and class.); used alike in sing. and plur. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ab lipitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, * Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18: uvae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315: palmarum, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47.—**B.** In part. **1.** Of places, dryness: in Sipontinâ siccitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71: siccitates paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38.—**2.** Of the weather, dryness, drought: siccitate et inopiâ frugum insignis annus fuit: sex menses numquam pluuisse, memoriae proditum est, Liv. 40, 29; cf. id. 4, 30; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51.—*Plur.*: frumentum in Galliâ propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Varr. R. R. 1, 31 fm.: in siccitatibus acutae febres oriuntur, Cels. 2, 1 med.; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 12, 44, 8; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186; 31, 4, 28, § 60.—**3.** Of the human body, dryness, siccity, as a state of health; freedom from gross humors (opp. rheum, catarrh, tumefaction, etc.), firmness, solidity: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut nequesperant neque emungerent sufflatoque corpore essent, Varr. ap. Non. 395, 7: adde siccitatem, quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu; adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: corporis, id. Sen. 10, 34.—**II.** Trop., dryness, jejuneity, want of ornament (very rare): isti (magistri) cum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, cum id pollicentur aliis, arcescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: orationis siccitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf.: jejunitatem et siccitatem et inopiam, id. Brut. 82, 285.

sicco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to make dry, to dry, to dry up. **A.** In gen. (freq. and class.): venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 390; cf.: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 32: siccabat rorantes capillos, id. F. 4, 141: sole capillos, id. M. 11, 770; Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 79: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47: aliquid ad lunam, id. 21, 11, 36, § 62: lina madentia, Ov. M. 13, 931: retia litore, id. ib. 11, 362: vellera, Verg. E. 3, 95: veste cruores, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: cruorem, Gell. 5, 14, 22: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 23; Ov. M. 8, 469; 9, 395; id. F. 3, 509: jocis lacrimas siccare, Quint. 11, 1, 6 al.: genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To dry up, drain land, marshes, springs, etc.: paludes, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so, paludem, Quint. 3, 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 44: amnes, Ov. M. 2, 257: fontes, id. ib. 13, 690; cf.: palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 104: agri siccati, drained lands, lands uncovered by draining, Suet. Claud. 20: dea Sidero siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, parched, Ov. M. 6, 341.—**2.** To exhaust, drain dry, etc. (poet.): ovis ubera, Verg. E. 2, 42; so, distenta ubera, * Hor. Epod. 2, 46; for which, transf.: distentas siccant pecudes, Luc. 4, 314; so, siccata ovis, i. e. milked, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, i. e. to drain, empty, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68; so, cadis siccatis, id. C. 1, 35, 27; cf.: cum siccare sacrum largo Permessida posset Ore, to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses, i. e. to be a great poet, Mart. 8, 70, 3.—In Gr. construction: Arethusa virides manu siccata capillos, Ov. M. 5, 575.—**3.** To dry up, heal up, remove an unwholesome humor; or, to heal up, free some part of the body from an unwholesome humor (poet. and in the elder Pliny): ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17: suppurata,

id. 36, 17, 28, § 133: strumas, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62: os, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43: arterias umidas, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148; cf.: corpus pila, i. e. *to strengthen, invigorate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 29; v. *siccitas*. I. B. 3: vulnera, Ov. M. 10, 187; cf.: ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccat lymphis, Verg. A. 10, 834; for which, in a Gr. construction: juvenes siccati vulnera lymphis, Stat. Th. 1, 527. — II. *Neutr., to become dry, get dry* (very rare): quotiens flumina et stagna siccaerint, Lact. 7, 3, 8: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaerit, etc., Apic. 3, 18, § 105; 4, 2, § 132 al. — *Impers.*: ubi pluerit et siccaerit, Cato, R. R. 112, 2.

* **siccocūlus**, a, um, *adj.* [siccus-oculus], *having dry eyes, dry-eyed*: genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. *cush*, to dry up; Gr. *αῖω*, *dry*. I. Lit. A. In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. aridus): arena, Verg. G. 1, 389: fauces fluminum, id. ib. 4, 427: siccaque in rupe resedit, id. A. 5, 180: litus, id. ib. 6, 162: siccum et sine umore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glabae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: lacus, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 11: regio, Curt. 9, 10, 2: via (opp. palustris), Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 32 et saep. — *Sup.*: horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27; Prop. 1, 17, 11; Hor. C. 1, 3, 18; so, lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66; Luc. 9, 1044: genae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 80; Ov. H. 11, 10: decurrere pedibus super aequora siccis, id. M. 14, 50; and, transf.: siccus aerumnas tuli, *tearless*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: urna, Hor. C. 3, 11, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139: agaricum manducatum siccum, id. 26, 7, 18, § 32; Capitol. Anton. 13; Vop. Tac. 11: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 12: cuspis, Stat. Th. 8, 383: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50. — With gen.: sicci stimulant sanguinis enses, i. e. *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (i. e. *ursa major et minor*), utraque sicca, i. e. *that do not dip into, set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2; so, signa, id. ib. 4, 9, 18: aquae, i. e. *snow*, Mart. 4, 3, 7: vox, *dried up with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278 et saep. — 2. As subst.: **siccum**, i; and plur.: **sicca**, ōrum, n., *dry land, a dry place; dry places*: donec rostra tenent siccum, Verg. A. 10, 301: in sicco, *on the dry land, on the shore*, Prop. 3, 10 (9), 6; Verg. G. 1, 363; Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27; 26, 7, 22, § 39: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusis nobis spiritus volucris convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: harundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165; so, in siccis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 170. — B. In partic. 1. Of the weather, *dry, without rain*: sive annus siccus est... scu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: ver, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib. 1, 4, 6; for which: incipit et sicco fervere terra Canc, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 4: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. C. 3, 29, 20: siccis aër fervoribus ustus, Ov. M. 1, 119: caelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: ventus, id. 2, 47, 48, § 126; Luc. 4, 50: luna, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 16; Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57; cf. id. 17, 14, 24, § 112: nubes, i. e. *without rain*, Luc. 4, 331: hiemps, *without snow*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 106. — 2. Of the human body, *dry*, as a healthy state (opp. rheumy, catarrhal, tumid, etc.), *firm, solid, vigorous*: (mulier) sicca, succida, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192; Petr. 37: corpora sicciore cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora gracilliora siccioreque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: (puella) Nec bello pede... nec ore sicco, *free from saliva*, Cat. 43, 3; cf. tussis, *without expectation*, Cels. 4, 6: medicamentum, *causing dryness*, Scrib. Comp. 71. — 3. *Dry, thirsty*: nimis diu sicci sumus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 41; cf.: siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26; 1, 2, 22; id. Ps. 1, 2, 51; Hor. S. 2, 14: faucibus siccis, *fasting*, Verg. A. 2, 358. — B. Transf., *abstemious, temperate, sober* (syn. sobrius): Art. Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem, etc. Pa. At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes... Madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7; so (opp. vinolentus) Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 4 (opp. vinolenti); Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. C. 4, 5,

39: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, id. ib. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 1, 19, 9; 1, 17, 12. — II. Trop. 1. *Firm, solid* (acc. to I. B. 2.): (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; cf.: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 65, 202; Quint. 2, 4, 6. — 2. Of style, *dry, insipid, jejune* (acc. to I. B. 3.): siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1, 32: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unformed, unprepared*, Suet. Gram. 4. — 3. *Dry, cold*: medullae, i. e. *void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 17; so, puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686; Mart. 11, 81, 2; cf. id. 11, 17, 8. — Hence, *adv.*: **sicce**, *dryly, without wet or damp* (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages). A. Lit.: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2. — B. Trop.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12; v. supra, II.

† **sicclion**, i, n., = σικελιον, a plant, called also psyllion, *fleawort, fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

Sicclis, idis, v. Siculi, D.

sicclisso, āre, v. sicclisso.

† **sicera**, n., = σικερα [from the Heb.

שִׁכְרָה], a kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Vulg. Lev. 10, 9; Hier. Ep. 52, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 16.

Sichaeus, v. Sychaeus.

Sicilia, ae, v. Siculi, B.

* **sicilicūla**, ae, f. dim. [sicilis], a little cutting instrument, a small sickle, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

sicilicus (siciliquus, and in inserr. also designated by j, Inscr. Orell. 2537), i, m. [id.]. I. Lit. A. In gen., the fourth part of an uncia, and consequently the forty-eighth part of an as: cum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2. — B. In partic. a. As a measure of length, a quarter of an inch, Front. Aquaed. 28; Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94; 31, 6, 31, § 67. — b. As a measure of land, one forty-eighth of a jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 5. — c. As a weight, two drachms, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 20. — d. As a measure of time, the forty-eighth part of an hour, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325. — e. As a copper coin, two drachms, Inscr. Orell. 2854. — II. Transf. (from the figure of the sicilicus; v. supra, *mit*), in the later grammarians, a comma, Mar. Vict. p. 2467 P. — Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, An'ius, Lucul'us, Mem'ius, sel'a, ser'a, as'er'es), Mar. Vict. p. 2456 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 26 fin.

Siciliensis, e, v. Siculi, C.

* **sicilimenta**, ōrum, n. [sicilis], what is cut or mown with the sickle (sc. after the first crop has been taken off), the aftermath, Cato, R. R. 5 fin.

sicilio, ire, v. a. [id.], to cut or mow with the sickle, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 22, 3; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

sicilis, is, f. [sica], a cutting instrument, sickle (cf. falx): incedit veles vulgo sicilibus latis, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 337 Müll. (Ann. v. 499 Vahl): sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.

* **sicilisso** or **sicclisso**, āre, v. n. [Siculi], to imitate Sicilian manners: hoc argumentum graecissat: tamen Non atticissat, verum sicclissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 8; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Sicimina, ae, a mountain in Gallia Cisalpina, Liv. 45, 12.

sicīne (less correctly, **siccīne**), *adv.* [sice, orig. form of sic, q. v., and the interrog. particle ne], so, thus; in interrog. and exclamatory sentences always beginning the sentence (once in Cic.; twice in Liv.; not in Cæs. or Sall.; freq. in the comic writers; sometimes in the other poets). Like sic, it refers either to a previous statement, or δεικτικῶς to something pointed out by the speaker (cf. sic, I. and III.). It almost always implies reproach; sometimes self-reproach (v. infra, 3.). 1. Referring to a previous statement: Sicine mihi abs te refertur gratia? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 101:

Sicine me spernis? id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: Sicine agis? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 19; so id. ib. 4, 7, 34; id. Ad. 1, 2, 48: Sicine hunc decipis? id. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: Sicine tu eum, cui tu in consilio fuisses... in discrimen vocavisti? Cic. Fl. 33, 82: Sicine vestrum militem sinitis vexari ab inimicis? Liv. 6, 16, 2. — So in oblique discourse: Rogitansque, sicine pugnatos milites spondidisset? Liv. 7, 15, 2; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1; id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; id. Merc. 1, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 176; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13; Cat. 64, 132; 64, 134; 77, 3; Sil. 9, 25. — Rarely used predicatively: Sicine est sententia? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114. — 2. Referring to something pointed out: Sicine hic cum vrida veste grassabimur? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 32: Sicine, lente, jaces? Prop. 3, 7 (2, 15), 8; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115; id. Ps. 5, 6, 1; id. Poen. 3, 1, 9; App. M. 9, p. 180. — 3. Sometimes it introduces exclamatory infinitive clauses: Sicine mihi esse os oblitum, O that my face (eyes) should have been thus covered (blinded), Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 34: Sicine me atque illam operā tuā nunc miseros sollicitarier! Ter. And. 4, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44. — 4. Very rarely without implying reproach: Sicine eam incomptis vidisti flere capillis? did you see her weep just as she was, with unkempt hair? Prop. 4, 5 (3, 6), 9 (cf. sic, V. 3.).

Sicinius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. I. C. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 76, 263. — II. Cn. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 60, 216 et saep.

† **sicinnista**, ae, m., = σικιννιστής, one who performs the sicinnis (a dance of Satyrs), a sicinnis-dancer, Att. ap. Gell. 20, 3, 1 sq., where Gellius calls the dance itself sicinnium (Gr. σικιννισμός).

sicinnium, v. sicinnista.

†† **siclus**, i, m. [Heb. שֶׁקֶל], a shekel (a Hebrew coin), Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9; Vulg. Exod. 21, 32 et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 18.

Sicōris, is, m., a tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Segre, Cacs. B. C. 1, 40; 1, 48; 1, 62; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; Luc. 4, 14 sq.; 4, 130; 4, 335; Aus. Ep. 25, 58.

sicubi, *adv.* [si-ubi; cf. sicunde, from si-unde], if in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever (rare but class.), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13: sicubi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicubi incidit, id. Att. 15, 29, 1: sicubi aderit Gellius, id. Sest. 51, 110: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41 fin.: sicubi loco cessum, si terga data hosti, tamen, etc., id. 7, 13: sicubi artiora erant, Tac. Agr. 37: ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? etc. ... Nusquam. Ac sicubi esset, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 32: sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum Ilicibus crebris sacra nemus accubet umbrā, Verg. G. 3, 332 sq.: sicubi dimicarent (gladiatores), Suet. Caes. 26: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, id. Calig. 3: per litora passim Diffugiunt, silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim Saxa, petunt, Verg. A. 5, 677; Stat. Achill. 2, 410.

* **sicula**, ae, f. dim. [sica], a little dagger; transf., = membrum virile, Cat. 67, 21.

Siculi, ōrum, m., = σικελοί. I. The Sicilians or Sicilians, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; 3, 5, 10, § 71; Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Col. 1, 3, 6. — Hence, in the class. per. II. The inhabitants of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217; id. Att. 14, 12, 1 al. — Gen. plur. Siculūm, Lucr. 6, 642. — In the sing.: **Siculū**, i, m., a Sicilian, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; id. Rud. prol. 49; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22 et saep. — Hence, **A. Siculus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tellus, i. e. Sicily, Verg. A. 1, 34: marc, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: unda, id. ib. 3, 4, 28; 4, 44; Verg. A. 3, 696: fretum, Liv. 1, 2, 5; Front. Strat. 1, 7, 1; Tac. A. 1, 53: montes, Verg. E. 2, 21: mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12; 3, 16, 14: praedo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 75: oratores, Cic. Or. 69, 230: Epicharmus, Hor. Ep.

2, 1, 58: poeta Empedocles, id. A. P. 463: tyrannus, i. e. Phalaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 41; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; hence, juvenis, the bull of Phalaris, Pers. 3, 39; Claud. B. Gild. 187: aula, the court of Phalaris, Juv. 6, 486: fuga, the flight of Sex. Pompeius before Octavianus after the naval battle near the Sicilian coast, Prop. 2, 1, 28; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; Flor. 4, 8; hence, pirata, i. e. Sex. Pompeius, Luc. 6, 422: conjux, i. e. Proserpine (so called because carried off from Sicily), Juv. 13, 50: virgo, i. e. a Siren, Stat. S. 2, 1, 10; hence, cantus, of the Sirens, Juv. 9, 150: logei, Attici omnes: nullum Siculum acceperis, i. e. provincial, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 67.—**B. Sicilia**, ae, f., = *Σικελία*, the island of Sicily: fretum Siciliæ, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86; 2, 88, 90, § 204; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54; 2, 6, 60; id. Men. 2, 3, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1; 2, 3, 6, § 12 et saep. al.—**C. Siciliensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian: fretum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: hospes, from Sicily, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 30: quaestura mea, Cic. Fam. 13, 38: annus, the quaestorship in Sicily, id. Brut. 92, 318: fisci, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; cf. pœcupia, id. ib. 1, 8, 22: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9, § 22: peregrinatio, Suet. Calig. 61: bellum, id. Aug. 70: pugna, id. ib. 96.—**D. Sicelidis**, idis, adj. f., = *Σικελίς*, Sicilian; subst., a Sicilian woman: Sicelides... puellae... Sicelidis esse volo, Ov. H. 15, 51 sq.: Nymphæ, id. M. 5, 412: Musæ, i. e. of Theocritus, pastoral, Verg. E. 4, 1.

Siculus, a, um, v. Siculi, A.
sicunde, adv. [si-unde; cf. sicubi, from si-ubi], if from anywhere (rare but class.): sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mumio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 3; sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38: sicunde hostis appareat, Suet. Calig. 61: sicunde discederet, id. ib. 4.

sic-ut and (far less. freq. but class.) **sic-uti**, adv., so as, just as, as. **I.** Lit. **A.** With a separate clause. (a) Form sicut: sicut dixi, faciam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59: clanculum, sicut praecepi, id. ib. 3, 3, 76: nempe sicut dicis (shortly after: ita ut dicis), id. Aul. 2, 4, 15; so, sicut dicis, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 67; id. Men. prol. 74: hae sunt, sicut praedico, id. Most. 3, 2, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: stultitia magna est, Hominem amatorem ad forum procedere, etc. ... sicut ego feci stultus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4: si ille huc rediit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: sic ut tu huc potes, id. ib. 5, 1, 16: primum Montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causa actum factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; 6, 18, 19: sicut ait Ennius, id. ib. 1, 41, 64; cf.: sicut sapiens poeta dixit, id. Par. 5, 1, 34: ut se quoque, sicut socios, dignos existimetis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: valeant preses apud te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt, Liv. 23, 8: consules turpissimi, sicut hi recentes rerum exitus declararunt, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: sicut summarum summa est aeterna, Lucr. 5, 361: sicut Cicero dicit, Quint. 9, 3, 83: sicut ostendimus, id. 11, 3, 174 al.—(b) Form sicuti: sicuti dixi prius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 67: habuit ille, sicuti meminisse vos arbitror, permulta signa, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: sicuti me quoque erroris mei paenitet, id. ib. 6, 14: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall. C. 6, 1: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148.—**B.** Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic. (a) Form sicut: sicut tuom vis gnatum tuæ Superes vitae, ita te obtestor, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republica Quiritium... legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoteo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9: sicut coronatus lauræa coronâ oraculum âdisset, ita, etc., id. 23, 11; 21, 13; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 9, 1, 8; 9, 3, 100; 10, 1, 1: sicut medico diligenti naturâ corporis cognoscenda est, sic equidem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: sicut magno accidit casu, ut, etc. ... sic magna fuit fortuna, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 30: sicuti meriti pretium statuit... Itidem divos dispersisse vitam humanam aequum fuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131.—(b) Form sicuti: sicuti... ita, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf. infra, B. b.—**B.** Without a separate verb (so most freq.). (a) Form sicut: sicut fortunatorum memorant insulas (is est ager), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148: sicut familiae, id. Men. prol. 74; id. Cas. 2, 6, 46: te esse sapientem, nec sicut

vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Graeciae, sicut apud nos, delubra magna, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, id. Lael. 19, 67: ut tuo iudicio uteretur, sicut in rebus omnibus, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 6, 19: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat Scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1 et saep.: hunc, sicut omni vitâ, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41; 34, 9, 10: nec sicut vulnere sanguis, Luc. 3, 638 Drak. N. cr.—(b) Form sicuti: me amicissime cottidie magis Caesar amplectitur: familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: sicuti te, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 174, 33.—**B.** Corresp. to ita, item, sic, etc. (cf. supra, A. b.): praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20; so id. 8, proem. § 29; 9, 1, 18; 10, 1, 14: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos peripet, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118: illi, sicut Campani Capuam, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam sedem erant, Liv. 28, 28: sicut in vitâ, in causis quoque, Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 17 Drak. N. cr.—**II.** In part. c. **A.** With an accessory idea of cause, inasmuch as, since (perh. only in the two foll. passages): nunc occasio est faciundi, prius quam in urbem adveniret, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 87: quo lubet, sicut soror Ejus huc gemina advenit Ephesus, id. Mil. 4, 1, 28 Brix ad loc.; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 57.—**B.** Ptegn.: sicut est, erat, etc., in confirmation of a former proposition, as indeed it is (was), as it really is (was), as is (was) the fact (class.); a favorite expression with Cic.: sint nobis isti, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt, magis homines, ut sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 4: huc accedit, quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: sit ista res magna, sicut est, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; Liv. 7, 35: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2: illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3: secundam eam Paulus, sicut erat, victoriam ratus, Liv. 45, 7: poteratque viri vox illa videri, sicuti erat, Ov. M. 12, 205: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, pestiferi cives tamen, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230.—Less freq. with other verbs: quamvis enim multis locis dicat Epicurus, sicut dicit, satis fortiter de dolore, tamen, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 Beier: quamquam in consuetudine cotidianâ perspersisses, sicuti perspicies, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicuti terri sunt, Liv. 25, 24.—Strengthened by *re verâ*: apud nos, re verâ sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Hum. 1, 5.—**C.** For introducing a term of comparison, as *it were*, *like*, *as*, *as if*, = tamquam (class.): ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69: qui, sicut unus paterfamilias, loquor, id. Inv. 2, 5, 19: quod me sicut alterum parentem et observat et diligit, id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: (naturâ) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: ex his duabus diversis sicuti familiis utrum quoddam est confiatum genus, id. Inv. 2, 3, 8: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26 fin.: multi mortales vitam sicut peregrinantes transgere, Sall. C. 2, 8; 31, 5; 38, 3; id. J. 60, 4; Liv. 7, 11.—**D.** For introducing an example, as, *for instance*, etc. (class.): quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M. Curii... fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; Nep. Dat. 9: omnibus periculis, sicut cum Spartam oppugnavit, id. Pel. 4: sicuti cum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 154, 27: sicuti si, Enn. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 5 (Ann. v. 344 Vahl.); Quint. 9, 3, 89; so id. 9, 3, 16; 9, 3, 91; 7, 2, 17; 8, 3, 51; Suet. Aug. 66; 65 al.—**E.** Sicut eram, erat, etc., like the Gr. *ὡς εἶχον*, to denote an unchanged condition of the subject in a new state of action, just as I (he, etc.) was (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. M. 5, 601; 6, 657: Sicut erat, rectos deferit in Tartara currus, Stat. Th. 7, 820; so, sicut erat,

id. ib. 3, 680; 4, 803; 10, 37; Luc. 2, 365: ille, sicut nudatus erat, pervenit ad Graecos, Curt. 9, 7, 10; 10, 4, 2: sicut erat togatus, Suet. Claud. 34; Just. 14, 4, 1; 26, 2, 4 al.: sicut erant, Ov. M. 3, 178; Suet. Calig. 45; id. Oth. 8: sicut erit, Tib. 3, 1, 18.—Less freq. with another verb: sicut curru eminebat, oculos circumferens, Curt. 4, 14, 9: praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, Suet. Claud. 9.—Form sicuti: sicuti erat, cruentâ veste, in castra pervenit, Curt. 8, 3, 10.—**F.** A few times in Sallust with an accessory hypothetical signification, as *if*, *just as if*, = quasi: alii sicuti populi jura defenderent, pars, etc., Sall. C. 38, 3: sicuti jurgio laceratus foret, in Senatum venit, id. ib. 31, 5: sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, etc., id. J. 60, 4: sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, id. C. 28, 1.—**G.** Of time, as *soon as*, *after* (very rare): sicut adulescit, terram inde colligimus, Pall. Apr. 2, 3.

sicuti, v. sicut.
Sicyon, ōnis (abl. e, rarely i), f. (but masc. Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1), = *Σικων*, the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus (now Vasiliko), near the isthmus, sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia, abounding in olive-trees, the birthplace of Aratus, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12; Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; id. Fam. 13, 21; id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Ov. Ib. 315; id. P. 4, 15, 10; Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; id. Merc. 3, 4, 62 al.—Abl. Sicyoni, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 8; 1, 3, 42; id. Ps. 4, 2, 38; and Sicyone, id. Cist. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 4, 7, 80; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 1 and 2.—Hence, **Sicyonius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian: ager, Liv. 33, 15: magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44: Aratus, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: calcei, a kind of soft shoes, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: baca, olives, Verg. G. 2, 519: ager, Liv. 43, 15.—As subst. **1. Sicyonii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sicyon, the Sicyonians, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Att. 1, 19, 9; 1, 20, 4; 2, 1, 10 al.—**2. Sicyonia**, ōrum, m., Sicyonian shoes, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 337 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 1125; Verg. Cir. 168; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4.—**†sicyes agrios**, = *αἰκνός ἀγρίος*, wild cucumber, App. Herb. 113.

Sida, ae (collat. form **Sidæ**, es, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96), f., = *Σίδη*, a town in Pamphylia, now Eski Adalia, Mel. 1, 14 sq.; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1; 3, 12, 4; 12, 15, 6; Liv. 35, 13; 37, 23 al.—Hence, **Sidætae**, ōrum, m., = *Σιδῆται*, the inhabitants of Sida, Liv. 35, 48, 6 Drak. N. cr.

sideralis, e, adj. [sidus], of or belonging to the stars, sidereal (Plinian); scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; cf. difficultas, astronomy, id. 18, 24, 56, § 206.

sideraticus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [sideratio], planet-struck, blasted, palsied (late Lat.): jumenta, Verg. 5, 34; cf. sideror. **sideratio**, ōnis, f. [sideror]. ***I.** A grouping or configuration of stars, a constellation, Firm. Math. 4, 13 fin.—**II.** A disease produced by a constellation, a blast, sideration; of plants, a blast, a blight, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 sq.; of animals, a numbness, palsy, Macr. Emp. 20 med.; Scrib. Larg. 101 med.

sideratus, a, um, v. sideror.
siderēus, a, um, adj. [sidus]. **I.** Of or belonging to the constellations or to the stars, starry (poet.; esp. freq. in Ov.): caelum, Ov. M. 10, 140; for which: arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21: sedes, id. A. 2, 39; Verg. A. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31: dea, i. e. the moon, Prop. 3, 4, 20, 18; aethra, Verg. A. 3, 586: ignes, i. e. the stars, Ov. M. 15, 665; cf. Canis, id. F. 4, 941; conjux, i. e. Ceyx (as the son of Lucifer), id. M. 11, 445: Pædo, who discoursed of the stars, id. P. 4, 16, 6: artes, Stat. S. 2, 2, 112: siderēa qui temperat omnia luce (sol), id. ib. 4, 169; so, *καὶ ἑξοχὴ*, of the sun; ignēs, id. ib. 1, 779: aestus, id. ib. 6, 341: deus, i. e. the sun, Mart. 12, 60, 2: colossus, dedicated to the sun, id. Spect. 2, 1: polus, Val. Fl. 4, 643.—**II.** Transf. **A. Heavenly, divine**: arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, of gods, Val. Fl. 7, 166.—**B.** In gen., bright, glittering, shining, excellent, etc. (freq.): Venus siderēus diffusâ sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104: artus (Venēris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: ore (Pollux), Val. Fl. 4, 490: vultus (Bacchi), Sen. Oedip. 409 et saep.: (Aeneas) Siderēo

diagram clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg. A. 12, 167: jubae (cassidis), Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 351: ministri, Mart. 10, 66, 7; cf. mares, id. 9, 37, 10: vates Märo, *brilliant, divine*, Col. 10, 434.

† **siderion**, n., = *σίδηριον*, the plant ironwort, *vervain*, Plin. 25, 4, 15, § 34; 26, 14, 87, § 140.

† **siderites**, ae, m., = *σίδηριτης*. I. A loadstone, magnet, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 (Jan. sideritis). — II. A kind of diamond, Plin. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

† **sideritosis**, is, f. [*σίδηρισις*], a plant, also called heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 (al. sideritis).

† **sideritis**, is, f., = *σίδηρις*. I. Ironwort, *vervain*, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42; 26, 14, 88, § 148. — II. A precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182. A variety of it, found in Ethiopia, is called **sideropoecilos**, = *σίδηροπόκιλος*, id. 37, 10, 67, § 182. — III. The loadstone, magnet, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 Jan.

sideropoecilos, i, m., v. sideritis, II. **sideror**, ātus, i, v. dep. n. [sidus, II. E.], to be blasted or palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck, = *siderē afflari*, *ἀστροβολεῖσθαι*: fluviatillum silurum caniculæ exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63, § 226: sideratum jumentum, Verg. 3, 39, 1.

† **siderosus**, ἀστροπληγής, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Sidetae, arum, v. Sida.

Sidicini, orum, m., a people in Campania, whose chief town was Teanum, on the north-eastern side of Mount Massicus, Liv. 7, 29; 8, 1 sq.; 8, 15 sq.; Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 107. — *Sing.*: de Egnatii Sidicini nomine, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23. — Hence, **Sidicinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Sidicini, *Sidicinius*: ager, Liv. 10, 14; 26, 9; aequora, Verg. A. 7, 727: cohors, Sil. 5, 551: olivæ, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16.

sido, sidi, 3, v. n. [cf. sedeo; Gr. *ἴζω*], to seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. of things). I. In gen.: quæsitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307; cf.: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Verg. A. 6, 203: canes sident, *sitting down*, Plin. 10, 93, 83, § 177. — b. Of things, to sink down, settle: sidebant campi (shortly after: subsidere saxa), Lucr. 5, 493: nec membris incussam sidere cretam, id. 3, 382; cf. Col. 12, 24, 2: in tepida aqua gutta (balsami) sident ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123: cummi in aqua sident, id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: cave lectica sidi, *be set down*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 78: prius caelum sidet inferius mari, Quam, etc., Hor. Epod. 5, 79. — II. In partic., pregn. A. To sit or be set fast; to remain sitting, lying, or fixed: mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, *can hold*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: securæ sident, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 31. — B. Naut. t. t., of a vessel, to stick fast on shallows: veniat mea litore navis servata, an mediis sident onusta vadis, Prop. 3, 14 (3, 6), 30; cf.: ubi eae (cymbae) sident, Liv. 26, 45; Quint. 12, 10, 37; Tac. A. 1, 70; 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 4, 2. — B. To sink down, to sink out of sight. 1. Lit.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidente paternos Cadmus, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling or melting down*, Lucr. 7, 791; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 199. — 2. Trop.: vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sidentis, *sinking*, Sen. Const. 2; cf.: sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 78: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

Sido, ōnis, m., a chief of the Suevi about the middle of the first century, Tac. H. 3, 5; 3, 21; id. A. 12, 29 sq.

Sidon, ōnis (usu. ō, as in Greek; but in the derivatives common). A later collat. form **Sidonia**, ae, Just. 11, 10, 8; cf.: Babylonia, Lacedaemonia, etc.), f., = *Σιδών*, *σῶν* and *σῶν*, Heb. and Phoen. *צִידֹן*, a very ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now *Saida*, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Just. 18, 3, 4; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Lucr. 3, 217 al.; *abl.* Sidone, Lucr. 6, 585; Ov. M. 4, 571; cf. acc. Sidona, Verg. A. 1, 619; *abl.* Sidone, Sil. 8,

438. — Hence, **A. Sidonius**, a, um, adj.

1. Of or belonging to Sidon, *Sidonian*: urbs, i. e. Sidon, Verg. A. 4, 546; cf. moenia, Ov. P. 1, 3, 77: amor, i. e. Jupiter's for Europa (of Sidon), Mart. 7, 32. — 2. Poet., Phoenician: raptus, i. e. of Europa, Stat. Th. 1, 5: rates, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: hospes, i. e. Cadmus, id. M. 3, 129: Dido, Verg. A. 11, 74: nautae, Hor. Epod. 16, 59: murex, Tib. 3, 3, 18; cf. ostrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26; so, vestis, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 55: chlamys, Verg. A. 4, 137: palla, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 47: mitra, id. 2, 29 (3, 27), 15 et saep. — 3. Carthaginian: duces, Sil. 1, 10: miles, id. 17, 213: cuspis, id. 5, 474. — 4. Because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus, Theban: Sidoniae comites, i. e. Ismenides, Ov. M. 4, 542: turres, Stat. Th. 7, 443. — Subst. plur.: **Sidonii**, orum, m., the Sidonians, Sall. J. 78, 1; and poet., Phoenicians, Ov. F. 3, 108. — **B. Sidonicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sidon, *Sidonian*, Sall. J. 78, 4. — **C. Sidonis**, idis, adj. f., *Sidonian*; poet., Phoenician: tellus, i. e. Phoenicia, Ov. M. 2, 840: concha, i. e. purple, id. ib. 10, 267. — More freq. subst., a Sidonian or Phoenician woman; of Europa, Ov. A. 3, 252; id. F. 5, 610; 5, 617; Stat. Th. 9, 334. — Of Dido, Ov. M. 14, 80. — Of Anna, Ov. F. 3, 649; Sil. 8, 70: Sidonida, id. 8, 194.

1. **Sidonius**, i, m., a proper name; so, C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, a Christian writer in the middle of the fifth century, whose Carmina and Epistolae are still extant; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. § 291.

2. **Sidonius**, a, um, v. Sidon, A.

sidus, aris, n. [cf. Sanscr. *śvid*, to sweat, melt; Gr. *σίδωρος* (molten) iron; Lat. sudo]. I. Stars united in a figure, a group of stars, a constellation (and hence mostly plur.; only so ap. Cic., Caes., and Quint.): sunt stellae quidem singulares, ut erraticae quinque et ceterae, quae non admixtae aliis solae feruntur: sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Andromeda, Perseus, vel Corona et quaecumque variarum genera formarum in caelum recepta creduntur. Sic et apud Graecos aster et astron diversa significant et aster stella una est, astron signum stellis coactum, quod nos sidus vocamus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 med. (a) Plur.: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: signis sideribusque caelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: circuitus solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum, id. ib. 2, 62, 155; cf.: solem lunamque praecipua siderum, Quint. 2, 16, 6; and: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, id. 8, 5, 29: siderum regina bicornis Luna, Hor. C. S. 35: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204: solis, i. e. sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, errantia, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3; id. Lael. 23, 88: sidera videntur innumera, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 69; id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; id. N. D. 2, 15, 39 et saep.; *Caes. B. G. 6, 14 fin.; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 2, 17, 38; 12, 11, 10 al.; Lucr. 1, 231; 1, 788; 1, 1065: candida, id. 5, 1210: alta, Verg. A. 3, 619: surgentia, id. ib. 6, 850: radiantia, Ov. M. 7, 325: turbata, Stat. Th. 12, 406 al.: lucida, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 3, 1, 32; id. Epod. 3, 15; 5, 45; 17, 5. — (β) Sing., a heavenly body, a star; and collect., a group of stars, a constellation: clarum Tyndaridae sidus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 31: fervidum, *Sirius*, id. Epod. 1, 27: nivolum sidus Pleiadum, Stat. S. 1, 1, 95: insana Caprae sidera, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: Baccho placuisse coronam, Ex Ariadnae sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346; so of the constellation Arcturus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 (for which, in the plur.: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204); of Capella, Ov. M. 3, 594; of the Vergiliae, Liv. 21, 35, 6; Curt. 5, 6, 12; of Saturn, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 sq.; Juv. 6, 569; of Venus, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Luc. 1, 661; of the Moon: sidus lunae, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; of the Sun: calidi sideris aestu, Tib. 2, 1, 47: aetherium, Ov. M. 1, 424; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: solstitiale, Just. 13, 7 fin.; cf.: sidus utrumque, for the rising and setting sun, Petr. poet. 119, 2; and also for the sun and moon, Plin. 2, 13, 10, §§ 56 and 57. — Poet., collect.: nec sidus refellit, i. e. through ignorance, Verg. A. 7, 215. — II. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug.

prose). **A. The sky, the heavens**, = caelum: (Jupiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63; cf.: abrupto sidere nimbibus It, Verg. A. 12, 451: sidera observare, Curt. 7, 4, 28. — 2. Like caelum, to denote a very great height: Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2 (4, 1), 17: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, Verg. A. 11, 136; cf. Juv. 11, 63: ad sidera Erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: aves, quas naturalis levitas ageret ad sidera, Curt. 4, 5, 3: domus quae vertice sidera pulsant, Mart. 8, 36, 11; 9, 62, 10; Verg. G. 2, 427; id. A. 3, 243; id. E. 5, 62 al. — **b. Trop.** (also like caelum), as the summit or height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, Sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: vertice sidera tangere, Ov. M. 7, 61; cf.: tuum nomen... Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Verg. E. 9, 29: usque ad sidera notus, id. ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, to walk upon the stars (like the gods) (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43 (1, 8 b, 17); cf.: celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae, Verg. A. 3, 243. — **B. For night**: exactis sideribus, Prop. 1, 3, 38: sidera producere ludo, Stat. Th. 8, 219; cf.: sideribus dubiis, at dawn, Juv. 5, 22. — **C. A star**, as a comparison, for any thing bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc. (syn.: stella, astrum): oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14; so of the eyes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 44; 3, 3, 9; id. M. 1, 499: sidere pulchrior Ille, Hor. C. 3, 9, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 47; of form, beauty, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26; Val. Fl. 5, 468. — 2. Concr., ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 9; Col. poet. 10, 96: puerum egregiae praecellarum sidere formae, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26: Macedoniae columen ac sidus, Curt. 9, 6, 8. — As a term of endearment, my star, Suet. Calig. 13 fin.; Hor. Epod. 17, 41. — **D. Season of the year**: quo sidere terram Vertere Conveniat, Verg. G. 1, 1; cf.: hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. A. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70; cf.: brumale sidus, Ov. P. 2, 4, 25: sidere flagrante brumali, Amm. 27, 12, 12. — 2. Climate, weather, etc.: ut patrios fontes patriumque sidus ferre consuevisti, Plin. Pan. 15, 3; so, sub nostro sidere, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae, i. e. regions, Verg. A. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, tempest, storm, Ov. M. 5, 281: triste Minervae (raised by Minerva), Verg. A. 11, 260. — Colloquially, with confection: intellegitur sidus confectionem, i. e. that the weather (occasioned by a constellation) is ended, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207: fertur in abruptum casu, non sidere, puppis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 424. — **E.** With allusion to the influence which the ancients believed the constellations to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny, etc.: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9, 12: sidere afflari, to be blasted or palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck or sunstruck, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108; Petr. 2, 7; cf.: sidere percussa lingua, Mart. 11, 85, 1: subito fias ut sidere mutus, id. 7, 92, 9; v. sideror and sideratio: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; cf.: o sidere dextro Edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: advenit fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere dūto sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36: grave sidus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45 Jahn: per alias civitates ut sidus salutare susciperetur, as arbiter of their destiny, Amm. 21, 10, 2.

siem, sies, etc., v. sum inii.

sifilum, i, n., collat. form of sibilum, q. v.

Sigalion, ōnis, m. [*σιγάω*, to be silent], the god of Silence among the Egyptians, Aus. Ep. 25, 27.

Sigambri (also **Sicambri**, **Sy-gambri**, and **Sugambri**), orum, m., = *Σιγαμβροί*, Ptol. Dio Cass.; *Σούγαμβροι*, Strabo, a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe (the mod. Cleve, Berg, and Recklingshausen), Caes. B. G. 4, 16; 4, 18 sq.; 6, 35; Hor. C. 4, 2, 36; 4, 14, 61; Tac. A. 2, 26; 12, 39; Suet. Aug. 21; Mart. Spect. 3, 9. — Hence, **A. Sigamber**, bra, brum, adj., of or belonging to the Sigambri, *Sigambrian*: cohors, Tac. A. 4, 47 fin. — Subst.: **Sigambra**, ae, f., a *Sigambrian* 1695

woman, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 49. — **B. Sigambria**, ae, f., the country of the Sigambri, Sigambria, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 383.

Sigeum, i, n., = Σιγεον, a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried, now Yenisehr, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 6, 30, 33, § 124; Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Liv. 44, 28, 6. — Hence, **Sigeus** (collat. form **Sigeia**) tellus, Ov. H. 1, 33: Sigeia litora, id. M. 13, 3), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sigeum, Sigeian: litora, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Ov. M. 12, 71: freta, Verg. A. 2, 312: campi, id. ib. 7, 294: profundum, Ov. M. 11, 197. **1.** Poet. transf., Trojan: natum Sigeo in pulvere, i.e. in the Trojan war, Stat. Achill. 1, 84. — **2.** Roman: colonus, Sil. 9, 203.

Siggos, v. Singos.

sigilla, ōrum (sing.: SIGILLVM VOLKANI, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357; v. also infra, II.), n. dim. [signum]. **I.** Little figures or images: apposit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: Tyrrenia sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: parva, Lact. 2, 4, 19: perparvula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 85; Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 183; Ov. A. A. 1, 407: quattuor certamina brevibus distincta sigillis, woven or wrought in, id. M. 6, 86. — Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86. — **B.** Transf., a seal, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; Vulg. Apoc. 5, 1; 6, 1 et saep. — **II.** In the sing. for signum, a sign, mark, trace, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

Sigillaria, ōrum, ibus and iis, n. [sigilla]. **I.** The last days of the Saturnalia, in which people made each other presents, especially of little images: the feast of images, Macr. S. 1, 10 fin.; 1, 11; Tiber. ap. Suet. Claud. 5; Spart. Carac. 1 fin. (called by Aus. Eclog. Fer. Rom. 52, festa sigillorum; and by Lucil. ap. Porph. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87, Servorum festus). — **II.** Transf., A. The little images presented on the Sigillaria: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12, 3 (called sigillaria, Spart. Hadr. 17). — **2.** Images of the gods: adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or. 12; Arn. 6, 197; 6, 199. — **B.** A place in Rome where these little images were sold, the image-market, Suet. Claud. 16 fin.; id. Ner. 28; Gell. 5, 4, 1; abl. Sigillariibus, Dig. 32, 1, 102: Sigillariis, Gell. 2, 3, 5.

† sigillariarius, ii, m. [Sigillaria, II. A.], a maker of images, Inscr. Orell. 4280. — Also called SIGILLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4279; and SIGILLATOR FIGVLVS, ib. 4191.

sigillariicus (-tius), a, um, adj. [sigilla]. ***I.** Of or belonging to sealing: anulus, a seal-ring, signet-ring, Vop. Aur. 50. — **II.** Subst.: sigillariicia, ōrum, n., little images; v. Sigillaria, II. A. 1.

† sigillarius and **† sigillator**, v. † sigillariarius.

sigillatim, v. singillatim.

sigillatus, a, um, adj. [sigilla], furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: tentoria, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 16: serica, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11: sal, the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed, Prud. Ham. 707.

sigillōla, ōrum, n. dim. [id.], little figures or images, Arn. 6, 197; 6, 204.

† sigillo, ὀφθαλμοῖς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sigillum, i, n. dim., v. sigilla.

Sigimerus (Seg-), i, m., a prince of the Cherusci, the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes, Vell. 2, 118, 2. — Segimerus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

sigla, ōrum, n. [contr. from sigilla], signs of abbreviation, abbreviations (late Lat.): sigla in libris ponere, Just. Ep. ad Antecess. § 8: leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

† sigma, ātis, n., = σίγμα (the Greek letter sigma; hence, from its more ancient form, C). **I.** A semicircular couch for reclining at meals, Mart. 10, 48, 6; 14, 87, 2; Lampr. Heliog. 25. — **II.** A bathing-tub of the same shape, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.; id. Carm. 17, 6.

signaculum, i, n. [signo]. **I.** In gen., a mark, a sign (post-class.): corporis, i.e. circumcision, Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, i.e. the sign of the cross, Prud. Psych. 360. — **II.** In partic., a seal, signet, App. Flor. 2, p. 346; Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; Novat. Th. 2, tit. 16, c. 1, § 5.

signanter, adv., v. signo fin. A.

† signarius, ii, m. [signum], a sculptor: ARTIFEX, Inscr. Orell. 4282.

signatē, adv., v. signo, P. a. B. fin.

*** signatio**, ōnis, f. [signo], a marking, signing: furtiva (crucis), Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

signator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A sealer, signer. **A.** One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16, 2: signator falso, a forger, Juv. 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 33; id. Tib. 23; Val. Max. 7, 7, 2; Dig. 18, 3, 8; Vulg. 2 Esd. 10, 1. — **B.** One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage-contract, a witness to a marriage, Juv. 10, 336. — **II.** One who stamps money, a coiner, Inscr. Grut. 1066, 5; 1070, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3229.

signatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to sealing: anulus, a seal-ring, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Dig. 50, 16, 74; 34, 2, 25, § 10. — Subst.: signatōrium, ii, n., a sealing, Alcim. Ep. 78.

signātus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of signo.

Signia, ae, f., an ancient town in Latium which produced an astringent wine, now Segni, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 21 fin.; 8, 3; 32, 2; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; Sil. 8, 380. — Hence, **Signinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Signia, Signian: vinum, Cels. 4, 5, 4, 19 fin.; Mart. 13, 116: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; Juv. 11, 73 al.: opus, a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime, Vit. 2, 4; 7, 11; 8, 7; Col. 1, 6, 12; 8, 15, 3; 8, 17, 1. — As subst. **1.** Signinum, i, n., = Signinum opus, Col. 9, 1, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 165. — **2.** Signini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Signia, Signians, Liv. 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Signias, ae, m., = Σίγνια, a mountain in Greater Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106. **signifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [signum-fero]. **I.** In gen., sign-bearing, image-bearing, i.e. bearing signs, figures, or images (poet.): puppis, i.e. adorned or painted with images, Luc. 3, 558; so, crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337: manus, giving signals, Amm. 27, 9, 7. — **II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** Bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: aether, Lucr. 6, 481: caelum, Luc. 7, 363; 8, 172: orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακός dicitur, the zodiac, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, orbis, Lucr. 5, 691; Sen. Q. N. 7, 11, 8; for which also, polus, Luc. 3, 254; Amm. 26, 1, 1; and subst. signifer, the sky, the heavens, etc., Sen. Q. N. 7, 24, 1; 7, 12, 8; Vit. 6, 1; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 365 al. — **B.** In milit. lang., subst.: signifer, fēri, m. **1.** Lit., a standard-bearer, ensign: a signifero interfecto, signo amisso, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 25; id. B. C. 3, 74; Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 6, 8; 22, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 14. — **2.** Transf., leader, head, chief, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30, 74: signifer iuventutis, id. Sull. 12, 34; id. Mur. 25, 50; id. Att. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. Luc.

signifex, fēcis, m. [signum-facio], an image-maker, carver, statuary (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 116, 13; Arn. 6, 199; Mart. Cap. 1, § 36; Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

*** significābilis**, e, adj. [significo], that has meaning, significative: vox, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.

significans, antis, Part. and P. a. of significo.

significanter, adv., v. significo, P. a. fin.

significantiā, ae, f. [significo] (post-Aug.). ***I.** Force, energy, significance of words: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121. — **II.** In gen., meaning, import, signification, Tert. Res. Carn. 21; Arn. 7, 230; Lact. 4, 26.

significatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token, = indicium, signum, ἐνσημασία, etc. (freq. and class.). (a) Absol.: gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: ignibus significatione factā, Caes. B. G.

2, 33: significatione per castella fumo factā, id. B. C. 3, 65; id. B. G. 7, 81. — With subj. gen.: ex significatione Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 fin.: litterarum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7. — (β) With obj. gen. (so most freq.): voluntatis, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: adventus, id. ib. 6, 29 fin.: virtutis, Cic. Lael. 14, 48; cf. id. Off. 1, 15, 46: significatio calamitatum, id. Div. 2, 25, 54: artificii, id. de Or. 2, 30, 153: probitatis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Fam. 5, 7, 2 et saep. — **Plur.**: valetudinis significationes, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. — (γ) With object-clause (very rare): ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. — **Plur.**: multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit: ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἐνσημασία, a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: populi iudiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sext. 49, 105; cf. id. ib. 57, 122; 59, 127: ut ex ipsa significatione potuit cognosci, Caes. B. C. 1, 86. — **Plur.**: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: significationibus acclamationibus multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15, 2 (corresp. to assentatio). — **B.** Also, like ἐνσημασία, a sign, token, foretoken, prognostic of the weather (Plinian): est et aquarum significatio, etc. . . caeli quidem murmur non dubium habet significationem, Praesagiunt et animalia, Plin. 18, 35, 85, § 359 sq. — **C.** In rhet. lang., significance, emphasis: significatio est, quae plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; id. Or. 40, 139; Quint. 9, 2, 3 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐμφασις). — **D.** In gram., meaning, sense, import, signification of a word or phrase: verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108; cf. id. ib. 38, 132: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, id. 9, 3, 68: voces eadem diversa in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69: verborum, id. 10, 1, 10: latens, id. 10, 1, 90: propriae, Gell. 12, 13, 2. — So the titles of the lexical works of Aelius Gallus, Verrius Flaccus, Festus, etc.: De verborum Significatione or Significationibus. — **E.** Meaning, intent: duas significationes habet propositio vestra, includes two assertions, Sen. Ep. 87, 28.

significativus, a, um, adj. [significo], denoting, signifying, significative (jurid. Lat.); with gen.: enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Dig. 50, 16, 232; 45, 1, 75, § 2.

significatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], denoting, signifying, significative (late Lat.); with gen. (like significativus): verbum facitationis significatorium, Tert. adv. Herm. 32; Ambros. Incarn. Dom. Sac. § 98.

† significatūm, σημασία, δὴλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

significātus, ūs, m. [significo] (post-Aug. for significatio, II. B. and D.). **I.** A sign, token, prognostic of coming changes of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vit. 9, 7 fin.; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221; 18, 31, 74, § 310. — **II.** Lit., meaning, import, signification of a word (syn. vis): ve particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell. 5, 12, 9. — **B.** Transf., a name, appellation: bellis significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

significo, āvi, ātum, 1 (dep. collat. form **significor**, acc. to Gell. 18, 12, 10, without an example), v. a. [signum-facio]. **I.** In gen., to show by signs; to show, point out, express, publish, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: monstro, declaro, indico). (a) With acc.: aliquid, alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 213: quae significari ac declarari volemus, id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: gratulationem, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: de ditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: timorem fremitu et concursu, id. ib. 4, 14: vir, quem ne inimicus quidem satis in appellando significare poterat, Cic. Font. 17, 39 (13, 29): aliquid per gestum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 36 et saep. — With *ut* acc. (rare): ut eorum ornatus in his regem neminem significaret, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; id. Them. 2, 7. — (β) With object-clause: hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam

2, 33: significatione per castella fumo factā, id. B. C. 3, 65; id. B. G. 7, 81. — With subj. gen.: ex significatione Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 fin.: litterarum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7. — (β) With obj. gen. (so most freq.): voluntatis, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: adventus, id. ib. 6, 29 fin.: virtutis, Cic. Lael. 14, 48; cf. id. Off. 1, 15, 46: significatio calamitatum, id. Div. 2, 25, 54: artificii, id. de Or. 2, 30, 153: probitatis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Fam. 5, 7, 2 et saep. — **Plur.**: valetudinis significationes, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. — (γ) With object-clause (very rare): ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. — **Plur.**: multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit: ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἐνσημασία, a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: populi iudiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sext. 49, 105; cf. id. ib. 57, 122; 59, 127: ut ex ipsa significatione potuit cognosci, Caes. B. C. 1, 86. — **Plur.**: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: significationibus acclamationibus multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15, 2 (corresp. to assentatio). — **B.** Also, like ἐνσημασία, a sign, token, foretoken, prognostic of the weather (Plinian): est et aquarum significatio, etc. . . caeli quidem murmur non dubium habet significationem, Praesagiunt et animalia, Plin. 18, 35, 85, § 359 sq. — **C.** In rhet. lang., significance, emphasis: significatio est, quae plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; id. Or. 40, 139; Quint. 9, 2, 3 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐμφασις). — **D.** In gram., meaning, sense, import, signification of a word or phrase: verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108; cf. id. ib. 38, 132: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, id. 9, 3, 68: voces eadem diversa in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69: verborum, id. 10, 1, 10: latens, id. 10, 1, 90: propriae, Gell. 12, 13, 2. — So the titles of the lexical works of Aelius Gallus, Verrius Flaccus, Festus, etc.: De verborum Significatione or Significationibus. — **E.** Meaning, intent: duas significationes habet propositio vestra, includes two assertions, Sen. Ep. 87, 28.

significativus, a, um, adj. [significo], denoting, signifying, significative (jurid. Lat.); with gen.: enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Dig. 50, 16, 232; 45, 1, 75, § 2.

significatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], denoting, signifying, significative (late Lat.); with gen. (like significativus): verbum facitationis significatorium, Tert. adv. Herm. 32; Ambros. Incarn. Dom. Sac. § 98.

† significatūm, σημασία, δὴλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

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declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis litteris gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. Mil. 2, 4: provocationem a regibus fuisse significat nostri augurales, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: se esse admodum delectatos, id. ib. 3, 30, 42: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 4, 3; cf.: hoc significant, sese ad statuas tuas pecuniam contulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 148.—(γ) With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause*: neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (litterae), aut quo tempore te expectarem, significant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 1: nutu significant, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: (anseris et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant, si fures venerint, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.—(δ) With *de*: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tuā, Cic. Planc. 21, 52.—(ε) *Absol.*: diversae state... Neve inter vos significetis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 122: ut quam maxime significem, id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, id. ib. 7, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To betoken, prognosticate, foreshow, portend, mean* (syn. praedico): futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatique significat? id. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: quid sibi significant, trepidantia consulti exta, Ov. M. 15, 576; cf.: quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? id. ib. 9, 495: significet placidos nuntia fibra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: quae fato manent, quamvis significata, non vitantur, Tac. H. 1, 18.—**2.** *To betoken a change of weather* (post-Aug.): ventus Africus tempestatem significat, etc., Col. 11, 2, 4 sq.: serenous dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: imbre (occasus Librae), id. ib. 26, 66, § 246.—*Absol.*: terrent ignes proxime significant, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357.—**B.** *To call, name*: quod Antoninum filium suum ipse significari voluit, Capitol. Gord. 16.—**C.** *To mean, import, signify*: of words: carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliquid nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significant, ut hostis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.; 9, § 85 ib.: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significare res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88.—Of a fable: haec significat fabula dominum videre plurimum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 27; 4, 10, 16.—Hence, **significans**, *antis, P. a.*, in rhet. lang., of speech, *full of meaning, expressive, significant*; *graphic, distinct, clear*: locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id. 11, 1, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 36; 4, 2, 8, proem. § 31: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147.—*Transf.*, of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—*Comp.*: quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9; 8, 6, 6.—*Sup.*: significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—*Adv.*: **significanter**, *clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically*: brevis ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53: rem indicare (with proprie), id. 12, 10, 52: dicere (with ornate), id. 1, 7, 32.—*Comp.*: apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49: disponere, id. 3, 6, 65: appellare aliquid (with consignatus), Gell. 1, 25, 8: dicere (with probabilis), id. 17, 2, 11.—*Sup.*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 247.

Signinus, a, um, v. Signia.

* **signitēns**, *entis, Part.* [signum-teneo], *constellation-bearing, starry*: bigae, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 132 Vahl.); cf. signifer.

signo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [signum], *to set a mark upon, to mark, mark out, designate* (syn.: noto, designo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): discerni non facit neque signat linea alba, Lucil. ap. Non. 405, 17: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat, Verg. G. 1, 126: humum limite mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136; id. Am. 3, 8, 42: moenia aratro, id. F. 4, 819: pede certo humum, *to print, press*, Hor. A. P. 159; cf.: vestigia summo pulvere, *to mark, imprint*, Verg. G. 3, 171: auratā cyclade humum,

Prop. 4 (5), 7, 40: haec nostro signabitur area curru, Ov. A. A. 1, 39: locum, ubi ea (clistella) excidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 28: caeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cul*, Verg. G. 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell. 1, 16, 1: rem carmine, Verg. A. 3, 287; for which: carmine saxum, Ov. M. 2, 326: cubitum longis litteris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: ceram figuris, *to imprint*, Ov. M. 15, 169: cruor signaverat herbam, *had stained*, id. ib. 10, 210; cf. id. ib. 12, 125: signatum sanguine pectus, id. A. A. 2, 384: dubia lanugine malas, id. M. 13, 754: signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg. G. 2, 379: manibus Proce pectus signata cruentis, id. ib. 4, 15: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to a thing* (usually obsignare): accipi a te signatum libellum, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: locellum tibi signatum remisit, Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: epistula, Nep. Pel. 3, 2: arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 15: signatis quoque mandare tabellis, Tib. 4, 7, 7: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88, 7: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8 sq.; cf. Mart. 5, 39, 2: nec nisi signata venundabatur (terra), Plin. 35, 4, 14, § 33.—*Absol.*, Mart. 10, 70, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 32; Suet. Ner. 17.—**2.** *To mark with a stamp; hence, a.* Of money, *to stamp, to coin*: aes argentum aurumve publico signato, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf.: qui primus ex auro denarium signavit... Servius rex primus signavit aes... Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata... Argentum signatum est anno, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 14, 26: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27, 9: denarius signatus Victoria, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: sed cur navalis in aere Altera signata est, Ov. F. 1, 230: milia talentum argenti non signati forma, sed rudi pondere, Curt. 5, 2, 11.—Hence, **b.** Poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habet, *imprinted, impressed*, Ov. H. 13, 66: (filia) quae patriā signatur imagine vultus, i. e. *closely resembles her father*, Mart. 6, 27, 3.—**c.** *To stamp, i. e. to license, invest with official authority* (late Lat.): quidam per ampla spatia urbis... equos velut publicos signatis, quod dicitur, calcis agitant, Amm. 14, 6, 16.—**3.** *Pregn., to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore, Verg. A. 6, 781 Heyne: caelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273.—**II.** Trop., *to point out, signify, indicate, designate, express* (rare; more usually significo, designo; in Cic. only Or. 19, 64, where dignata is given by Non. 281, 10; v. Meyer ad loc.): translatio plerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculis subiciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quotiens suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1; cf.: appellatione signare, id. 4, 1, 2: utrius differentiationem, id. 6, 2, 20; cf. id. 9, 1, 4; 12, 10, 16: nomen (Caleta) ossa signat, Verg. A. 7, 4: fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated*, Luc. 4, 655; cf.: (Earinus) Nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17, 4: Turnus ut videt... Se signari oculis, *singled out, looked to*, Verg. A. 12, 3: signare responsum, *to give a definite or distinct answer*, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 1.—With *rel.-clause*: memoria signat in qua regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115.—**B.** *To distinguish, recognize*: primi clipeos mentitua tela Adgnoscent, atque ora sono discordia signant, Verg. A. 2, 423; cf.: sonis homines dignoscere, Quint. 11, 3, 31: animo signa quodcumque in corpore mendum est, Ov. R. Am. 417.—**C.** *To seal, settle, establish, confirm, prescribe* (mostly poet.): signanda sunt jura, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 15: signata jura, Luc. 3, 302: jura Suevis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 380; cf.: precati deos ut velint ea (vota) semper solvi semperque signari, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44).—**D.** *To close, end*: qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45, 3.—Hence, **A. signanter**, *adv.* (acc. to II. A.), *expressly, clearly, distinctly* (late Lat. for the class. significanter): signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat. Act. 4: signanter et proprie dixerat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13 *fin.*—**B. signātus**, a, um, P. a. **1.** (Acc. to I. B.

1. sealed; hence) *Shut up, guarded, preserved* (mostly ante- and post-class.): signata sacra, Varr. ap. Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, i. e. *unharmful, intact, pure*, Lucil. ap. Non. 171, 6; cf.: assume de viduis fide pulchram, aetate signatam, Tert. Exhort. 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Plain, clear, manifest* (post-class. for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hac causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.—*Adv.*: **signātē**, *clearly, distinctly* (post-class.): qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6, 6; Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Comp.*: signatius explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6, 1.

signum, i, n. [perh. Sanscr. sag-, to cling to, adhere; cf. sigilla]. **I.** In gen., *a mark, token, sign, indication* (very frequent in all styles and periods; cf. insigne): meo patri torulus inerat aureus Sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni non erit, Plaut. Am. prol. 145 sq.: ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, i. e. *crepundia*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 5: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74; so (with notae) id. de Or. 2, 41, 174; id. Lael. 17, 62; cf.: omne probabile aut signum est aut credibile... Signum est, quod sub sensum aliquem cadit et quiddam significat, quod ex ipso profectum videtur, etc., id. Inv. 1, 30, 47 sq.: aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit acervis, Verg. G. 1, 263; cf.: servitii signum cervicis gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: jaculari mihi vulnera fecit.—Signa vides: appareat adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444: metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints*, Ov. M. 4, 543; and simply signa, Verg. A. 8, 212 al.: oculis mihi signum dedit, Ne se appellarem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 45: dare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11: dicere deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 al.: signa esse ad salutem, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: animi pudentis signum, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: color pudoris signum, id. And. 5, 3, 7: signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1182: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display*, Caes. B. C. 1, 71 et saep.—With *obj.-clause*: magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; Nep. Att. 17, 2.—In *predic. gen.* with *neutr. pron.*: hoc est signi; ubi primum poterit, se illinc subducat, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: id erit signi me invitum facere, quod, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; Auct. Her. 4, 5, 8; Cato, R. R. 38, 4; 88, 2: nil tamen est signi, Lucr. 5, 918; cf.: quid signi? Cic. Cael. 16, 38, 2.—Hence, *a surname, epithet* (rare): huic signum exercitus appositus, Vop. Am. 6; cf. Capitol. Gord. 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. **1.** The distinctive sign of a division of an army. **a.** *A military standard, ensign, banner* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14, 22, 21; Col. 9, 9, 4: inter signa militaria, Hor. Epod. 9, 15: cum unius signi militibus pergit ire, Liv. 33, 1: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99; so, militaria, id. B. G. 7, 2; Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 58.—Hence the expressions: signa sequi, *to follow the standards, to march in military order*, Sall. J. 80, 2; Liv. 24, 48, 11: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: signa observare, Sall. J. 51, 1: signa servare, Liv. 8, 34, 10; Veg. Mil. 1, 9: ab signis discedere, *to desert the standards, leave the ranks*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 5, 33 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 44; Liv. 25, 20 al.; cf.: ab ordinibus signisque discedere, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: signa relinquere, *to desert*, Sall. C. 9, 4; Liv. 5, 6 al.: signa deserere, Liv. 8, 34, 9: signa ferre, i. e. *to break up the camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*; 1, 40; Liv. 2, 49, 3; 10, 5 al.; for which: movere signa, id. 1, 14, 9; 27, 2, 12; Verg. G. 3, 236; and: tollere, Vell. 2, 61, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1; but: ferte signa in hostem, *attack*, Liv. 9, 23, 13: signa constituere, *to halt*, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; cf.: infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt, id. ib. 7, 51: signa proferre, *to advance*, Liv. 4, 32, 10: signa convertere, *to wheel, turn, or face about*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26; Liv. 8, 11; 2, 14; 4, 29; for which

vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquid), *to advance to the attack, make an assault*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26; 7, 67; id. B. C. 2, 42; Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 23; Sall. J. 56, 5; Liv. 2, 53; 9, 27; 44, 12 al.; cf.: signa conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with, engage in close fight*, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 5; id. Pis. 21, 49; and cf.: collatis signis pugnare, superare aliquid, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; Liv. 1, 33; 2, 50; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66; but conferre signa also means simply *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2; 2, 25; Liv. 37, 21: signa in laevum cornu confert, *concentrates his troops*, id. 7, 15, 4: signa transferre, *to desert*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: signa convellere, *to take up the standards, which had been fixed in the ground*, Liv. 3, 7, 3; 3, 64, 10; 5, 37, 4; so, vellere signa, id. 3, 50, 11; Verg. G. 4, 108: revellere signa, Luc. 7, 77; cf.: signa figere, *to encamp*, Amm. 27, 10, 9: defigere signa, Sil. 8, 625: sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, etc., *together, in order, in rank and file*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71 (with ordine); Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; Liv. 3, 51; Tac. H. 2, 14: signa hostium turbare, *to throw into disorder*, Liv. 9, 73: ante signa, *before the army*, id. 5, 18; 6, 7; 7, 16: post signa, id. 2, 49.—(β) Transf., in gen.: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Pont. 20, 44 (16, 34).—b. Esp., the standard or ensign of single cohorts and maniples (opp. aquila, the standard of the entire legion): cum fasces, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam... scire esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 5; Suet. Calig. 14 *fin.* Oud.; Tac. A. 1, 18; id. H. 2, 29 *fin.*; Plin. 13, 3, 4; 23; Luc. 1, 6; 1, 224 al. (cf. aquila, 2): manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 88 Müll.—(γ) Meton., a cohort, a manipulus: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2; Liv. 8, 9; 25, 23 *fin.*; 33, 1; 27, 14; 28, 14; Auct. B. Hisp. 18, 3.—2. A sign, signal; a watchword, password, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, or otherwise: signum tubae dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; 7, 81: proeli committendi dare, id. ib. 2, 21: recipiendi dare, id. ib. 7, 52: receptui dare, Liv. 4, 31; 26, 45; 3, 22; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: signum dare ut, etc., Liv. 2, 20; 4, 39: proeli exposcere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: concinere, id. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*; Liv. 30, 5; cf. Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59, 1; id. J. 99, 1; Liv. 1, 1; 4, 31; 27, 47; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 3 al. (v. cano).—For the chariot race: signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. 8, 40, 3: signum mittere, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: signo Felicitatis dato, the word, watchword, Felicitas, Auct. B. Afr. 83: signum petere, Suet. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 9; cf.: it bello tessera signum, Verg. A. 7, 637.—Transf.: tu illam (virtutem) jubes signum petere, i. e. *to be in subjection*, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 2.—B. A sign or token of any thing to come; a prognostic, symptom (cf.: portentum, indicium): ipse et equus ejus repente concidit: nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, id. ib. 2, 70, 145; cf. Verg. G. 3, 440; 3, 503; 4, 253; Cels. 2, 3: prospera signa dare, Ov. H. 18 (19), 152.—C. An image, as a work of art; a figure, statue, picture, etc. (syn.: effigies, imago, simulacrum): inerat (classi) signa expressa, Titani quomodo, etc., Naev. 2, 13: statuas deorum, exempla earum facierum, signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.: signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 44: signum in fano, id. Rud. 2, 7; 2: aëna signa, Lucr. 1, 318: ante signum Jovis Statoris concidit, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, 1; cf. id. Off. 1, 41, 147; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248: cratera impressum signis, Verg. A. 5, 536; 5, 267; 9, 263: (vestis) auro signisque ingentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1428: ex ornatis aedibus per aulae et signa, Sall. H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Verg. A. 1, 648: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419; cf. id. ib. 5, 183; 12, 398: statuas, signa, picturas commendat, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 5.—D. An image or device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet; ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaevis, cognoscere signum.

Annuat. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistula obsignata signo est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 265; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 117: tabulae maximae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, id. Quint. 6, 25: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 47, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf.: sub signo clausisque rei publicae positum vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: nec pacta conventaque inpressis signis custodirentur, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 1: cum sol duodena peregit signa, Ov. M. 13, 619.—E. A sign in the heavens, a constellation (cf. sidus): caeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2: loca caeli Omnia, dispositis signis ornata, id. 5, 695: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, id. Rep. 2, 22, 24; in signo leonis, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: signorum obitus speculati et ortus, Verg. G. 1, 257; id. A. 7, 138: signum pluviale Capellae, Ov. F. 5, 113: ponemusque suos ad vaga signa dies, id. ib. 1, 310: nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10; cf. id. C. 2, 8, 11.—F. Miraculous works (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Dan. 3, 99; id. Matt. 24, 24; id. Joan. 2, 11 et saep.

1. sil, silis, n., a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158; Vitr. 7, 11; Verg. 5, 26; 5, 39; 6, 28 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. 12, Gram. 8.

2. sil or sili, = seselis.

Sila, ae, f., a large forest in the country of the Bruttii, which yielded great quantities of pitch, Cic. Brut. 22, 85; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 715 (H. 4, 7 Dietsch); Plin. 3, 5, 10; 74; Verg. G. 3, 219; id. A. 12, 715.—Hence, Silanus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the forest of Sila: caseus, Cassiod. Var. 12, 12.

silaceus or silacius, a, um, adj. [L. sil], like ochre, of ochre: color, Plin. 35, 7, 32; § 50: cunei, Vitr. 7, 4; 7, 5.

Silana, ae, f., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 36, 13.

Silanio or Silanion, ōnis, m., a celebrated statuary, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51; Vitr. 7, praef.

1. Silanus, i, m., a Roman surname in the Julian gens, Liv. 23, 15; 25, 2. a. D. Junius Silanus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 16, 57; id. Cat. 4, 4, 7; Sall. C. 50, 4; 51, 16.—b. M. Silanus, Cic. Brut. 35, 135; id. Fam. 10, 30, 1.—Hence, Silanianus, a, um, adj., of or named from one Silanus: senatusconsultum, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 7 and 21.

† 2. silanus, i, m., = σιλῆνός, Doric σιλῆνός, a fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus), Lucr. 6, 1265; Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; Fest. s. v. tullius, p. 352 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 3321; Hyg. Fab. 169.

3. Silanus, v. Sila *fin.*

Silarus, i, m., = Σίλαρις, a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, now Sele, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70 (al. Silerus) sq.; 2, 103, 106, § 226; Verg. G. 3, 146; Sil. 8, 582.—Also called Silerus, Mel. 2, 4, 9; and Siler, Luc. 2, 426; Col. poet. 10, 136.

† silatum antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meridiem absorbebant, Fest. p. 347 Müll.

silaus, i, m., a kind of parsley, smallage: Apium graveolens, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88.

Silenicus, a, um, adj. [Silenus], of or sacred to Silenus: racemi (hederae), a species of ivy, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146.

silens, entis, Part. and P. a. of sileo.

silenter, adv., v. sileo, P. a. *fin.*

silentiarius, ii, m. [silentium]. I. A confidential domestic servant (orig. watching for the domestic silence; cf. Sen. Ep. 47, 3), Salv. Gub. Dei. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2956; 3193; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 99 (2d. ed.).—II. In the later imperial period, a certain high officer at court, a privy-councillor, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 30 *fin.*; 15, 62, 25; Inscr. Orell. 3194.

silentiosē, adv., v. silentiosus *fin.*

silentiosus, a, um, adj. [silentium], perfectly still or silent: nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11 *init.*—Adv.: silentiosē, stillly, silently: silentiosē geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

tis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11 *init.*—Adv.: silentiosē, stillly, silently: silentiosē geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

silentium, ii, n. [sileo]. I. Lit. A. In gen., a being still or silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence (freq. and class.; cf. tacurnitas): otium et silentium est, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 160; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: auditus est magno silentio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 3: huic facietis Fabulae silentium, Plaut. Am. prol. 15: fac silentium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 50; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: nec longa silentia feci, kept silence, Ov. F. 1, 183: silentio facto, silence being obtained, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 10; Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; Petr. 14 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 5, 6 al.; also with the signif. to make or procure silence: Fabius cum silentio classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45; Tac. H. 3, 20; Curt. 10, 6, 3; Phaedr. 5, 5, 15: facere silentia maiestate manus, Pers. 4, 7: tribuni plebis, cum inviti silentium tenuissent, Liv. 5, 9, 4; so, tenere silentium, id. 1, 16, 2; 1, 28, 8; 9, 33, 14: silentium obtinere, id. 1, 16, 2; cf.: obstinatum silentium obtinuit, id. 9, 33, 14: tenuere silentia cuncti, Ov. M. 1, 206: se silentium fieri jussisse, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; Luc. 1, 298: silentium imperare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 7; Tac. G. 11: silentium significare, to give a signal for silence, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10, 4: cum silentio ad aliquem convenire, id. 7, 35, 1; so, cum silentio, id. 25, 9, 15: agere per silentium, Ter. Heaut. prol. 36; cf. id. Hec. prol. alt. 21: id. Phorm. prol. 30: per silentium noctis, Liv. 3, 42, 3; Tac. A. 4, 53; id. Agr. 3: ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29; cf.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, in silence, without applause, id. Brut. 22, 88; more freq.: praeterire silentio, to pass over in silence, to say nothing about, id. Sull. 21, 62; id. Part. Or. 23, 82; id. Phil. 13, 6 Orell. N. cr.; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 6; for which: silentio transire, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervertens, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.* al.; cf.: cum M. Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, keeps silence, is silent, Quint. 10, 1, 38: tenere se intra silentium, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 8; 7, 6, 6: de Partho silentium est, nothing is said, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4: ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, i. e. obscurity, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7; Sen. Ep. 21, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, 1: gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: quam maximum silentium haberi jubet, Sall. J. 99, 1: lacrimae omnibus obortae, et diu maestum silentium tenuit, prevailed, Liv. 40, 8, 20.—Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, remove silence from, i. e. tell of, disclose, Ov. M. 2, 700.—Of the stillness, silence, dead of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: in silentio noctis, id. ib. 7, 26; cf.: se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humanā, Liv. 5, 32: paulo ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi, Caes. B. G. 7, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 18; 7, 60; Liv. 8, 23; 9, 38.—Poet., in plur.: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461; Stat. Th. 1, 441: quid me alta silentia cogis Rumpere, Verg. A. 10, 63; Ov. M. 7, 184: tacitura silentia, Lucr. 4, 585: torquent illum furibunda silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 890.—The stillness, quietness of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. M. 1, 232; cf.: vidit desolatas agere alta silentia terras, id. ib. 1, 349.—Of wood that makes no noise, does not snap, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—B. In partic., in augural lang., freedom from disturbance; hence, faultlessness, perfectness in the taking of auspices: id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 34, 71; cf. Fest. p. 348 Müll.; s. v. sinistrum, p. 351 ib.; and v. Becker, Antiq. vol. 2, pars 3, p. 76 sq.—II. Transf., a standstill (opp. to motion or activity); cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity, etc. (rare but class.): mundus caeli vastus constitit silentio, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 *med.*: silentium perpetuum iudicio ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32; cf. Tac. Agr. 39: vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1, 1: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45: biduum deinde silentium

fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, id. 37, 38: idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6: quantum distant a morte silentia vitae? Sil. 3, 145.

silentus, a, um, adj. [sileo], *silent, quiet*: loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.

Silenus, i, m., = Σειληνός. **I.** *Silenus, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus; represented as baldheaded, with short horns and a flat nose, as drunken, lascivious, and mounted on an ass*, Hor. A. P. 239; Verg. E. 6, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 543; id. F. 1, 399; 1, 413; 6, 339; id. M. 11, 90; 11, 99; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; Hyg. Fab. 191. — **Plur.**: **Sileni**, gods of the woods, satyrs, Cat. 64, 252; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 14. — **II.** *A Greek historian*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 26, 49; Nep. Hann. 13, 3; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120.

sileo, ūi (perf. pass. silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2), 2, v. n. and a. [cf. Goth. silan, an-silan, to be silent; Germ. seltsam, selten], *to be noiseless, still, or silent, to keep silence; act. not to speak of, to keep silent respecting a thing (class.; stronger than tacere)*. **I.** Lit. (a) *Absol.*: silete et tacete atque animum advertite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 3; id. Capt. 3, 1, 20: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27 fin.: muta silet virgo, Ov. M. 10, 389: lingua, sile, id. P. 2, 2, 61: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94. — (β) *With de*: cum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29, 80: de dracone silet, id. Div. 2, 30, 65: de re publica ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157; cf. id. ib. 76, 266; cf. Fabri ad Sall. J. 19, 2. — *Impers. pass.*: de jurgio sileatur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; Sall. C. 2, 8: usque ab Abraham de justorum aliorum commemoratione silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2. — (γ) *With acc.*: quae hoc tempore sileret omnia, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: tu hoc silebis, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. C. 1, 12, 21; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 31: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575: alium silere quod voles, Sen. Hippol. 876: nulla me tellus silet, id. Herc. Oct. 39; cf.: facti culpa silita mihi, Ov. Tr. 2, 208. — *Pass.*: ea res sileatur, Cic. Fl. 3, 6: quod ego praetermittito et facile patior sileri, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: ne nunc quidem post tot saecula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10, 7: per quem tria verba silentur, Ov. F. 1, 47: mala causa silita est, id. P. 3, 1, 147: quisquis ille, sileatur, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4; cf. Tac. Agr. 41. — *Part. pass.* as *subst.*: **silenda**, ōrum, *mysteries, secrets*, Liv. 39, 10, 5; cf. Curt. 6, 25, 3. — (δ) *With rel. clause*: quā tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688. — * (e) *With obj. clause*: ut sileat verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp. 3, 7. — **2.** *Of things (mostly poet.)*: intempesta silet nox, Verg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: immotae frondes, Ov. M. 7, 187: umidus aër, id. ib. 4, 21, 5: venti, id. 12, 25, 4: tranquillo silet immotae attollitur undā Campus, Verg. A. 5, 127; cf.: silet late loca, id. ib. 9, 190: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. M. 10, 446; cf. also infra P. a. — *Act.*: si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. C. 4, 8, 21. — **II.** *Transf.*, *to be still or quiet (opp. to being in action), to remain inactive, to rest, cease* (in class. prose, for the most part only of things; cf. quiesco): et cycnea mele Phoebeaque Carmina consimili ratione oppressa silerent, Lucr. 2, 506: silent diutius Musae Varronis quam solebant, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: silent leges inter arma, id. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus sileat, id. Leg. 3, 17, 39: ne siletet sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6. — *Of persons*: fixaque silet Gradivus in hasta, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant (with arma movere), Tac. H. 3, 47. — Hence, **silens**, entis (abl. silente; but -ti, Liv. 23, 35, 18 al.; Ov. M. 4, 84; neutr. plur. silenta loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7; gen. plur. (poet.) silentum, Verg. A. 6, 432; Ov. M. 5, 356 al.), P. a., *still, calm, quiet, silent*: nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84; Verg. A. 4, 527: silenti nocte, Liv. 26, 5, 9; Petr. poet. 89, 2, 32: silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente caelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38; so, silenti agmine, id. 31, 38 fin.; 35, 4: per lucos silentes, Verg. G. 1, 476: vultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 7, 407: umbrae silentes, i. e. the dead, Verg. A. 6, 264; called populus silens, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 237; more

freq. as *subst.*: **silentes**, um, *comm., the dead*: umbrae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797; so, rex silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: sedes, id. ib. 15, 772; Val. Fl. 1, 750; cf.: Aeacus jura silentibus illic Reddit, Ov. M. 13, 25. — The Pythagoreans were also called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras: coetus silentum, Ov. M. 15, 66; hence, silentes anni, these five years of the Pythagoreans, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157: luna silenti, *not shining*, i. e. at the end of the month, Cato, R. R. 29; 40; 50; Col. 2, 10, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, id. 4, 27, 1: surculi, id. 11, 2, 26: flos, id. 12, 7, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*, id. 8, 5, 15. — *With ab*: dies silens a ventis, Col. 4, 29, 5. — Hence, *adv.*: **silenter**, *silently*, Juvenc. 3, 462; Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 5.

1. siler, ēris, n., *a kind of brook-willow*, Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; 24, 10, 44, § 73; Verg. G. 2, 12 Serv.

2. Siler, v. Silarus.

Silerus, i, v. Silarus.

silesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [sileo], *to become still, silent, calm, or quiet* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. obmutescere): dum hae silescent turbae, Ter. Ad. 6, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescent, Verg. A. 10, 101: caeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescent auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescent, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

silex, icis, m. (poet. and late Lat.; also *fem.*, Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 6, 471; 6, 602; 8, 233; Ov. M. 9, 225; 9, 304; 9, 613; Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2; *gen. plur.* siliicum, Lucr. 6, 683; Luc. 4, 304) [root sar-, to be firm; cf.: solum, solidus]. **I.** *Any hard stone found in fields, a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone*: silecem caedere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: silece vias sternere, Liv. 41, 27; cf. id. 41, 27, § 7: silioci scintillam excudere, Verg. A. 1, 174: gravem medios silecem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139 et saep.: per ampla spatia urbis, subversasque sileces, pavements, Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf.: silecem pedibus quae conteret atrum, Juv. 6, 350. — *Freq. joined with lapis*: Ag. illa mulier lapidem silecem subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi. Pol.* id quidem haud mentire: nam tu es lapide silece stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 77 sq.; Cato, R. R. 18, 3; Liv. 30, 43; Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.; and in inscr.: II VIRI VIAM LAPID(e) SILICE(s) STERN(endam) CVR(averunt), Inscr. Bull. dell' Inst. 1839, p. 60; so Inscr. Orell. 6617. — *With saxum*: porcum saxo silece percussit, Liv. 1, 24 fin. — *To denote hard-heartedness*: non silece nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: nec rigidas sileces in pectore gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: et dicam sileces pectus habere tuum, id. Tr. 3, 11, 4: moturaque duras Verba queror sileces, id. M. 9, 304. — **II.** *In gen., a rock, crag (poet.)*, Lucr. 6, 683: validi sileces, id. 1, 571; 2, 449: stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg. A. 8, 233: nudus silex, *bare rock*, Sen. Phoen. 69: excisae rupes durissimii silecis, Suet. Calig. 37: juvenis duris siliicum lassata metallis, Luc. 4, 304: Lycius Phrygiusque silex, Stat. S. 1, 2, 148. — *Of limestone*, Ov. M. 7, 107; cf. Plin. 36, 23, 53, § 174.

Silianus, a, um, v. Silius.

silicarius, ii, m. [silex], *one that paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavior*, Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Grut. 645.

silicernium, ii, n. **I.** *A funeral feast*, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 48, 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 805; cf. Becker, Gallus, vol. 3, p. 296 (2d ed.). — Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man: te exercebo hodie, silicernium, *drybones*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48; for which, in *masc.*: **silicernius**, Cinc. ap. Fulg. 560, 21. — **II.** *A kind of saw-sage*, Arn. 7, 229.

Silices, um, m., *a mountain-tribe in Asia*: montani, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

* **silicēus**, a, um, adj. [silex], *of flint or limestone, silicious*: saxa, Vitr. 8, 3 fin.: lapides, Cato, R. R. 18, 3. — *Trop.*: cor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.

silicia, ae, f., *a plant, also called faenum Graecum, fenugreek*, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140; 24, 19, 120, § 184; called also siliqua, Col. 2, 10, 33; 11, 2, 71.

* **silicula**, ae, f. *dim.* [siliqua], *a little husk or pod, a silicle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

siliginarius, ii, m. [silio], *a baker of wheat-flour*, Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11; Inscr. Orell. 1810; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 254; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 11.

siliginēus (late form **silignus**, Dydnam. 1, 7), adj. [id.], *of wheat, wheaten*: farina, Cato, R. R. 121; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88: panis, Varr. ap. Non. 88, 14; Sen. Ep. 123, 2; Vop. Aurel. 35: cunni, i. e. *wheaten loaves of obscene form*, Mart. 9, 3, 3; cf. Priapus, id. 14, 69 in lemm.

siligo, inis, f. **I.** *A kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*: Triticum hibernum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 35, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 2; Cels. 2, 19; Col. 2, 6, 2; 2, 9, 5; 2, 9, 13; Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85; 18, 7, 10, § 61. — **II.** *Transf.*, *fine wheaten flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 85; Juv. 5, 70; 6, 472.

siliqua, ae, f. **I.** Lit., *a pod or husk of leguminous plants*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120; Verg. G. 1, 74. — **E.** *Transf.*: **siliquae**, ārum, *pulse*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; Pers. 3, 55; Juv. 11, 58. — **II.** *Siliqua Graeca, the carob-tree, a carob*, St. John's bread, Col. 5, 10, 20; 7, 9, 6; id. Arb. 25, 1; also simply siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26, § 95; 23, 8, 79, § 151; Pall. Febr. 25, 27; id. Insit. 117. — A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151; Scrib. Comp. 121. — **III.** The same as faenum Graecum; v. silicia. — **IV.** The name of a very small weight or measure, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 10; Veg. 1, 20, 2. — As a coin, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26 fin.

siliquastrum, i, n., *a plant, also called piperitis, pepperwort*, Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187; 20, 17, 66, § 174.

siliquor, āri, v. dep. [siliqua, I.], *to put forth or get pods*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; 18, 7, 10, § 59.

Silis, is, m., the name of several rivers.

1. I. q. Jaxartes, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49. — **2.** I. q. Tanais, the Don, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20. — **3.** A river in the Venetian territories, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

Silius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. P. Silius Nerva, a propraetor in Bithynia and Pontus, to whom are addressed the letters Cic. Fam. 13, 47, and 61 sqq.; cf. id. Att. 10, 13, 3. — **2.** T. Silius, a military tribune under Caesar, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 fin. — **3.** C. Silius Italicus, a celebrated Roman poet in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era, author of a poem still extant, called Punica, Plin. Ep. 3, 7; Mart. 4, 14, 1; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. 9, § 63 sq. — Hence, **Silianus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to a Silius, Silian*: villa, negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 31.

† **sillographus**, i, m., = σιλλογράφος, a writer of lampoons or satires, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sillybus, i, m., = σίλλυβον, a kind of thistle, Plin. 22, 22, 42, § 85; 26, 7, 25, § 40 (but the true reading, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2, is sittybus, q. v.).

1. silo, ōnis, v. 1. silus.

2. Silo, ōnis, v. 2. Silus.

† **silphium**, ii, n., = σιλφιον, a plant, called in pure Latin laserpitium, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; 22, 23, 48, § 100 (Col. 6, 17, 7; 12, 7, 4, written as Greek).

Silpia, ae, f., a city of Hispania Baetica, prob. Linares, Liv. 28, 12.

Silures, um, m., = Σίλυρες, a warlike people of Britain, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. A. 12, 32; id. Agr. 11 and 17; cf. Mannert, Britan. p. 53 sq.

† **silurus**, i, m., = σίλουρος, a river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish: Silurus glanis, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; 32, 9, 33, § 104; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; Juv. 4, 33; 14, 132; Aus. Mos. 135.

1. silus, a, um, adj., *having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, simus (cf. simus): equos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos, frontones? etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; ante-class. collat. form **silo**, ōnis, m., Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11; Varr. ap. Non. 25, 25.

2. Silus, i, or **Silo**, ōnis, m. [1. silus], a Roman surname, esp. of the gens Sergia. **1.** M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285. — **2.** M. Sergius Silus, Liv. 32, 27, 7;

Eckhel. D. N. 5, p. 306. — **3.** Domitius Silus, Tac. A. 15, 59 *fin.* al. — **4.** In the form Silo: Arruntius Silo, Dig. 48, 19, 27; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158.

silva (less correctly **sylvā**), ae (old gen. silvai; silua as trisyl., Hor. C. 1, 23, 4; id. Epod. 13, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 546 P.), f. [cf. Gr. *ξύλον*, a wood, forest, woodland (syn.: salus, nemus, lucus).] **I.** Lit.: (lupus) Coniicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 19 (Ann. v. 75 Vahl.): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvai frondosae, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 197 ib.): (ignes) Conficerent silvas, Lucr. 1, 906: per silvas profundas, id. 5, 41; so id. 5, 992: densa et aspera, Cic. Att. 12, 15; id. Div. 1, 50, 114: (Ancus Marcius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, id. Rep. 2, 18, 33: rursus ex silvā in nostros impetum facerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, id. ib. 3, 29: juga coepta movere Silvarum, Verg. A. 6, 257: dea silvarum, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 163; cf.: silvarum numina, Fauni Et Satyri fratres, id. ib. 6, 392: nemorosis addita silvis, id. ib. 10, 687: stabula silvis obscura vetustis, id. ib. 6, 521: gloria silvarum pinus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 151: formidolosae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: salubres, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: virentes, Cat. 34, 10: Silvis, casu quodam in silvis natus, Liv. 1, 3, 6. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth or crop of other plants, bush, foliage, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): signa in silvā disposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: domūs amoenitas silvā constabat, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; cf.: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvarum sonantem, Verg. G. 1, 76; 1, 152; 2, 310; 4, 273; Ov. M. 1, 346; 3, 80; 12, 352; Grat. Cyneg. 47; Col. 7, 9, 7 al.: i. q. frondes, *foliage*, Ov. M. 7, 242: congeries silvae, of wood, id. ib. 9, 235. — **2.** In plur., trees (poet.): nemus omne intendat vertice silvas, Prop. 1, 14, 5: silvarum alae pressos propaginis arcus Expectant, Verg. G. 2, 26: fractis obtundunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248; cf. Luc. 2, 409; 4, 523: brachia silvarum, Stat. Th. 1, 362; id. S. 4, 3, 79; 3, 3, 98; Sen. Oedip. 542. — **II.** Trop., a crowded mass, abundance or quantity (class.; in Cic. sometimes with quasi): omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academici) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 41, 139: silvae satis ad rem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silvarum, sententiarumque, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, id. ib. 3, 30, 118: silva observationum sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.* — Poet.: immanis, an immense forest (of darts), Verg. A. 10, 887; cf.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, a forest (of darts), Luc. 6, 205 Cort.: horrida siccae Silva comae, a bristling forest, Juv. 9, 13: Silva, as the title of a book; cf. Gell. Noct. Att. praef. § 6; Quint. 10, 3, 17. — So the Silvae of Statius.

† **Silvānae**, ārum (dat. Silvanabus), f. [silva], female wood-deities, Inscr. Orell. 2103.

Silvānus (Sylv-), i, m. [id.]. **I.** Silvanus, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars, Cato, R. R. 83; Verg. E. 10, 24; id. A. 8, 600; id. G. 1, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143; id. C. 3, 29, 23; id. Epod. 2, 22; Ov. M. 14, 639; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8; 4, 6, 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Inscr. Orell. 276; 328; 333; 882; 1587 sq. al. — **II.** Transf., plur., the gods of woods and fields, *sylvan deities*, *sylvans*, Ov. M. 1, 193; Luc. 3, 403; Inscr. Orell. 1616. — **III.** A Roman proper name, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.

silvaticus (sylv-), a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to a wood or to trees, wooded: falces, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5. — **II.** Transf., of plants and animals, growing or running wild, wild: laurus, mala, pirus, etc., Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 143, 3: pirus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: sus, id. ap. Non. 555, 31; Pall. Aug. 8, 5: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 70.

silvesco (sylv-), ēre, v. incho. n. [id.], of the grape-vine, to grow or run wild, to run to wood: (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: nec pati vitem silvescere, Col. 4, 11, 2. — **II.** Transf.: capilli silvescentium crinium velleribus involuti, Arn. 3, p. 109.

silvestris (silvester, Plin. 14, 16, 1700

19, § 110; Col. 1, praef. 25; Sen. Hippol. 460; also written **sylv-**), e (collat. form, dat. SILVANO SILVESTRO, Inscr. Orell. 4990; gen. plur. sync. silvestrum, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 256 Rib.), adj. [silva]. **I.** Of or belonging to a wood or forest, overgrown with woods, wooded, woody (class.; syn. saluosus): collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: mons, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: locus, id. Lael. 19, 68; Caes. B. G. 5, 19; 6, 34; 7, 35; Liv. 27, 26, 7: saltus, Curt. 4, 3, 21: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via (with inculta), Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (opp. campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3: silvestria saecula ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965; cf. id. 5, 1410: belua, i. e. a she-wolf, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; hence also: uber, i. e. of a she-wolf, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 51: homines, living in woods, foresters, Hor. A. P. 391: numen, sphinx, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 (Jahn reads de quā siluere): bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: silvestri nata sub umbrā fraga, Ov. M. 13, 815: silvestria virgulta, i. e. forest-trees (opp. prolem olivae), Verg. G. 2, 2. — **Subst.** **silvestria**, ium, woodlands, forest: an culta ex silvestribus facere potui, Liv. 38, 49, 7; Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants and animals, growing wild, wild: tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 74: arietes (with feri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 7, 8, 12: arbor, Verg. E. 3, 70: arbores silvestres ac ferae, Col. 3, 1, 2: pruni, id. 2, 20: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 121: mel, id. 11, 16, 15, § 41; Vulg. Matt. 3, 4: cicor, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57 et saep. — **Comp.**: silvestri-ora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116; 22, 25, 71, § 146. — **B.** In gen., for agrestis, *sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 589; Verg. E. 1, 2 (for which, agrestis, id. ib. 6, 8): truculentus et silvester, Sen. Hippol. 461.

Silvia, v. I. Rhea.

silvicola (sylv-), ae, comm. [silva-colo], inhabiting woods, *sylvan* (poet.): silvicolae homines, Naev. B. Pun. 2, 17: viri, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 34: Faunus, Verg. A. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

* **silvi-cultrix** (sylv-), icis, adj. f. [silva], living in the woods: cerva, Cat. 63, 72.

* **silvifrāgus** (sylv-), a, um, adj. [silva-frango], breaking or crushing the forest or trees: flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 275.

silviger (sylv-), gēra, gērum, adj. [silva-gero], bearing woods, wooded, woody (very rare): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: deus, a *sylvan deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1488 (perhaps spurious).

Silvini, ōrum, m., a people of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Silvius, ii, m., the name of several kings of Alba Longa, Liv. 1, 3; Verg. A. 6, 769; Ov. M. 14, 610. — Hence the fem. *Silvia*; v. I. Rhea.

silvōsus, a, um, adj. [silva], full of woods or trees, woody: saltus, Liv. 9, 2, 7: rami emicant silvosā multitudine, forest-like, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; so, crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little wood, a copse (very rare), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sid. Carm. 9, 229.

† **silýbum**, i, n., = sillybus, q. v.

simā, ae, f.; in architecture, a moulding, the ogee, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 207, col. 1.

Simbrūvium, ii, n., a district in Latium, abounding in hills and springs of water, Sil. 8, 371. — Hence, **Simbrūnus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Simbrūvium: colles, Tac. A. 11, 13: stagna, id. ib. 14, 22.

simia, ae, f. (rarely m.), or **simius**, ii, m. [etym. dub.; perh. akin with similis].

I. An ape, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215; 11, 44, 100, § 246; Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.); Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; 2, 32, 69; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 106; id. Rud. 3, 1, 6 sq.; 3, 4, 66; Quint. 5, 11, 30 al. — Form *simius*, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6; 1, 10, 8; Mart. 14, 202; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303. — **II.** Esp. **A.** As a term of abuse (hence even *simia* in the masc.): quis hic est simia, qui, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. p. 84; so, *simia*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: *simius*, Laber. ap. Charis. l. 1; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1. — **B.** Of imitators: vide, ut fastidit si-

mia! Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 4; so, *simia*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Capitol. Max. jun. 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1: *simius*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 18; Sen. Contr. 4, 26 *fin.*

simila, ae, f. [root si, to sift; cf. Gr. *ἱμάτιον*; Germ. Semmel], the finest wheat flour, Cels. 2, 18 *med.*; 2, 30; Mart. 13, 10 in *lemm.*; Hier. Ep. 52, 6; 54, 11. — Called also, **similago**, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; Vulg. Num. 7, 13 et saep.

similagineus, a, um, adj. [similago], made of fine wheat flour: panis, Vulg. Ecc. 39, 31.

similago, inis, v. *simila*.

* **similigenus**, a, um, adj. [similis-gigno], of a like kind, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

similis, e, adj. [Sanscr. samā, together; Gr. *ἴσος*, *ὁμοιος*; Lat. simul, simulare; cf. simia], like, resembling, similar (cf. par); constr. with gen. (so usu. in ante-Aug. Lat.), with dat. (rare in Cic., except with neuter nouns), with inter, atque, and absol. (a) With gen. (mostly ante-Aug.; so always in Plaut. and Ter.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; but in Cic. almost exclusively of living beings; yet always veri simile; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12); of persons: similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1218: nimis simili est mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 286; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 226: ecquid mei similis (puer)? id. Truc. 2, 6, 24 Speng.: omnis inveniri similis tui vis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 50 Brix: ita est istaec (amica) hujus similis nostrae tua, id. Mil. 2, 6, 39: alia ejus similis, id. ib. 2, 5, 38: similis est Sagaristonis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; Val. Max. 9, 14, 2: symbolum ejus similem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 55: sui similem speciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: sui similis res, Lucr. 5, 830: volo me patris mei similem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 53: patris similem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: quaerem ex eo, cujus suorum similis fuisset Africani fratris nepos; facie vel patris, vitā omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facile deterrimus; cujus etiam similis P. Crassi nepos, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: est similis majorum suorum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, id. Eun. 2, 3, 22: haud parasitorum aliorum similis est, Naev. ap. Non. 224, 26: virum non similem furis hujus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 91: domini similis es, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: multi Gnatonum similes cum sint, id. Lael. 25, 94: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69 et saep.: deos esse tui similes putas? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; so, tui, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 22, 39: nostri similes, id. 26, 50: sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7; cf.: alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Lael. 22, 82: nihil est appetentius similitudini sui quam natura, id. ib. 14, 50: quam uterque est similis sui! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16: tui similem esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 6: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4. — Of things: tam similem quam lacte lactist (i. e. lactis est, Brix ad loc.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: haec atque hujus similia alia damna, id. ib. 3, 1, 105: perpulchra credo dona aut nostri similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15 Umpfenb.: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56: si fabularum similia didicimus, id. ib.: paupertatem, ignominiam, similia horum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: similes meorum versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: nonne hoc monstri similest? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43; so, monstri, id. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 61: prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: narrationem veri similem, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf. Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32: simile veri, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21 Drak. N. cr.; v. verus, and cf. also in the foll. — In comparing persons with things: hominem quoque rei Similem esse arbitrader simulacrum habere... Novarum aedium esse arbitror similem ego hominem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6 sq.: amator similis est oppidi hostilis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 68: meretricem esse similem sentis concedet, id. ib. 2, 1, 16: tu pueri pausilli similis es, Nov. ap. Non. 224, 28: equi te Esse feri similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57. — **Comp.**: hominem hominis similem nunquam vidi ego alterum, Neque aqua aquae, neque lac

test lactis usquam similis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 29 sq. Brix ad loc.: Rhodii Atticorum similliores, Cic. Brut. 13, 52.—*Sup.*: hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72: meretrix fortunati oppidi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 82: tener et lactens puerique simillimus aëro, Ov. M. 15, 201: simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quid esset simillimum veri, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.—(θ) With *dat.* (of both persons and things; freq., and in post-Aug. writers almost always; not in Plaut. or Ter. acc. to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 570 sq.; 579 sq.; but contra, v. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. v. 595): simia quam similis nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.): patri suo, Cat. 61, 221; cf.: similis quidem (genitos) alios avo et ex geminis quoque alterum patri, alterum matri, annoque post genitum majori similem fuisse ut geminum. Quasdam sibi similis semper parere, quasdam viro, quasdam nulli, quasdam feminam patri, marem sibi, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51: similis malo est, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 36: Terentio non similem dices quempiam, Afran. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. fin.: filius patri similis, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12 Madv. N. cr.: sit suo similis patri, Cat. 61, 217: patri, Ov. M. 6, 622: parentibus ac maioribus suis, Quint. 5, 10, 24: par similisque ceteris, Sall. C. 14, 4: hule in hoc similis, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: similes icilio, Liv. 3, 65: hinnuleo, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1: puro te similem vespero petit Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: multum similis metuenti, id. S. 2, 5, 92: fluctuanti, Liv. 6, 13 Drak.: fienti, Ov. M. 3, 652: cognoscenti, id. ib. 2, 501: roganti, id. ib. 3, 240: cogitantibus et dubitantibus, Quint. 11, 2, 47: ediscenti, id. 11, 2, 46: legenti, id. 11, 2, 32 et saep.—Of things: res similis nostris rebus, Lucr. 5, 435: quid simile habet epistula aut iudicio aut contioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: qui non Fescennino versu (i. e. versui) similem jaciebant, Liv. 7, 2 Drak. N. cr.: argumentum vero simile comœdiae, Quint. 2, 4, 2; cf.: similia veris erant, Liv. 10, 20, 5: partim vera partim mixta eoque similia veris, id. 29, 20, 1; 8, 20, 5: cui vitio simile sit schema, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 10: primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 254: versus sibi, Quint. 9, 4, 60: oratio fuit precibus quam iurgio similis, similior, Liv. 3, 40 Drak. N. cr.—*Comp.*: fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. 4, 31 fin.: similis vero facit ipsos in amicitiam redisse, id. 8, 26, 6; 10, 26, 13; Quint. 3, 8, 31.—*Sup.*: puro simillimus amni, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: media simillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49: simillimum id vero fecit, id. 44, 30, 4.—(γ) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt, Ut patribus patrio, Lucr. 4, 1211: neque lactati magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 54 Ussing ad loc.: deos hominum quam homines deorum, hoc illi, illud huic, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentis, naris cornibus iis, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 59, 149; cf. under ε.—(δ) In a doubtful construction. On account of the form: fugae similis profectio, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; 6, 7; 7, 43 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 13 et saep.—Because of an unsettled reading: similem Caesaris (or Caesari), Suet. Caes. 52.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.*: in speciem Junonis, App. M. 10, p. 253 fin.—(ζ) With *inter*: homines inter se cum formâ tum moribus similes, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; so, homines inter se (opp. diferentes), Quint. 12, 19, 22: (catulos) inter se similes, Ov. M. 13, 835: quae sunt inter se similia, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—In a twofold construction: nihil est unum uni tam simile, tam par, quam omnes inter nosmetipsos sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 29: sunt inter se similia, sed non etiam prioribus, Quint. 9, 3, 49.—(η) With *atque* (ac), *et*, *ut* *si*, *tamquam* *si*: si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 193: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 fin.: nec similem habeat vultum, et si ampullam perdidisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31; v. Madv. ad h. l.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, etc., id. Sen. 6, 17: similes sunt di, tamquam si Poeni, etc., id. Div. 2, 64, 131.—(θ) *Absol.*: decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes, Plaut. Am. 1,

1, 114: ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aequae sumi, quam haec est atque ista, id. Mil. 2, 6, 68 Brix ad loc.: ita formâ simili pueri (gemini), ut, etc., id. Men. prol. 19: meus est (puer), nimium quidem similis, ut Truc. 2, 6, 26: laudantur simili prole puerperae, i. e. *that look like their fathers*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 23: ecce similia omnia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; but cf., in a more restricted sense: similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: ad quam (amicitiam) se similis animus applicet, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: sicut erat in simili causâ antea factum, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: quod in simili culpâ versabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: simili ratione, id. B. G. 7, 4; id. B. C. 3, 76 al.: similem esse te volo quomodo alium, non quomodo imaginem, Sen. Ep. 84, 8: ecce aliud simile, dissimile, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: si quis Aristotelem similem emit, a *likeness* of Aristotle, Juv. 2, 6; cf.: tabella, in qua tam similem videbis Issam, ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa, Mart. 1, 109, 19 sq.; 7, 87, 4: te similem, *your likeness*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 201; 5, 1, 1.—*Poet.*, adverb. (=similiter): similis medios Juturna per hostis Fertur, Verg. A. 12, 477.—*Comp.*: similio-rem mulierem Magisque eandem non reor deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 48: nihil hoc simile est similis, id. Am. 1, 1, 290.—*Sup.*: simillimos dicto esse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91.—Hence, *subst.*: **simile**, is, n. 1. *A comparison, likeness, parallel case, or example*: quo facilius res perspicere possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 64: utuntur simili, id. ib. 3, 14, 46: nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61: qui memoriam ab aliquo simili transferunt ad id, quod, etc., id. 11, 2, 30 et saep.: ignavi et erepti et similia, id. 1, 5, 69; 1, 6, 2; 2, 4, 26; 3, 5, 16 et saep.; cf.: latitatio, metus, similia, id. 7, 2, 46: de philosophiâ, de republicâ, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19; 11, 3, 153.—2. *Resemblance*, simile et majus est et par et minus, Quint. 7, 8, 7.—*Adv.* in two forms, *simulter* (ante-class.) and *similiter* (class.). * **a. simulter**, *in like manner, similarly*: exossabo ego illum simulter itidem ut murenam coquos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 148 (cited ap. Non. 170, 25: simulter pro similiter); v. Ritschl ad Plaut. 11.—**b. similiter**, *in like manner, similarly* (syn. *pariter*). (a) *Absol.* (so most freq.): ecquid adsimulo similiter? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66, 233: illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25: si non similiter semper ingrediamur in argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76: addunt etiam C. Marius . . . Similiter vos, cum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: quorum non similiter fides est nec justitia laudata, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61 et saep.—*Comp.*: scurrâ multo similis imitator, *more perfectly or naturally*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 34.—*Sup.*: ut, etc. . . . simillime, etc., *just so*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(β) With *atque* (ac), *et*, *ut* *si*: neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 9; id. Ac. 2, 23, 72; Quint. 3, 7, 26: similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 8: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautae certarent, etc., id. Off. 1, 25, 87: similiter facit ut si posse putet, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: similiter et si dicat, etc., id. Fin. 2, 7, 21; v. Madv. ad h. l.—*Sup.*: hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illâ lege Glaucippus excipitur, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 13.—* (γ) With *dat.*: similiter his, etc., Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 86.

similitas, atis, f. [similis] a rare form for similitudo, *likeness, resemblance, similarity*: morum, Caecil. ap. Non. 177, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 216 Rib.).—*Plur.*: naturae rerum similitates, Vitr. 2, 9 med.

similiter, adv., v. similis fin.

similitudo, inis, f. [similis]. **I.** In *gen.*, *likeness, resemblance, similitudo* (class.). (a) With *gen.*: id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; cf.: umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G. 23: armorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: coronae, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 28: similitudo speciesque sapientium, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: studiorum societas similitudoque, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: artis imago et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: simili-

tudo servitutis, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: domini, id. ib. 3, 34, 46; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 44: regum, id. ib. 1, 41, 64: quorum (virorum), id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: amoris humani, id. Lael. 21, 81: quae (gloria) habet speciem honestatis et similitudinem, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69: si cupis in te conparebit similitudo, Sen. Ep. 84, 8: exemplum deorum hominisve similitudinem expressac, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38.—(β) *Absol.*: nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplantur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, Cic. Or. 2, 9: quam intuens ad illius similitudinem artem et manum dirigebat, id. ib.; so of a *likeness* in a portrait or image: nemo, quamvis paratos habeat colores, similitudinem reddet, Sen. Ep. 71, 2; Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38; 35, 10, 36, § 88; and in the *plur.*, id. 35, 12, 43, § 151: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50; id. de Or. 2, 23, 96; so of mind or character: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: est nonnulla in his etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut. 16, 63: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam, etc., *comes nearer in likeness, bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N. D. 1, 34, 96: hanc similitudinem qui imitatione adsequi voleat, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv. 1, 46, 7.—*Plur.*: ut omittam similitudines, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: per rationem similitudines comparare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A. Imitation**: esse multos qui neminem imitentur, et suapte naturâ, quod velint, sine cujusquam similitudine consequantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98.—**B. Analogy, application to similar cases**: deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, cetera innumerabilia exercitationi et similitudini reliquisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**C. Sameness, uniformity, monotony**: variare autem orationem magno opere oportebit; nam omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76.—**D. In part. c. rhetor. t. t., a comparison, simile, similitudo**: similitudo est oratio traducens ad rem quampiam aliquid ex re dispari simile, Auct. Her. 4, 45, 59; Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168; id. Top. 10, 41: argumentorum et similitudinum copia, id. Brut. 38, 143 fin.; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; 8, 3, 72 et saep.

simile, âre, v. simulo.

simininus, a, um, adj. [simia], of or belonging to apes: herba, App. Herb. 86: caput, Jul. Obs. Prod. 103.

* **simiolus**, i, m. dim. [simius], a little ape, as a term of abuse, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3.

simitu (collat. form **simitur**, Inscr. Orell 2863; Inscr. Neap. ap. Momms. 423; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 400), adv. [Samsama; Gr. *σμο*; old Lat. *semo*, together; cf.: *semul*, *semper*, *similis*, etc.] (ante-class. form of *simul*), at once, at the same time, together: gratia habetur utrique illisque sibi que simitu, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 16: ita operis oculis simitu manducatur ac molit, Pompon. ap. Non. 477, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 100 Rib.): multas res simitu in meo corde verso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1 Brix ad loc.: ego hic esse et illi simitu hau potero, id. Most. 3, 2, 105 Lorenz ad loc.: ego te simitu novi cum Porthaone, id. Men. 5, 1, 45; so with *cum*: non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum, id. Am. 2, 1, 84 (where Ritschl would restore the form *simitur* to avoid the hiatus, so id. Most. 3, 2, 105 supra; v. Ind. Schol. Bonn. 1853, p. xii): ut cum eo simita mittere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 56; cum eo simitu mitti, id. ib. 4, 2, 55; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 66; 5, 5, 2; id. Merc. 1, 2, 8; 5, 2, 6; Att. ap. Non. p. 280, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 79 Rib.).

simius, ii, v. simia.

1. simo, âvi, âtum, 1, v. a. [simus], to press flat, to flatten (only in the foll. passages): simavit taxim ad nares, Lucil. ap. Non. 169, 31: simataeque jacent pando sinuamine nares, Sulp. Luperc. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 516 Burm.: projecturas simaverunt, Vitr. 4, 2, 3.

2. Sîmo, ônis, m. [id.], a proper name, Plaut. Most. 1; id. Ps.; Ter. And.; Hor. A. P. 233; Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23.

3. Sīmo, v. 1. Simon.

si-mōdo, v. modo, B. b.; and si, I. a.

Simōis, entis, m., = Σιμόεις, a small river in Throas that falls into the Scamander, now Menderes Tchai, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33; § 124; Verg. A. 1, 100; 1, 618; 6, 88; Hor. Epod. 13, 14; Ov. M. 13, 324; Prop. 2, 9, 12.

1. Simon or **Sīmo**, ōnis, m., = Σιμων, a chief of the Jews, Tac. H. 5, 9; 5, 12. — **2.** Simon Petrus, Vulg. Matt. 5, 8 al.; Juvenc. 4, 584: Simōnem, id. 1, 423. — **3.** Simon Magus, or the sorcerer, Vulg. Act. 8, 18 sq. — **4.** An Athenian writer on horsemanship, Plin. 34, 8, 19; § 76 (Jan. Semonem). — **5.** A sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19; § 90 (scanned Simōn, Prud. Sym. 742).

2. Simon, ōnis, m., = Σίμων, a famous satyr, Plin. 34, 8, 19; § 90.

Simōnides, is, m., = Σιμωνίδης, a celebrated lyric poet of Cos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 24, 59; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; id. Div. 1, 27, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 64; 11, 2, 11 al. — Hence, **Simōnideus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Simonides: lacrimae, i. e. poems of Simonides that moved the reader to tears, Cat. 38, 8 (cf. Hor. C. 2, 1, 38; Quint. 10, 1, 64).

simpla, ae, v. simplus, II. B.

simplaris, e, adj. [simplus]; milit. t. t., that receives a single ration (cf. duplaris): armaturae, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: candidati, id. ib. 2, 7.

* **simplārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], simple: venditiones, Dig. 21, 1, 48, § 8.

simplex, icis (abl., regul. simplici; simplex, Lucr. 1, 1013), adj. [sim-; cf. Sanscr. sam, Gr. ἅμα, with Lat. singuli, semel, sem-per; and plico]. **I.** In gen., simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed, = ἀπλῶς (cf.: sincerus, purus): aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, etc. . . . aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: natura (opp. mixta, conexa, etc.), Lucr. 3, 231; Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29; id. Sen. 21, 78: si unum ac simplex (genus imperii) probandum sit, regium problem, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 43: finis bonorum, qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, id. Off. 3, 33, 119: (comoedia) Duplex quae ex argumento facta sit simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum (opp. flexuosum), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, free from risk, id. Att. 12, 7, 1: unum est et simplex aurum iudicium, free from complication, id. Pont. 10, 22 (6, 12): necessitudines, unqualified, absolute, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171; cf.: simplex officium atque una est bonorum omnium causa, id. Sull. 3, 9: nihil simplici in genere omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: res aperta ac simplex, id. Cael. 2, 5: ratio veritatis, id. de Or. 1, 53, 229; Quint. 8, 3, 87: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, i. e. one by one, Liv. 44, 12, 6; Tac. H. 5, 23; cf.: simplici directā acie, simplicibus ordinibus, single, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3 sq.: acies, id. B. Afr. 13, 2: simplex acies media, cornibus duplex, id. ib. 59, 2: simplici caule, Plin. 25, 7, 36; § 74: cum in eo ne simplici quidem genere mortis contenti inimici fuissent, i. e. not with his simple death, but must have torture, Liv. 40, 24, 8: qui nec suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: qui proculcarī nepotem, quam simplici morte interfici maluit, Just. 44, 4, 4 al.: nec via mortis erat simplex, they died in various ways, Verg. G. 3, 482; cf.: ne simplici quidem morte moriebantur, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. I. 1 (H. 3, 25 Dietsch ad loc.): nec modus inserere atque oculos inponere simplex, Verg. G. 2, 73: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. C. 1, 38, 5: esca, id. S. 2, 2, 73: jus, id. ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117; § 282: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32; Tac. G. 23: arces deiecit plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. C. 4, 14, 13: verba, uncompounded, Quint. 1, 5, 3: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; but: ornatus verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alius conlocatorum, simpl-

gle, Cic. Or. 24, 80; cf.: quaedam sunt in rebus simpliciā, quaedam complicata, id. Fat. 13, 30. — **Comp.**: quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15. — **Sup.**: ex simplicissima quāque materiā (opp. multiplex), Quint. 10, 5, 10: res, id. 10, 2, 10. — **II.** In partic., simple in a moral sense, without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, direct, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous, etc. (cf. candidus). — Of persons: cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; id. Off. 1, 19, 63: simpliciē et communē et consentientem . . . eligi par est (opp. multiplex ingenium et tortuosum), id. Lael. 18, 65; id. Ac. 2, 35, 112: tuum hominis simpliciis pectus vidimus, id. Phil. 2, 43, 111; Liv. 24, 10; Hor. S. 1, 3, 52; 2, 2, 68; id. C. 2, 8, 14; Ov. H. 12, 90; 16, 285: credebant simplices ac religiosi homines, Liv. 24, 10, 6. — Of things: fidelis et simplex et faultrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: animal sine fraude dolisque, Innocentium, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: animus, Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: virtus, Vell. 2, 129, 1: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22. — **Comp.**: simplicior quis, too straightforward, too blunt, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63. — **Sup.**: simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. Ira, 2, 16, 3: dux, Vell. 2, 116, 4: mens, Petr. 101, 3. — Hence, **adv.**: **simplīciter** (acc. to I.), simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly, utterly, without reserve, = ἀπλῶς: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: quaedam generā causarum simpliciter ex sua vi considerantur, id. Inv. 2, 33, 102: ipsa inventa exponuntur simpliciter sine ullā exornatione, id. ib. 2, 3, 11: locuti sunt simpliciter et splendide, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: aut simpliciter quaeritur aut comparate, id. Top. 22, 84: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Off. 2, 9, 31; so (with breviter) id. Arch. 12, 32: illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse, Quint. 1, 6, 13: frondes Simpliciter positaē, scaena sine arte fuit, Ov. A. 1, 106; Tac. G. 5; cf. **comp.**: brevis ac simpliciis tradi, Quint. 8, proem. § 1: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, cum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, simply, purely, only, Liv. 34, 57, 6: quidam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, merely, only, id. 41, 20, 4: Cyrenaica philosophia, quam ille et ejus posterī simpliciter defenderunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62: in sententiā simpliciter e re publica ferendā, id. Red. ad Quir. 10, 24 B. and K. — **Comp.**: molluscum simpliciis sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68. — **2.** (Acc. to II.) Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly: simpliciter et candidē, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: simpliciter scripsit quae sentiebat, Curt. 7, 2, 36: simpliciter et libere (opp. dissimulanter et furtim), Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2: simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet. Aug. 71: me amice simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1: qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, id. ib. 6, 22, 1. — **Comp.**: similitates simpliciis nutrire (opp. callide), Tac. H. 3, 53 fin.: quo simpliciis tibi confitebor, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 1; Quint. 1, 13, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53. — **Sup.**: simplicissime loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15 fin. — **3.** In the singular number: dicere, Hier. in Matt. 1, 2 fin.

simplīcabilis, e, adj. [simplico], simple (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 12.

simplīcitas, atis, f. [simplex]. **I.** In gen., plainness, simplicity (not freq. till after the Aug. period, esp. in the signif. II.; not found in Cic.; cf.: candor, sinceritas): sunt solida primordia simplicitate, Lucr. 1, 609 sq.; so id. 1, 574; 2, 157: indigesta (ligni), i. e. plainness, straightness of grain, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 97. — **II.** In partic., in a moral sense, plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candor, simplicity, directness, ingenuousness, naturalness, etc.: juvenis incautus, Liv. 40, 23: puerilis, id. 40, 8; Vell. 2, 10, 3; 2, 43, 3 al.; Plin. 35, 10, 36; § 70; Ov. H. 2, 64; id. Am. 2, 4, 18: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47: vir simplicitatis generosissimae, of the noblest honesty, candor, Vell. 2, 125 fin.: prudens, Mart. 10, 47, 7: Romana, id. 11,

21, 10: callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 57: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 242 al.: vitii, Quint. 11, 1, 21; 9, 4, 20.

simplīciter, adv. v. simplex fin.

* **simplīco**, āre, v. a. [simplex], to make single or simplē: radicem, to strike a single root, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

simplō, āre, 1, v. a. [id.], to make simple, simplify (late Lat.), Sedul. 1, 281.

† **simplūdiarēa** funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. p. 334; Paul. ex Fest. p. 335 Müll. [contr. from simplus-ludus].

simplus, a, um. **I.** Adj. [kindr. with simplex], simple; as adj. only post-class.: mors, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 878. — More freq., **II.** Subst. **A.** **simplum**, i, n., that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number (opp. to the double): duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 11, 49: simplum solvere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 25 (opp. duplum, id. ib. 5, 6, 14): si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15; Dig. 49, 14, 5. — **B.** **simpla**, ae, f. (sc. pecunia), the simple purchase-money, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Dig. 21, 2, 60.

† **simplūriārius**, ii, m. [simplum], a maker of simpla, Inscr. Orell. 4233.

† **simplūtrix**, icis, v. simplum.

simplūm, i, n. [sim-; root sam-; cf.: simul, simplex, and pul-; cf. Gr. πῶλος, plenus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 74], a small ladle: simplum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simplutrices dicuntur, Fest. p. 337 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 ib.; App. Mag. p. 285, and v. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 280; 3, p. 221 (2d edit.). — Pro v.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a teapot, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simplūvium, ii, n., a vessel for offering liquids, esp. wine, in sacrifices, a sacrificial bowl (cf.: patera, poculum), Varr. ap. Non. 544, 30; Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 11; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158 (Jahn, simpuis); Juv. 6, 343; Arn. 7, 235; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 280 (2d edit.).

sīmūl (ante-class. also **sēmūl**, Plaut. Trin. prol. p. 97 Ritschl; v. infra; and **sēmōl**, C. I. L. 1175 fin.; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 96; cf. also simitu. The final *l* of simul was scarcely pronounced in the vulg. lang., and in comic poetry does not make position with an initial consonant following; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 643 sq.; Lorenz ad Plaut. Ps. 567), **adv.** [Samscr. sama-; Gr. ἅμα, ὅμοι; cf. semel = eodem tempore, unā, at the same time, together, at once, as soon as]. Referring, as temporal adverb, to plural nouns of the same sentence, and representing persons or things as acting, happening, etc., simultaneously. **1.** After a plural subject: hunc ambo in saxo semul sedent ejecti, Plaut. Rud. prol. 72: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31: (duo homines) simul cenare voluerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Zmyrnae cum simul essemus compluribus dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: tres simul soles effulserunt, Liv. 41, 21 fin.: tria simul agmina populabantur Indos, Curt. 9, 10, 7: duo simul huiusmodi personae Ciceroni obstiterunt, Quint. 11, 1, 69: Othonem multa simul exstimulabant, Tac. H. 1, 21; Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2; id. Att. 5, 10, 5; Liv. 21, 33, 3; 41, 2 init.; Curt. 4, 15, 22. — Sometimes the logical subject is understood: multos modos salis simul (i. e. amicis) edendos esse, Cic. Lael. 19; 67. — Sometimes both the subject and predicate are understood: quare si simul (i. e. nos agere) placebit, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2. — **2.** With a plur. object: (Alcumenā) uno partu duos peperit semul, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 8: duas res simul nunc agere decretum est mihi, Plaut. Merc. prol. 1: si duos consules simul ex Italiā ejectos . . . res publica tenere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 29: ambo cum simul conspicimus, Liv. 40, 46 init.: simul omnibus portis erupit, id. 40, 43 fin.; cf. Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Liv. 8, 37, 5; 21, 60; 40, 30; 42, 7; Curt. 5, 9, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 10, 3, 23; 10, 7, 16. — So with singular implying a plural: tota (urbis) simul exurgere aedificiis coepit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: totam simul causam ponit ante oculos, Quint. 6, 1, 1. — After an adverb, implying a plural noun: igitur undique simul (i. e. ex omnibus locis simul) speculatores citi sese ostendunt, Sall. J. 101, 1. — **3.** Refer-

ring to plural attributes: omnium simul rerum... discrimine proposito, Liv. 6, 35, 6: multarum simul civitatum legati Romam conveniunt, id. 43, 6, 1.—4. Referring to an attributive participle understood: multitudo plurium simul gentium (= simul eodem loco versantium), Liv. 44, 45: trium simul bellorum victor (= eodem tempore gestorum), id. 6, 4, 1: inter duo simul bella, id. 7, 27, 7: tot simul malis victi, Curt. 4, 4, 12.

II. Referring to nouns, etc., connected by the preposition *cum*: simul cum = una cum (v. una, s. v. unus), *together with*: novi (illum) cum Calchā semul, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 48: jube in urbem veniat jam tecum semul, id. Most. 4, 2, 26: qui ipse equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul? id. Am. 2, 2, 122: me misisti ad portum cum luci semul, id. Stich. 2, 2, 40: quae (amicitia) incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: simul consilium cum re amisti? id. Eun. 2, 2, 10: Critolaum simul cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic. Or. 2, 38, 100: Hortensium tecum simul pro Appio Claudio dixit, id. Brut. 64, 230: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Lael. 4, 13: vobiscum simul considentis, id. Rep. 1, 46, 70: testamentum Cyri simul obsignavi cum Clodio, id. Mil. 18, 48: simul cum lege Aelia magistratum iniiit, id. Att. 1, 16, 13: simul cum lumine pandit, id. Arat. 704 (452): simul cum moribus immutatur fortuna, Sall. C. 2, 5: cum animā simul, id. ib. 33, 4: simul cum occasu solis, id. J. 91, 2: simul cum dono designavit templi finis, Liv. 1, 10, 5: si (dictator) se (Fabium) simul cum gloriā rei gestae extinxisset, id. 8, 31, 7: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audaciā hosti, id. 31, 36, 7: cf. Plaut. Am. 2, 136; id. Aul. 4, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 5; id. Cist. 4, 2, 105; id. Ep. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. prol. 27, 2, 3, 54; 5, 1, 36; id. Merc. 2, 1, 31; id. Most. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 13; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; id. de Or. 2, 33, 142; 3, 3, 10; id. Arch. 12, 30; id. Sest. 22, 50; id. Fam. 15, 4, 8; Liv. 1, 31, 3; Nep. 3, 2, 11, 3; 18, 3, 23, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 65; Hor. Epod. 1, 8; id. S. 1, 1, 58.—Strengthened by *una*: quippe omnes semul didicimus tecum una, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 43.—With ellipsis of *mecum*: qui scribis morderi te interdum quod non simul sis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8.—Freq. cum eo (eis, etc.) must be supplied after simul, *likewise, together with* him, them, etc.: in vigiliam quando ibat miles, tum tu ibas semul (i. e. cum eo)? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 86: cum simul P. Rutilius venisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: hos qui simul erant missi, fallere, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: prae metu ne simul (i. e. cum iis) Romanus irrumperet, Liv. 5, 13, 13: extra turbam ordinem conlocantur semul (i. e. inter se), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 180; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Liv. 6, 11, 5; Curt. 8, 13, 3.—Simul with *abl.* alone = cum with *abl.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Gr. *ἄνω* with *dat.*): simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: his simul, Sil. 3, 268: Magnetibus simul transmissi, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecim viri septem viris simul, id. ib. 3, 64; cf. id. ib. 6, 9; Sil. 5, 418; Sen. Troad. 1049.

III. Referring to a preceding adverb. clause, *at the same time*, i. e. as that of the action described: juris ubi dicitur dies, simul patronis dicitur, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 17: quamquam ego vinum bibo, at mandata hanc consuevi semul bibere una (= bibere quom vinum bibo, una cum vino), id. Pers. 2, 1, 3: quando nihil sit (quod det), semul amare desinat, id. Ps. 1, 3, 73 Fleck: ubi res prolatae sunt, quom res homines eunt, semul prolatae res sunt nostris dentibus, id. Capt. 1, 1, 10; id. Ps. 4, 7, 84; cf.: domum numquam introibis, nisi feres pallam simul (i. e. cum introibis), Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104.

IV. Referring to two or more co-ordinate terms or facts representing these as simultaneous, *and at the same time, and also, both... and (at once), together*. **1.** Referring to co-ordinate terms of the same sentence. **a.** Simul preceding all the co-ordinate terms which are connected by et, ac, atque, que, or by et... et (freq. in the histt.): semul flere sorbereque haud facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104: Q. Hortensium ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: Bomilcar, simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius,

Sall. J. 70, 5: dicenti lacrimae simul spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16 *init.*: quae simul auxilio tribunicio et consensu plebis impediri coepta, id. 6, 27, 9: Lycios sub Rhodiorum simul imperio et tutela esse, id. 41, 6 *fin.*: Priverni qui simul a Fundanis ac Romanis defecerunt, id. 8, 19, 11: simul divinae humanaeque spei pleni pugnam poscunt, id. 10, 40, 1: eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11, 3: obruit animum simul luctus metusque, id. 42, 28; 5, 26, 10; Val. Max. 5, 2, 6: simul ipsum Vitellium contemnebant metuebantque, Tac. H. 2, 92; cf. Liv. 3, 38, 12; 3, 50, 12; 5, 7, 3; 6, 18, 5; 6, 33, 9; 6, 40, 4; 9, 12, 4; 27, 51, 12; Caes. B. G. 7, 48; Curt. 5, 4, 30; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 2.—So with three or more co-ordinate terms, either all connected by et, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 10, 7, 23; or asyndetic: nunc simul res, fides, fama, virtus, decus deseruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.—**b.** Simul after all the co-ordinate terms (mostly ante-class.): nunc operam potestis ambo mihi dare et vobis simul, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 40: faxo et operam et vinum perdidit simul, id. Aul. 3, 6, 42: ut si quis sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusaret, Quint. 12, 1, 4; cf. Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; id. Men. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 11, 58, 10.—**c.** Simul after the first of the co-ordinate terms (so not in Cic.): convenit regnum simul atque locos ut haberet, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 6, fr. 3: oculis simul ac mente turbatum, Liv. 7, 26, 5: quod ubi auditum simul visumque est, id. 8, 39, 7: pulvere simul ac sudore perfusum, Curt. 3, 5, 2: terrestri simul navali clade, id. 4, 3, 14: vota nuncupabantur simul et solvebantur, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: qui ima simul ac summa foveat aequaliter, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; cf. Liv. 4, 32, 12; Curt. 3, 8, 23; 6, 5, 19; 8, 5, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 30.—In post-Aug. prose without any temporal idea, = as well as: populi Romani facta simul ac dicta memoratu digna... deligere constitui, Val. Max. 1 prol.; so id. 1, 1, 9.—**d.** Placed before the last term. (a) Simul et (= simul etiam), and at the same time, and also: Jugurtha postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: Marium fatigantem de protectione, simul et inivisum et offensum, id. ib. 73, 2: Marius hortandi causa, simul et nobilitatem exagitandi, contionem advocavit, id. ib. 84, 5: milites modesto imperio habiti, simul et locupletes, id. ib. 92, 2: Perseus cum adventu consulis, simul et veris principio strepere omnia cerneret, Liv. 44, 34 *fin.*; cf. Hor. C. 1, 20, 6.—(b) Simulque (rare): ut (materia) fragilis incumberet simulque terra amore diluta, Curt. 8, 10, 25.—(c) Simul, without any conjunction (so in Cic., but only poet.): Neptuno grates habeo et tempestatibus, semul Mercurio qui, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 3: Electra Stereopeque, simul sanctissima Maja, Cic. Arat. 270 (36): inter solis iter, simul inter flamina venti, id. ib. 342 (101): ambiguis consilii, num Dyrrhachium pedite atque equite, simul longis navibus mare clauderet, Tac. H. 2, 83.—**e.** Inserted in the last term (poet.): memor Actae non alio rege puertiae, Mutataeque simul togae, Hor. C. 1, 36, 9: interea Maccenas advenit atque Cocceius, Capitoque simul Fonteius, id. S. 1, 5, 32.—**2.** Referring to two or more co-ordinate clauses or sentences. **a.** Et simul or simulque: contundam facta Talthybi, contemnamque omnes nuntios, semulque cursuram meditabor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34: eamus, et de istac simul consilium volo capere una tecum, i. e. while going, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65: quod... et simul quia, Lucr. 5, 1181: ratio Ecquaeenam fuerit origo... et simul equae sit finis, etc., id. 5, 1213: sed iidem illi ita mecum loquuntur... et simul admonent quiddam quod cavebimus, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 28: ex tuis litteris cognovi festinationem tuam, et simul sum admiratus cur, etc., id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: emergit Nixi caput, et simul effert sese clara Fides et, etc., id. Arat. 713 (460): postquam Rutiliū consedis accepit, simulque ex Jugurthae proelio clamorem augeri, Sall. J. 52, 6: equites ex equis desiliunt, simulque et hosti se opponunt, et animos peditum accendunt, Liv. 3, 62, 8: tum rigere omnibus corpora... et simul lassitudine et... fame etiam deficere, id. 21, 54, 9; 41, 3; Cic. Arat. 504 (259); 545 (299); Curt. 4, 2, 21; Quint.

2, 5, 13.—**b.** Simul with autem or enī, introducing the second sentence: salve! simul autem vale! Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: augeamus sane suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22.—**c.** Simul preceding co-ordinate sentences, generally connected by et... et, but also by a single copulative conjunction: simul enim et rei publicae consules, et propones ei exempla ad imitandum, Cic. Phil. 10, 2, 5: illa autem altera ratio quae simul et opinionem falsam tollit, et aegritudinem detrahit, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: simul et inopiam frumenti lenire, et ignaris omnibus parare, Sall. J. 91, 1: nullus portus erat qui simul et omnis onerarias caperet, et tecta legionibus praeretur, Liv. 32, 18, 3: simul et cohors invastit, et ex omnibus oppidi partibus... concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 3: simul Metelli imagines dereptae, et missi qui Antonio nuntiarent, Tac. H. 3, 13; cf. Suet. Caes. 57.—**3.** Referring to co-ordinate clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions: Mnesilochum ut requiram atque ut eum mecum ad te adducam semul, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 2: tantum faciam ut notam apponam... et simul significem, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 2: quod eo liberius ad te scribo, quia nostrae laudi favisti, simulque quod video non novitati esse invisum meae, id. ib. 1, 7, 8; 7, 10, 3.—If used in connecting dependent clauses, simul often stands for a co-ordinating conjunction; v. VI. infra.

V. Introducing an independent sentence, at the same time, also, likewise (cf. itaque, igitur, deinde, tum, etc.). **1.** Simul alone: ego Tiresiam consulam quid faciendum censeat: semul hanc rem ut facta est eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 77: sequimini! simul circumspicite ne quis adsit arbiter, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: alterum ipse efficiam ut attente audiat. Simul illud oro: si, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: hoc proprium virtutis existimant... simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Valerio Samnitium legiones occurrunt... simul in Campanos stimulabat ira, Liv. 7, 32, 3: tibi (Apollo) decimam partem praedae voveo. Te simul, Juno, precor ut, etc., id. 5, 21, 3.—**2.** More freq. simul et (= etiam): quia videbitur Magis verisimile id esse... simul et conficiam facilius ego quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: nolite committere ut in re tam inveterata quidquam novi sentiat. Simul et illa omnia ante oculos vestros proponite, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65: demonstravi haec Caecilio. Simul et illud ostendi, me ei satisfacturum, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: legati jam reverterant... simul venerant et ab rege Perseo oratores qui, etc., Liv. 41, 19 *med.*: ipse ad Sycurium progressus, opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit. Simul et frumentari passim exercitum jubet, id. 42, 54 *fin.*; cf. Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; Cic. Or. 2, 85, 349; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12 § 34; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 36; id. Balb. 25, 56; id. Arat. 618 (372); 628 (382); 707 (454); 721 (468); Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 6, 8; Sall. C. 30, 2; id. J. 100, 3; Liv. 8, 9, 13; 8, 32, 5; 10, 3, 2; 40, 32; 4, 49, 3; Tac. H. 1, 1, 52; 2, 53; 3, 15; 3, 18; 3, 20; 3, 29; 3, 42; 3, 82.

VI. Simul itself stands as co-ordinating conjunction, to connect dependent clauses represented as contemporaneous, and at the same time, and also (not ante-class.; rare in Cic.; freq. in the histt.): ei Verres possessionem negat se daturum, ne posset patronum suum juvare, simul ut esset poena quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: omnes vocat ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarius miles periclitetur, simul ut... pro tali facinore stirps et nomen civitatis tollatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: quippe foedum hominem a republica procul esse volebat; simul quia boni complures praesidium in eo putabant, Sall. C. 19, 2: cujus de virtute, quia multi dixere, praetereundum puto, simul ne per insolentiam quis existumet memet studium meum laudando extollere, id. J. 4, 2: nihil horum... discere cum cerneret posse, simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveatur, etc., Liv. 39, 47: a sermone Graeco puerum incipere malo, quia Latinum vel nobis nolentibus perhibet, simul quia disciplinis quoque Graecis prius instruendus est, Quint. 1, 1, 12; Sall. J. 20, 1; Liv. 39, 33, 1; 8, 6, 11; Caes. B. C. 43, 2; Sall. C. 20, 3; 56, 5; Liv. 3, 50, 10; 40, 36 *init.*; Tac. H. 1,

70; 2, 15.—So, connecting participial expressions or adverbial phrases with dependent clauses: his amicis confusus Catilina, simul quod aces alienum ingens erat, et quod ... opprimendae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall. C. 16, 4: hi, quod res in invidia erat, simul et ab Numidis obsecrati, id. J. 25, 5: ob eam iram, simul ut praeda militum aleret, duo milia peditum ... populari agrum jussit, Liv. 21, 52, 6; 3, 66, 3: equites praemisit speculatum, simul ut ignem exstinguerent, Curt. 4, 10, 11: Otho, quamquam turbidis rebus, etc., simul reputans non posse, etc., Tac. H. 1, 83 *imit.*: committere igitur eum (locum) non fidelissimis sociis noluit, simul quod ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32; § 84; Liv. 9, 2, 5; Tac. H. 1, 70 *fin.*; 2, 28; 2, 30.

VII. Simul, as co-ordinating conjunction, is frequently placed before each of the co-ordinate terms (simul ... simul = *ἀμα μὲν ... ἀμα δὲ*, partly ... partly; not only ... but at the same time (not ante-Aug.)). **1.** With independent clauses: simul castra oppugnabantur, simul pars exercitus ad populandum agrum Romanum missa, Liv. 3, 5, 2: accolae Hannibal simul perlicit ad naves fabricandas, simul et ipsi traici exercitum cupiebant, id. 21, 26, 7: ab his simul custodes trucidari coepti, simul datum signum armatis ut ex insidiis concurrerent, id. 9, 25, 8: simul gratias agitur, simul gratulatur quod, etc., Curt. 6, 7, 15; cf. Verg. A. 1, 631 sq.; 2, 220 sq.; 12, 268; Liv. 1, 9, 5.—**2.** With dependent clauses: venit ad quaerendum, simul quod non deducerent praesidia, simul quod in Bithyniam auxilia missi forent, Liv. 39, 46 *fin.*: Perseus cum adisset, simul Meliboeam a consulis exercitu oppugnari, simul classem simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova jura usul fore credabant, Liv. 3, 35, 5; cf. Verg. A. 12, 758.—**3.** Co-ordinating dependent clauses with adverbial phrases: Germani frequenter in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut de induciis impetarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: Philippus, simul ne ocio miles deterior fieret, simul avertenda desuspicionis causa ... in Maedicam ducere pergit, Liv. 40, 21, 1.—**4.** Connecting single nouns or phrases belonging to the same predicate: cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum impetum sustinuit, Liv. 2, 10, 10: ad se simul legatos, simul milites missos, id. 42, 52 *med.*: et Romae simul dilectu, simul tributo conferendo laboratum est, id. 5, 10, 3: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, id. 2, 65, 4: tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate locorum Poeni oppugnabantur, id. 21, 33, 5: inter simul complorationem feminarum, simul nefandam caedem, id. 41, 11: simul a mari, simul a terra ingredienti, id. 44, 12 *med.*; cf. Tac. A. 1, 49; 14, 40; id. Agr. 25; 36; 41; Verg. G. 3, 201; id. A. 1, 513; Hor. S. 2, 2, 73.

VIII. Simul, in connection with *ac*, *atque* (also written in one word, **simulac**, **simulatque**), rarely with *ut*, and very rarely with *et*, is used as subordinating, temporal conjunction, as *soon* as. For simulac, etc., simul alone is freq. **1.** Simulac: simul ac lacrimas de ore nocego (i. e. candido) deterit, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 174 Müll.: Demenaetum simul ac conspexero hodie, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 73: non simul ac se ipse commovit, sensit quid intersit, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: si simul ac procul conspexit armatos, recessisset, id. Caecil. 16, 46: dicebam, simul ac timere desisses, similem te futurum tui, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: Alcibiades, simul ac se remiseraat, dissolutus reperiebatur, Nep. Alcib. 1, 4: at mihi plautio Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempnim in arcu, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2; id. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46; id.

Or. 2, 27, 117; Verg. A. 4, 90; 12, 222; Ov. M. 2, 167; Hor. S. 1, 2, 33; 1, 4, 119; 1, 8, 21.—Strengthened by *primum* (= ut primum): simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulum deseruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34; so id. ib. 2, 1, 62, § 138; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Ner. 43.—**2.** Simul atque: L. Clodius simul atque introductus est, rem conficit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, id. Mur. 10, 22: simul atque audivit ejus interitum, suo Marte res suas recuperavit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95: simul atque enim se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. Rep. 2, 26, 49: simul atque sibi hic adnuisset, numeraturum se dicebat, id. Quint. 5, 18; qui, simul atque in oppidum venerat, imittebantur illi continuo Cibyrici canes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; cf. Cic. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Galb. 7.—**3.** Simul ut (v. *Madv.* ad Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33): simul ut expectati sumus, visa illa contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: simul ut accipi a Seleuco litteras tuas, statim quaesivi, etc., id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: nostros omnia consequi potuisse, simul ut velle coepissent, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3 (6, 2): simul ut, qui sint professi, videro, dicam, id. Planc. 6, 14; id. Att. 10, 4, 12: nam simul ut superno se totum lumine Cancer extulit, extemplo cedit delapsa Corona, id. Arat. 596 (349).—**4.** Simul et: simul et quid erit certi, scribam ad te, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 2: ego ad te statim habeo quod scribam, simul et video Curionem, id. ib. 10, 4, 12: quam accipi simul et in Cumanum veni, id. ib. 10, 16, 4; 16, 11, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3. In all these passages the Cod. Med. has simul et, which the editors variously changed into simulatque, simulac, simul ut, simul; so, omne animal simul et ortum est, se ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33, where the vulg. has simul ut, and *Madv.* reads simul [et] ortum.—**5.** Simul ubi: quod simul ubi conspexit, equites emisit, Liv. 4, 18, 7 dub. Weissenb. ad loc.—**6.** Simul alone, = simul atque: simul herbae incoeperint nasci, Cato, R. R. 48: hic simul argentum repperit, curā sese expedivit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 4: simul limen intrabo, illi extrabant illico, Afran. ap. Non. 104, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: simul increpuere arma, hostis pedem rettulit, Liv. 6, 24, 1; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Fin. 3, 6, 21; id. Arat. 594 (349); Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 3; Liv. 3, 62, 6; 4, 18, 6; 4, 31, 5; 4, 32, 6; 5, 25, 11; 8, 32, 2; 21, 55, 9; 44, 8 *med.*; 44, 19; 44, 44 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 11, 4; Phaedr. 3, 16, 16; Hor. C. 1, 12, 27; 3, 4, 37; Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. F. 1, 567.—Strengthened by *primum*: simul primum magistratio abiit, dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: simul primum anni tempus navigabile praeberet mare, id. 35, 44, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; Suet. Caes. 30.

simulac, v. simul, VIII.

simulacrum, i, n. [simulo], an image formed in the likeness of a thing, a *likeness*, *image*, *form*, *representation*, *semblance* (class.; syn.: imago, effigies, signum). **I.** Lit., of images formed by art, reflected in a mirror, or seen in a dream; of apparitions, visions, etc. (the latter mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of images formed by art, esp. of statues of the gods, an *image*, *figure*, *portrait*, *effigy*, *statue*, etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; cf.: statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum ... relinquere, id. Arch. 12, 30: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14; but cf.: simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so of the images of the gods, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 185; Caes. B. G. 6, 16; 6, 17; id. B. C. 2, 5; 3, 105; Tac. H. 2, 3; id. A. 12, 22 al.: tueri aras simulacraque divom, Lucr. 5, 75; 5, 308: et bene facta deum frangit simulacra, id. 6, 419; Verg. A. 2, 172; Ov. M. 10, 694; 15, 658 al.; cf.: Herculis simulacrum, Liv. 9, 44 *fin.*: simulacra oppi-

dorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. pugnarum, Liv. 41, 28, 10: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; cf. also: simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.*: montium, fluviorum, Tac. A. 2, 41.—**P o e t.**, of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 232 (for which, effigies, id. ib. 2, 184).—**B.** A d-verb.: ad or per simulacrum (like ad similitudinem, formam), *in the form of*, *after the pattern of*: aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, id. Flor. 4, 2, 88; cf.: ad simulacrum caelestium siderum, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: digiti per litterarum simulacra ducuntur, Sen. Ep. 94, 51.—**B.** An *image*, *form*, *shade*, *phantom*, seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.; analogous to the Gr. εἰδωλον: quaecunque apparent nobis simulacra, Lucr. 4, 99; cf.: per aquas, quae nunc rerum simulacra videmus, id. 1, 1060: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aqua visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432.—Of the *shades* or *ghosts* of the departed: quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 123 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 477 *infra*); cf.: est via declivis (in Tartaro) ... umbrac recentes Descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435; so id. ib. 10, 14: simulacra cara parentis, id. ib. 14, 112; cf. Verg. A. 2, 772: ut bibere in somnis sitiens cum quaerit ... latium simulacra petit, etc., Lucr. 4, 1099; cf.: (canes) Expergefacti secuntur inania saepe Cervorum simulacra, id. 4, 995: simulacra inania somni, Ov. H. 9, 39: vana (noctis), id. Am. 1, 6, 9: simulacra modis pallentia miris Visa sub obscurum noctis, Verg. G. 1, 477; Sil. 3, 650 al.; cf.: ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—**2.** In the philosoph. lang. of Lucret. (like the Gr. εἰδωλον and the Lat. spectrum), the *form* or *image* of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; a *representation*, *idea*, *conception*, Lucr. 2, 112; 4, 130; 4, 149 sq.—**3.** Of mnemonic signs, types, or emblems: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cera, simulacris pro litteris uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 354.—**4.** A *description*, a *portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25.—**5.** A *likeness* or *similitude*: diu disputavi, Hominem quoque rei Similem esse arbitrari simulacrumque habere: Id repperi jam exemplum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic., with the predominant idea of mere imitation (opp. to that which is original or real), a *shadow*, *semblance*, *appearance*, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1; cf.: simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; and: haec simulacra sunt auspiorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. Div. 2, 33, 71: libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, i. e. *mock-fights*, *sham-fights*, Lucr. 2, 41; 2, 324: pugnaeque scient simulacra sub armis, Verg. A. 5, 585; 5, 674; Sil. 16, 529; 7, 119; cf.: simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51, 6; 35, 26, 2: quibusdam pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque justam consuescimus, Quint. 2, 10, 8; so, ludicrum pugnae, Liv. 40, 9: decurrentis exercitus, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 25: inania, id. 10, 5, 17.

simulamen, inis, n. [simulo], a copy, an imitation (poet. and very rare), Ov. M. 10, 727; Aus. Idyll. 10, 228.

simulamentum, i, n. [id.], a deception; with astu, Gell. 15, 22.

simulans,antis, Part. and P. a. of simulo.

simulanter and **simulatē**, advv., v. simulo *fin.* A. and B.

simulātilis, e, adj. [simulo], feigned, fictitious: umbra, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

simulatio,ōnis, f. [simulo, II.], a false-ly assumed appearance, a false show, feigning, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation, etc. (class. and very freq.; cf. imitatio). (a) With gen.: simulatio insaniae, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140; id. Att. 7, 1, 6: omnium rerum, id. Lael. 25, 92: timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 40: itine- ris, id. B. G. 6, 8: deditiois, id. B. C. 3, 28: vulnere, id. ib. 2, 35: rei frumentariae, id. B. G. 1, 40; cf.: legis agrariae (with no-

men), Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: rei publicae, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 5: Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 1, 9.—E^{sp.}, *abl. adverb.*, *under pretext of, under pretence of, etc.*: amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: miliones equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi iubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; cf.: gladiatores emtos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus*, Cic. Sull. 19, 54: pro sociis contra hostis exercitum mittere, an hostium simulatione contra socios, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command*, Tac. H. 2, 61.—Similarly: per simulationem, cum simulatione: per simulationem amicitiae me nefarie prodiderunt, Cic. Red. Quir. 9, 21: cum simulatione timoris agere, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—(β) *Absol.*: ex omni vitā simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: simulatio et inanis ostentatio, id. ib. 2, 12, 43: in specie fictae simulationis, pietas inesse non potest, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so (with perfidia) Caes. B. G. 4, 13: non mea'st simulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; cf.: optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92: nihil simulatio proficit, Sen. Ep. 79, 18.—*Plur.*: illa simulationum nescia, Tac. A. 4, 54: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 45; 6, 54; Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*—*II*. Rhet. t. l.: *εἰσροπεία* est simulatio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

simulātor, ōris, m. [simulo]. *I*. A copier, imitator (poet. and very rare): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurā Morpheā, Ov. M. 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303.—*II*. A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator, etc. (the class. signif. of the word). (α) With *gen.*: animus cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5, 4: segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Luc. 4, 722.—(β) *Absol.*: in omni oratione simulatorem, quem *εἰσροπεία* Graeci nominant, Socratem accepimus, *Cic. Off. 1, 30, 103: benevolus et simulator, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10, 39: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

simulātque, v. simul, VIII.

* **simulātrix**, icis, f. [simulator], a (female) transformer; of Circe, who transformed men into beasts, Stat. Th. 5, 551.

simūlo (less correctly **similo**; v. assimulo *fin.*), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [similis]. *I*. In *gen.*, to make a thing like another; to imitate, copy, represent a thing (mostly poet.; syn. imitor): corpora igni simulata, *made like, like*, Lucr. 1, 687: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Verg. A. 6, 591: simule Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: cum sint crura tibi, simulent quac cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35, 1: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: equam (sonus), id. ib. 2, 668: artem (naturā), id. ib. 3, 158: anum, to assume the form of, id. ib. 3, 275; 6, 26; 11, 510; id. F. 4, 517; so, Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 22): simulata Troja, a counterfeit Troy, i.e. which is copied after, built like Troy, Ov. M. 13, 721: simulata magnis Pergama, Verg. A. 3, 349: latices simulatos fontis Averni, id. ib. 4, 512: cupressum simulare, to represent, paint, Hor. A. P. 20: antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430.—With *object-clause*: Pallas... simulat... terram Prodere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing, etc.*, Ov. M. 6, 80; cf. also, transf., of a work of art: aera Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241.—*II*. In *partic.*, to represent a thing as being which has no existence, to feign a thing to be what it is not (while dissimulare is to pretend a thing not to be which really is, to conceal), to assume the appearance of a thing, to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate (class. and freq.). (α) With *acc.* (in Cic. in the *act.* perh. only with a *pron.*): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: experiar, quid ams, quid similes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsā spem vitae dare, i.e. to pretend that she was dead, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: studium conjuratōnis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41, 5: deditio-nem ac deinde metum, id. J. 36, 2: diffidentiam rei, id. ib. 60, 5: pacem, id. ib. 111, 4; cf.: pacem cum Scipione Sulla sive

faciebat sive simulabat, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: obsequium, id. A. 12, 47 et saep.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. 25, 8, 12: sanum, Ov. R. Am. 493: furentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429: praegravem aut delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: supervacaneos, Just. 6, 6, 3.—With *pro*: simulat se pro uxore Nini filium, pro femina puerum, Just. 1, 2, 1.—*Pass.*: tum pol ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 36: tecto lumine somnus, id. ib. 21, 199: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingeniū incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3 et saep.—E^{sp.} freq. in *part. perf.*: ficto officio simulataque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: officio simulato, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: simulata amicitia, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40 et saep.: cum ex eo quaeretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60: in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, id. Lael. 8, 26; so (with fictum) id. ib. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; with falsum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; with fucata (opp. vera), id. Lael. 25, 95: simulato vecta juvenco, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 23: simulatae ordine justo exsequiae, Sil. 16, 305.—(β) With *object-clause* (so most freq.): qui omnia se simulat scire, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697; 4, 338 al.; Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 4; id. Ep. 3, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Rud. 5, 3, 43; id. Truc. prol. 18; 1, 1, 68 sq. al.: id mirari te simulato, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 70; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; 1, 2, 113; Afran. ap. Non. 511, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Lael. 26, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13; Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Quint. 8, 2, 24: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20; cf.: qui per ambitionem probos sese simulavere, Sall. J. 85, 9: accurrunt pedes ejus feta, praegravem, delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103; Just. 3, 1, 8: simulans a Darco se esse praemissum, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—*Pass.*: schema, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, Quint. 9, 1, 14.—(γ) With *quasi* (mostly Plautin.): quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; id. As. 4, 1, 51: quasi militi animum addeceris simulare, id. Mil. 3, 3, 35; id. Pers. 4, 5, 5; cf.: praefectus, quasi et ipse conterritus, simulans cuncta pavore compleverat, Curt. 3, 13, 10.—(δ) *Absol.*: cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1; 1, 1, 21; 3, 4, 9: non in perpetuum ut daret, Verum ut simulares, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: simulandi gratia, Sall. J. 37, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 6, 3, 85; Ov. M. 13, 299 al.—*Impers. pass.*: quid est, quod amplius simulatur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28.—Hence, **A. simulans**, antis, *P. a.* *1. *Imitating, imitative*: non fuit in ter-ris vocum simulatio ales (psittaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.—2. **Simulans, The Pretender**, the title of a comedy of Afranius (v. the Fragm. Com. Rel. p. 172 sq. Rib.), Cic. Sest. 55, 118.—*Adv.*: **simulanter**, feignedly, pretendedly, apparently (for the class. simulate): simulanter revicta Charite, App. M. 8, p. 205, 36.—**B. simulatē**, feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: fictē et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13.—*Comp.*: simulatius exit proditiōnis opus, Petr. post. Fragm. 28, 4.

simultas, ātis (*gen. plur.* similitum), Liv. 1, 60, 2; 3, 66, 4; 9, 38, 12; 28, 18, 12; 39, 5, 2; 39, 44, 9; Val. Max. 4, 2, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 49, 2: similitum, Cic. Fl. 35, 87; Capitol. Ver. 9, 2), *f* [simul]; therefore, orig., a coming together, encounter of two persons or parties; hence, **I. A hostile encounter** of two persons or parties, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity (class.; syn.: aemulatio, odium, inimicitia; on account of the idea of reciprocity, most freq. in the *plur.*). (α) *Sing.*: hic id metuī, ne illam vendas ob similitatem suam, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 50; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 2; cf. gero, II. A.: huic similtas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; cf.: cum quo si similtas tibi non fuisset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: sibi privatam similtatem cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas

inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27, 11; cf.: similtas cum familiā Barcinā, id. 23, 13, 6: se numquam cum sorore fuisse in similtate, Nep. Att. 17, 1: similtate cum Fulviā socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: similtatem deponere, Cic. Att. 3, 24, 2; so (opp. gerere) Suet. Vesp. 6: multis similtatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25: dehinc ad similtatem usque processit, id. Tib. 51: ubi nulla similtas Incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661: inter finitimos vetus, Juv. 15, 33.—(β) *Plur.*: qui similtates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: exercere cum aliquo, id. Fl. 35, 88: gerere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis similtatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: similtates partim obscuras partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: similtates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: similtates exercere... alienarum similtatum cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5, 2: similtates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3: facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: similtatibus alicuius dare aliquid, Tac. A. 16, 20: similtates finire, Liv. 40, 8, 9; 40, 46, 9; cf. dirimere, id. 23, 18, 2: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24, 11: saepe similtates ira morata facit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 82: nihil est similtatibus gravius, Sen. Ira, 3, 5, 6: erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses similtatum veteres offensae, Just. 2, 6, 16.—*II*. In Hyg., in *gen.*, a strife, contest for a prize (syn. certamen): cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, similtatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84; 185: similtatem constituit, id. ib. 22 and 67.

simulter, adv., v. similis *fin.* A.

* **1. simūlus**, a, um, *dim. adj.* [simulus], flat-nosed, pug-nosed, Lucr. 4, 1169.

* **2. Simūlus**, i, m. [I. simulus], a proper name, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 19.

* **Simūlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σίμλος, flat-nosed, snub-nosed (cf. silus). *1. Lit.*: avibus, serpentibus, piscibus, foramina tantum ad olfactus sine naribus, et hinc cognomina Simorum, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158: pecus Nerei, i.e. dolphins, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 335, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 1 Rib.); cf.: rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 7: puer simā narc, Mart. 6, 39, 8; Cels. 8, 10, 7.—2. Trop., Verg. M. 107.

sin, *conj.* [apocop. from si-ne], an adverbative conditional particle, *if however, if on the contrary, but if* (good prose). *I*. With a preceding *si*, nisi, quando, dum. **A.** After *si*. **1.** In *gen.*: si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 7: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18 *fin.*: si optimates... sin populus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: quos si boni oppresserunt... sin audaces, id. ib. 1, 44, 68; 1, 37, 58: si nostri oblitus es... sin aetivorum timore te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14, 1: qui si improbasset... sin probasset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32: si sine vi velint rapta tradere, redderent... Sin aliter sent animati, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54: sin aliter es, id. Trin. 1, 2, 9; Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5; and simply sin aliter, with a verb understood, *but if not, in the contrary case*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; Quint. 8, 6, 74 al.: sin secus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 25: accusator illum... defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88: so simply sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2.—2. In the epistolary style also, ellipt., sin (for sin aliter or sin minus): si pares aequae inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, Cic. Att. 16, 13, b, 2.—3. Strengthened, (α) By *autem*: si malus est... sin autem frugi'st, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 6; cf.: id si ita est, etc... sin autem illa veriora, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 44; 5, 2, 14; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; id. Att. 3, 8, 6 and 7; Just. 16, 4, 14; 31, 5, 7 al.; cf.: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant... sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3; so id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34; and in epistolary style, ellipti.: si vir esse volest, praecleara *convordia*: sin autem erimus nos, qui solemus id. Att. 10, 7, 2.—So freq. in Vulg.: si est tibi intellectus, responde proximo: sin autem, sit manus tua super os tutum, Vulg. Eccl. 5, 14; 29, 8; id. Luc. 10, 6; id. Apoc. 2, 5.—(β) Less freq. by *vero*: si sit ovīs ma-

tura... sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 11.—***B.** After *nisi*: nisi molestem est, nomen dare vobis volo Comedias: sin odio est—dicam tamen, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51.—***C.** After *quando*: quando abiit rete pessum, adducti lineam: sin jecit recte, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16 (Speng. si injecti).—***D.** After *dum*: dum illi agunt suam rem agunt, ceteri cleptae: sin vident quempiam se adservare, oblundunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10.—***II.** Without a preceding *si*, *nisi*, etc. (where the foregoing particle is usu. clearly implied by the context). **A.** In gen.: qui ero servare servos postulat, etc. Sin dormitat, ita dormitet, ut, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 5; cf. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6: *Pae. Ne me attracta. So Sin te amo?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45; cf. id. Ps. 1, 3, 22; id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: primum danda opera est, ne quā amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenierit, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. Off. 2, 21, 74: adhuc nostri nulli fuerint: sin quando exstiterint, etc., id. de Or. 3, 24, 95: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Nep. Ages. 1, 3: haec ut fiant, deos quaeso, ut vobis decet. Sin aliter animus voster est, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46.—***B.** In epistolary style, ellipt.: ego, ut constitui, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eodem die! **Sin** quid—multa enim—utique postredie, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4.—***C.** Strengthened, **1.** By *autem*: summi puerorum amores saepe unā cum praetextā togā ponerentur: sin autem adulescentiam perduxissent, etc., Cic. Lael. 10, 34; 21, 77; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; 2, 39, 66; id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; Caes. B. G. 5, 35 al.—***2.** Rarely by *vero*: quidam saepe in parvā pecuniā cognoscuntur quam sint leves, quidam, etc., sin vero erunt aliqui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 63.

†**sināpi** (sināpe, Apic. 6, 4; 8, 7), is, n. (collat. form **sināpis**, is, f., Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28; Col. poet. 10, 122; acc. sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2), = *σίναπι*, mustard, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 8, 54; § 170; 20, 22, 87, § 236; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; Cels. 2, 21; 2, 22; 2, 31; Petr. 66, 7.—*Gen.* sinapis, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 71.—*Abl.* sinapi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 60: sinape, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4.

†**sināpismus**, i, m., = *σινάπισμός*, a mustard-plaster or poultice, a sinapism, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 112.

†**sināpizo**, āre, v. a., = *σινάπιζω*, to poultice with mustard, to cover with a mustard-plaster: partem corporis, Veg. 3, 6, 11; 3, 5, 33; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

sincērasco, rāvi, 1, v. *inch. n.* [sincerus], to begin to clear, grow clear (late Lat.): aer sinceravit, mundumque efficitur caelum, Fulg. Sermon. 16.

sincēre, adv., v. sincerus fin. a.

sinceritas, ātis, f. [sincerus], cleanliness, purity, soundness, wholeness (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alia convertenda, quae sinceritatem habent, Col. 4, 26.—***II.** Trop.: nec summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, si, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 15: summa vitae, moral purity, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 ext.: ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity (with recte loqui), Phaedr. 4, 13, 3; so (with probitas) Gell. 14, 2, 5: verborum (with veritas), id. 2, 23, 21.—***B.** Esp.: sinceritas tua, a form of complimentary address to certain inferior dignitaries, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 26; Cod. Theod. 2, 1, 8; 10, 15, 4; 7, 1, 9.

sinceriter, adv., v. sincerus fin. b.

sincero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sincērus], to make clean or pure, Diom. 361 P.

sincērus, a, um, adj. [sin = sim-, v. simplex; root in Sanscr. sama, whole, together; and root skir-, Sanscr. kir-, pour out], clean, pure, sound, not spotted, uninjured, whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: simplex, verus, incorruptus). **I.** Lit.: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Lael. 25, 95: aliquid ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestiā sincerum integrumque conservare, unharmed, unhurt, id. Fam. 13, 50, 2: corpus (with sine vulnere), Ov. M. 12, 100; cf. pars, id. ib. 1, 191: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, sound, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; cf. in comp.: cum jam me sinceriore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell.

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18, 10, 4: sincerum tergum... corium sincerissimum, clear (of weals), Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51 sq.; cf. so, corium, id. Most. 4, 1, 13: vas, clear, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56; id. Ep. 1, 2, 54: ex amphora primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep. 108, 26: lac, Col. 7, 8, 1; so, Amineum, id. 12, 47, 6: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32: axungia, id. 28, 9, 37, § 135: gemma (opp. sordium plena), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, unmixed, pure, Tac. G. 4; so, populus, id. H. 4, 64 fin.; Suet. Aug. 40: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4, 7: nitor, Sen. Ep. 66, 46.—***Comp.**: lux sincerior, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 29.—***B.** Sincerum, adverb.: non sincerum sonēre, that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine, Lucr. 3, 873.—***II.** Trop.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, sound, uncorrupted, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cotta) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 55, 202; cf.: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26, 3; so, sincera gratia sermonis Attici, Quint. 10, 1, 65: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 fin.: animus, Sen. Cons. Helv. 11, 6: vir, id. Ep. 73, 4: opinio, id. ib. 94, 68: Minerva, pure, chaste, Ov. M. 8, 664: sincerum equestre proelium, unmixed, pure, Liv. 30, 11: non sincerum gaudium praebere, not unmixed, not undisturbed, id. 34, 41; so, gaudium, id. 44, 44: gaudium sincerius, Just. 10, 1, 3: voluptas, Ov. M. 7, 453: fama, unblemished, Gell. 6, 8, 5: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus, honest, candid, upright, Cic. Brut. 83, 287; cf.: Fabii Annales, bonae atque sincere vetustatis libri, Gell. 5, 4, 1.—***Sup.**: Q. Claudius optimus et sincerissimus scriptor, Gell. 15, 1, 4: verus atque sincerus Stoicus, id. 1, 2, 7 et saep.: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, natural, genuine, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1, 5: aliquid non sinceri, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: fides, Liv. 39, 2, 1: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 64: caritas, id. ib. 2, 42.—Hence, adv. **a. sincēre**, uprightly, honestly, well, frankly, sincerely: sincere dicere, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97: satini ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere, an parum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 28: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat. 109, 4: pronunciare, *Caes. B. G. 7, 20: agere, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 9: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—***Comp.**, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 55.—***Sup.**, Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 fin.—***B. sincēriter**, sincerely: aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 8, 28, 10.

sincinium, i, n. [sin = sim- (cf. simplex) and cano], the song of a single person, a solo, = *μονωδία* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

sincipitamentum, i, n. [sinciput], = *ἡμικεφάλαιον*, a half-head: sincipitamenta porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 Ritschl, Brix.

sinciput, pītis, n. [semi-caput; cf.: sinciput ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμικρανον, ἡμικεφάλιον, Gloss. Philox.]. **I.** Half a head; of the smoked cheek, jowl of a hog, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (Ritschl, sincipitamenta); Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; Pers. 6, 70; Juv. 13, 85.—***II.** Transf. **A.** The brain: non tibi sanum est, adulescens, sinciput, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 41: sanum, id. ib. 4, 2, 69.—***B.** The head, in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

Sindenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Sinda (Σινδα), a town of Pisidia, near Cibra and the river Caularis, Liv. 38, 15.

Sindes, is, m.; acc. sinden, a river in Asia, Tac. A. 11, 10 Ritter (al. Gyndes).

Sindica, ae, f., a part of Scythia on the Black Sea, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84.

†**sindon**, ōnis, f., = *σινδών*, a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin, Mart. 4, 19, 12; 11, 1, 2; Aus. Ephem. in Parech. 2; Vulg. Matt. 27, 59; id. Marc. 14, 52; id. Luc. 23, 53.

Sindos, i, f., a city of Scythia, on the Cimmeric Bosphorus, Mel. 1, 19.—Hence,

Sindones, um, m., the inhabitants of Sindos, Mel. 1, 19; cf. Sindica.

Sindus, i, m., an Indian name of the river Indus, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

sine (old form **sē** or **sēd**; v. the foll.), prep. with *abl.* [si and ne; si, the demonstrative instrumental, and the negative ne; hence, nisi was also found, Fest. p. 165; cf. Rib. Beiträge, p. 15; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 201;

1, 778]. **I.** Without. **A.** Form se (sed): socordia compositum videtur ex se, quod est sine, et corde, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll.: sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, id. p. 336 ib.: si PLVS MINVS SE CONVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49: IM CVM ILLIO SEPELIRI VRIVE SE FRAVDE ESTO, id. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: EAM PECVNIAM EIS SED FRAVDE SVA SOLVITRO, Inscr. Grut. 509, 20.—***B.** Form sine: tu sine pennis vola, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 180: ne quouam pedem Efferrat sine custode, id. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: sine ullo domino, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: sine ullo certo exemplari formae rei publicae, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: sine ullius populi exemplo, id. ib. 2, 39, 66: sine ullā dubitatione; v. dubitatio; for which, less freq.: sine omni, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; 4, 1, 20: sine omni malitiā, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 13; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 5; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 33: sine dubio; v. dubius: pol si istuc faxis, haud sine poenā feceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 37; cf.: non sine magnā spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: non sine consilio Surgit marito, Hor. C. 3, 6, 29; cf.: non sine floribus, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: non sine multis lacrimis, id. ib. 3, 7, 7: non sine fistulā, id. ib. 4, 1, 24.—In poets often with a noun instead of an adjective or adverb; as, sine sanguine, bloodless; sine pondere, weightless; sine fine, endless; sine nomine, nameless; sine sidere, starless; sine viribus, powerless, feeble, etc.: ignea vis et sine pondere caeli, Ov. M. 1, 26; so id. ib. 2, 537; 3, 417; 5, 249; 7, 306; 7, 275; 7, 830; 8, 518; 11, 429; 15, 120; Verg. A. 3, 204; 5, 694; 6, 534; Hor. C. 4, 14, 32 al.—Hence, poet., sine pondere, like a noun in *dat.*, for rebus sine pondere: pugnabant mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus, Ov. M. 1, 20.—Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint raptā tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; cf.: sine praesidio et sine pecuniā, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5; and more freq. without *et*: eam confeci sine molestiā, sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 and 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, lingua, manu, vitā omni inquinatum, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos, Liv. 9, 5; v. Drak. ad Liv. 7, 2, 4.—With *part.* and *subst.* (rare): sine causā antecedente, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: sine externā et antecedente causā, id. ib. 11, 24: sine viā antecedente, id. ib. 19, 44: sine impensā operā, Liv. 5, 4, 4; 7, 12, 11; 45, 25, 7; cf.: sine restitutiā potestate, id. 3, 52, 2 MSS. et Madv. (Weissenb. ex conj.: quā sibi non restitutiā).—In epistolary style once without a case, referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—With *gerund.* (very rare): nec sine canendo tibicines dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll.—Taking the place of a clause: armantur senes aut pueri, et numerus militum sine exercitū robore expletur, i. e. without acquiring, Just. 5, 6, 3: exercitus ejus sine noxā discurrit, id. 12, 7, 8.—By the poets sometimes put after its case: flammā sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 99: vitis nemo sine nascitur, id. ib. 1, 3, 68.—***II.** In composition, se, or before a vowel, sed, denotes a going or taking aside, a departing, separating, etc.: secedo, secerno, segrego; seditio.

Singania, ae, m., a river of Pontus, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

Singara, ōrum, n., a city of Mesopotamia, the capital of the Arabes Prætavi, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—Hence, adj.: **Singārenus**, a, um, of or belonging to Singara: congressiones, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

Singentiāna rādis, a plant, = *acoros*, App. Herb. 6.

Singidonensis, e, adj., of or belonging to the town Singido in Pannonia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 44.

Singili, ōrum, m., a city in Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

***singilio**, ōnis, m., perh. a plain, short garment, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 dub.

singillārīter, adv., v. singulariter.

singillārius, a, um, adj. [singularis], single, simple (post-class.): motus, Tert. Anim. 6: ductus, id. adv. Valent. 18.

singillātīm or **singulātīm** (in many MSS. also **sigillātīm**; contr. collat. form **singultīm**), adv. [singuli], one

by one, singly (class.): sic singillatim nostrum unusquisque movetur, Lucil. ap. Non. 176, 11: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: singillatim de uno quoque genere dicere, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 43; Lucr. 2, 153; 4, 105; Caecil. and Cael. ap. Non. 176, 8 sq.; Cic. Mil. 1, 52, 98 and 99; 1, 55, 107; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94; id. Phil. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; 22, 72; Caes. B. G. 3, 2 Oud. N. cr.; 5, 4; 5, 52; Sall. C. 49, 4; Suet. Aug. 9; id. Claud. 29.

singlārīter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

Singos or **Siggos**, *i. f.*, = Σίγγος, a city of Chalcidice, on the Aegean Sea, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

singulārīe, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

singulārīs, *e. adj.* [singuli].

A. In gen., *one by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind, singular* (class.); syn.: unus, unicuique: non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. *solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: homo, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; so, homo (with privatus, and opp. isti conquisti coloni), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: singulāris mundus atque unigena, id. Univ. 4 med.: praecōnium Dei singularis facere, Lact. 4, 4, 8; cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: herba (opp. fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55, § 78: singularis ferus, a wild boar (hence, *Fr. sanglier*), Vulg. Ps. 79, 14: hominem dominanti cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command, exclusive dominion*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; so, singulare imperium et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9, 15: sunt quaedam in te singularia... quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 206: singulare beneficium (opp. commune officium civium), id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: odium (opp. communis invidia), id. Sull. 1, 1: quam invisa sit singularis potentia et miseranda vita, Nep. Dion. 9, 5: pugna, Macr. S. 5, 2: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.—**B.** In partic.

1. In gram., *of or belonging to unity, singular*: singularis casus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; 10, § 54 lb.: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 25; 3, 3, 20; Gell. 19, 8, 13: nominativus, Quint. 1, 6, 14: genitivus, id. 1, 6, 26 et saep.—**Also absol., the singular number**: alii dicunt in singulari hac ovi et avi, alii hac ove et ave, Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Quint. 8, 6, 28; 4, 5, 25 al.—**2.** In milit. lang., *subst.: singularis, is, m.* **a.** In gen., *an orderly man (ordnance), assigned to officers of all kinds and ranks for executing their orders* (called apparitor, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52): singulāris cos (consulis), Inscr. Orell. 2003; cf. ib. 3529 sq.; 3591; 6771 al.—**b.** Esp., under the emperors, equites singulares Augusti, or only equites singulares, *a select horse body-guard* (selected from barbarous nations, as Bessi, Thracae, Batii, etc.), Tac. H. 4, 70; Hyg. m. c. § 23 and 30; Inscr. Grut. 1041, 12 al.; cf. on the Singulares, Henzen, Sugli Equiti Singolari, Roma, 1850; Becker, Antiq. tom. 3, pass. 2, p. 387 sq.—**3.** In the time of the later emperors, singulares, *a kind of imperial clerks, sent into the provinces*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; cf. Lyd. Meg. 3, 7.—**II.** Trop., *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable* (syn.: unicuique, eximius, praestans; very freq. both in a good and in a bad sense): Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293: vir ingenii naturā praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25; so, homines ingenio atque animo, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: adulescens, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2.—**Of things**: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; so, singularis et incredibilis virtus, id. Att. 14, 15, 3; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: integritas atque innocentia singularis, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41, 1; cf.: mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, id. Cat. 4, 3: fides, Nep. Att. 4: singulare omnium saeculorum exemplum, Just. 2, 4, 6.—**In a bad sense**: nequitia ac turpitudine singularis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44,

§ 106; so, nequitia, id. ib. 2, 54, § 134; id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 18: audacia (with scelus incredibile), id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 105: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**Hence, adv.: singulārīter** (**singlārīter**, Lucr. 6, 1067). **1.** *One by one, singly, separately*. **a.** In gen. (ante- and post-class.): quae memorare queam inter se singulārīter apta, Lucr. 1.1. Munro (Lachm. singulārīter): a juvenia singulārīter sedens, *apart, separately*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727.—**b.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in the singular number*: quod pluralia singulārīter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 7, 18; 9, 3, 20: dici, Gell. 19, 8, 12; Dig. 27, 6, 1 al.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Particularly, exceedingly*: aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 117: et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: amo, id. ib. 4, 15, 1.

singulārītas, *ātis, f.* [singularis]. **I.** In gen., *a being alone or single, singleness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 37; id. Anim. 13; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Salv. Cont. Avar. 7, p. 70.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *the singular number*, Charis. p. 72 P.—**III.** In arithmetic, *unity, the number one*: singulārītas omnibus mensura communis, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750 and 774.

singulārīter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

singulārīs, *a, um, adj.* [singularis].

I. Lit., *single, separate, alone of its kind, peculiar* (ante- and post-class. for the class. singularis; but cf. infra, *adv.*): homo unicā est naturā ac singulārī, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 2: litterae, i. e. *abbreviations* (syn. sigla), Gell. 17, 9, 2: catenae, perh. *of a single ply*, = simplices (or *of a pound weight*, i. e. *light*; opp. istas majores, v. 4; cf.: centenariae ballistae), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** Remarkable, extraordinary, singular: homines singulārīae velocitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 6.—*** Adv.: singulārīe** = singulārīter: singulārīe pro singulārīter quasi unice, Cicero, ut Maximus notat, Charis. p. 195 P.

singulātīm, *adv.*, v. singulātīm.

singuli, *ae, a* (in sing. only ante- and post-class.; v. infra), *num. distr. adj.* [cf. simul, v. simplex].

1. *One to each, separate, single* (opp. universi; for syn. cf.: privus, unusquisque): vini in culleis singulos quadragenae et singulae urnae dabuntur, Cato, R. R. 148, 1: ut ad denas capras singulos parent hircos, Varr. R. R. 2, 3 fin.: binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4, 2: croci, myrrhae, singulorum (tantum), etc., *of each*, Cels. 6, 11: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: quos ex omni copiā singuli singulos delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 20: si singuli singulos aggressuri fueritis, Liv. 6, 18, 6 et saep.—**Sing.**: nummo singulo multabatur (for which, shortly before: poena erat nummus unus sestertius), Gell. 18, 13, 6.—**b.** In dies singulos, *adverb. from day to day, every day, daily*: cotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 1: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 3.—**II.** In gen., *single, separate, individual*: populus rationi (obtemperare debet), nos singuli populo, Varr. L. L. 9, § 6 Müll.: honestus eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: antepono singulis (generibus rei publicae) illud, quod conflatum fuerit ex omnibus, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: refert, qui audiant... frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquiritores singuli in subsellia Eant, Plaut. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 1, 40, 63; 2, 1, 2 et saep.: proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1 (id. Vit. Beat. 28, 2): quod est miserum, numquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4, § 2 praef.—**Sing.** (for the class. unus or singularis): attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34: de caelo et tritico non infitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, *in the singular number*, Gell. 19, 8, 5: semel unum singulum est, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 20 al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

singultim, *adv.* [from singultus; cf.:

furtim, partim, etc.], *sobbingly*: μετὰ λυγμοῦ, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 (others less correctly make it = singulātīm, singulātīm, *singly*): lamentabiles questus singultim instrepebat, App. M. p. 127, 36.

singultio, *ire, v. n.* [singultus]. **I.** *To hiccup*: aut bilem vomunt aut singultiant, Cels. 5, 26, 19; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; *to sob*, App. M. 3, p. 133, 40.—*** B.** Transf., of a hen, *to cluck*, Col. 8, 11, 15.—**II.** Transf., *to throb with pleasure*: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, *no perf.*, *ātum, i, v. n.* and *a* [id.].

I. Neutr., *to hiccup; to sob*: singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—**B.** Transf., poet., of persons dying, *to rattle in the throat*, Verg. A. 9, 333; Sil. 2, 362; 1, 388; Val. Fl. 2, 211.—**Of speech interrupted with sobs**: verba singultantia, Stat. S. 5, 5, 26; Calp. Ecl. 6, 22.—**Of water flowing from an orifice, to gurgle, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.—**II.** Act.: animam, *to breathe out with sobs, to gasp away with short sobs or rattling in the throat*, Ov. M. 5, 134: in limine vitae animas, Stat. Th. 5, 261: et singultatis oscula mixta sonis, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 16.**

singultus, *is, m.* [singuli, and hence, an uttering of single sounds]. **I.** Lit., *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs* (class.); *sing.*: multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76; Lucr. 6, 1160; Ov. M. 11, 420; id. Tr. 1, 3, 42; Tac. H. 3, 10 al.—**Plur.**, Cat. 64, 131; Ov. M. 6, 509; Hor. C. 3, 27, 74.—**As a disease, hiccups**, Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189; 21, 18, 72, § 120; 23, 1, 27, § 54 al.—**II.** Transf., *a rattling in the throat of dying persons*, Verg. A. 9, 415; id. G. 3, 507; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11, 4.—**Of the clucking of a hen**, Col. 8, 5, 3; 8, 11, 15; Pall. 1, 28, 6.—**Of the croaking of a raven**, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.—**Of the gurgling of water**, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.

singulus, *a, um, v. singuli*.

Simis, *is, m.*, = Σίμης, a mythical robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who bound travellers to the tops of pine-trees which he had bent to the ground, and then, by letting go his hold, hurled them into the air; he was killed at last by Theseus, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 37; Ov. M. 7, 440; id. H. 2, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 576.

sinister, *trā, trum* (comp. sinisterior; sup. sinisterius, Prisc. pp. 605 and 607 P.; Fest. s. v. dextimum, p. 74; and s. v. sinistrae, p. 339 Müll.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. from sinus (i. e. togae); cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 2, 555; the ending is a double comp. -is and -ter; cf.: magister, minister]. **I.** Left, on the left, on the left hand or side (syn.: laevus, scaevus): manus sinistra (opp. dextra), Quint. 11, 3, 114: manus, Nep. Dat. 3; Quint. 11, 3, 159: brachium, id. 11, 3, 141: latus, id. 11, 3, 99: numerus, id. 11, 3, 93; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 140: pes, id. 11, 3, 125; 11, 3, 159: cornu (opp. dextrum), Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 62; id. B. C. 2, 34; 3, 67 al.: pars, id. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4 fin.: angulus castrorum, id. ib. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. C. 1, 2, 18: calceus, Suet. Aug. 92: tibia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7 et saep.—**Assubst.**

1. **sinistrum**, *i, n.* (sc. latus), *the left side*: reicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144; so, in sinistrum, id. 11, 3, 109; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 114; 11, 3, 135.—**2.** **sinistra**, *ae, f.* (sc. manus), *the left hand, the left*: sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; id. B. C. 1, 75 fin.; Quint. 11, 3, 131; 11, 3, 160; Suet. Claud. 21; Ov. M. 12, 89 et saep.—**Used in stealing**: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. M. 13, 111; cf. Cat. 12, 1; hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socratem, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1.—**As bearing the shield and defending**: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Caelium melius obicientem crimina quam defendentem, Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69.—**B.** Transf., *the left side*: cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspice a sinistra, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: aspice nunc ad sinistrum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dexterā ac sinistrā muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: innumera-biles supra infra, dextra sinistra, ante post ejusmodi mundos esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125.—**Rarely in plur.**: sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (opp. textra

pars), Liv. 9, 27, 9.—*Comp.*: in sinisteriore parte (= sinistra), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, cornu (opp. dexterius), Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4; brachium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 med.: equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 fin.: rota, Ov. M. 2, 139.—*Sup.*, v. supra init.—*II. Trop.* **A.** *Awkward, wrong, perverse, improper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mores, Verg. A. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura (with prava), Curt. 7, 4, 10.—**B.** *Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavorable, ill, bad, etc.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Verg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5 fin.; cf.: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74; so, sermones, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fama eo de homine, Tac. A. 6, 32; 11, 19; id. H. 1, 51 fin.: rumor lenti itineris, id. ib. 2, 93 fin.: diligencia, Plin. Ep. 7, 23, 3 et saep.: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 9: studii signa sinistra mei, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 64; v. also infra, C. fin.—With *gen.*: (Hannibal) fidei sinister, *faithless*, Sil. 1, 56 (cf.: pravos fidei, id. 3, 253).—*Subst.*: **sinistrum**, i, n., *evil*: (matrona) studiosa sinistra, Ov. Tr. 2, 257.—**C.** With respect to auspices and divination, acc. to the Roman notions, *lucky, favorable, auspicious* (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right; cf. dexter, II. 2.): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graisi et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quamquam laud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf.: fulmen sinistrum auspiciis optimum habemus ad omnes res praeterquam ad comitia, id. ib. 2, 35, 74 (with this cf. id. Phil. 2, 38, 99): liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so, avi sinistra, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72; cf. cornix, Verg. E. 9, 15: volatus aviuta, Plin. Pan. 5, 3: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49.—Sometimes in the Greek sense (or in direct reference to the signif. B.), *unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious*: di, precor, a nobis omen remove te sinistrum, Ov. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, id. ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 fin.: fulmen, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: sinistram approbationem (opp. dextram), Cat. 45, 8 and 17; cf.: sinistro pede proficisci, App. M. 1, p. 104, 23.—Hence, *adv.*: **sinistre**, badly, wrongly, perversely: derisum semel exceptumque sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: accipere, Tac. H. 1, 7; 3, 52 fin.: non tam sinistre constitutum est, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.

sinisteritas, ātis, f. [sinister, II. A.], *awkwardness, untowardness, perversity* (cf. the opp. dexteritas); *perh. only in Plin.* Ep. 6, 17, 3; 9, 5, 2.

† **sinistimus**, v. sinister init.
sinistra, ae, v. sinister, I. 2.
sinistre, adv., v. sinister, II. C. fin.

sinistrorsus (collat. form **sinistrorsum**, Hor. Epod. 9, 20; id. S. 2, 3, 50; and not contr. **sinistroversus**, Lact. 3, 6, 4, *adv.* [contr. from sinistroversus, from sinister-vorto], *towards the left side, to the left*: hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Suet. Galb. 4; Front. Aquaed. 5: portu latent Puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abijt, id. S. 2, 3, 50: dextro aut sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6, 4.

sinistroversus, v. sinistrorsus init.
Sinnius, ia, the name of a Roman gens, e.g. Sinnius Capito, a Roman grammarian, Gell. 5, 21, 9.—Hence, **Sinnianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Sinnius: opinio, Gell. 5, 21, 14.

sino, sivi, situm, 3 (sinit, as archaic subj. pres. formerly stood, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27; Verg. Cir. 239; but in the former passage has been corrected to sieri, Fleck.; and in the latter the clause is spurious.—*Perf.* sii, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 371 P.: siit, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24, acc. to Diom. l. 1; another old form of the perf. sini, Scaur. ap. Diom. l. 1; so, too, *pluperf.* sinisset, Rutil. ib.—*Syncl. perf.* sisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: sistis, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122.—*Subj.* sieriis or siriis, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 18; id. Ep. 3, 19; id. Trin. 2, 4, 120; an old formula, Liv. 1, 32: sirit, id. 28, 23, 11; 28, 34, 24: siritis, Plaut. Poet. 5, 1, 20: sirit, id.

Bacch. 3, 3, 64; id. Merc. 3, 4, 28.—*Pluperf.* sinisset, Liv. 27, 6: sinisset, Cic. Sest. 19, 44; Liv. 3, 18; 35, 5, 11], v. a. [etym. dub.], orig., to let, put, lay, or set down: found so only in the P. a. situs (v. infra, P. a.), and in the compound pono (for posino, v. pono); cf. also 2. situs, 1.—Hence, transv., and freq. in all styles and periods. **I.** In gen., to let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave (syn.: permitto, patior, tolero, fero); constr. usually with an obj.-clause, the subj., or absol., rarely with ut or an acc. (a) With obj.-clause: exsulare sinitis, sistis pelli, pulsum patimini, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122: neu reliquias sic meas sieris denudatis ossibus foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me sinis? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: non sinam tum nobis denique responderi, id. Verr. 1, 17, 54 B. and K.: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Lael. 24, 89: latrocinium in Syriam penetrare, id. Phil. 11, 13, 32: vinum ad se importari, *Caes. B. G. 4, 2 fin.: Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 51: magnum corpus Crescere sinito, Verg. G. 3, 206; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 11; cf.: Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: sine, si loqui me, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc iudicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22; so, sine dum petere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 67 et saep.—*Pass.*: vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1: neque is tamen inire sinitur, id. 6, 37, 9: vitis suci gratia exire sinitur, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95: sine te exorari, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3.—(β) With subj. (so for the most part only in the imper.): sine te exorem, sine te preadam auriculis, sine dem savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: Ch. At tandem dicat sine. Si. Age dicat; sino, id. ib. 5, 3, 24: ne duit, si non vult: sic sine astet, let him stand, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, id. ib. 1, 17, 32: sine sciam, let me know, Liv. 2, 40, 5: sinite abeam viva a vobis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 92: sinite instaurata revisam Proelia, Verg. A. 2, 669 et saep.—P. oet. in the verb. finit: natura repugnāt; Nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377.—(γ) Absol. (syn.: pati, ferre): suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari iam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: domum ire cupio: at uxor non sinit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 60: Ba. Ego nolo dare te quicquam. P. Sine. Ba. Sino equidem, si lubet, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 66: nate, cave; dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 fin.—(δ) With ut: sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2: neque sinam, ut, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: nec dii siverint, ut hoc decus demere mihi quisquam possit, Curt. 5, 8, 13: neque di sinant ut Belgarum decus istud sit, Tac. A. 1, 43.—(e) With acc.: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, leave arms to men, Verg. A. 9, 620: per te, vir Trojane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis, id. ib. 10, 598: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43: at id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7; cf.: non sinat hoc Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 219; 7, 174.—Sometimes the acc. is used elliptically, as in Engl., and an inf. (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: Sy. Sineres vero tu illum tuum Facere haec? De. Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum s'no, I'll let that by and by go, I don't care for it, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 68: me in taberna usque adhuc sineret Syrus, id. Ps. 4, 7, 14: Ch. Ne labora. Me. Sine me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: quisquis es, sine me, let me (go), id. Ad. 3, 2, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In colloquial language. **1.** Sine, let: sine veniat! let him come! Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Verg. E. 9, 43.—So simply sine! be it so! granted! very well! agreed, etc.: pulchre ludificor. Sine! Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 6; id. As. 5, 2, 48; id. Aul. 3, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 13; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90 al.: sic sine, Plaut. Truc. 5, 4.—**2.** Sine modo, only

let, i. e. if only: cur me verberas? . . . Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 10.—So with subj.: sine modo venias domum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 50 Fleck.—**B.** Rarely like the Greek *εἰ*, to give up, cease, leave a thing undone: Al. Vin vocem? Cl. Sine: nolo, si occupata est, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 14: tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit. Nunc sinite (sc. certare, etc.), forbear, Verg. A. 10, 15.—**C.** Ne di sirit (sinant), ne Jupiter sirit, etc., God forbid! Heaven forefend! Ch. Hoc capital facis . . . aequalem et sodalem liberum civem enicas. Eu. Ne di sirit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; for which: ne di siverint, id. Merc. 2, 2, 51: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2, 3: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, urbem, etc., Liv. 28, 28, 11: nec me ille sieriit Juppiter, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27.—Hence, **situs**, a, um, P. a., placed, set, lying, situate (syn. positus; freq. and class.). **A.** I. t. **1.** In gen.: (gallinis) meride bibere dato nec plus aqua sita siet horam unam, nor let the water be set before them more than an hour, Cato, R. R. 89: pluma Quae sita cervicibus circum collumque coronat, Lucr. 2, 802: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 4, 2, 8: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, tametsi in abstruso sita est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 129: Romuli lituus, cum situs esset in curia Saliorum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: inter duo genera narius situs, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: ara sub dio, id. 2, 107, 111, § 240: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 39 et saep.—Rarely of persons: quin socios, amicos procul juxtaque sitos trahunt exciditantes, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch; cf.: jam fratres, jam propinquos, jam longius sitos caedibus exhaustos, Tac. A. 12, 10: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, id. Agr. 30: cis Rhenum sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120, 1; cf.: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of places, lying, situate: locus in media insula situs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24, 9: urbes in ora Graeciae, Nep. Alcib. 5: urbs ex adverso (Carthaginis), Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: insulae ante promunturium, id. 9, 59, 85, § 180: regio contra Parthiae tractum, id. 6, 16, 18, § 46 et saep.—**b.** Of the dead, lying, laid, buried, interred (syn. conditus): declarat Ennius de Africano, hic est ille situs. Vere: nam siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, id. ib. 2, 22, 56: siticines appellati qui apud sitos canere soliti essent, hoc est vitā functos et sepultos, Aet. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2: C. Marri sitae reliquiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 56: (Aeneas) situs est . . . super Numicum flumen, Liv. 1, 2 Drak.: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, in qua Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84.—Hence the common phrase in epitaphs: hic sirtvs est, hic sirtv svxt, etc., Inscr. Orell. 654; 4639 sq.; Tib. 3, 2, 29.—Comically: noli minitari: scio cruentam futuram mihi sepulcrum: ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avus, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20.—**c.** A few times in Tacitus for conditus, built, founded: urbem Philippopolim, a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38 fin.; 6, 41: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, id. ib. 2, 7 fin.: vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., placed, situated, present, ready: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29, 20 (Sat. v. 37 Vahl.): in melle sunt linguae sitae vestrae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76: quae ceteris in artibus aut studiis sita sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 65: quas (artes) semper in te intellexi sitas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 6: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, within the reach of all, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94.—**2.** In partic.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something (a favorite figure with Cic., and found not unfreq. in other writers): in patris potestate est situm, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 52; cf.: assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, iudices, id. Mur. 39, 83; cf.: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1.

1: est situm in nobis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 17, 37; cf. also: si causa appetitus non est sita in nobis, ne ipse quidem appetitus est in nostrâ potestate, etc., id. Fat. 17, 40: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: in officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudine, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: cui spes omnis in fugâ sita erat, Sall. J. 54, 8: in armis omnia sita, id. ib. 51, 4: in unius pernicië ejus patriae sitam putabant salutem, Nep. Epam. 9 et saep.: res omnis in incerto sita est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 4: tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas? Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35: jam si pugnandum est, quo consilio in temporibus situm est, id. Att. 7, 9, 4: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18.

1. sinon, an unknown herb, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136.

2. Sinon, ònis, m., son of Æsinus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city, Verg. A. 2, 79 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Dict. Cret. 5, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.

Sinônia, ae, f., an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, now Sanone, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

Sinopë, ës (or -a, ae; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87, p. 166), f., = Σινώπη.

I. A famous Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates, now Sinoub, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; Tac. H. 4, 83 sq. al.: Sinopae, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53.—Hence, 1. Sinopensis, e, adj., of or belonging to Sinope: colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1 fin.—Plur. subst.: Sinopenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Sinopë, Liv. 40, 2; Tac. H. 4, 83 fin.—2. Sinopeus, a, um, adj., = Σινώπειος, of Sinope, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: Cynicus, i. e. Diogenes, Ov. P. 1, 3, 67.—3. Sinopicus, a, um, adj., of Sinope: minium, Cels. 5, 6; 6, 6, 19.—4. Sinopis, idis, f. (sc. terra), a kind of red ochre found in Sinope, and used for coloring, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31; Vitr. 7, 7; Veg. 2, 16, 3 and 5.—II. An earlier name for the town of Sinuessa, Liv. 10, 21, 8.

Sinti or **Sintii**, ñrum, m., a people of Macedonia: Heraclea ex Sintii, Liv. 42, 51, 7.—Hence, **Sinticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Sintii, **Sintian**: Heraclea Sintica, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; or, Sintice Heraclea, Liv. 45, 29, 6 and 7.

sinuâmen, inis, n. [sinuo], a bending, turning, winding (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 870; Juvenc. 1, 87; Sid. Carm. 22, 151.

sinuâtio, ñnis, f. [id.], a bending, bend, curve: corniculata lunae, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Sinuessa, ae, f., a colony of the Latins, formerly called Sinope, in Campania, now ruins near Monte Dragone, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Liv. 10, 21, 8; Cic. Att. 9, 15, A, 6; 9, 16, 1; Ov. M. 15, 715.—Hence, **Sinuessanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sinuessa: deversoriolum, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; id. Att. 14, 8, 1.—Absol.: mansi in Sinuessano, the Sinuessan estate, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 4, § 8: ager, id. 2, 93, 94, § 208; cf. lacus, Mart. 11, 7, 12; 13, 11, 1: Petrinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

sinum, i, n. (masc. collat. form **sinus**, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; for the form of the abl., sinu, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23, we should perh. substitute sino; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [1. sinus], a large, round drinking-vessel with swelling sides (like our bowls), esp. for wine (cf. Cic. Fragm. ap. Schol. Veron. ad Verg. E. 7, 33), Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 547, 23; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 75; 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; Atta ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33; Valgus ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 3, 177; Col. 7, 8, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 225 (2d edit.).

sinuo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [id.]. **I.** Lit., to bend, wind, curve; to bow, to swell out in curves (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in the poets; syn.: curvo, flecto): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf. flexos corpus in orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 9, 64: (equus) sinuet altera volumina crurum, Verg. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, i. e. had bent, stretched, Ov. M. 8, 30; so, arcum, id. ib. 8, 381: nervum, Sen. Herc.

Fur. 1198: Euphrates immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: (anguis) immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf.: gurgus curvos sinuatur in arcus, id. ib. 14, 51: cornua Lunae sinuantur, id. ib. 3, 682; 14, 501; Cels. 8, 1 med.: muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, bent inwards, i. e. with retreating angles, Tac. H. 5, 11; cf.: exercitus in cornua, sinuata mediâ parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4: (Chaucorum gens) donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, extends in a curve, Tac. G. 35: Ionia se ambagibus sinuat, Mel. 1, 17: oceanum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 271.—***II.** Transf., to hollow out, excavate: adhuc sana rodendo, Cels. 7, 2, § 21.

sinuôsê, adm., v. sinuosus fin.

sinuôsus, a, um, adj. [1. sinus], full of bendings, windings, or curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuosus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tortuosus). **I.** Lit.: flexus anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. A. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. H. 8, 23: vestis, id. M. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style, full of digressions, diffuse: ratio narrandi, Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** Sinuosus in pectore, in the recesses of my heart, Pers. 5, 27.—***Adv.** **sinuôsê**, intricately, in a roundabout manner: dicere sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

1. sinus, ñs, m. **I.** In gen., a bent surface (raised or depressed), a curve, fold, a hollow, etc. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): draco... conficiens sinus e corpore flexos, folds, coils, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106; so Ov. M. 15, 689; 15, 721: sinu ex togâ facto, Liv. 21, 18 fin.—Of the bag of a fishing-net: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 15; so Juv. 4, 41; and of a hunter's net, Mart. 13, 100; Grat. Cyn. 29; also of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—Of the bend or belly of a sail swollen by the wind: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 30; and so with or without velum, Tib. 1, 3, 38; Verg. A. 3, 455; 5, 831; Ov. A. A. 3, 500; Luc. 6, 472; Sil. 7, 242; Quint. 10, 7, 23; 12, 10, 37 al.—Of hair, a curl, ringlet: ut fieret torto flexillis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26; id. A. A. 3, 148.—Of the curve of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 sq.—Of bones, a sinus: umeri, Cels. 8, 1 med.; cf. ulceris, id. 7, 2 med.: suppurationis ferro recisae, Col. 6, 11, 1; Veg. 4, 9, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, about the breast, the bosom of a garment; also the bosom of a person; sometimes also the lap (= gremium, the predom. class. signif.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum condicione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, perquam breves post illos fuerunt, Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. decentissimi sinus, Suet. Vesp. 5: ne admissum quidem quemquam senatorum nisi solum et praetentato sinu, id. Aug. 35: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Calig. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Quint. 7, 1, 30: paternos in sinu ferens deos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 27: nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis, Verg. A. 1, 320: et fluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf.: micat igneus ostro, Undantemque sinum nodis irrugat Iberis, Stat. Th. 4, 265: ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit, eagerly embraces, grasps, Sen. Ep. 74, 6: aliquid velut magnum bonum intra sinum continere, id. Vit. Beat. 23, 3; cf.: sinum subducere alicui rei, to reject, id. Thyest. 430.—Prov.: sinu laxo (i. e. soluto) ferre aliquid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172.

b. Transf. **(a)** The purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga (cf. supra, the passage, Quint. 7, 1, 30, and v. crumena; poet. and in post-Aug. prose): semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 12: quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10,

18: aere sinus plenos urbe reportare, Col. poet. 10, 310: plurimum sinum ac domum implere, Sen. Ben. 6, 43, 1: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur... praedam omnem in sinum contulit, into his purse, Lampr. Commod. 14 fin.: avaritiae, Juv. 1, 88.—Hence, M. Scaurus Marianis sodalicis rapinarum provincialium sinus, the pocketer, i. e. the receiver, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 fin.; 4, 14.—**(β)** Poet., a garment, in gen.: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 72; 1, 6, 18: auratus, Ov. F. 2, 310: purpureus, id. ib. 5, 28: regalis, id. H. 13, 36; 5, 71; Stat. S. 2, 1, 133.—**(γ)** The bosom of a person: manum in sinum alicui Inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubrum sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 17, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur, et tacto concipit illa sinu, i. e. utero, Ov. F. 5, 256: usque metu micuere sinus, dum, etc., id. H. 1, 45: horum in sinum omnia congebant, Plin. Pan. 45.—**2.** Trop. **a.** The bosom, as in most other languages, for love, protection, asylum, etc. (usu. in the phrases in sinu esse, habere, etc.; syn. gremium): hic non amandus? hincine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: postremum genus proprium est Catilinae, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id. Phil. 13, 4, 9; so (with complexus) id. ib. 2, 25, 61: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, is very dear to me, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: Bibulum noli dimittere e sinu tuo, from your intimacy, id. ad Brut. 1, 7, 2: praesertim si in amici sinu defleas, on the bosom, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5: in hujus sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4; so id. Or. 28; cf.: etsi commotus ingenio, simulationem tamen falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat, i. e. under the care or tuition, id. A. 6, 45 fin.: confugit in sinum tuum concussa respubli- ca, i. e. into your arms, Plin. Pan. 6, 3; id. Ep. 8, 12, 1: optatum negotium sibi in sinu delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship, care, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; cf. Plin. Pan. 45, 2: respublica in Vespasiani sinu cessisset, Tac. H. 3, 69, 3, 19; Dig. 22, 3, 27: sinum praebere tam alte cadenti, protection, Sen. Ira. 3, 23, 6.—**The interior, the inmost part of a thing:** alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, in the midst, in the heart of the city, Sall. C. 62, 35: in urbe ac sinu cavendum hostem, Tac. H. 3, 38; Sil. 4, 34; 6, 652; Claud. Eutr. 2, 575: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, in the centre, Tac. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, i. e. in the midst of a profound peace, Plin. Pan. 56, 4.—**c.** In sinu alicujus, in the power or possession of (post-Aug. and rare): opes Cremonensium in sinu praefectorum fore, Tac. H. 3, 19: omnem fortunam in sinu meo habui, Dig. 22, 3, 27.—**d.** A hiding-place, place of concealment: ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinunt, qs. in their bosoms (or, as we say, in their sleeve), i. e. in secret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; so of secret joy, Tib. 4, 13, 8: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30; Sen. Ep. 105, 3; cf. also: plaudere in sinum, Tert. Pudic. 6: suum potius cubiculum ac sinum offerre contendendis quae, etc., the secrecy or concealment of her bed-chamber, Tac. A. 13, 13: adbitis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, i. e. in hiding-places offered by obscurity or by high rank, id. H. 2, 92.—**e.** Sinus Abrahæ, the place of the spirits of the just (eccl. Lat.): sinum Abrahæ, regionem non caelestem, sublimiorem tamen Inferis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

B. A bay, bight, gulf: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; cf.: portus infusi in sinus oppidi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; 1, 3, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; *Caes. B. C. 2, 32; Sall. J. 78, 2; Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (Jahn, nivibus); Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 16; Verg. A. 1, 243; 6, 132; Hor. C. 1, 33, 16; id. Epod. 10, 19.—**2.** Transf. **(a)** The land lying on a gulf, a point of land that helps to form it (perh. not ante-Aug.): segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5 Drak.: jam in sinum Maliacum venerat (with an army), id. 37, 6; Tac. A. 14, 9; id. H. 3, 66; id. Agr. 23; Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23; Just.

2, 4, 26; 24, 4, 3. — (β) *A curve or fold in land, a basin, hollow, valley*: Arpini terra campestris agro in ingentem sinum conseedit, Liv. 30, 2, 12: subito dehiscit terra, et immenso sinu laxata patuit, Sen. Oedip. 582; id. Herc. Fur. 679; Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: jugum montis velut sinu quodam flexuque curvatum, Curt. 3, 4, 6: montium, id. 3, 9, 12.

2. sinus, *i. m.*, v. sinum.

1. sion, *ii, n.*, = *σιων*, *water-parsley*: Sium latifolium, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 83; 22, 22, 41, § 84.

2. Sion, *ōnis* (or *indecl.*), *m. f.*, or *n.*, *a hill of Jerusalem*, and, by meton., *Jerusalem*, Prud. Ham. 459; Vulg. Matt. 21, 5: facta est deserta Sion, id. Isa. 64, 10.

siparium, *ii, n.* [kindr. with supparum, from *σιπαρος*, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.], *I. The smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; cf. *aulaeum*, the main curtain): *aulaeo subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur*, App. M. 10, p. 253, 23; 1, p. 106, 4: post siparium, i. e. *behind the scenes*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; Juv. 8, 186. — **2. Meton., comedy** (opp. *cothurnus*, tragedy): (verba) cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6. — **II. A curtain or screen over the judges' seats to keep off the sun**, Quint. 6, 1, 32 Spald.; 6, 3, 72.

siparum or **-us**, *i. v.* supparum.

Siphac, *ārum, f.*, *a city of Boeotia*, on the borders of Phocis, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

Siphnius, *v.* Siphnus *fin.*

Siphnus (**-os**), *i. f.*, *one of the Cyclades*, now *Sifano*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; 36, 22, 44, § 159. — Hence, **Siphnius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Siphnian*: lapis, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159.

† **sipho** (**-on**; in many MSS. also written **sifo**), *ōnis, m.*, = *σίφων* (a small pipe).

I. A siphon (called also *diabetes*): siphon, quem diabetem vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2; 9, 14, 15; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; 32, 10, 42, § 124; Luc. 7, 156; Juv. 6, 310. — **2. A little pipe to suck drinks through, a drinking-tube**, Cels. 1, 8 *fin.* — **II. A kind of fire-engine**, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18; Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2; Isid. 20, 6, 9.

siphunculus, *i. m. dim.* [siphon], *a little pipe from which water springs forth*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23; 5, 6, 36. — Also written without the aspirate, **sipunculus**, Fronto, Or. 1 *med.*

sipo, *āre, v.* supo.

sipolindrum, *i. v.* cepolindrum.

Sipontum, *i. n.*, = *Σιπών* (cf. Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3), *an important maritime town in Apulia*, now *S. Maria di Siponto*, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 9, 15, 1; 10, 7, 1; Liv. 34, 45, 3; 39, 23, 3 al. (in Liv. 8, 24, 4 dub., v. Weissenb. ad h. l.). — In a Greek form, **Sipus**, Sil. 8, 635; Luc. 5, 377: *Sipontum*, aut ut Graii dixerent, Sipus, Mel. 2, 4, 7. — Hence, **Sipontinus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Sipontum*, *Sipontian*: siccitas, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71: POPVLVS, Inscr. Murat. p. 1081, 6.

†† **siptachōra**, *ae, f.* [Indian], *a tree in India that yields amber*; in Ctesias, *σιπταχόρα*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

sipunculus, *v.* siphunculus.

Sipus, *untis, v.* Sipontum.

Sipyleus and **Sipyleus**, *a, um, and* **Sipyliensis**, *e, v.* Sipyli.

Sipylus, *i. m.*, = *Σίπυλος*. **I. A mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone**, the modern *Manisa Dag*, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 8; Ov. M. 6, 149; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 184; id. Agam. 374. — Hence, **Sipyleus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of Sipyli*: genitrix Sipy-lea, i. e. *Niobe*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 33; also called Sipy-lea cantes, Aus. Epit. 27. — **Sipylen-sis**, *e*: mater deorum, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 6. — **II. A son of Niobe**, Ov. M. 6, 231.

siquando (better separate, **si quando**), *adv.*, *if ever*, Cic. Lael. 15, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; id. Rep. 1, 33, 53; Liv. 8, 4; Verg. G. 3, 98; id. A. 12, 851 al. — **Absol.**, Ov. A. A. 2, 15; Stat. Achill. 1, 509 al.

siquidem (or separate, **si quidem**; in poets, **siquidem**, Ov. M. 10, 104; 11, 1710

219; id. Am. 3, 7, 17), *adv.*, = *εἴπερ*. **I. If only, if indeed** (class.): actumst, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; cf.: gratulor Balis nostris, si quidem, ut scribis, salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: robur et suboles militum interiit, si quidem quae nuntiantur ullā ea parte vera sunt, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: Sy. Quid aliud tibi vis? Cl. Siquidem hoc fit. Sy. Siquidem? experiundo scies, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90: o fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejece-rit! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: O morem praeclarum, si quidem teneremus! id. Fl. 7. — **II. Like** quandoquidem, *since indeed, since, since that*: si quidem mihi saltandumst, jam vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 16: siquidem ille ipse non vult, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 45: siquidem Homerus fuit ante Ro- mam conditam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; id. Brut. 10, 39; id. Or. 24, 81; Quint. 1, 1, 9; 1, 6, 15 al.: (pinus) grata deum matri, siquidem Attis Exiit hac hominem, Ov. M. 10, 104.

si-quis or **si-qui**, *siqua, siquid* or *si-quod*, or separately, **si quis**, etc., *indef. pron.* (v. Zumpt, Gr. § 740), *if any, if any one*: si quis recte Tractaret, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: si qui (filius) natus esset, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, Verg. E. 7, 40. — **Adv. v. b.**: si qui and si qua, *if in any way, if by any means*: si qui, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 83: si qua, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35; Verg. A. 1, 18; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19: si quo, *if any whither*, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 1; also, *if for any purpose*, Liv. 37, 28: si quid, *if at all*, Verg. A. 5, 688; cf. 2. quis.

Siraci, *ōrum, m.*, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83; Tac. 12, 15 and 16.

Sirae, *ārum, f.*, *a town of the Odoman-tic region in Thrace*, Liv. 45, 4.

† **siraeum**, *i. n.*, = *σίραϊον*, *new wine boiled down* (pure Lat. *sapa*), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

† **sirbēnus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *συρβήνός*, *speaking confusedly*: virgo, Fronto, Or. 3.

Sirbitum, *i. n.*, *a city in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194 al.

Sirbonis lacus, *a lake on the borders of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

* **sircitula**, *ae, f.*, *a kind of grape*, Col. 12, 45, 1.

sircula, *ae, f.*, *a kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

Siredones, *um, f.*, = *Sirenes*, the *Sire-nes*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 20.

siremps (**sirempse**, Plaut. Am. prol. 73), *adj.* [acc. to Fest. pp. 344 and 345 Müll. contr. from *similis* re ipsa, q. s. *simrepse*, *simrepse*, and by transposition, *sirempse*; but prob. from *si*, loc. form from *pronom.* stem *sa*, cf. *si*; rem is acc. of reference, cf. *prope*-diem, *pri*-dem; -*pe* is the intens. part, as in *nem*-pe, etc., and becomes *pse*, with enclit. *se*, as in *ipse*, etc., v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 846 sq.]; publicists' t. t., of a like application of laws, *like, the same*: *sirempse legem jussit esse Juppiter*, Plaut. Am. prol. 73: *siremps* lex, S. C. ap. Front. Aequaed. 129; so Tab. Bantina, C. I. L. 197, 13; cf. id. 198, 73; 200, 27; 202, 1; 202, 38; 205, 2 al.; Lex ap. Grut. 508, 21; 628 *fin.*; 629, 1; Cato ap. Fest. 1 l.: *omnium quae terram premunt, siremps, lex esto*, Sen. Ep. 91, 16; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 568.

Sirēn, *ōnis, f.*, = *Σειρήν*, *a Siren*. **I. Lit., usu. plur.**: **Sirenes**, *um*, = *Σειρήνες*, the *Sirenes*, who, according to the myth, were birds with the faces of virgins. They dwelt on the southern coast of Italy, where, with their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them, Ov. M. 5, 555; Hyg. Fab. 125; 141; Serv. Verg. A. 5, 864; Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 23; Mart. 3, 64, 1; Ov. R. Am. 789; Plin. 10, 49, 70; § 136 al. — **Sing.**: *Siren*, Sil. 14, 473; cf. infra, 2: *scopuli Sirenum, three small islands of rock on the south-west coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreae*; in Gr. *Σειρηνοῦραι*, now *Gall*, Verg. A. 5, 864 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 88; also called *Sirenum petrae*, Mel. 2, 4, 9. — Hence, *strange birds*: *Sirenes in delubris voluptatum, ovis or ostriches*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 22. — **2. Transf.** (a) *Of the drones in a hive*: *fucl* (vocantur) *sirenes* aut *cephenes*, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48. — (β) *Poet.*: Cato Grammaticus, *Latina Si-ren, the Latin Siren* (as master of song),

Poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 11: *qui gaudet acer-bo Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena fla-gellis Comparat*, i. e. *thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip*, Juv. 14, 19: *vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, allurer, seducer*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14. — Hence, **A. Sire-nius**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to the Si-rens*, *Siren-*: *scopuli*, i. q. *Sirenum scopuli* (v. supra, 1.), Gell. 16, 8, 17; Amm. 29, 2, 14. — **B. Sirenaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Siren-*: *cantus*, *Siren-song*, Hier. Ep. 82, 5. — **C. Si-renis**, *idis, adj. f.*, *of the Sirens*, Prisc. Pe-rieg. 354. — **II. A kind of drones**, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.

Sirena, *ae, f.*, later collat. form of *Si-ren*, q. v.; *abl.* *Sirena*, Phil. ad Verg. G. 4, 564; *plur.*, Hier. Ep. 22 (18), 6; 18; Schol. Juv. 9, 150: *mortifera Sirenarum carmina*, Hier. Ep. 54 (47), 13: *cantus Sirenarum*, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 12, 56: *scopuli Sirenarum*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 641: *Cyclo-pum et Sirenarum ora*, Tert. Apol. 7 (Oehl. Sirenum).

Sirenaeus, *a, um, v.* Sirenes, I. B.

Siria, *ae, v.* Syria.

† **siriacus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *σειριακός*, *of or belonging to the dog-star*: calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

† **siriasis**, *is, f.*, = *σειρίασις*, *an inflam-matory disease of children, siriasis*, occa-sioned by excessive heat of the sun, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135; 32, 10, 48, § 138; 22, 21, 29, § 59.

1. siris, sirit, etc., *v. sino init.*

2. Siris, *is, m.*, = *Σίρις*. **I. The name of a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia**, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; Prisc. Perieg. 212. — **II. A river in Italy**, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97. — **III. A name for Heraclea in Magna Graecia**, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.

sirium, *ii, n.*, *a plant, called also artemisia and serpyllum majus, mugwort*, App. Herb. 10.

† **Sirius**, *ii, m.*, = *σειρίος*, *the dog-star, Sirius*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; 2, 35; Verg. G. 4, 425; id. A. 3, 141; Tib. 1, 7, 21; Luc. 10, 211 al. — **Adj.**: ardor, of *Sirius*, Verg. A. 10, 273; Col. poet. 10, 289: vapor, Prud. Cath. 12, 22.

Sirmio, *ōnis, m.*, *a peninsula on the shores of the Lacus Benacus, in Upper Italy*, now *Sermione*, Cat. 32, 1.

Sirmium, *ii, n.*, *an important city of Pannonia inferior, now Mitrovitz*, Sid. Pan. 774; Aus. Ep. 26, 1.

† **siromastes**, *ae, m.*, = *σειρομάστης*, *a pit-searcher, an instrument used by tag-gatherers in probing corn-pits*, etc. (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 109, 3; 147, 9.

† **Sirōna**, *ae, f.*, *name of a goddess among the Gauls*, coupled with *APOLLO*, Inscr. Orell. 2001; 2047 sq.

† **sirpe**, *is, n.* [σίρπων], *a plant, called also silphium and laser, asafetida*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; Sol. 27, § 48.

sirpea, *ae, v.* scirpeus.

sirpīculus, *v.* scirpīculus.

* **sirpīcus**, *a, um, adj.* [sirpe], *of or be-longing to the plant sirpe*: lac, Sol. 27, § 49.

sirpo, *āre, v.* scirpo.

sirpus, *i, v.* scirpus.

† **sirus**, *i, m.*, = *σίρος*, *a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary* (cf. *cumera*), Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306; Col. 1, 6, 15; Curt. 7, 4, 24; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 65; Vitr. 6, 8 (Varr. R. R. 1, 57 and 63, written as Greek).

sis. **I. Subj. of sum.** — **II. Contr. from si vis**; v. *volo init.* — **III. I. q. suis**, v. *suis init.*

Sisapo, *ōnis, f.*, *a small town in His-pania Baetica, rich in mines of cinnabar*, now *Almaden in the Sierra Morena*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14; Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48. — Hence, **Sisapōnensis**, *e, adj.*, *of or belonging to Sisapo*, *Sisaponian*: regio, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121: *minarii*, id. 33, 7, 40, § 121.

sisāra, *ae, f.*, *a name among the Eu-bœans for the plant erice, heath, sweet-broom*, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

Siscia, *ae, f.*, *a city of Pannonia*, now *Siszek*, Vell. 2, 113; Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Prud. σπερ. 7, 3.

Sisenna, *ae, m.*, *a Roman surname*.

† **L. Cornelius**, a celebrated Roman histo-rian, born about A.U.C. 635, author of a Roman history (Historiae). He preceded

Sallust, who took him as a model, Cic. Brut. 64, 228; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Sall. J. 95, 2; Ov. Tr. 2, 443; v. the fragments, Krause, Vit. et Fragg. Hist. Rom. p. 303 sq. — **II.** The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8.

† **siser**, ēris, *n.* (masc. in plur. siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 35) [σίσερ], a plant with an esculent root, skirret or skirret: Sium sisarum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; 20, 5, 17, § 35; Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 35; 12, 58, 3; 10, 114.

† **Sisichthon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Σεισίχθων, Earth-shaker, an epithet of Neptune, Amm. 17, 7, 12.

sison agrion, *i. n.*, a plant, also called peucedanum and pinastellus, App. Herb. 94.

† **sispēs**, itis, *v.* sospes init.

sisto, sūti (Charis. p. 220, and Diom. p. 369, give steti for both sisto and sto, confining stiti to the compounds of both. But steti, as perfect of sisto, is late jurid. Lat., and perh. dub.; for steterant, Verg. A. 3, 110; steterint, id. ib. 3, 403; Liv. 8, 32, 12, belong to stare; cf. also Gell. 2, 14, 1 sqq.; and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 461 sq.), stātum [root stā, strengthened by reduplication; cf. ἵστημι], used in two general senses, I. To cause to stand, place, = colloco, pono; II. To stand, be placed, = sto. **I.** Sistere, in gen., = collocare (in class. prose only in the partic. uses, v. A. 4. C. and D., infra). **A.** Causative, with acc. **1.** To place = facere ut stet; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, and with *adv.*, *super*, etc., and *acc.*: O qui me gelidus in vallibus Haemi sistat, Verg. G. 2, 439; tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, id. A. 3, 117 (classis stat; v. sto): inque tuo celerem litore siste gradum, Ov. H. 13, 102 (cf. infra, III. 2. A.); jaculum clamantem (al. clamantis) sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his face*, Verg. A. 10, 323: disponit quas in fronte manus, medio quas robore sistat, Stat. Th. 7, 393: (equum ligneum) sacratā sistimus arā, Verg. A. 2, 245: aeternis potius me pruinis siste, Stat. Th. 4, 395: ut stata (est) lux pelago, *as soon as light was set (shone) on the sea*, id. ib. 5, 476: victima sistitur ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: quam (suam) Aeneas ubi... sistit ad aram, Verg. A. 8, 85: post haec sistitur crater, Ov. M. 8, 669: vestigia in altero (monte) sisti (non posse), *that no footprints can be placed (made) on the other mountain*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211: cohortes expeditas super caput hostium sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77; cf. id. A. 12, 13; Stat. Th. 4, 445; Sil. 4, 612.

2. To place, as the result of guidance or conveyance; hence, to convey, to send, lead, take, conduct to, = facere ut veniat; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, and with *adv.* of place: officio meo ripā sistetur in illā Haec, *will be carried by me to*, etc., Ov. M. 9, 109: terrā sistere petiā, id. ib. 3, 635: (vos) facili jam tramite sistam, Verg. A. 6, 676: ut eum in Syriā aut Aegypto sisterent orabat, to convey him to, Tac. H. 2, 9. — So with *hic* (= *in* with *abl.*) or *huc* (= *in* with *acc.*): hic siste patrem, Sen. Phoen. 121: Annam huc siste sororem, Verg. A. 4, 634. — **3.** To place an army in order of battle, draw up, = instruere: aciem in litore sistit, Verg. A. 10, 309; cf.: sistere tertiam decimam legionem in ipso aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21. — **4.** Se sistere = to betake one's self, to present one's self, to come (so twice in Cicero's letters): des operam, id quod mihi affirmasti, ut te ante Kal. Jan. ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: te vegetum nobis in Graeciā sistas, id. ib. 10, 16, 6 (cf. infra, E.); hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu sistit, Verg. A. 11, 853. — **5.** With two acc. (cf.: praesto, reddo) = to cause to be in a certain condition, to place, etc.; often with *dat.* of interest (ante- and post-class., and poet.; cf. supra, 4.): ego vos salvos sistam, I will place you in safety, see you to a safe place, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 5: omnia salva sistentur tibi, all will be returned to you in good order, id. ib. 5, 3, 3; so, suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123; cf.: rectius tacitas tibi res sistam, quam quod dictum est mntae mulieri, will keep your secrets, id. ib. 4, 2, 54: neque (dotem) incolorem sistere illi, et detraxe autem, that you deliver it entire to her, id. Trin. 3, 15: cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet, Cat. 64, 238: tu modo servitio vacuum me siste (= praesta) superbo, sel

me free from, Prop. 4, 16 (3, 17), 42: tutum patrio te limine sistam, will see you safe home, Verg. A. 2, 620: praedā onustos triumphantes mecum domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: Pelasgis siste levem campum, Stat. Th. 8, 328: modo se isdem in terris victorem sisterent, Tac. A. 2, 14: operā tuā sistas hunc nobis sanum atque validum, give him back to us, safe and sound, Gell. 18, 10, 7: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suā sede liceat, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28. — **b.** Neutr., with double nom., = exsistere, to be, to become: iudex extremae sistet vitaeque necisque, he will become a judge, etc., Manil. 4, 548 (dub.): tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, id. 3, 529 (dub.; al. sic stant; cf. infra, II.). — **B.** As neuter verb, to stand, rest, be placed, lie (poet.); constr. like sto: ne quis mihi obstitit obviam, nam qui obstitit, ore sistet, will lie on his face, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13 Brix ad loc. (nemo sit) tantā gloriā... quin cadat, quin capite sistat, will be placed or stand on his head, id. Curc. 2, 3, 8: ibi crebro, credo, capite sistebant cadi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36 Lorenz (Brix, hoc illi crebro capite): ipsum si quicquam posse in se sistere credis, to rest upon itself, Lucr. 1, 1057: neque posse in terrā sistere terram, nor can the earth rest upon itself, id. 2, 603: at conlectus aquae... qui lapides inter sistit per strata viarum, id. 4, 415: incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, to rest, to stay, Verg. A. 3, 7; cf.: quae sitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307.

C. As jurid. term. **1.** In both a causative and neuter sense = to produce in court, or to appear in court after being bound over by the judge or by promise to the adversary (vadimonium); constr. either absol. or with the *dat.* of the adversary to whom the promise is made (alicui sisti), to appear upon somebody's demand; also, in iudicio sisti. The present active is either used reflexively (se sistere = to appear), or with a transitive object (sistere aliquem = to produce in court one in whose behalf the promise has been made). The present passive, sisti, sistendus, sistitur, = to appear or to be produced. The perfect act., stiti, stitisse, rarely the perfect passive, status sum, = to have appeared, I appeared. So in all periods of the language; cum autem in ius vocatus fuerit adversarius, in eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est ut promittat se certo die sisti, Gai. 4, 184: fit ut Alfenus promittat, Naevio sisti Quinctium, that Quinctius would be forthcoming upon Naevis's complaint, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; cf. id. ib. 8, 30 (v. infra, B.); testificatur, P. Quinctius non stitisse, et se sistisse, id. ib. 6, 25: quin puellam sistendam promittat (= fore ut puella sistatur in iudicio), Liv. 3, 45, 3: interrogavit quisquam, in quem diem locumque vadimonium promitti iuberet, et Scipio manum ad ipsam oppidi, quod obsidebatur, arcem protendens: Perendie sese sistant illo in loco, Gell. 7, 1, 10: si quis quandam in iudicio sisti promiserit, in eādem causā eum debet sistere, Dig. 2, 11, 11: si servum in eādem causā sistere promiserit, et liber factus sistatur, ... non recte sistitur, id. 2, 9, 5: sed si statu liberum sisti promissum sit, in eādem causā sisti videatur, quamvis liber sistatur, id. 2, 9, 6: cum quis in iudicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam si status non esset, id. 2, 6, 4: si quis in iudicio secundum suam promissionem non stitit, id. 2, 11, 2, § 1; cf. id. 2, 5, 1; 2, 8, 2; 2, 11, 2, § 3. — **2.** Vadimonium sistere, to present one's self in court, thus keeping the solemn engagement (vadimonium) made to that effect; lit., to make the vadimonium stand, i. e. effective, opp. deserere vadimonium = not to appear; to forfeit the vadimonium. The phrase does not occur in the jurists of the Pandects, the institution of the vadimonium being abolished by Marcus Aurelius. It is found in the following three places only: quid si vadimonium capite obvoluto stitisses? Cat. ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1: ut Quinctium sisti Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quinctius; vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 8, 30: ut nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, Nep. Att. 9; Gai. 4, 185; cf. diem sistere under status, P. a. infra. — **D.** Transf., out of judicial usage, in gen., = to appear or present one's self, quasi ex vadimonio;

constr. absol. or with *dat.* of the person entitled to demand the appearance: ubi tu es qui me vadatus's Veneris vadimonis? Sisto ego tibi me, et mihi contra itidem ted ut sistas suadeo (of a lover's appointment), Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5; so, tibi amatorem illum alacrem vadimonio sistam, produce, App. M. 9, p. 227, 14: nam promissimus carnifici aut talentum magnum, aut hunc hodie sistere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 73: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset sibi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45. — **E.** Fana sistere, acc. to Festus anciently used, either = to place (secure and fix places for) temples in founding a city, or to place the couches in the lectisternia: sistere fana, cum in urbe condendā dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere: quamquam Antistius Laebei, in commentario XV. juris pontificii ait fana sistere esse lectisternia certis locis et diebus habere, Fest. p. 267 Lind. To this usage Plaut. perh. alludes: apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sycophantiae, the place about that house I must make the scene of my tricks, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 25. — **F.** Sistere monumenta, etc., or sistere alone, to erect statues, etc. (= statuere; post-class. and rare; mostly in Tac.): ut apud Palatium effigies eorum sisteret, Tac. A. 15, 72: cum Augustus sibi templum sisti non prohibuisset, id. ib. 4, 37: at Romae tropaea de Parthis arcusque sistebantur, id. ib. 15, 18: monuere ut... templum isdem vestigiis sisteretur, id. H. 4, 53: sistere monumenta, Aus. Ep. 24, 55: Ast ego te... Carthaginis arce Marmoreis sistam templis (cf. ἱστάναι τινά), Sil. 8, 231; v. statuo.

II. Sistere = to cause what is tottering or loose to stand firm, to support or fasten; and neutr., to stand firm. **A.** Causative (rare; perh. not in class. prose) = stabilire: sucus... mobilis sistens sistit, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15; and trop.: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu Sistet (cf.: respublica stat; v. sto), Verg. A. 6, 858; cf.: non ita civitatem aegram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti posset, Liv. 3, 20, 8 (where sisti may be impers.; v. infra, III. C.). — **B.** Neutr., to stand firm, to last, = stare: nec mortale genus, nec divum corpora sancta Exiguom possent horum sistere tempus, Lucr. 1, 1016: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem iudicia referantur, Cotta ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223. — **2.** Neutr., to stand firm, to resist: nec quicquam Teucros Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra, Verg. A. 11, 873; so with *dat.* = resistere: donec Galba, inruenti turbae neque aetate neque corpore sistens, sella levaretur, Tac. H. 1, 35; cf. sisti = resistere, III. B. 1. f. infra.

III. Sistere = to stand still, and to cause to stand still. **A.** Neutr. = stare (rare; in Varr., Tac., and the poets). **a.** To stand still: solstitium dictum est quod sol eo die sistere videatur, Varr. L. L. 5, p. 53 (Bip.): sistunt amnes, Verg. G. 1, 479: incurrat, errat, sistit, Sen. Herc. Oct. 248. — **b.** To remain, stop: Siste! Quo praeceps ruis? Sen. Thyest. 77; id. Oedip. 1050: vis tu quidem istum intra locum sistere? will you remain in that position? Tac. A. 4, 40. — **C.** Trop., to stop, not to go any further: depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79: nec in Hectore tracto sistere, to stop at the dragging of Hector, Stat. Achill. 1, 7. — **d.** To cease (dub.): hactenus sistat nefas: pius est, if his crime ceases here, he will be pious, Sen. Thyest. 744 (perh. act., to stop, end). — **B.** Causative (not ante-Aug.; freq. in Tac., Plin., and the poets). **1.** To arrest, stop, check an advancing motion. **a.** With gradum: plano sistit uterque gradum, arrest their steps, Prop. 5 (4), 10, 36; Verg. A. 6, 465: siste properantem gradum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 772: repente sistunt gradum, Curt. 4, 6, 14. — With pedem, Ov. R. Am. 80. — **b.** With fugam, to stop, stay, check, stem, arrest the flight: fugam foedam siste, Liv. 1, 12, 5: si periculo suo fugam sistere posset, id. 30, 12, 1; so Curt. 8, 14, 37; 4, 16, 2; 8, 3, 2; Tac. A. 12, 39. — **c.** Of vehicles, horses, etc.: esseda siste, Prop. 2, 1, 76: equos, Verg. A. 12, 355: quadrijugos, Stat. Achill. 2, 429; so id. Th. 5, 364. — **d.** With iter, to arrest the advance of an army, to halt: exercitus iter sistit, Tac. H. 3, 50. — **e.** With bellum, to halt (cf. infra, D.): Aquileae sisti bellum expectarique Mucianum jubebat, Tac. H. 3,

8.—**f** Of living objects, in gen. (a) *To arrest their course, make them halt*: aegre coercitum legionem Bedriaci sistit, Tac. H. 2, 23: festinantia sistens Fata, *staying the hurrying Fates*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24.—So, se sistere with *ab*, to *desist* from: non prius se ab effuso cursu sistit, Liv. 6, 29, 3; hence, to *arrest by wounding*, i. e. to *wound or kill*: aliquem cuspidē, Sil. 1, 382; 1, 163; so, *cervum vulnere sistere*, id. 2, 78.—(β) *To stop a hostile attack of persons, to resist them, ward them off*: ut non sisterent modo Sabinas legiones, sed in fugam averterent, Liv. 1, 37, 3: ibi integrae vires sistunt inventem se jam Samnitē, id. 10, 14, 18: nec sisti vis hostium poterat, Curt. 5, 3, 11: nec sisti poterant scandentes, Tac. H. 3, 71; 5, 21.—**g** Trop., to *stop the advance of prices*: pretia augeri in dies, nec mediocribus remediis sisti posse, Tac. A. 3, 52.—**2**, To *arrest the motion of fluids*. **a**. Of water: sistere aquam fluvii, Verg. A. 4, 489: amnis, siste parumper aquas, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 2: quae concita flumina sistunt, id. M. 7, 154: sistito infestum mare, *calm*, Sen. Agam. 523; cf. Ov. M. 7, 200; id. H. 6, 87; Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118.—**b**. Of blood and secretions: (ea) quibus sistitur sanguis parari jubet, Tac. A. 15, 54: sanguinem, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239; 27, 4, 5, § 18: haemorrhoidum abundantiam, id. 27, 4, 5, § 19: fluctiones, id. 20, 8, 27, § 71; 34, 10, 23, § 105; 35, 17, 57, § 195: nomas, id. 30, 13, 39, § 116; 24, 16, 94, § 151: mensis, id. 23, 6, 60, § 112: vomitiones, id. 20, 20, 81, § 213: alvum bubus, id. 18, 16, 42, § 143: alvum, *stop the bowels*, id. 23, 6, 60, § 113; 22, 25, 59, § 126; 20, 5, 18, § 37: ventrem, id. 20, 23, 96, § 256; Mart. 13, 116.—**3**, To *arrest the motion of life, make rigid*: ille oculos sistit, Stat. Th. 2, 539.—**4**, To *end, put an end to* (= finem facere alicui rei); *pass*, to *cease*: querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: fletus, id. ib. 14, 835: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367; 480; 6, 154: minas, id. Tr. 1, 2, 60: opus, id. H. 16 (17), 266; id. M. 3, 153: labores, id. ib. 5, 490: furorem, Stat. Th. 5, 663: furialem impetum, Sen. Med. 157; id. Agam. 203: pace tamen sisti bellum placet, Ov. M. 14, 803: antequam summa dies spectacula sistat, id. F. 4, 387: sitim sistere, to *allay*, id. P. 3, 1, 18: nec primo in limine sistit conatus scelerum, *suppresses*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 86: ruinas, to *stop destruction*, Plin. Pan. 50, 4: ventum, to *ward off, turn the wind*, id. Ep. 2, 17, 17: (motus terrae) non ante quadraginta dies sistuntur, = *desistunt*, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—**5**, Sistere with *intra* = *to confine, keep within*: transgresso jam Alpes Caecina, quem sisti intra Gallias posse speraverant, Tac. H. 2, 11: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, *provided the raids were confined to day-time*, id. A. 4, 48.—**C**, Impers. and trop., to *arrest or avoid an impending misfortune, or to stand, i. e. to endure*; generally in the form sisti non potest (more rarely: sisti potest) = *it cannot be endured, a disaster cannot be avoided or met* (once in Plaut.; freq. in Liv.; sometimes in Tac.; cf. in gen., Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 720; Drak. ad Liv. 3, 16, 4; Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 29, 8; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 12, 6; Beneke ad Just. 11, 1, 6). **1**. Without a subject, res or a noun of general import being understood: quid ego nunc agam, nisi ut clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, etc.? Non sisti potest, *it is intolerable*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse nisi omnibus consulari, Liv. 2, 29, 8: si domestica seditio adiciatur, sisti non posse, *the situation will be desperate*, id. 45, 19, 3: si quem similem priore anno dedissent, non potuisse sisti, id. 3, 9, 8: vixque concordia sisti videbatur, *that the crisis could scarcely be met, even by harmonious action*, id. 3, 16, 4: qualicunque urbis statu, manente disciplina militari sisti potuisse, *these evils were endurable*, id. 2, 44, 10: exercitum gravi morbo affectari, nec sisti potuisse ni, etc., *it would have ended in disaster, if not*, etc., id. 29, 10, 1: qui omnes populi si pariter deficient, sisti nullo modo posse, Just. 11, 1, 6 Gronov. ad loc.; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 8 supra, II. A. 1.—Rarely with a *subject-clause* understood: nec jam sisti poterat, *and it was no longer tolerable, i. e. that Nero should disgrace himself*, etc., Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2**, Rarely with *quin, to prevent*, etc. (pregn., implying also

the stopping of something; cf. supra, III. B. 1.): neque sisti potuit quin et palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur (igni), Tac. A. 15, 39.—Hence, **status**, a, um, P. a., as attribute of nouns, occurs in several conventional phrases, as relics of archaic usage. **A**, Status (conductus) dies cum hoste, in the XII. Tables, = *a day of trial fixed by the judge or agreed upon with the adversary*; esp., a peregrinus (= hostis), Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. It presupposes a phrase, diem sistere, prob. = *vadimonium sistere* (v. supra, I. C. 2). Such an appointment was an excuse from the most important public duties, even for soldiers from joining the army, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—Hence, transf.: si status conductus cum hoste intercedit dies, tamen est eundem quo imperant, i. e. *under all circumstances we must go*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5.—**B**, In certain phrases, appointed, fixed, regular (cf. statusus, with which it is often confounded in MSS): status dies: tres in anno statos dies habere quibus, etc., Liv. 39, 13, 8: stato loco statisque diebus, id. 42, 32, 2; so id. 5, 52, 2; 27, 23 fin.: stato lustris die, Sen. Troad. 781: status sacrificii dies, Flor. 1, 3, 16: statum tempus, statum vice, etc.: lunae defectio statis temporibus fit, Liv. 44, 37 init.; so id. 28, 6, 10: stato tempore, Tac. A. 12, 13; id. H. 4, 81; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: stata tempora (partus), Stat. Achill. 2, 673: adeo in illa plagā mundus statas vices temporum mutat, Curt. 8, 19, 13; so id. 9, 9, 9; 5, 1, 23; so, feriae, etc.: feriae statae appellabantur quod certo statu quoque die observarentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69 Lind.: stata quinquennia, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113: stata sacra or sacrificia: stata sacrificia sunt quae certis diebus fieri debent, Fest. p. 264 Lind.: proficiuntur Aeniam ad statum sacrificium, Liv. 40, 4, 9; 23, 35, 3; 5, 46, 2; 39, 13, 8; Cic. Mil. 17, 45: solemne et statum sacrificium (al. statutum), id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; so Liv. 23, 35, 3: stata sacra, Ov. F. 2, 528; Stat. Th. 1, 666: stata foedera, id. ib. 11, 380: status flatus, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: stati cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 291 (different: statae stellae = *fixed stars*, Censor. D. N. 8, belonging to II. 2. supra): statae febres, *intermittent fevers, returning regularly*, Plin. 28, 27, 28, § 107.—**C**, Moderate, average, normal: inter enim pulcherrimam feminam et deformissimam media forma quaedam est, quae et a nimio pulchritudinis periculo et a summo deformitatis odio vacat, qualis a Q. Ennio perquam eleganti vocabulo stata dicitur... Ennius autem eas fere feminas ait incolui pudicitia esse quae statā formā forent, Gell. 5, 11, 12–14 (v. Enn. Trag. p. 133 Vahl).

* **sistratus**, a, um, adj. [sistrum], *having or bearing a sistrum*: turba, i. e. *priests of Isis*, Mart. 12, 29, 19.

† **sistrum**, i, n., = *σίστρον*, a metallic rattle which was used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis, and in other lascivious festivals, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11; id. P. 1, 1, 38; id. M. 9, 692; 9, 777; 9, 783; id. A. 3, 635; Mart. 14, 54, 2; Juv. 13, 93; Stat. S. 3, 2, 102; App. M. 2, p. 127; 11, p. 258; 11, p. 261 al.—By the Jews, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 6.—Hence sarcastically, as if used for a war-trumpet by the wanton Cleopatra, Verg. A. 8, 696; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 43; Luc. 10, 63; Isid. Orig. 3, 4; 18, 4.

† **sīsura** or **sīsurna**, ae, f., = *σίσυρα*, a shaggy outer garment, a coverlet of skins, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 17; Amm. 16, 5, 5.

Sisygambis, is, f., a Persian female name; esp. the mother of Darius, Curt. 3, 3, 22; 5, 2, 18.

† **sisymbrium**, ii, n., = *σισύμβριον*, a fragrant herb sacred to Venus, perh. wild-thyme or mint, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247; 19, 8, 55, § 172; 19, 10, 57, § 176; Ov. F. 4, 869.

Sisypheus (anciently **Sisūpus** and **Sisipus**; the last in Inscr. R. N. 4472 Momms.; cf. Ritschl. Monum. Epigr. Tria, p. 26), i, m., = *Σίσυφος*. **I**, Son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again, Hyg. Fab. 60; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 616; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Ov. M. 4, 459; 4, 465; 13, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 23; Hor. C. 2, 14, 20; id. Epod. 17, 68 al.: Ulixi Sisyphique prudentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf.

vafer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 21.—Hence, **1**, **Sisypheus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sisyphus: labores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 7; 2, 20 (3, 13), 32: cervix, Sen. Herc. Oet. 942: portus, i. e. Corinth, Stat. Th. 2, 380: Isthmus, of Corinth, Sil. 14, 51: opes, i. e. of Creusa (as daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), Ov. H. 12, 204: Ulixes sanguine cretus Sisyphio (because Sisyphus seduced Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes), id. M. 13, 32; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 529.—* **2**, **Sisypheus**, a, um, adj., of Sisyphus: vincla, i. e. the marriage with Sisyphus (of his wife Merope), Avien. Arat. 597.—**3**, **Sisypheides**, ae, m., offspring of Sisyphus: Ulysses (v. supra, 1.), Ov. A. A. 3, 313.—**II**, A dwarf of M. Antony, so named by him because of his shrewdness, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 Schol.

† **sisyrrinchion**, ii, n., = *σισυρρίχιον*, a kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

sisyrys, i, m., a plant, also called erice, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **sitanus**, a, um, adj., = *στανίος*, of this year, this year's: panis, of summer wheat, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139.

† **sitarchia**, ae, f., = *σιναρχία*. **I**, Provisions for a journey, App. M. 2, p. 119, 29; Hier. Comment. in Matt. med.; Vit. Malch. 10; Schol. Juv. 12, 61.—**II**, Meton., a receptacle for such provisions, a scrip, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 7; Isid. 20, 9, 6.

sitella, ae, f. dim. [situla], a kind of urn used in drawing lots. It was made narrow at the top, so that but one lot at a time could be on the surface of the water with which it was partly filled, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 17; 2, 5, 34; 2, 5, 43; 2, 6, 11; 2, 6, 44: sitellam detulit, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: de M. Octavio deferre sitellam, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 106: sitella lata est, ut sortirentur, Liv. 25, 3, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; 41, 18, 8.

Sitellitergus, i, m. [situla-tergo, the cleaner of buckets], the title of a comedy by Plautus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll. N. cr.; cf. Ritschl. Parerga Plaut. p. 15; corrupted into Silitergo, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; and (from the writing siti ltergus) into Lipargus ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.; cf. Freund, Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge 10, p. 445 sq.

Sithonē, es, f., a city of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

Sithonii, ōrum, m., = *Σιθωνιοί*, a Thracian people; hence, poet., in gen. the Thracians, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Hor. C. 1, 18, 9.—Hence, **A**, **Sithonius**, a, um, adj., *Sithonian, Thracian*: agri, Ov. M. 13, 571: nives, Verg. E. 10, 66; Hor. C. 3, 26, 10: Aquilo, Ov. H. 11, 13: nurus, id. M. 6, 588: rex, id. P. 4, 7, 25.—**B**, **Sithon**, ōnis, adj., *Sithonian, Thracian*: Sithones ad Scythici triumpho, Ov. F. 3, 719.—**C**, **Sithonis**, idis, adj. f., *Sithonian, Thracian*: unda, Ov. H. 2, 6.—Subst., a Thracian woman, Ov. R. Am. 605.

sithonius, a, um, adj., *thirsty* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Rhadeg. 21.

* **siticines**, um, m. [i. situs-cano], musicians at funerals, Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2; Non. 54, 26 sq.

siticulosus, a, um, adj. [sitis] (not ante-Aug.). **I**, *Thirsty*. **A**, Lit.: quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.: corvus, Auct. Priap. 61, 12.—**B**, Transf., of things, very dry, parched, arid: Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et peraridum vultum, Col. 3, 11 fin.; Pall. Jan. 13, 4: calx, Vitruv. 7, 2: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64, 3.—**II**, Act., producing thirst: melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55, § 104.

sitiens, entis, Part. and P. a., v. sitio.

sitiēter, adv., v. sitio, P. a. fin.

sitio, ivi or ii, 4, v. n. and a. [sitis]. **I**, Neutr., to thirst, be thirsty (class.). **A**, Lit.: ego esurio et sitio, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6; 4, 3, 4: sitit haec anus, id. Curc. 1, 2, 14: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1100: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42.—With gen.: cochleae cum sitiunt aeris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.—Prov.: sitire mediis in undis, i. e. to be poor in the midst of wealth, Ov. M. 9, 760.—**B**, Transf. (esp. in the lang. of country people), of things (the earth, plants, etc.), to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: siquidem est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vites, sitire agros, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; cf.: sitire segetes, Quint. 8, 6, 6: tosta sitit tellus, Ov.

F. 4, 940: colles, Front. Aquaed. 87; cf. infra, P. a.: aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Verg. E. 7, 57: cum sitiunt herbae, id. G. 4, 402: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: cacumina oleae, id. 17, 14, 24, § 103 et saep.: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: nec pati sitire salgama, to be dry, Col. 12, 9, 2.—**II.** Act., to thirst after a thing (rare, but in the trop. signif. class.; cf.: cupio, desidero). **A.** Lit.: auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salomonem, Mart. 10, 96, 3.—**Pass.** quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, are thirsted for, Ov. F. 1, 216: umor quomodo sititur destillans, Plin. 17, 2, § 15.—**B.** Trop., as in all langg., to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet: sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 20; cf. Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: sanguinem, Just. 1, 8 fin. (opp. satiare); Sen. Thyest. 103: cruorem, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59; cf.: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3; populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 6; Vulg. Psa. 41, 3.—With gen.: non quidem fallacis undae sitit, sed verae beatitudinis esurit et sitit, App. de Deo Socr. 54, 27.—Hence, **sitiens**, entis, P. a., *thirsting, thirsty, athirst*. **A.** Lit.: ut ipse ad portam sitiens pervenerim, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: saecula ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947: sitiens aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23.—**2.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), of places, plants, etc., dry, parched, arid, without moisture (syn. aridus): hortus, Ov. P. 1, 8, 60.—By metonymy also, Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9: luna, i. e. cloudless, bright, id. 17, 9, 8, § 57; 17, 14, 24, § 112: Canicula, arid, parching, Ov. A. A. 2, 231.—**Neutr. plur. absol.**: lonchitis nascitur in sitiensibus, in dry, arid places, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; so, in sitiensibus aut siccis asperis, id. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—With gen.: sitientia Africae, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 201.—**B.** Trop., *thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedily*: graviter ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. R. Am. 247: regna Ditis, Petr. poet. 121, 116: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—**P. o. e.**: modice sitiens lagena, of moderate capacity, Pers. 3, 92.—With gen.: virtutis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae (with avarus et avidus), Gell. 12, 2, 13: sermonis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 251.—Hence, **adv.**: **sitienter**, *thirstily, eagerly, greedily* (acc. to B.): sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; so, incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1, 3: haurire salubres illas aquas, App. M. 9, p. 218 fin.; 3, p. 135, 35.

Sitiogagus, i, m., a river of Asia, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.

sitis, is (abl. site, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 3; acc. sitem, Prud. Greg. 2, 250), f. [etym. dub.; perh. akin with siccus], *thirst* (class.; used only in sing.). **I.** Lit.: demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 33; cf.: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26: anum interfecero siti fameque atque algui, id. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: explere diuturnam sitim, id. Sen. 8, 26; cf.: ut sitim nostro possis explere cruore, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 57: ubi quarta sitim caeli collegerit hora, excited, Verg. G. 3, 327: fessa labore sitim collegerat, had become thirsty, Ov. M. 5, 446: sitim tolerare, Tac. G. 4: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Verg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 14; Stat. Th. 5, 1: finire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; 5, 945; Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim sedare, Plin. 11, 53, 119, § 284; Tac. H. 2, 49: levare, Ov. M. 12, 156; 15, 322: relevare, id. ib. 6, 354 al.: compescere, id. ib. 4, 102: deponere, id. ib. 4, 98: defendere fonte, Sil. 7, 170: avertere, id. 8, 572: reprimere, Curt. 7, 5, 7: pomi sitim faciant, provoke, Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 135: succus, qui sitim stimulet, id. 23, 7, 67, § 132: sitim adferunt (fici), id. 23, 7, 63, § 121: accendit, id. 11, 2, 1, § 3; Curt. 7, 5, 2: in lassitudine et in siti, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: excessit sitim potio, was more than enough for, Cels. 1, 2: ardeat siti, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 104: sitis arida guttur urit, Ov. M. 11, 129.—**B.** Transf., of things (places, plants, etc.), *dryness, drought, aridity* (poet. and in post-Aug.

prose): et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42; Verg. G. 2, 353: deserta siti regio, id. A. 4, 42: haurit sitis ignea campos, Stat. Th. 4, 699: sitis aestatis restinguitur fontibus, i. e. of plants, Col. 11, 3, 9; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29 al.—**II.** Trop., *strong or ardent desire, greediness, thirst*: cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6.—With gen. obj.: libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19.

† **sitistus**, a, um, adj., = σιτιστός, fed, fattened (pure Lat. altitis), Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

† **sitites**, ae, m., = σιτίτης, a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 43 (Jahn, syrtites).

sititor, ōris, m. [sitio], a thirster after any thing (post-Aug.). * **I.** Lit.: aquae, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**II.** Trop.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: novitatis, App. M. 1, p. 103, 17.

† **sitona**, ae, m., = σιτώνης, a purchaser of grain, a commissary, purveyor, Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 6.

Sitones, um, m., a people of northern Germany, in the neighborhood of the Suiones, Tac. G. 45 fin.

† **sitōnia**, ae, f., = σιτώνια, the office of a sitona, commissariat, purveyance, Dig. 50, 5, 2 init.

†† **sittacē**, es, f. [Indian], a parrot, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117 dub. (Jan. septages).

Sittius, a, the name of a Roman gens, e. g. P. Sittius, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Sull. 56; Sall. C. 21, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 25; 30. To him is addressed the letter, Cic. Fam. 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sittianus**, a, um, adj., of Sittius: syngrapha, Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2; 8, 4, 5: negotium, id. ib. 8, 11, 4.—After him was named Sittianorum colonia = Ciria, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 3, § 22.

sittibus, i, m., a strip of parchment, attached to a roll or book, bearing the title and the author's name, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, 2, B. and K. (in some editions sillibus; cf. σιλλίβουρ, id. ib. 4, 4, b, 1).

situatus, a, um, adj., situated (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 37.

situla, ae, f. (masc. collat. form **situlus**, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3; Vitr. 10, 9 fin.; Fest. s. v. nanum, pp. 176 and 177 Müll.; Paul. Sent. 3, 7 fin.). **1.** A bucket for drawing water, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 39; Dig. 18, 1, 40 fin.; Poët. ap. Anthol. Burm. 1, p. 493; Non. s. v. creterra, p. 375, 6 Gerl.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 268 (2d edit.).—**2.** An urn, used in drawing lots (instead of the usual sitella), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 7.

situlus, i, v. situla init.

1. situs, a, um, Part. and P. a. of sino.

2. situs, ūs, m. [sino]. **I.** (Sino, i. situs, A.; prop. a being laid or placed, a lying; hence, by meton.) **A.** The manner of lying, the situation, local position, site of a thing (class. in sing. and plur.; mostly of localities; syn. positus). (a) Sing.: terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: urbem Syracusas elegerat, cuius hic situs esse dicitur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: loci, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: urbis, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 7, 36; Liv. 9, 24, 2: locorum, Curt. 3, 4, 11; 7, 6, 12: Messana, quae situ moenibus portuque ornata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3; cf.: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 2: agri (with forma), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17, 1: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57; id. B. C. 3, 66: montis, Curt. 8, 10, 3: loca naturae situ invia, id. 7, 4, 4; opp. opus: turrem et situ et opere multum editum, id. 3, 1, 7; 8, 10, 23; cf. Front. Strat. 3, 2, 1: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 153; cf.: passeris a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36, § 72: Aequilonis, towards the north, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—**P. o. e.**: exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius, i. e. the structure (prop. the manner of construction), Hor. C. 3, 30, 2 (cf. the Part. situs, in Tac., = conditus, built; v. sino, P. a. A. 2, c.).—(β) Plur.: opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; so, oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: locorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corpo-

ris, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: revocare situs (foliorum), position, arrangement, Verg. A. 3, 451.

—**B.** Transf. (= regio), a quarter of the world, region (Plinian): a meridiano situ ad septentriones, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 245; 2, 47, 48, § 127; 3, 12, 17, § 108; cf. Sill. ad Plin. 16, § 2.—**Plur.**: (pantherae) repletur illos situs, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 7.—**2.** Soil (late Lat.): quae loca pingui situ et cultu, Amm. 24, 5, 3.—**3.** Description (late Lat.): cujus originem in Africae situ digessimus plene, Amm. 29, 5, 18.—**II.** Lit. **1.** Rust, mould, mustiness, dust, dirt, etc., that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: squalor, sordes): corrumpor situ, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23; cf.: quae in usu sunt et manum cottidie tactumque patiuntur, numquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2: tristia duri Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: ne aut sepulchrum vestivae condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Verg. A. 6, 462: araneosus situs, Cat. 23, 3: immundus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 52; id. Tr. 3, 10, 70: detergere situ ferro, Sil. 7, 534: deterso situ, Plin. Pan. 50: prata situ vetustatis obducta, Col. 2, 18, 2.—**2.** Filthiness of the body: genas situ liveness, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 225 Rib.: situm inter oris et barba, etc.): en ego victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 452; Ov. M. 7, 290; 7, 303; 8, 802; Lucr. 6, 516; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Neglect, idleness, absence of use: indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14: et segnem patiari situ durescere campum, Verg. G. 1, 72; Col. 2, 2, 6: gladius usu splendescit, situ rubiginat, App. Flor. 3, p. 351, 32.—**2.** Of the mind, a rusting, moulding, a wasting away, dullness, inactivity: senectus victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 fin.: situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126, 2: quae (mens) in huiusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situ ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. 12, 5, 2: ne pereant turpi pectora nostra situ, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 2: depellere situm curis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 34: flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ (carmina), i. e. oblivion, Prop. 1, 7, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus Nunc sitis informis premit et deserta vetustas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118; cf.: verborum situs, Sen. Ep. 58, 3: nec umquam passure situm, Stat. Th. 3, 100: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.

sive (old orthog. SEIVE, Tab. Bantin. 1, 6; and hence, by apocope, like neu, from neve, NEIVE), **seu** (the latter form very rare in Cic.; more freq. in Caes.; as freq. as sive in the poets), conj. [si-ve], a disjunctive conditional particle, or if = vel si. **I.** Put once, preserving the conditional signification of the si (cf., on the other hand, infra, II. B. 2.). **A.** After a preceding si (mostly ante-class.): si vivimus sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 384 Vahl.): si media nox est, sive est prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4: si ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: si nocte sive luce, si servus sive liber faxit, Rogat, ap. Liv. 22, 10: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 fin.: si ego volo seu nolo, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40: si speras... seu tibi confidis, etc., id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; Val. Fl. 1, 837: si te, etc.... sive haec, etc.... seu, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 58.—**B.** Without a preceding si (rare): dehinc postulo, sive aequom'st, te oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 19 (for which: peto a te, vel si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, etc., Verg. A. 11, 327: me seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, Redde meis, id. ib. 12, 935; cf.: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malum disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: tueris, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illud, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. C. 1, 6, 19.—**II.** Repeated, with a disjunctive sense predominant. **A.** Connecting words or phrases in the same construction, or conditional clauses which have the same predicate: sive (seu)... sive (seu) (in good prose, esp. in Cic., usually sive... sive; in Caes. often seu... seu; after the Aug. period often sive... seu, or seu... seu).

sive); prop. if this or if that be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality, *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or, i. e. in either case* (the predominant use and signif. in prose and poetry). **1.** In gen.: qui improbus est, sive subbitit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; so, sive . . . sive etiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: sive eum ex paludibus elicere sive obsidione premere posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Lael. 27, 100: sive tu medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, id. Fat. 12 fin.; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 3: sive sub incertis Zephyris mutantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus, Verg. E. 5, 5: seu recte, seu perverso facta sunt, Egomet fecisse confiteor, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 146; Caes. B. C. 3, 61: faciem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiantur, id. B. G. 5, 31; 5, 51; 7, 36; 7, 89; id. B. C. 3, 79; Sall. C. 49, 4; id. J. 103, 2; Verg. G. 3, 49; 4, 25; 4, 33; id. A. 2, 62; 6, 881 al.: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41: sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Verg. A. 2, 34: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. ib. 3, 262; 4, 240; 7, 199; Liv. 10, 14; Quint. 1, 5, 18; 1, 5, 35; 1, 5, 41; 2, 1, 11; 12, 10, 26: seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, Verg. E. 8, 6; so, seu . . . sive, id. A. 1, 218; 10, 109; 11, 528; Ov. M. 4, 321; 4, 639; 15, 324 al. (In Caes. B. C. 2, 27, the MSS. vary between seu . . . sive and sive . . . sive.) **2.** Repeated several times: sive ancillam sive servum sive uxorem sive adulterum, seu patrem sive avum videbo, Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 15 sq.; cf. id. ib. prol. 69 sq.; and id. Merc. 2, 2, 35: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; Sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrare ritu; Ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397 et saep. **3.** With a corresp. *se*: sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspitem videris, si fulserit, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149.—**B.** Connecting complete conditional sentences, each with its own conclusion, but always implying that the alternative conclusions are alike steps in the general argument, *if, on the one hand . . . if, on the other, if . . . but if*: nam sive timuit, quid ignavus? sive meliorem suam causam fore putavit, quid iniustus? Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: sive enim ad sapientiam perveniri potest, non paranda nobis solum ea, sed fruenda etiam est; sive hoc difficile est, tamen nec modus est ullus investigandi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: eis sive creditur, creditur hoc ipsum quod nos arguimus, sive fides non habetur, de adversarii testium fide derogatur, id. Caec. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: ut sive abstinuisse Epipro, integra sibi omnia essent: sive venisset, sic quoque spes veniae foret, Liv. 36, 6, 6 sq.; 36, 16, 10; 38, 10; 37, 15, 2: eos seu dedi placeat, dedere se paratos esse, seu supplicio addici, daturos poenas, id. 7, 20, 7; 27, 14, 1; 30, 40, 7.—**2.** Instead of *sive* as a correl. *sin* or *si vero* is sometimes found: sive sensus extinguatur . . . quis me beator? sin vera sunt quae dicuntur, migrationem esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97 sq.: sive enim Zenonem sequare, magnum est efficere . . . si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, etc., id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: sive enim abscendant, cui dubium esse quin, etc.; sin autem manendum ibi nihilo minus sit, Liv. 37, 15, 2.—**3.** In this use **si* . . . *sive* is found once: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescunt, sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, primum, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20, B. and K.; cf.: si . . . sive in one sentence, I. A. supra; and v. Adv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 45.—**C.** On account of the predominant disjunctive sense, **1.** In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one *sive*, sometimes *aut*, *vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluvit, aufanis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Verg. A. 12, 685: sive . . . sive . . . vel, etc., Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux, fatone erepta Creusa substitit, erravitne via, seu lassâ resedit, Incertum, Verg. A. 2, 739: sive fatali vecordia an, etc., Tac. A. 11, 26; so, sive . . . seu . . . an, id. ib. 14, 59.—**2.** Sometimes also *sive* stands alone in a purely disjunctive sense, = *vel* (in Cicero only in the phrases *sive quis, sive potius, sive etiam*): ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, or *whoever else said it*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: quid perturbatus hoc ab urbe discessu, sive potius turpissimâ fugâ? id. Att. 8, 3, 3: te primum rogo, ut (animum) erigas ac resistas, sive etiam ultro occurras negotiis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: Aristarchus et aetate nostrâ Palaemon vocabulum, sive appellationem, nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: delectandi sive conciliandi officium, id. 12, 10, 59: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac. A. 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just. 2, 9, 20: Romana bella sive Asiana, id. 38, 3, 10.

† smaragdinus (zmar-), smar- with long a, Prud. Psych. 862), a, um, adj., = *σμάραγδινος*, of or belonging to the emerald, *smaragdine*: emplastrum (on account of its green color), Cels. 5, 19, 4; cf. prata, Prud. 1, 1: lapis, Vulg. Esth. 1, 6.—Postclass. collat. form **smaragdineus**, a, um, adj.: viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66: postis, Ven. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

† Smaragdites (Zmar-), ae, m. (sc. mons), a mountain on which the *smaragdus* was found, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 74.

† smaragdus (in many MSS. written also **zmar-**; *smaragdus*, Mart. 5, 11, 1), i, comm. (m., Plin. 37, 5, 16; § 62; Luc. 10, 121; f., Mart. 4, 28, 4; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 563), = *σμάραγδος*, a transparent precious stone of a bright green color; including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 16; § 62; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Lucr. 2, 805; 4, 1126; Tib. 1, 1, 51; 2, 4, 27; Ov. M. 2, 24; Stat. Th. 2, 276 al.

† smāris (zmaris), idis, f., = *σμάρις*, a small sea-fish of inferior quality, Ov. Hal. 120; Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 106; 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† smecticus, a, um, adj., = *σμηκτικός*, cleansing, abstersive: vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 29.

† smegma (smigma and zmegma), ātis (dat. plur. smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92), n., = *σμήγμα*, a cleansing medicine, a detergent, Plin. 22, 25, 74, § 156; 34, 13, 36, § 134.—For making the skin smooth, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 64 (2d edit.): afferte mihi smigmata, Vulg. Dan. 13, 17.

† smerdaleos, a, um, adj., = *σμερδαλέος*, terrible, Auct. Priap. 69 sq.

Smerdis, is, m. **I.** A brother of Cambyzes, king of Persia, by whom he was put to death, Just. 1, 9, 4.—**II.** An impostor named Oropastes, who assumed the name of Smerdis after the death of Cambyzes, Just. 1, 9, §§ 9, 10.

smigma, v. smegma fin.

† smila, ae, f., = *σμίλη*, a knife (syn. scalprum), Arn. 5, 172 Orell. N. cr.

† smilax, ācis, f., = *σμίλαξ*. **I.** Bindweed, with wind, rough smilax: Smilax aspera, Linn.; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 24, 10, 49, § 82.—Hence Smilax personified, a madden who was changed into this herb, Ov. M. 4, 283.—**II.** The yew-tree, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51.—**III.** A kind of oak, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19.

† smilion, ii, n., = *σμίλιον*, a kind of medicinal salve, Marc. Emp. 35 fin.

Smintheus or Zmin- (dissyl.), ēi, m., = *Σμινθεύς*, an epithet of Apollo (from the Cretan *σμίνθος*, mouse, i. e. the mouse-killer; or, as Aristarchus asserts, from Smintha (*Σμίνθη*), a town in the Troad, the Sminthean, Lact. 1, 7, 9; Ov. F. 6, 425; acc. Sminthea, id. M. 12, 585.—Hence, **1.** **Smintheus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Smintheus: spolia, i. e. Astynome, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, Sen. Agam. 176.—**2.** **Sminthius (Zmin-)**, a, um, adj., of Smintheus: mures (acc. to the myth, killed by Apollo), Arn. 3, 119; Dict. Cret. 14; 47: templum, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123.

1. smyrna, ae, f., = *σμύρνα*, myrrh, Lucr. 2, 504; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

2. Smyrna (in the best MSS. **Zmyrna**), ae, f., = *Σμύρνα*, a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer, still called Smyrna,

Cic. Fl. 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Liv. 33, 36; 37, 35; Stat. S. 4, 2, 9 al.—Hence, **Smyrnaeus (Zmyr-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Smyrna, *Smyranean*: sinus, Mel. 1, 17, 3: conventus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120: vates, i. e. Homer, Luc. 9, 984; cf. of the same, plectra, Sil. 8, 595; and, tubae, Sid. Carm. 23, 131.—*Plur. subst.*: **Smyrnaei (Zmyr-)**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Smyrna, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Liv. 37, 16, 8.—**II.** An ancient name of Ephesus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† smyrnion or zmyrniūm, ii, n., = *σμυρνιον*, a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders: Smyrniūm olus atrum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133; 19, 8, 48, § 162.

† smyrhiza, ae, f., = *σμυρριζα*, a plant, called also myrrha and myrrhis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, myrrhiza).

† smyrus or zmyr-, i, m., = *σμυρος*, a kind of fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

sōboles, sōbolesco, v. subol.

sōbrēus, v. sobrius.

sōbrīe, adv., v. sobrius fin.

*** sobriēfactus**, a, um, Part. [sobrius], sobriēfactus, made reasonable, sobered: sobriēfactus sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205, 34.

sōbrietas, ātis, f. [sobrius], *sōbriety* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., temperance in drinking, Sen. Tranq. 15, 16; Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.—Hence Sobrietas personified, the enemy of Venus, App. M. 5, p. 172, 20; Prud. Psych. 450.—**II.** In gen., moderation, temperance, continence (cf. modestas, temperantia): vitae, Dig. 1, 7, 17 fin.; Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 9.—**B.** Trop., reasonableness, prudence: consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10, 19.

sōbrinus, i, m., and **sōbrīna**, ae, f. [contr. for sororius from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen., a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side, Fēst. p. 297 Müll.; Dig. 38, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 3, 6. (a) Masc., Ter. And. 4, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 37; Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10.—(β) Fem., Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 108; Tac. A. 12, 6 and 64; Dig. 38, 10, 10.

sōbrio, āre, v. a. [sobrius], to sober, make sober (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685; 24, 106.

sobrius (sōbrēus), a, um (comp. sobrior, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 64; elsewhere not compared), adj. [cf. Gr. *σώφρων*, *sōphrōn*, Lat. sanus], not drunk, sober (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit., opp. vinolentus, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; so id. Or. 28, 99; opp. vino madens, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2; opp. madidus, id. Am. 3, 4, 18; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 5; Cato Utic. ap. Suet. Caes. 53; and ap. Quint. 8, 2, 9; opp. ebrius, Sen. Ep. 18, 4 (with siccus); Mart. 3, 16, 3; opp. temulentus, Tac. A. 13, 15 et saep.: male sobrius, i. e. ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 51; Ov. F. 6, 785.—**B.** Transf., of things (poet. and post-Aug. prose; cf. ebrius): popula, Tib. 1, 6, 28 (24): lympham mixta mero, id. 2, 1, 46: nox, in which there was no drinking, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 11; cf. convictus, Tac. A. 13, 15: uva, not intoxicating, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 31: rura, that furnish no wine, Stat. S. 4, 2, 37; cf. Suet. Dom. 7: sobrium vicium Romae dictum putant, vel quod in eo nulla taberna fuerit, vel quod in eo Mercurio lacte, non vino supplicabatur, Fēst. pp. 296 and 297 Müll.: non sobria verba, i. e. of a drunken person, Mart. 1, 28, 5: paupertas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 411: lares pauperes nostros, sed plane sobrios revisamus, App. M. 5, p. 163, 31.—**II.** In gen., sober, moderate, temperate, continent: parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 15: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 33 (Com. Rel. p. 148 Rib.); homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit . . . caret invidiendâ Sobrius aulâ, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8; Vell. 2, 63, 1: non aestimatur voluptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: corda, Stat. S. 5, 1, 78: vetus illa Romana virtus et sobria, Amm. 15, 4, 3; opp. libidinosus, Lact. 3, 26, 7.—**B.** Trop., of the mind, sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious (syn.: mentis compos, sanus): satini sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Haut. 4, 3, 29; cf.: satis credis sobriam esse, id. Eun. 4, 4, 36: tu homo non es sobrius, id. And. 4, 4, 39: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Cael. 31, 74:

diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140; opp. iracundus, Vell. 2, 41, 1: alte sobria ferre pedem, *prudently*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 6.—Of things: opera Proba et sapiens et sobria, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium sicum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114, 3: violenta et rapida Carneades dicebat, modesta Diogenes et sobria, Gell. 7, 14, 10.—Hence, *adv.*: **sobriē** (acc. to II. A. and B.). **1.** *Moderately, temperately, frugally*: vivere (with parce, continenter, severe; opp. diffuere luxuria), Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106.—**2.** *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*, = *prudenter*: ut hoc sobrie agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare aliquid, id. Mil. 3, 1, 215: hanc rem accurare, id. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1.

soccatus, a, um, *adj.* [soccus], *furnished with or wearing socci*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2 **soccifer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [soccus-fero], *sock-wearing*: Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215; v. soccus.

soccūlus, i, m. *dim.* [soccus], *a small soccus*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Suet. Vit. 2 *fin.*; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.—Of the sock worn by comic actors (v. soccus, II.), Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3; Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, m. **I.** *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks; a slipper, sock*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94; id. Ep. 5, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; id. Cist. 4, 2, 29: soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Cat. 61, 10 et saep.—When worn by Romans they were a sign of effeminacy, Suet. Calig. 52; Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17.—The soccus was worn especially by comic actors (the cothurnus, on the contrary, by tragic actors).—Hence, **II.** *Transf., comedy (as cothurnus, tragedy)*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 80; 90; Ov. R. Am. 376; Mart. 8, 3, 13: comicus soccus, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 111; cf.: nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, Quint. 10, 2, 22: risus socci; opp. luctus cothurni, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 299.

socer (nom. socerus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 5, 54; with socer, id. ib. 5, 7, 56), *cri. m.* [Gr. *ekupōs*]. **I.** *A father-in-law*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Lael. 1, 1 and 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.*; Ov. M. 3, 1, 145; Hor. C. 3, 11, 39; id. Ep. 1, 19, 30 al.; v. also socrus.—*Plur.* soceri, *parents-in-law*, Verg. A. 2, 457; 10, 79; Ov. M. 3, 132.—**II.** *Transf., for consocer, a son's father-in-law*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: magnus, *grandfather-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's or wife's grandfather*, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; called simply socer, ib. 50, 16, 146; cf. ib. 3, 1, 3; 23, 2, 14 *fin.*: socer major, *a great-grandfather-in-law*, Paul. Diac. p. 136, 10.

† **socēra**, ae, v. socrus.

socērus, i, v. socer *inil.*

sōcia, ae, v. socius.

sociabilis, e, *adj.* [socio], *that may be easily united or joined together, sociable* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95, 52: consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8: abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.—Hence, *adv.*: **sociabiliter**, *connectedly*, Aug. Mus. 5, 15.

sociālis, e, *adj.* [socius], *of or belonging to companionship*. **I.** In gen., *companionable, sociable, social* (so not ante-Aug.): homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1, 8: beneficium dare socialis res est, id. ib. 5, 11, 4: amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171, 20.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of or belonging to allies or confederates, allied, confederate* (the class. signif. of the word): lex. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: lex iudiciumque, id. Verr. 2, 6, § 15: foedus, Liv. 34, 57: exercitus, i. e. *of the allies*, id. 31, 21: coetus, id. 7, 25: equitatus, id. 28, 5; so, turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (opp. legiones), i. e. *auxiliaries*, id. ib. 12, 31: bellum, *the war of the allies*, Liv. Epit. 71 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 18, 1; Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies*, Tac. A. 2, 57.—**B.** In Ovid several times like conjugal, *of marriage, conjugal, nuptial*: amor socialis, Ov. M. 7, 800; (with foedus maritum), id. P. 3, 1, 73: Livia sic tecum sociales compleat annos, id. Tr. 2, 161: foedera, id. M. 14, 380; id. H. 4, 17: torus, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: sacra, id. H. 21, 155: carmina, i. e. *epithalamium*, id. ib. 12, 139.—Hence, *adv.*: **sociāliter**, *socially*: non ut de sede secun-

dā Cederet aut quartā socialiter (iambus), *for the sake of company* (perh. ἀπ. εἰρημ.), Hor. A. P. 258.

sociālitās, ātis, f. [socialis], *fellowship, sociableness, sociality* (very rare), Plin. Pan. 49, 4.

sociāliter, *adv.*, v. socialis *fin.*

sociatio, ōnis, f. [socio], *union*: rata inter eos (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 109.

sociatrix, icis, f. [id.], *she who associates or unites*, Val. Fl. 5, 500.

* **sociennus**, i, m. [socius], *a fellow, comrade*: tuos, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

societas, ātis, f. [id.], *fellowship, association, union, community, society* (implying union for a common purpose; cf.: conjunctio, consociatio; and not a mere assembly; cf.: circulus, coetus; conventus, sodalitas; freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: societas generis humani, quam conciliavit ipsa natura, id. Lael. 5, 20: fides et societas generis humani, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nulla societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire... dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: societatem coire de municipis cognitique fortunae cum alienissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: quasi societatem coit comparandi cibi, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: societatem confirmare, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: nefarias pactiones societatesque confiare, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 3: juris, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: humanitatis, id. ib. 2, 26, 48: beate et honeste vivendi, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40, 1: omnium facinororum sibi cum Dolabella societatem initam confiteri, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 36: nomen, *names in common*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218 et saep.; cf.: nulla sancta societas nec fides regni est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26, and id. Rep. 1, 32 (Trag. v. 411 Vahl.): neque naturae est societas ulla cum somniis, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 147.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A copartnership, association for trading purposes*. **1.** In abstr.: qui societatem cum Sex. Naevio fecerit, etc... fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Galliā comparabantur, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: qui magnā fide societatem gerent, etc., id. ib. 3, 13: cum annos jam compluris societas esset, id. ib. 4, 14: quae (pecunia) tibi ex societate debeatur, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: societatem contrahere, Dig. 17, 2, 5; 17, 2, 74: coire, ib. 17, 2, 1 sq.; 17, 2, 5.—*Plur.*: societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, Dig. 17, 2, 5.—**2.** In concr., *a company or society of the farmers of the public revenue*: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc., Cic. Sest. 14, 32; cf. id. Fam. 13, 9, 2: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent iudices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3 *fin.*: maximarum societatum auctor, Cic. Planc. 13, 32; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118.—**B.** *A political league, an alliance, confederacy*: cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 *fin.*: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77, 2; so with amicitia, id. ib. 83; 1: impellere ad societatem belli, id. C. 40, 1: cum Lacedaemonii in societate non manerent, Nep. Con. 2, 2: Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium, id. Alcib. 4, 7: societatem alicuius inducere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

socio, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.], *to join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share a thing with another, etc.* (freq. and class.; in Cic. mostly with inanimate objects; syn. jungo): coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, id. ib. 6, 13, 13: omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, id. Rep. 2, 7, 13; cf.: quae nos domo socias, Verg. A. 1, 600: quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? Cic. Fl. 10, 21: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, to

risk your life for me, id. Planc. 30, 73; cf.: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: qui vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientiā atque exercitatione sociaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: diligentiam cum scientiā, Col. 3, 3, 7: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4, 6; cf. of union by marriage: se alicui vinclo jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: corpus, id. Am. 2, 8, 5: conjugia, Vulg. Deut. 7, 3; Ov. H. 3, 109: perpetuoque mihi sociatam foedere lecti, id. Ib. 15: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149; cf.: manus alicui, Val. Fl. 5, 290: se participem in omnis casus, Sil. 1, 75: vitem ulmis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 48: curas, to share, Val. Fl. 5, 282: verba loquor socianda chordis, to be accompanied, Hor. C. 4, 9, 4; so, carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: homo simili sui sociabitur, Vulg. Eccl. 13, 20: Theseus sociati parte laboris Functus, undertaken in company with another, common, Ov. M. 8, 546: parricidium (shortly before: societas facinoris), Just. 10, 1, 6.—Mid.: sociari facinoribus, to take part in deeds of villany, Liv. 39, 13 *fin.*

* **sociōfraudus**, i, m. [socius-fraudo], *one that deceives his comrades*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

sociūs, a, um, *adj.* [root sec- of sequor], *sharing, joining in, partaking, united, associated, kindred, allied, fellow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subst. infra): hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo Mater, i. e. *in common with Jupiter*, id. Ib. 6, 73: regnum, id. M. 5, 378: classis, id. ib. 13, 352: sepulcrum, id. H. 11, 123: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: ignes, id. M. 9, 795: anni, id. H. 2, 33: linguae, id. Tr. 5, 10, 35: dei, id. F. 2, 618: spes, id. M. 13, 375: sociis quid noctibus uxor anxia, Stat. S. 3, 5, 1: platanus clara in Lyciā gelidi fontis sociā amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: potestas, Amm. 26, 2, 8.—**II.** *Es p., leagued, allied, confederate*: cura sociarē retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1; so, urbs, id. 31, 24: civitates, id. 41, 6 *fin.*; Quint. 3, 8, 12; cf.: civitas nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Verg. A. 2, 371: manus, i. e. *of the allies* (in the Bellum Sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10: classis, id. M. 13, 352: arma, Sil. 7, 635.—Hence, *subst.*

A. socius, i, m. (*gen. plur.* socium, Liv. 43, 6, 12; 44, 21, 10; v. II. B. infra; also in the poets, Verg. A. 5, 174; Prop. 3, 7, 41; Neue, Formenl. 1, 112 sq.). **1.** In gen., *fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate* (very freq. and class.; syn.: consors, particeps): belli particeps et socius et adiutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5; cf.: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20, 35; cf.: regni sociis, Luc. 1, 92: hereditatis, Plin. Pan. 38: tuorum consiliorum (with particeps), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22: fortunarum omnium (with particeps), Cic. Font. 17, 37 (21, 47): me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: praeter Laelium neminem habeo culpae socium, id. Att. 11, 14, 1: Agasius, omnium laborum, periculorum meorum socius, id. Fam. 13, 71: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2; Sall. J. 29, 2: Romuli socius in Sabino proelio, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; for which, with dat.: alicui socius, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72: hunc cape consiliis socium, Verg. A. 5, 712: hos castris adhibe socios, id. 8, 56: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: cum sociis operum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: ante alios Inferi se socium Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 142: amissā sociorum parte, Ov. M. 14, 242.—Poet.: generis socii, i. e. *relatives*, Ov. M. 3, 259; cf. sanguinis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 29: tori, i. e. *a spouse, consort*, id. M. 14, 678.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In mercant. lang., *a copartner, partner in business*: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Quint. 3, 12: nefarium est socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16.—So, socii, *of the company of farmers of the public revenue*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 120; cf. societas, II. A. 2.—Hence, (*β*) *Jurid. t. t.*: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), *for defrauding a partner*, Cic. Fl. 18, 43; id. Quint. 3, 13; cf. Dig. 17,

tit. 2: Pro socio.—**b.** In publicists' lang., an ally, confederate (cf. foederatus); plur., Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25: servate vestros socios, id. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Boios receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 fin.; 1, 11 fin.; 1, 14; 1, 15; 1, 36: Cypricus rex, cuius maiores huic populo socii atque amici semper fuerunt, Cic. Dom. 20, 52; Liv. 29, 17; 44, 1 et saep. al.; opp. hostes, Sall. C. 51, 38; id. J. 92, 2.—**Sing.**: socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24, 3.—In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome, the Italian allies, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Rep. 6, 12, 12; id. Sest. 13, 30; id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41; Sall. J. 39, 2; 42, 1: socii nomenque Latinum, id. ib. 43, 4 Kritz N. cr.; Liv. 29, 27; for which, also: socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8; and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedita parabant, Sall. J. 40, 2; cf. also: quos (milites) uti ex Latio et a sociis cogeret, id. ib. 95, 1.—The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply the Latin allies, the Latins, Liv. 40, 36; 32, 8; 41, 12: socii ab nomine Latino, id. 22, 38.—In this sense the *gen. plur.* is usually socium, Liv. 21, 17, 2; 22, 27, 11 et saep.: socii naves, id. 21, 50; v. navalis.—**B. socia**, ae, f.: eos, qui nos socios sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 45: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otioque socia, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Font. 17, 39 (21, 49); cf.: est socia mortis homini vita ingloria, Publ. Syr. App. 213 Rib.: nox socia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: quam plurimas uxores habent... nulla pro socia obtinet, Sall. J. 80, 7: addit se sociam, Verg. E. 6, 20: socias sorores Impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3: hic socias tu quoque junge moras, id. A. A. 1, 492: sociae doloris casusque tui, App. M. 5, p. 166, 18.—Poet.: socia generisque torique, related by blood and marriage, relative and wife (Juno), Ov. M. 1, 620; so, tori, id. ib. 8, 521; 10, 268: ulmus cum socia vite, id. ib. 14, 662.

socordia (o short, Prud. Apoth. 194; cf. socors; sometimes, on account of the etymology, written also **sēcordia**, ae, f. [socors], *dulness of mind*, i. e., **I. Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity** (very rare; syn.: insipientia, stoliditas): socordiam quidam pro ignavia posuerunt (v. II.); Cato pro stultitia posuit, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll.: si quem socordiae argueret, stultior aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3; Tac. A. 4, 35.—**II. Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity** (the predominant signif. of the word; used only in the *sing.*; cf. Diom. p. 314 P.; perh. only once in Cic.; syn.: ignavia, desidia, segnitias): tu ad hoc die tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reicis segnitiam amoves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: nihil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; so (with desidia) Sall. C. 4, 1; (with ignavia) id. ib. 58, 4; (with incultus) id. J. 2, 4; (opp. industria) Tac. A. 2, 33: nostra cunctatione et socordia jam huc progressus, Liv. 22, 14, 5: Cyrenenses tardius iere. Id. socordia an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5: socordia an vinolentia, Tac. A. 12, 67: fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31 fin.: caeca ac sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5: Darel, Curt. 7, 4, 3.

socorditer, adv., v. socors fin.
socors (o short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33; cf. socordia), cordis, adj. [se, = sine, and cor(d)s], *mentally dull*, i. e., **I. Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless**, etc. (rare but class.; syn.: stultus, stolidus, ineptus, insipiens, insulsus): socors naturā neglegensque, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: animus, id. H. 3, 36: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 fin. (cf. under socordia, I., the passage ap. Suet. Claud. 3): apud socordissimos Seythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, App. Mag. p. 289, 25.—**II. Careless, negli-**

gent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive, etc. (not in Cic.; syn.: ignavus, segnis), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: languidus et socors, Sall. H. Fragn. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, id. J. 100, 1: Sejanus nimia fortunā socors, Tac. A. 4, 39: vulgus sine rectore praecors, pavidum, socors, id. H. 4, 37.—With *gen.*: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61: gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.—Hence, adv.: **socorditer** (acc. to II.), *carelessly, negligently, slothfully* (not used in *posit.*); *comp.*: socordius ire milites occipere, Sall. H. Fragn. ap. Non. 235, 15; so, res acta, Liv. 1, 22: agere, Tac. H. 2, 15.

† socra, v. socrus.

Socrates, is, m., = Σωκράτης. **I. The celebrated Greek philosopher**: parens philosophiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1: fons et caput philosophiae, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ab Apolline omnium sapientissimus dictus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 53.—**Voc. Socrate**, bis, Cic. Fragn. p. 477 Orell.—As an appellative, in the *plur.*: ut existant... Socratae simul et Antisthenae et Platones multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 50.—Hence, **Socrāticus**, a, um, adj., = Σωκρατικός, *of or belonging to Socrates, Socratic*: philosophi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: viri, id. Att. 14, 9, 1: domus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 14: sermones, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; Hor. C. 3, 21, 9: lepor subtilitasque, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16: chartae, Hor. A. P. 310: sinus, i. e. *devoted to philosophy*, Pers. 5, 7: Xenophon, Nep. Ages. 1: cinaedi (in reference to Alcibiades, the favorite of Socrates), Juv. 2, 10.—As *subst.*: **Socrātici**, ōrum, m., *the followers or disciples of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61 sq.; id. Off. 1, 1, 2 et saep.—**II. A Greek painter**, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—**III. A Greek sculptor**, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

socrualis, e, adj. [socrus], *of or belonging to a mother-in-law*: munificentia, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 med.: hereditas, id. ib. 8, 9.

socrus, ūs (orig. comm.; v. infra), f. [a collat. form of socer; Gr. ἐκρὺς], orig. also m., *either a father-in-law or a mother-in-law*; but of the first signif. we have only two examples in ancient poets: praemia erepta a socro suo, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); and: a socro, Oenomaos rege, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Rib. 1. 1. p. 213).—The signif. *mother-in-law* was the prevailing one through all periods of the language: uno animo omnes socrus odeunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 4, 5; 1, 22; cf. Ov. F. 2, 626; Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 4; 4, 4, 83; Cic. Clu. 12, 23; Juv. 6, 231; Dig. 23, 2, 14, § 4.—Collat. form SOCRERA, ae (acc. to socer), Inscr. Orell. 289; and contr. SOCRA, ib. 4221: magna, grandmother-in-law, i. e. *one's husband's or wife's grandmother*: major, the great-grandmother of either party, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Fest. p. 126 Müll.

† sodaliciarius (sodalit-), a, um, adj. [sodaliciū], *of or belonging to an association or fellowship*, only as *subst.*
sodaliciarius, ii, m., *one who is bound to another by fellowship, a comrade, bosom-friend*, Inscr. Orell. 4794.—**2. sodaliciaria**, ae, f.: SODALICIARIA CONSILII BONI, a companion, Inscr. Orell. 4644.

sodaliciū (-tium), ii, v. the foll. art., II.

sodalicius (-tius), a, um, adj. [sodalit-]. **I. Of or belonging to a sodalis; of or belonging to fellowship or companionship** (as *adj.* very rare): jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46 (al. sodalicii); Just. 20, 4, 14: Druidae sodalicii astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9, 8.—**B.** In a bad sense, *secret*: collegia sodalicia, pertaining to an unlawful secret association, Dig. 47, 22, 1.—**II. Subst.**: **sodaliciū (-tium)**, ii, n. **A.** Lit., a fellowship, friendly intercourse or intimacy, brotherhood, companionship, etc. (syn. sodalitas): fraternum vere dulce sodaliciū, Cat. 100, 4; cf. Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 ext.—**B. Transf.** **1. An association, company, society, or college** of any kind: CVLTORVM HERCVLIS, Inscr. Orell. 2404; cf. ib. 2402: FVLONVM, ib. 4056.—**2. A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club**, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64.—**3. In a bad sense, an unlawful secret society** (for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.; cf. hetaeriae): lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36: in hoc sodali-

ciorum tribuario crimine, id. ib. 19, 47: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sodalis, is (abl., regularly, sodali; sodale, Mart. 1, 86, 5; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6), comm. [cf. Sanscr. svadhā, will, power; Gr. ἔθος, custom; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 251]. **I.** In *gen.*, a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion, etc. (freq. and class.; a favorite word with Plautus; cf.: socius, familiaris): tuos amicus et sodalis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7: hic sodalis tuos amicus optimus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 18; so (with amicus) id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71: sodalem me esse scis gnato tuo, id. Most. 5, 2, 32: sex sodales reppe, Vitam, amicitiam, etc., id. Merc. 5, 2, 4: quid enim aut illo fidelis amico aut sodale jucundus? Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 7: primum habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis... epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, etc. (shortly after: coetu amicorum), Cic. Sen. 13, 45: popularis et sodalis, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: adulescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque: adulescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3: in urbem reversus sodalibus legi, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. C. 2, 7, 5: gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo Et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: veterem tutare sodalem, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: O jucunde sodalis, id. ib. 1, 8, 25: dilectos inter sors prima sodalis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1.—**b.** In the poets, *adject.*: turba sodalis, the band of friends, Ov. R. Am. 586.—Of things: Hebrus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 19: cratera, id. ib. 3, 18, 6.—**II. In partic.** **A. A fellow or member of a corporation, society, fraternity, college, etc.**: sodales sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταίρια vocant, Dig. 17, 12, 4.—Of the members of a college of priests: sodales in Lupercis, Cic. Cael. 11, 26: Sodales Tituli, Tac. A. 1, 54: Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2364 sq.; 1588; 1593; 1611 et saep.—**B.** In a bad sense, a participator, accomplice in unlawful secret associations (esp. for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.): quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinans criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: Te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 12.—**2. A gallant**, Mart. 9, 3, 8; Hier. adv. Juv. 1, 48.

sodalitas, ātis, f. [sodalis]. **I. Lit., fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy**; abstr. and concr. (class.; cf. societas): sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94: summā nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68.—**Concr.**: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 5.—**Plur.**: aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4, 3.—**II. Transf.** **A. A society, association of any kind, esp. for religious purposes** (syn. sodaliciū): fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Cael. 11, 26: SODALITAS PVDICITIAE SERVANDAE, Inscr. Orell. 2401.—**B. A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club**: sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis... epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 45.—**C.** In a bad sense, an unlawful secret society: eodem die senatus consultum factum est, ut sodalitates decuriae discerent, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Planc. 15, 37.

† sodalitiarius, v. † sodaliciarius.

sodalitium and **sodalitius**, a, um, v. sodalicius.

Sodanus, i, m., a river of Gedrosia, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94.

sodes [contr. from si audes, for audies, Cic. Or. 45, 154; cf.: dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, etc., Plaut. Fragn. ap. Prisc. p. 960]; in colloq. lang. (esp. freq. with an imper.), *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray.* (a) With imper.: dic sodas mihi, Bellan' videtur specie mulier? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 39; so, dic sodes (mihi), id. Trin. 2, 4, 161; Ter. And. 1, 1, 53; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 22; id. Ad. 4, 5, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; 1, 16, 31: emitte sodes, ne enices fame, sine ire pastum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17: mitte ad

nos sodes Adelphasium tuam, id. Poen. 3, 5, 12: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21; cf.: da mihi hoc sodes, id. Trin. 2, 1, 17: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: iube sodes nummos curari, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: sodes, dic, Juv. 6, 279: inspicie, sodes, Pers. 3, 89 et saep.: mane dum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: aliud (vini) lenius sodes vide, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: aut sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, aut, etc., Cat. 103, 1.—(β) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; id. Hec. 5, 1, 27: tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 9, 41: jam cedo tu sodes, qui ocepas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7: o sodes, quoties tibi loquenti Byzantina sophos dedere regna, Sid. Carm. 23, 233.

Sodii, ōrum, m., an Iberian people in Asia, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Sōdōma, ōrum, n., = Σόδομα (Heb. סֹדֹמָה), the city of Sodom in Palestine, Tert. Apol. 40; Vulg. Gen. 14, 2.—Called also

Sōdōma, ae, f., Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sac. 1, 6: Sedul. 1, 105; Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; also

Sōdomum, i, n., Sol. 35; and **Sōdōmi**, ōrum, m., Tert. Carm. Sodom. 127 and 163.

—Hence, **A. Sōdōmitae**, ārum, m., = Σοδομίται, the inhabitants of Sodom, the Sodomites, Prud. Apoth. 384.—In the sing., adject.: Sodomita libido, of Sodom, Prud. Psych. 42; so, cinis, id. σαρπ. 5, 195.—**B. Sōdōmiticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sodom: peccatum, Hier. in Ezech. 5, 16, 49; Alcin. 3, 51.

Sogdiana regō, a district in Asia between the Jaxartes and the Oxus, Curt. 7, 10, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Sogdiāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sogdiana, Curt. 7, 4, 5; 9, 2, 24; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; called also **Sugdiani**, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 6.

Sogionti, ōrum, m., an Alpine people, whose name appeared upon a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

sōl, sōlis, m. [Sanscr. svar, shine; cf. Gr. Σείριος, seir, ἄστρον, 'Eλένη; and Lat. serenus]. **1.** Sing., the sun, as a heavenly body.

A. In gen.: tempora duorum generum sunt, unum annale, quod sol circuitu suo finit, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 5, 77: annus ad cursum solis accommodavit, Suet. Caes. 40: liquidi fons luminis aetherius sol, Lucr. 5, 282: quid potest esse sole majus? Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: illud dubium esse nulli potest quin arcus imago solis sit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Sol oriens or solis ortus, the east, as a quarter of the heavens: spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 5, 13; 7, 69; cf.: a sole exoriente supra Maeotis paludes, Cic. poet. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: facem stellae ab ortu solis ad occidentem porrigi visam, Liv. 29, 14, 3: ab ortu solis flare venti, id. 25, 27, 6.—**2.** Sol occidens or solis occasus, the west: alterum (litus) vergit ad solem occidentem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: laborant ut spectent sua trichinaria ad solem occidentem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13 fin.: spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, north-west, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae (pars insulae) est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 4, 28.—Cf. poet.: sub sole cadente, Manil. 4, 791.—In phrases, sol is often omitted by ellipsis: unde sol oritur oriens nuncupatur aut ortus; quo demergitur occidens vel occasus, Mel. 1, 1 init.; v. orior, ortus, occido.—**3.** Sol oriens or sol (solis) ortus=sunrise; sol occidens or solis (sol) occasus=sunset: qui solem nec occidentem umquam viderint, nec orientem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: sole orto Gracchus copias educit, Liv. 24, 15, 1: prius orto Sole, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: certi solis lunaeque et ortus et occasus sunt, Liv. 44, 37, 7: numquam ab orto sole ad occidentem... a curia abscessit, id. 27, 50, 4: ut, equis insidentes, solis ortu cursum in quendam locum dirigerent, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 ext.: solis occasu, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Liv. 24, 17, 7: ad (sub) solis occasum, towards sunset, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 2, 11: in occasum declivi sole, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.—Poet.: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29.—For sol occasus, v. occidere, and Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87 (ante solem occa-

sum); id. ib. 5, 7, 35 (ad solem occasum); cf.: ab exortu ad occasum perstare contuentis solem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22.—**4.** To designate a climate, country, etc., as eastern or southern (post-Aug.): ille Liberi curus triumphantem usque ad Thebas a solis ortu vehat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 4: terminos civitatis nostrae cum sole metimur, id. Ot. Sap. 4 (31), 1. it tamen ultra oceanum solemque, id. Ep. 94, 63: sub alio sole, in another climate, Manil. 4, 171; cf.: ut sua orientis occidentisque terminis finiat (sc. solis), Sen. Ep. 92, 32.—**5.** Trop., of a great good or a great man: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: solem e mundo tollere videntur qui, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: P. Africanus, sol alter (with sole geminato), id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 24: neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, neque orbem, etc., Just. 11, 12.—**6.** Prov.: et sceleratis sol oritur, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1; cf.: qui solem suum oriri facit super bonos et malos, Vulg. Matt. 5, 45: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit (Germ. Es ist noch nicht aller Tage Abend)=there are more days yet to come, sc. when the tables may be turned, Liv. 39, 26, 9.—**C.** The poets reckon time in many ways by the movement, etc., of the sun: bis me sol adiit gelidae post frigora brumae, two years, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 1: donec sol annuus omnes conficeret metas, within a year, Stat. Achill. 1, 455; cf. Nemes. Cyn. 122: octavo lumine solis, on the eighth day, Lucr. 6, 1195: sol septimus, Juv. 15, 44: cum sol Herculei terga leonis adit, in midsummer, Ov. A. A. 1, 68: O sol Pulcher, O laudande (= dies; sc. Augusti reditus), Hor. C. 4, 2, 46; cf. id. S. 1, 9, 72: supremo sole, at noon, id. Ep. 1, 5, 3: sub medium solem, Manil. 4, 651; cf. id. 4, 593: sol abit, it is growing late, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 32; cf.: a primo ad ultimum solem, all day long, Amm. 14, 6, 10.—**D.** Transf., the sun, sunlight, sunshine, heat of the sun: ager soli ostentus, exposed to the sun, Cato, R. R. 6: sarmenta imposito quae frigus defendant et solem, id. ib. 48 (49): uvas ponite in sole biduum, id. ib. 112 (113): sol semper hic est a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80: quin exa inspiere in sole etiam vivo licet, id. Aul. 3, 6, 29: nec res posse in sole videri, ni, etc., Lucr. 5, 292: nunc quidem paululum a sole, out of the sun, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: cum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: apricatio in illo Lucretio tuo sole, id. Att. 7, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 6, 1: iter in calescente sole factum erat, Liv. 44, 36 init.: torrente meridiano sole, id. 44, 38: ex vehementi sole, id. 28, 15, 11: urente assiduo sole, id. 44, 33 fin.: ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat sol, light of the morning sun, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49; cf.: nam et solem lumina aegra formidant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: adversi solis ab ictu, sunstroke, Ov. M. 3, 183: altera (spelunca) solem non recipit, Sen. Ep. 55, 6: sole correptis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119: pisces, quos sole torreat, id. 7, 2, 2, § 30: siccatur in sole, id. 19, 1, 3, § 16: in agmine (Caesar) anteibat capite detecto, seu sol seu imber esset, Suet. Caes. 57: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 4.—And trop.: in solem ac pulverem procedere, or producere, into heat and dust, i. e. into practical life (opp. umbra eruditum), Cic. Brut. 9, 37; id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—In a similar sense: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, Cic. Mur. 14, 30.—Prov.: clarior quam solis radii, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: sole ipso est clarior, Arn. 1, n. 47; cf. the class luce clarior, and: cum id solis luce videatur clarior, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6.

II. Plur. A. Suns, images of the sun (class.): neque pauci neque leves sunt qui se duos soles vidisse dicant, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: Albae duos soles visos ferebant, Liv. 28, 11, 3: et rursus plures soles simul cernuntur, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: quid eas vocem? imagines solis? Historici soles vocant, et binos ternosque apparuisse memoriae tradunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** Poet. = days (v. I. C.): nec tamen illis solibus ulla comparebit avis, Lucr. 6, 1219: saepe ego longos Cantando puerum memini me condere soles, to spend the long summer days in singing, Verg. E. 9, 52: tres soles... Erramus, id. A. 3, 203; cf. Sil. 3, 554: Bajani soles, the sunny days of Baja, Mart. 6, 43, 5: O soles! id. 10, 51, 6: soles fulsero

quondam tibi candidi, Cat. 8, 3, 8: soles occidere et redire possunt, id. 5, 4: longis solibus, Stat. Th. 5, 460: solibus arctis, short winter days, id. S. 1, 3, 88.—So, to describe certain seasons: solibus hibernis... gratior, than the sun in winter, Ov. M. 13, 793: si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, the sunny and cloudy days, id. Tr. 5, 8, 31.—**C.** Light or heat of the sun (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. D. supra): para terrai perusta solibus assiduus, Lucr. 5, 253; cf. Ov. H. 5, 112: pluvis et solibus icta, Lucr. 6, 1101: quae carent ventis et solibus, i. e. are buried, Hor. Epod. 16, 13; 2, 41: et soles melius nitent, id. C. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 17: ex imbri soles Prospicere... poteris, Verg. G. 1, 393: inque novos soles audent se gramina tuto Credere, id. ib. 2, 332; similarly, Ov. F. 4, 404; Stat. Th. 1, 363; 4, 421; 4, 831: tum blandi soles, Ov. F. 1, 157: frigore soles juvant, id. R. Am. 405; so Mart. 10, 42: Romulus et frater... Solibus et campo corpora nuda dabant, Ov. F. 2, 366: aequora semper solibus orba tument, id. P. 1, 3, 54: solibus rupta glacies, Juv. 4, 43: gemina pereunt caligine soles, Stat. Th. 5, 154: aestivos quo decipis aere soles? id. S. 4, 4, 19: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, id. Th. 3, 2, 59; 4, 56; Mart. 10, 12, 7; 8, 14, 4; 14, 28; Ov. M. 1, 435: cura soles assiduo quaerendi, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: perpeti soles, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: evitatis solibus, id. 28, 12, 50, § 186: (sal) siccatur aestivis solibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: merguntur in aquam solibus tepefactam, id. 19, 1, 3, § 17: nec campi minus soles accipiunt, id. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sarculatio novos soles admittit, id. 18, 12, 50, § 184; cf. id. 12, 5, 11, § 23; 12, 7, 14, § 26: aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles, Ov. F. 2, 311: dum patula defendimus arbore soles, Stat. S. 3, 1, 70.—Very rarely of the sun's revolution, without reference to light or heat: quae via soles praecipitet, Stat. Th. 6, 362.—In class. prose sometimes solis ardore, with the force of the poet. soles: et nimios solis defendit ardore, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; cf.: propter nimios solis ardore, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.

III. Sol, the Sun-god. A. Lit. a. The ancient Italian deity Sol, represented as driving the four-horse sun-chariot from east to west; later identified with the Greek Helios, and hence often called Titan or Phoebus by the poets: signi dic quid est? Cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: Sol... aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: rapax vis Solis equorum, id. 5, 402: quod magni filia Solis eram, Ov. R. Am. 276; id. M. 14, 346: Solis currus, id. P. 4, 6, 48: secundum (invocabis) Solem et Lunam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 med.: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: Sol Phaethonti filio facturum se esse dixit quidquid optasset, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Quid? illum filium Solis nonne patris ipsius luce indignum putas? id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: qui Solem aurigando aequiperare existimaretur, Suet. Ner. 53: Solis colossus Rhodi, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; 34, 8, 19, § 63.—Comic.: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem atque adpotum probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 129.—**b. The Phœnician sun-god Heliogabalus** (Elagabal), whose worship was introduced by the later emperors (Aurelianus, Heliogabalus): ad templum Heliogabali tetendit... et Romae Soli templum posuit, Vop. Aur. 25; cf. id. ib. 4; 14; 35; 39; Lampr. Heliog. 1; 3; afterwards called Sol Invictus, whose birthday, acc. to the Calendar. Const., was celebrated December 25th; cf. Julian. Or. 4, p. 156.—**c. Of the sun-worship of other nations:** (Germani) deorum numero ducunt Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; cf.: rex regum, frater Solis et Lunae, of the king of Persia, Amm. 17, 5, 3.—**B.** The sun-god as emblem of omniscience: non potuit reperire, si ipsi Soli quaerundas dares, lepidiores ad hanc rem quam ego dabo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: meliorem neque tu reperis, neque Sol videt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: at vigiles mundi... Sol et Luna, Lucr. 5, 1435: si hoc uno quicquam Sol vidisset iniquus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: O Solem ipsum beatissimum, qui antequam se abderet fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 10, 27: Solem consule, qui late facta diurna videt, Ov. F. 4, 582: quis Solem fallere possit? id. A. A. 2, 573; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Sen. Herc. Fur. 595.—Hence represented as betrayer of conspiracies: propiusque honos

Soli, qui occulta conjurationis retexisset, Tac. A. 15, 74; to him was commended the detection of murderers, in inscriptions over the slain: SOL, TIBI COMMENDO QUI MANVS INTVLIT EI, Inscr. Orell. 4791: SOL, TV INDICES EIVS MORTEM, ib. 4792. — **C.** Poet., to describe the times of the day: solerat flagrantibus Sol pronus equos, = it was night, Stat. Th. 3, 408: Sol operum medius summo librabat Olympo Lucentes, ceu staret, equos, = it was mid-day, id. ib. 5, 85.

IV. In gen., solis as an appellation. **A.** dies solis, Sunday (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 508. — **B.** Solis gemma, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181. — **C.** Solis insula, off the coast of Gedrosia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86; 6, 23, 26, § 97. — **D.** Solis fons, in Marmorea, Curt. 4, 7, 22; Mela, 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31. — **E.** Solis promunturium, in Africa, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9. — **F.** Solis oppidum, a town in Aegina, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

solaciolum (solāt-), i, n. dim. [solacium], a little comfort or solace: sui doloris, Cat. 2, 7.

solacium (solāt-), ii, n. [solor], a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace (class.; used equally in sing. and plur.): et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: permulcent animos solacia vitae, id. 5, 21; 6, 4: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: oblectamenta et solacia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: perfrugium ac solacium praebere, id. Arch. 7, 16: praebere solacia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: id solacio est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 fin.: vacare culpā magnum est solacium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4: me ipse consolator et maxime illo solacio, quod, etc., id. Lael. 3, 10: frui solacio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (corresp. to consolari): uti solacio, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26: nosque malo solacio, sed non nullo tamen, consolamur, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: alicui solacia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solacium, id. Lael. 27, 104: surdae adhibere menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, id. ib. 10, 132; 11, 329; id. P. 4, 11, 17: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solacio levare potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: solacia luctus Exigua ingentis, Verg. A. 11, 62: egregium solacium suae morti invenire, Liv. 25, 16, 20: afficere aliquem solacio, Tac. A. 3, 24: adulescentulos sacerdotis in solacium recollere, id. H. 1, 77: cineri atque ossibus alicuius solacium reportare, i.e. an atonement, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 120; cf.: tumulo solacia posco, Ov. M. 7, 483: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solaciis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12; Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Luc. 2, 91; 8, 469; Stat. Th. 1, 596; Just. 1, 8, 9: solacium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; Val. Max. 4, 8, 2 ext.; Spart. Hadr. 9 fin.; Tac. A. 15, 39. — **Poet.:** aves, solacia ruris, consolers (because they cheer the laborers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441; cf.: (musae) solacia frigida, id. P. 4, 2, 45: dicta, duri solacia casus, Verg. A. 6, 377. — **II.** In jurid. Lat., a compensation, indemnification: solacium pro aliquā re alicui praestare, Dig. 4, 13: solacium certum ei constitutum est, ib. 26, 7, 33 fin.

solāgo, inis, f. [sol], a plant, called also heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 and 63.

solāmen, inis [solor], a comfort, relief, solace, consolation (poet. for the class. solacium): solamen mali, Verg. A. 3, 661; 10, 493; 10, 859; Luc. 7, 181; Val. Fl. 3, 319; 4, 443; Sen. Med. 539; id. Herc. Fur. 1090.

solāmentum, i, n. [id.], a relief, consolation, mitigation (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

solānum, i, n., a plant, called also strychnos, nightshade, Plin. 27, 13, 108, § 132; Cels. 2, 33; 3, 18; 5, 26.

Solanus, i (sc. ventus), m. [sol], the east wind, Vitr. 1, 6 med.; usually called Subsolanus, q. v.

solāris, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the sun, sun-, solar (not ante-Aug.): lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus solares lunaresque sunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10 fin.: circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: pars piceae, sunny, towards the sun, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: herba, i.e. a plant, called also heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

1. solārium, ii, n. [id.]. I. (Sc. horologium, which is expressed in Plin. 7, 60, 1718

60, § 213.) *A sundial:* solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ut illum Di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, Quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 301 sq. (2d ed.) = venter erat solarium, Aquil. ib. 3, 3, 4. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Ad solarium, a much-frequented place in the Forum where the sundial stood, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14. — **2.** A clock in gen. (even a water-clock): cum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aquā contemplare, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 23 fin. — **II.** A part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, a terrace, balcony, or the like, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69; 2, 4, 25; Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 16; id. Claud. 10; Pall. Mai. 11, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 22; id. Jos. 2, 6; Dig. 8, 2, 17; Inscr. Orell. 3303; 4240; Isid. Orig. 15, 3 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 200 sq. (2d ed.). — Also on sepulchral monuments, Inscr. Orell. 4536.

2. solārium, ii (sc. vectigal), n. [solum], a ground-rent, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; 7, 1, 7, § 2; 13, 7, 17; 30, 1, 39, § 5; Inscr. Orell. 39; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 121, n. 614.

solārius, a, um, adj., v. i. solarium inuit.

solātiolum, v. solaciolum.

solator, oris, m. [solor], a comforter, consoler (poet. and very rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: mitis lugentum, Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

solātus, a, um, adj. [sol], sunburned, sunstruck; subst. masc.: solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 118; cf. neutr.: solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, a sunstroke, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.

†† **soldūrii, orum, m.** [Celtic], retainers or vassals of a chieftain: devoti, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

solidus, a, um, v. solidus inuit.

sōlēa, ae, f. [solum]. **I.** A slipper consisting of a sole fastened on by a strap across the instep, a sandal: omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, nonnumquam voce Graeca crepidulas, Gell. 13, 21, 5 (worn by men in the house only: considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors): NEVE QVIS IN POELICO LVCI PRAETEXTAM NEVE SOLEAS HABETO, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; and v. soleatus: ut vendat soleam dimidiatam, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; cf. Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 63; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 40; Ov. A. A. 2, 212; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31; Pers. 5, 169; Juv. 6, 612; Mart. 14, 65, 1. — These sandals were taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: deme soleas: cedo, bibam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, id. ib. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50, 3: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 med.: soleas festinare, to put on in haste, Sall. H. 1, 105 Dietsch; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 130 sq. — **II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** A kind of fetter: lignae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23. — **B.** A kind of shoe for animals (not nailed on, like our horseshoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed), Cat. 17, 26; Col. 6, 12, 2; Veg. 4, 9, 2 and 4; Suet. Ner. 30 fin.; Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140. — **C.** A kind of oil-press, Col. 12, 50, 6. — **D.** A kind of fish, a sole: Pleuronectes solea, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 124; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 32, § 102. — In a lusus verb. with signif. I., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59. — **E.** A sill: solea, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subicitur sed etiam pro materia robusta, super quam paries craticus exstruitur, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll. — **F.** The sole of the foot of animals, Veg. 1, 56, 31.

* **soleāris, e, adj.** [solea], like a sole or sandal, sandal-shaped: cella, Spart. Car. 9.

soleārius, ii, m. [id.], a sandal-maker, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4085.

soleātus, a, um, adj. [id.], wearing sandals, having sandals on (if of a man and in public, a mark of effeminacy; v. solea): stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum

pallio purpureo tunicaque talari, mulierculā nixus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf. id. Pis. 6, 13; Castric. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32; Sen. Ira. 3, 18, 3; Petr. 27, 2; Mart. 12, 83, 6.

solemnis (solemnis), sollemnitas, sollemnitas, v. sollemn.

† **sōlēn, onis, m., = σωλήν, a kind of sea-mussel, the razor-fish**: Solen, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 10, 69, 88, § 192; 11, 37, 52, § 139.

solennis, sollemnitas, solennitus, v. sollemn.

sōlēo, itus, 2 (pres. solinunt, for solent, acc. to Fest. s. v. nequunt, p. 162 Müll.; perf. solui, Cato and Enn. acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 107: soluerint, Cael. ap. Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.; or H. 2, 55 Dietsch; no fut., v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 591; 609), v. n. [cf. suesco]. **I.** In gen., to use, be wont, be accustomed (cf. assuesco). (a) With inf. (so most freq.); act.: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: hi (servi) solent esse eris utibiles, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Capt. 3, 1, 23: nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Ann. v. 109 Vahl.): quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.): qui (paterā) Pterela potitare rex solitus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 1, 1, 263: solita (consuetudine) solitus sum uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: soliti prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: (cum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsiliu pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56 et saep.; often solitus eram = solebam, Sall. C. 50, 1; id. J. 4, 7; Liv. 38, 1, 7 al. — (β) With inf. pass.: majore operā ibi serviles nuptiae, quam liberales etiam, curari solent, Plaut. Cas. prol. 74: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9: unde videri Danaum solitae naves, Verg. A. 2, 462: ad haec illa dici solent, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: permirum mihi videri solet, id. ib. 5, 5, 7: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: ut solet fieri, Curt. 3, 8, 20; 4, 3, 7: ut fieri solet, Lact. 1, 15, 2 et saep. — (γ) Without inf.: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 8: me dico ire, quo saturi solent, id. Curc. 2, 3, 83: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: Pl. Nugas garris. Cu. Soleo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: ita ego soleo, id. Men. 1, 2, 31: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25; cf. id. Eun. 2, 4, 43: eodem pacto ut comici servi solent, Concianum in collum pallium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11: credo jam, ut solet, Jurgabit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 54: agendum, ut soles, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; cf.: ut solitus es, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 25: cum adissem Antiochum, ut solebam, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, Sall. C. 29, 2: quod prava ambitio solet, id. J. 96, 3: ut solebat, Amm. 16, 11, 15: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161; Sall. J. 15, 5, 25; 3; Curt. 4, 1, 24. — So often with Plautus in the part. pres.: Di. Mala femina es. As. Solens sum: ea est disciplina, that's my way, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 29; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 43: lubens fecero et solens, id. Cas. 5, 1, 14: ego abcessi solens Paulum ab illis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 53. — **II.** In part., to have intercourse with, in mal. part. (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; Suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 38; Cat. 113, 1. — Hence, **sōlitus, a, um, P. a.**, in a passive sense (which one is used to, or which usually happens), wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. consuetus); absol.: solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: chori, Prop. 1, 20, 46: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: torus, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ars, id. 1, 9, 66: artes, Ov. M. 11, 242: virtus, Verg. A. 11, 415: mos, Ov. H. 21, 127; id. P. 3, 1, 165: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45: exercitationes, Suet. Tib. 13 et saep. — With dat.: armentaria Liburnicis solita, Tac. H. 5, 23; cf. in the foll. — Hence, subst.: **sōlitum, i, n.**, the customary, what is usual: hostibus gratiam ha-

bandam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (opp. res desueta), a usual thing in a free state, Liv. 3, 38, 9: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! according to your custom, Verg. A. 11, 383: ultra solitum, Tac. A. 4, 64, 1.—In plur.: parentum necesse aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8 fin.; cf.: praeter solitum vitiosus magistratibus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 23: si quando aliquid ex solito variaret, Vell. 2, 41, 3: nescio quā praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Verg. G. 1, 412; so, praeter solitum, Hor. C. 1, 6, 20: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36, 1; and esp. freq. with a comparative in the abl. comp. solito: solito formosior Aesone natus, more than usually handsome, Ov. M. 7, 84; so, solito uberior, id. ib. 9, 105: blandior, id. A. A. 2, 411: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: frequentiores, id. ib. 37: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: citius, id. F. 5, 547: plus, id. H. 15, 47; Liv. 24, 9: magis, id. 25, 7.

sōlers, sōlterter, and sōlertia, v. sollers, etc.

Soletum, i, n., a town in Calabria, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101.

Sōli (collat. form **Soloe**, Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92), *ōrum, m.*, = Σόλοι. **I.** A town of Cilicia, afterwards called Pompeiopolis, now *Mezeli*, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 33, 20, 4; 37, 56, 8.—Hence, **Sōleus**, ei, m., = Σολεύς, of **Sōli**: Milon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.—**II.** A town of Cyprus, now *Solia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130 (Jan. Soloe).

sōliar, aris, n. [solium], a covering for the feet, Varr. ap. Non. 3, 25; Fest. s. v. solia, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.

* **sōlicānus**, a, um, adj. [solus-cano], singing alone: Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 127.

sōlicatio, ōnis, f. [sol], a summing, a transl. of the Gr. ἡλιωσις (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2, 18.

sōlicitatio, sōlicitō, sōlicitus, etc., v. Soll-.

sōlidamen, inis, n. [solido], that which makes firm or solid, a strengthener (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sōlidamentum, i, n. [id.], that which makes firm or solid, a strengthener (late Lat.): corporis (ossa), Lact. Opif. Dei, 7 init.

sōlidatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a making firm or solid; a fastening, strengthening, Vitr. 5, 3, 3; 7, 1, 7.

* **sōlidatrix**, icis, f. [solidator], she that makes firm or solid, a strengthener: ossium, Arn. 4, 131.

sōlide, adv., v. solidus fin.

sōlidesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [solidus], to become firm, solid, whole (post-Aug. and very rare): moles sub aqua, Vitr. 2, 6, 1: rupta cartilago, to unite, grow together, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.

sōlidi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [id.]; of animals whose feet are not cloven, solid-footed, whole-hoofed, Plin. 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93, § 199; 11, 37, 45, § 128.

sōlīditas, ātis, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., solidness, solidity (good prose), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; 1, 38, 105; id. Univ. 5, 13; Pall. Mai. 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.).

A. Thickness, Pall. 1, 6, 9; id. Febr. 17, 5.—**B.** Solidity, firmness, Vitr. 2, 6; 2, 8.—Hence, plur. concr.: soliditates, firm or solida masses, Vitr. 7, 3, 7.—**C.** In Jurid. Lat., the whole, entirety (opp. a share, part): possessionis, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 52, 2; 11, 35, 2; App. Trism. p. 288 Bip.: hereditas universorum soliditas singulorum, Ambros. Psal. 118, Serm. 14, 41.

sōlido, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make firm, dense, or solid; to make whole or sound; to strengthen, fasten together (not ante-Aug., and for the most part only in the pass.; cf.: compono, reficio, stabiliō).

I. Lit.: (area) creta solidanda, Verg. G. 1, 179: locus fistucationibus solidatur, Vitr. 7, 1: terra aëre, id. 2, 3 fin.: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43; cf. muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; cf. hi (nervi) incisī solidantur, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218; 24, 16, 95, § 152: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160 et saep.—Poet.: facies solidata veneno, i. e. against decay, Luc. 8, 691.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To confirm, establish: rem Romanam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33, 11: imperium Romanum ex diuturna convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 1: illud

etiam constitutione solidamus, ut, etc., establish, ordain, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1.—**B.** To unite: viro uxorem unius corporis compage, Lact. Epit. 6.—**C.** To correct: rationes, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 36.

sōlidus, a, um (contr. collat. form **sōldus**, a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; 2, 5, 65), adj. [Sanscr. sarvas, all; Gr. ὅλος, whole; old Lat. sollus; cf. sollistimus], firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid (class.). **I.** Lit.: individua et solida corpora (sc. ἀτόμοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Div. 2, 67, 98: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39, 137: columna aurea (opp. extrinsecus inaurata), id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. cornua (opp. cava), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6: corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf.: crateres auro solidi, Verg. A. 2, 765: ex solido elephanto, id. G. 3, 26; id. A. 6, 69; 6, 552: aera, id. ib. 9, 809: telum solidum nodis, id. ib. 11, 553: vasa auro solida, Tac. A. 2, 33; 13, 10: solidum ex auro signum, Just. 39, 2, 5: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404; so, ripa, id. ib. 14, 49: sedes (opp. aër), id. ib. 2, 147: navis ad ferendum incursum maris solida, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: sit solidum quodcumque subest, Aus. Ed. 16, 12: solidus cibus, solid food, as opposed to fluid, Vulg. Heb. 5, 12.—**Comp.**: solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4.—**Sup.**: solidissima materialia corpora (opp. mollia), Lucr. 1, 565; 1, 951: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262.—**Subst.**: **sōlidum**, i, n., a solid substance, solidity: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, id. Univ. 4, 11; cf.: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, id. N. D. 1, 27, 75: inane abscondere solido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 78: fossa fit ad solidum, to the solid ground, to the bottom, Ov. F. 4, 821: finditur in solidum cuneis via, into the hard wood, Verg. G. 2, 79; 2, 231: neque fundamenta (amphitheatri) per solidum subdidit, Tac. A. 4, 62: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, on solid ground, Liv. 44, 5.—**B.** Transf. (opp. to that which is divided, scattered, or in parts), whole, complete, entire (= integer, totus): usura, nec eā solida, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Verg. A. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: quibus solida ungula, id. 10, 63, 83, § 173: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbit, Just. 30, 4, 3: ut decies solidum exsorberet, i. e. at once, in one draught, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: decem annos solidos errasse, Varr. ap. Non. 405, 21; cf.: partem solido demere de die, Hor. C. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, incomplete, Liv. 4, 8 fin.: vos, quibus... solidae suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639.—As subst. **1.** In gen.: **sōlidum**, i, n., the whole sum: ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 65; Quint. 5, 10, 105; Tac. A. 6, 17; Dig. 45, 2, 2 sq.—**2.** In partic.: **sōlidus**, i, m. (sc. nummus), in the time of the emperors a gold coin, at first called aureus, and worth about twenty-five denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value, Dig. 9, 3, 5; 11, 4, 1; 21, 1, 42; Cod. Just. 10, 70, 5; App. M. 10, p. 242, 34; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 7; id. 1 Esd. 2, 69; id. Ecclus. 29, 7.—**II.** Trop., sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real (in this sense a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: firmus, constans, stabilis; opp. inanis, levis, vanus, mobilis, etc.): solida et perpetua fides, Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 44; so, fides, Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8, 21: solida atque robusta eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: solida ac virilis ingenii vis, id. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12, 29: justitiae effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: quod appellat honestum, non tam solidum quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: suavitatis austera et solida, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: solida veraque laus, id. Sest. 43, 93; cf.: solida laus ac vera dignitas, id. Vat. 3, 8: gloria (with vera), id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: nostra gloria, cum sit ex so-

lido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: nulla utilitas (with puerilis delectatio), Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: salus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10: gratia, id. Curs. 3, 35; Ov. M. 12, 576: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. And. 4, 1, 24: libertas, Liv. 2, 2, 6; Tac. Or. 9: fides, id. H. 2, 79: mens, firm, determined, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4: solidum opus doctrinae, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 1: in solidiore aliquo scripti genere, Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 16: gravior solidiorque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 8: virtus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5; 5, 4, ext. 5: vinum, Pall. 11, 14 fin.—**Neutr. absol.**: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, in safety, Verg. A. 11, 427; cf.: praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4, 2: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: ut salus ejus locetur in solido, Amm. 17, 5, 11.—Hence, adv., in two forms. **A.** **sōlidum** (very rare), soundly, thoroughly: dinoscere cautus Quid solidum crepet, Pers. 5, 25: Venus irata solidum, App. M. 5, p. 171, 24.—**B.** **sōlide** (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) **Densely, closely, solidly**: solide et crassius vinibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, i. e. without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside, Petr. 47, 4.—**Comp.**: concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5, 5.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) **Surely, wholly, fully, truly**: neque, natus necne is fuerit, id. solido scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; 4, 2, 47; Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 41; Spart. Ael. Ver. 8.

* **sōlifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [sol-fero], sun-bringing, of the east: plaga, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

* **sōliferreum**, i, v. solliferreum.

sōlifuga, v. solipuga.

* **sōlifundium**, i, n. [solum-fundus], perh. landed property, Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

* **sōligēna**, ae, comm. [sol-gigno], a child of the Sun: Aetes, Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sōliloquium, ii, n. [solus-loquor], a talking to one's self; a soliloquy, a word formed by Augustin, Aug. Solit. 2, 7 fin.

† **sōlino** = consulo, acc. to Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll. [prob. the lengthened form from solo, the ground form to con-sul and con-sulo; different from solinunt=solent; v. soleo init.].

Sōlinus, i, m. C. Julius, a Roman writer of the third century of the Christian era, author of a work entitled Polyhistor, mostly taken from Pliny's Historia Naturalis.

sōlipuga, ae, f., a kind of venomous ant (or, acc. to Solinus, a kind of venomous spider), Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; 22, 25, 81, § 163.

—Called also **sōluga**, Luc. 9, 837; **sōlipugna**, acc. to Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.; **sōlifuga**, Sol. 4, 3 and 6; and **salpuga**, Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92.

sollistimum, v. sollistimus.

* **1. solitaneus**, a, um, adj. [solitus, from soleo], usual, customary, ordinary: dolores, Marc. Emp. 20 med.

* **2. solitaneus**, a, um, adj. [solus], separate, distinct: libellum confecti, Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

* **sōlitānus**, a, um, adj. [sol], the appellation of a species of African snail, perh. named from the Promunturium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9); Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 174.

sōlitārius, a, um, adj. [solus], alone, by itself, lonely, solitary (class.; syn. singularis): natura solitarius nihil amat, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea, quae summa sunt, pervenire, conjuncta et consociata cum altera perveniret, id. ib. 22, 83: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio junctae atque conexas, id. N. D. 2, 11, 29: deus desertus ac solitarius, Lact. 1, 7, 4; Min. Fel. 10, 3: hae apes non sunt solitaria natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, living by himself, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: solitarium aliquod aut rarum judicatum afferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: distentus solitaria cena, i. e. with a dinner which he has taken by himself, Plin. Pan. 49: modo id egit, i. e. nothing else, Nazar. 33: imperium, absolute, Mamert. Grat. Act. 13: hominem solitarium tres tam validos

evitasse juvenes, App. M. 3, p. 132, 2. — **Pleon.**: solus ac solitarius, App. M. 4, p. 146, 30.

solitas, ātis, *f.* [solus], *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (ante- and post-class. for solitudo): tuam solitatem memorans, Att. ap. Non. 173, 28 (Trag. Rel. p. 153 Rib.); App. M. 9, p. 225, 14; id. Mag. p. 288, 5; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

* **solitatem**, *adv.* [solitas], *solitarily*, Front. Eloqu. p. 235 Mai.

solitaurilia, *v.* suovetaurilia.

* **sólito**, āvi, *1. v. freq. n.* [soleo], *to be much accustomed or wont*: Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1, 6.

solitudo, inis, *f.* [solus], *a being alone or solitary, loneliness, solitariness, solitude* (of a person or place); *a lonely place, desert, wilderness* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. secretum, secessus). **I.** In gen.: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, si est in ea solitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, id. Lael. 23, 87; so (opp. frequentia) id. Pis. 22, 53; opp. celebritas, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Plin. Pan. 49, 2: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114; cf.: quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens Circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44, 3: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25: ubi postquam solitudinem intellexit, Sall. J. 93, 3: erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: neque vero hic non contemptus est a tyrannibus atque ejus solitudo, Nep. Thras. 2, 2: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdididerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place* (Rome), Liv. 5, 53, 7: delere omne Latium, vastas inde solitudines facere, id. 8, 13, 15; cf. id. 39, 18: nec umquam ex solitudine suā prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.*: ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, Tac. Agr. 30 *fin.*; Curt. 8, 8, 10, 9, 2, 24; Liv. 39, 18, 2: nivosae solitudinis cohaerentes, *bordering on*, Amm. 23, 6, 64. — **With gen.**: in hac omnis humani cultūs solitudine, Curt. 7, 3, 12. — **Plur.**, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 23: solitudines renuntiavere missi milites ad explorandum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181; Vell. 2, 55, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 14, § 33; 6, 17, 20, § 53. — **II.** In partic., analog. to the Gr. *ἐρημία*, in respect of something wanting, *a being left alone or deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: per hujus (orbis) solitudinem Te obtestor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55; cf.: liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: solitudo atque inopia, id. Quint. 1, 5; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id. repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratum, Liv. 6, 35 *fin.*

solitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from soleo.

solum, ii, *n.* [from the root sol, kind. with sed, sedeol], *a seat*. **I.** Most usu. of gods, kings, or other distinguished personages. **A.** Lit., *a seat, chair of state, throne* (cf.: thronus, tribunal): regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: domus regia et in domo regale solum, Liv. 1, 47, 4; cf.: solio rex inuit ab alto, Verg. A. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo surgit, id. ib. 10, 116; so, Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 34; Suet. Calig. 57: divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12: deorum solia, id. Har. Resp. 27, 57: regale (Jovis), Ov. F. 6, 353: sedens in solio consulantibus respondere (of sollicitors), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10; id. de Or. 2, 33, 143: sedet Sollemni solio, Ov. M. 14, 262: acernum, Verg. A. 8, 178: eburnum, i. e. sella curulis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 199; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 588. — **B.** Meton., like our *throne*, for *rule, sway, dominion* (mostly poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptri superba, Lucr. 5, 1137; cf.: solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. H. 14, 113; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 309; 6, 742; Hor. C. 2, 2, 17: solio avorum aliquem depellere, Luc. 4, 690; Claud. IV.

Cons. Hon. 213: Demetrium in paterno solio locaturi, Liv. 39, 53, 4: Pacorum avito Arsacidarum solio depulsi, Tac. H. 1, 40: paternum solum per vim, per arma capere, Lact. 1, 10, 10. — **II.** *A tub*, esp. for bathing, Lucr. 6, 800; Cato, R. R. 10, 4; Cels. 1, 3; 1, 4; 7, 26, 5; Liv. 44, 6; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*; Pall. 1, 40, 3; 1, 41, 1. — **For other purposes**, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 28. — **III.** *A stone coffin* for persons of distinction, *a sarcophagus*: solum Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. Ner. 50; cf. Curt. 10, 10, 9; Flor. 4, 11 *fin.*; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 343 al.

solivagus, a, um, *adj.* [solus-vagor] (Ciceron.). **I.** Lit., *wandering or roving alone*; of animals that lead a solitary life: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. — **Of persons**: non est enim singulare nec solivaga genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25, 39: (elephantum) minime ex omnibus solivagi, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23; v. solitarius. — **II.** Transf., *alone, by itself, single, solitary* (rare): caelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, Cic. Univ. 6, 18: solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 40.

sollemnis (less correctly **sölemnus**, **sölemnus**, **sölemnus**, **sölempnis**), e, *adj.* [sollus, i. e. totus-annus], *prop. that takes place every year; in relig. lang. of solemnities, yearly, annual; hence, in gen., 1. Lit., stated, established, appointed*: sollemne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest. p. 298 Müll. (cf. anniversarius): sollemnia sacra dicuntur, quae certis temporibus annisque fieri solent, id. p. 344 ib.: sacra stata, sollemnia, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. stata, p. 344 ib.; so, ad sollemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (v. sisto, *P. a.*): sacra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sacrificia, id. N. D. 1, 6, 14; id. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Liv. 1, 31: dies festi atque sollemnes, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollemne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 3, 15: Idus Maias sollemnes ineundis magistratibus erant, id. 3, 36: sollemnis dapes Libare, Verg. A. 3, 301: caerimoniae, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1. — **II.** Transf., according as the idea of the *religious* or that of the *established, stated* nature of the thing qualified predominates. **A.** With the idea of its religious character predominating, *religious, festive, solemn*: suscipiendaque curant sollemnia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: sollemni more sacrorum, id. 1, 96: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: iter ad flaminem, id. ib. 10, 27: epulae, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; cf.: coetus ludorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186: precatio comitiorum, id. Mur. 1, 1: omnia sollemnibus verbis dicere, id. Dom. 47, 122: sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: sollemnia vota Reddere, Verg. E. 5, 74: ferre sollemnia dona, id. A. 9, 626: sollemnis ducere pompas, id. G. 3, 22: sollemnis mactare ad aras, id. A. 2, 202: dies iure sollemnis mihi, sanctiorque natali, Hor. C. 4, 11, 17: fax, Ov. M. 7, 49: sollemni voce movere preces, id. F. 6, 622: ignis, id. Tr. 3, 13, 16: festum sollemne parare, id. F. 2, 247: sollemnes ludos celebrare, id. ib. 5, 597: habitus, Liv. 37, 9: carmen, id. 33, 31: epulae, Tac. A. 1, 50: sacramentum, id. H. 1, 55: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque sollemne, quod, etc., Cic. Quint. 6, 26. — **Comp.**: dies baptismi sollemnior, Tert. Bapt. 19. — **Sup.**: die tibi sollemnissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: preces, App. M. 11, p. 264.

b. As *subst.*: **sollemne**, is, *n.*, *a religious or solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice, solemn games, a festival, solemnity, etc.* (so perh. not in Cic.); *sing.*: inter publicum sollemne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57: sollemne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3 *fin.*: soli Fidei sollemne instituit, id. 1, 21; cf. id. 9, 34: sollemne allatum ex Arcadia, *festal games*, id. 1, 5; cf. id. 9: Claudio funeris sollemne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69; cf. *plur.* infra: per sollemne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. infra. — **Plur.**: sollemnia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 1: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29; cf. id. 2, 27: Quinquatrum, Suet. Ner. 34: triumphi, id. ib. 2: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: funerum, id. ib. 3, 6: tumultu sollemnia mittent, Verg. A. 6, 380: referunt, id. ib. 5, 605; cf. Stat. Th. 8,

208; Juv. 10, 259. — **B.** With the idea of stated, regular character predominant, *wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary* (syn.: consuetus, solitus; freq. only after the Aug. period): prope sollemnis militum lascivia, Liv. 4, 53, 13: socer arma Latinus habeto, Imperium sollemne socer, Verg. A. 12, 193: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 174: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollemne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollemnis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 61: sufficit sollemnem numerum (testium) exaudire, Dig. 28, 1, 21: via sollemni egressi, *the public way*, Amm. 20, 4, 9: Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne, reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: spectari sollemne olim erat, Suet. Aug. 44; Gell. 15, 2, 3: annua complere sollemnia, *tribute*, Amm. 22, 7, 10. — As *subst.*: **sollemne**, is, *n.*, *usage, custom, practice, etc.*: nostrum illud sollemne servemus, ut, etc., *usual custom, practice*, Cic. Att. 7, 6, 1: novae nuptiae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135. — **Plur.**: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollemnia manet, etc., Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollemnia, *their customary avocations*, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.*: testamentum non iure factum dicitur, ubi sollemnia juris defuerunt, *usages, customary formalities*, Dig. 28, 3, 1: testamenti, ib. 28, 1, 20. — **Adv.**: mutat quadrata rotundis: Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides, *in the common way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101. — **Hence, adv.**: **sollemniter** (**sölempn-**, **sölempn-**; very rare; not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to II. A. supra.) *In a religious or solemn manner, solemnly*, = rite: omnibus (sacris) sollemniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46: intermissum convivium sollemniter instituit, *with pomp or splendor*, Just. 12, 13, 6: lusus, quem sollemniter celebramus, App. M. 3, p. 134, 13. — **2.** (Acc. to II. B. supra.) *According to custom, in the usual or customary manner, regularly, formally*: (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollemniter aqua circumspersi, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2: praebere hordeum pullis, Pall. 1, 28 *fin.*: jurare, Dig. 12, 2, 3: cavere, ib. 26, 7, 27: acta omnia, ib. 45, 1, 30: nullo sollemniter inquirente, Amm. 14, 7, 21: transmisso sollemniter Tigride, id. 20, 6, 1. — **Comp.** and *sup. of adj.* (late Lat.); v. supra, II. A. No *comp.* and *sup. of adv.*

sollemnitas (**sölempn-**, **sölempn-**, and **sölempn-**), ātis, *f.* [sollemnitas] (post-class.; cf. sollemne, celebratio). **I.** *A solemnity, festival, celebration of a day*: dierum variae sollemnitates, Gell. 2, 24, 15: pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7: condendi honoris, Aus. Grat. Act. 36: sacrorum sollemnitate prisco more completa, Amm. 23, 3, 7; Vulg. Deut. 16, 16 et saep. — **II.** *A usage, formality*: juris, Dig. 26, 8, 19; 1, 7, 25.

sollemniter, *adv.*, v. sollemnus *fin.*

* **sollemnitus** (**sölempn-**, **sölempn-**, **sölempn-**), *adv.* [sollemnitas], *solemnly*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 176, 14.

sollers (**sölers**), tis (*abl.* regularly sollierti; sollierte, Ov. P. 4, 14, 35), *adj.* [sollus, i. e. totus-ars, and therefore qs. all art; hence, in gen., *skilled, skillful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert* (class.; syn.: sagax, subtilis, expertus). **I.** Of persons: quae liberum Scire aequom est adulescentem, solertem dabo, *to make ready, accomplished*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria sum, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 33: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: solliertem tu me facis, Ov. H. 20, 26: ancilla, id. Am. 1, 8, 87: vir, id. Ib. 279: Ulixes, id. P. 4, 14, 35: agricola, Nep. Cat. 3, 1. — **Comp.**: sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31. — **Sup.**: Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96, 1: hostis, Suet. Caes. 35. — **Poet.**, with *inf.*: coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 8; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17; Sil. 1, 79; 8, 260. — **With gen.**: Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407: sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126. — **With ad. and acc.**: cum esset deus ad excogitandum providentissimus, ad faciendum sollertissimus, Lact. 2, 8, 3. — **II.** Transf., of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive*: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: ani-

mus, Liv. 7, 14; cf.: sollierti corde. Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: sollierti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Verg. G. 4, 327: genus acuminis in reprehendis verbis versutum et sollers, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: ingenium, Ov. F. 3, 840: hominum natura, id. Am. 3, 8, 45: manus, Tib. 1, 8, 29.—*Comp.*: nihil solliertius, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: solliertius est multo genus virile, Lucr. 5, 1356.—*Sup.*: fundus solliertissimus, qs. *most creative*, i. e. *most productive, fruitful*, Cato, R. R. 8 fin.—Hence, *adv.*: **solliert(er) (sölert-)**, *skillfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously*: aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 26: patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21: explorans, Spart. Hadr. 10.—*Comp.*: simulata solliertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 88: exprimere incessus, vultum, etc., Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, id. ib. 14, 624: imperare, Treb. Poll. Gall. 13.—*Sup.*: aliquid solliertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: tempora persequi, Vop. Car. 4.

sollertia (sölert-), ae, f. [sollers], *skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, subtilitas, scientia): data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertiā ingeniorum antecellunt, id. Div. 1, 41, 91; cf.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: hominum adhibita sollertia, id. B. C. 2, 8 fin.: ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7, 7: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; so (with ratio) Tac. G. 30: ut artis pariat sollertia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 33: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: mirari non modo diligentiam sed enim sollertiam ejus, id. Sen. 17, 59: quae tua formosus cepit sollertia? Tib. 1, 4, 3: omnia conando docilis sollertia vicit, Manil. 1, 95; Luc. 8, 283: placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuncta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4.—*Plur.*: egregis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aervo collocatis, Vitr. 7 praef. med.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: (honestum) aut in perspicentiā veri sollertiāque versatur, aut, etc. (shortly after: perspicere et explicare rationem), *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, id. ib. 1, 44, 157: iudicandi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: belli, Sil. 6, 309.

sollitatio (solic-), ōnis, f. [sollitico]. **I.** *Veatation, anxiety*: nuptiarum, i. e. *on account of*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26.—**II.** *An inciting, instigating, instigation* (good prose): omnium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 2: Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Clu. 19, 53.—*Plur.*: sollitationibus expugnari, *seductions, allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 med.: sollitationibus periclitari, *to find by trial*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 (dub.).

sollitator (solic-), ōris, m. [id.], *a tempter, seducer* (post-Aug.): alienarum nuptiarum, Dig. 47, 11, 1; 11, 3, 14 fin.; Sen. Contr. 2, 15 med.: servi, Dig. 11, 3, 11; 11, 3, 14.

sollitō, (söl-), v. sollitatus fin. **sollitico (adv.)**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sollitus], *to disturb, stir, agitate, move; to distress, harass, make uneasy, vex, solicit, tempt, seduce, attract, induce*. **I.** Lit., *to stir, put in lively motion, move violently, disturb, shake, exercise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Histri tela manu jacientes sollitabant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.): myropolas omnes sollitico; ubicumque unguentum est, ungor, *keep them busy*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: nec fas esse, quod sit fundatum perpetuo aervo, sollitare suis... ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 162: pinnisque repente sollitant divum nocturno tempore lucos, id. 4, 1008; 2, 965: teneram ferro sollitavit humum, *stirred*, i. e. *by the plough*, Tib. 1, 7, 30; so, tellurem, Verg. G. 2, 418: herbae, Quas tellus, nullo sollitante (i. e. eam) dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: remis freta, Verg. G. 2, 503: spicula dextrā, id. A. 12, 404: totum tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto Pollice, *pregn., excite by handling*, id. ib. 11, 169 (v. II. B. 1 infra): stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, *to move*, Cels. 1 praef. fin.: mox, velut aurā sollitante, proveci longius, *as if a breeze were moving*

us on, Quint. 12, prooem. 2: hic (spiritus naturae), quamdiu non... pellitur, jacet innoxius... ubi illum extrinsecus superveniens causa sollicitat, compellitque et in artum agit, etc., *stirs up*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 2: sollicitavit aquas remis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2: lucus, qui primus anhelis sollicitatur equis, id. Idyll. 1, 3: seu remige Medo sollicitatur Athos, id. Ruf. 1, 336: Maenalias feras, *to hunt*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: ne salebris sollicitentur apes, Col. 9, 8, 3.—Of a river: cum Danubius non jam radices nec media montium stringit, sed juga ipsa sollicitat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 9.—In mal. part., Ov. Am. 3, 7, 74; Mart. 11, 22, 4; 11, 46, 4; Petr. 20, 2.—**B.** *To produce by stirring, excite, cause to come forth, to arouse, draw out* (rare): radices in ipsa arbore sollicitando, *by starting roots from the tree* (cf. the context), Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98; cf.: sollicitatur id in nobis quod diximus ante semen, Lucr. 4, 1037.—**II.** Trop., = sollicitum facere. **A.** With the notion of distress, *to cause distress, anxiety, uneasiness, to distress, disturb*. **1.** Of the body (very rare and poet.): mala copia Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, *distresses*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.—**2.** Of the mind; constr. with *acc. of person*, with *animum*, etc. (a) *To fill with apprehension, cause fear, suspense of the mind, and anxiety for the future; and pass.*, = sollicitum esse, *to be distressed, to torment one's self*: nunc ibo ut visam, estne id aurum ut condidi, quod me sollicitat miserum plurimis modis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 26: certo scio, non ut Flaminium sollicitari te, Tite, sic noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: jamdudum equidem sentio, suspicio quae te sollicitet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 50: scine me atque illam operā tuā nunc miseros sollicitari? Ter. And. 4, 2, 6: egon' id timeo? Ph. Quid te ergo aliud sollicitat? id. Eun. 1, 2, 82; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: aut quid sit id quod sollicitere ad hunc modum? id. Hec. 4, 4, 54: me autem jam et mare istuc et terra sollicitat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: an dubitas quin ea me cura (pro genere et filio) vehementissime sollicitet? id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18, 1: ne cujus metu sollicitaret animos sociorum, Liv. 45, 28 med.: cum Scipione expectatio successoris sollicitaret, id. 30, 36 fin.: desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec, etc., Hor. C. 3, 1, 26; cf. Mart. 7, 54, 2.—With *de*: de posteris nostris et de illā immortalitate rei publicae sollicitor, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41.—Hence, like verbs of fearing, with *ne, that* (lest), et Quibus nunc sollicitor rebus! ne aut ille alserit, Aut usquam ceciderit, etc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: sollicitari se simulans, ne in ejus perniciem conspiraret, Amm. 14, 7, 9.—Also with *quod*, like verbs of emotion: me illa cura sollicitat angitque vehementer, quod... nihil a te, nihil ex istis locis... affluxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.—(β) More rarely, *to grieve, afflict, make wretched*: istuc facinus quod tuum sollicitat animum, id. ego feci, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8: sed erile scelus me sollicitat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 19: cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia? *why do I make my old age miserable by*, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: haec cura (ob miserum statum rei publicae) sollicitat et hunc meum socium, Cic. Brut. 97, 331.—With *subject-clause*: nihil me magis sollicitat quam... non me ridere tecum, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—(γ) *To disturb the rest or repose of a person or community, to trouble, harass*, = perturbare: quid me quaeris? quid laboras? quid hunc sollicitas? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 15; so, quae roget, ne se sollicitare velis, Ov. A. 1, 484: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum exorciunt, et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: anxietudo, prona ad luctum et maerens, semperque ipsa se sollicitans, id. Rep. Fragm. 2, 41, 68: quoniam rebellando saepius nos sollicitant, Liv. 8, 13, 13: finitimi populi, qui castra, non urbem positam in medio ad sollicitandam omnium pacem crediderant, *to disturb the peace*, id. 1, 21, 2: unde neque ille sollicitare quietae civitatis statum possit, id. 21, 10, 12; so, pacem, id. 34, 16 fin.: ira Jovis sollicitati prava religione, id. 1, 31, 8: ea cura quietos (deos) sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 380: alium ambitio numquam quietā sollicitat, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2: eum non metus sollicitabit, id. ib. 9 (28), 4: (vo-

luptas) licet alia ex aliis admoveat, quibus totos partesque nostri sollicitet, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: et magnum bello sollicitare Jovem, Ov. F. 5, 40: sollicitatque feros non aequis viribus hostes, Luc. 4, 665: ut me nutricibus, me aviae educanti, me omnibus qui sollicitare illas aetates solent, praefret, Quint. 6, proem. § 8: sollicitare manes, *to disturb the dead by mentioning their names*: parce, precor, manes sollicitare meos, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 32; cf.: cur ad mentem defunctorum testamur, memoriam eorum a nobis non sollicitari? Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Hence, *pregn.*: sollicito manes, *I disturb the dead*, Ov. M. 6, 699: sollicitare umbras = clere, citare, in necromancy, Manil. 1, 93.—**B.** Without the idea of distress or uneasiness. **1.** *To stir, rouse, excite, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): unicus est de quo sollicitamur honor, Ov. F. 6, 10, 76: sollicitatque deas, id. M. 4, 473: vanis maritum sollicitat precibus, id. ib. 9, 683: quoque Musarum studium a nocte silenti Sollicitare solet, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. praef. 12: cupidinem lentum sollicitas, Hor. C. 4, 13, 6: labris quae poterant ipsum sollicitare Jovem, Mart. 66, 16: me nova sollicitat, me tangit serior aetas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 45: deinde (luxuria) frugalitatem professos sollicitat, Sen. Ep. 56, 10.—Hence, **2.** *To attract, to tempt, to invite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si quis dotatam uxorem habet, eum hominem sollicitat sopor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 15 Lorenz.: nullum sollicitant baec, Flaccus, toreumata canem, Mart. 12, 74, 5: cum, mira specie, feminarum sollicitaret oculos, Val. Max. 4, 5, 1 exl.: non deest forma quae sollicitet oculos, Sen. Ep. 88, 7: in his (praediis venalibus) me multa sollicitant, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 1: quibuscum delinquentis potest animos omnium sollicitat, Just. 21, 1, 5: omni studio sollicitatum spe regni, id. 8, 3, 8: in Graeciam Philippum cum venisset, sollicitatus paucorum civitatum direptione (i. e. spe diripiendi), id. 9, 1: sollicitati praeda, id. 23, 1, 10; 2, 13 fin.: te plaga lucida caeli... sollicitet, Stat. Th. 1, 27: magno praemio sollicitatus, *bribed*, Front. Strat. 3, 6, 4.—So, *to attract the attention, occupy the mind*: ut vix umquam ita sollicitari partibus earum debeamus ut non et summae meminerimus, Quint. 11, 3, 151.—**III.** Transf., *to incite one to do something*. **A.** *To urge to wrong-doing, to inveigle, seduce, incite, stimulate, provoke, tempt, abet* (class.). **1.** Absol.: servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, contra dominum armare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: non sollicitabit rursus agrarios? id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: sollicitant homines imperitos Saxo et Cafo, id. ib. 10, 10, 22: necare eandem voluit: quaevisit venenum; sollicitavit quos potuit, id. Cael. 13, 31: Milo... quos ex aere alieno laborare arbitrabatur, sollicitabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: quos ingenti pecuniae spe sollicitaverant vestri (sc. to murder Philip), Curt. 4, 1, 12: ipsam ingentibus sollicitare datis, Ov. M. 6, 463: pretio sperare sollicitari animos egentium, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17; Liv. 2, 42, 6; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—So esp. milit. t. t., = *temptare* (freq. in the historians), *to strive to win over, tempt, instigate, incite to defection, attack*, etc.: ad sollicitandas civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Germanos Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur, id. ib. 5, 2; so id. B. C. 3, 21; id. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 2; 7, 53; 7, 54: servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall. C. 24 fin.: nobilissimos Hispanos in Italiam ad sollicitandos populares... miserunt, Liv. 24, 49, 8: vicinos populos haud ambigue sollicitari, id. 8, 23, 2: ad continendas urbes, quas illinc Eumenes, hinc Romani sollicitabant, id. 37, 8, 5: num sollicitati animi sociorum ab rege Persae essent, id. 42, 19 fin.: omnes sollicitatos legationibus Persae, sed egregie in fide permanere, id. 42, 26 fin.: so, diu, id. 31, 5, 8; 40, 57, 2; 41, 23, 7; 45, 35, 8: interim qui Persas sollicitaret mittitur, Curt. 5, 10, 9; Suet. Oth. 5; id. Ner. 13; id. Tit. 9; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—**2.** With *ad* and *acc.*: in servis ad hospitum necandum sollicitatis, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: servum ad venenum dandum, id. Clu. 16, 47: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50, 1: qui ultro ad transiendum hostes vocabant sollicitabantque, Liv. 25, 15, 5.—After *in*: cum milites ad prodicionem, amicos ad perniciem meam pecunia sollicitet, Curt. 4, 11, 1.—**3.** With *ut*: civitates sollicitant

ut in libertate permanere vellent, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: se sollicitum esse ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 6: missis ad accolos Histri, ut in Italiam irrumpenter sollicitandos, Liv. 39, 35: Darei litterae quibus Graeci milites sollicitabantur ut regem interficerent, Curt. 4, 10, 16. — 4. With *gen.*, *gerund.*, and *causa*: comperi legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4. — 5. With *in* and *acc.* (post-class.; the prevailing constr. in Just.): amicum in adulterium uxoris sollicitatum, Just. 1, 7, 18: Alexander in Italiam sollicitatus, *urgently invited*, id. 12, 2, 1: Iones sollicitare in partes suas statuit, id. 2, 12, 1: qui Peloponenses in societatem armorum sollicitaret, id. 13, 5; so id. 13, 5, 10; 32, 4, 1; 29, 4, 5. — 6. With *acc.* of abstract objects (poet.): nuptiae sollicitare fidem (= nuptiam sollicitare ad fidem violandam), to make attempts against, Ov. H. 16 (17), 4; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 50; id. M. 6, 463; 7, 721; id. P. 3, 3, 50. — 7. In *gen.*, without implying an evil purpose, to induce, incite, stimulate, *solicit*, *urge*, *invite*, *exhort*, *move* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam est ad hoc opus (historiam scribendi) sollicitatus, *induced to undertake this work*, Quint. 10, 1, 74: quae Hecubae maritum posset ad Hecoreos sollicitare rogos, Mart. 6, 7, 4: cum, sollicitatus ex urbe Roma (a Mithridate), praecepta pro se mitteret, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6: sollicitandi (parentes) ad hunc laborem erant, *it was necessary to give inducements to the parents to undertake this labor*, Sen. Ben. 3, 11, 1: cum juventutem ad imitationem sui sollicitaret, id. Cons. Helv. 10, 10: alios Orientis regis ut idem postulerent sollicitare temptavit, Suet. Dom. 2: juvenum... corpora nunc pretio, nunc ille hortantibus ardens sollicitat dictis, Stat. Th. 2, 485: sollicitat tunc ampla viros ad praemia cursu celeres, id. ib. 6, 550: ut per praecones susceptores sollicitarent, Just. 8, 3, 8: Alexander in Italiam a Tarentinis sollicitatus, id. 12, 2, 1: avaritia sollicitatus (= permotus), id. 32, 2, 1: sollicitatque juvenem ad colloquium, *allured him to the conference*, id. 38, 1, 9: hoc maxime sollicitatus ad amicitiam, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 85: serpentes sollicitant ad se avis, id. 8, 23, 35, § 85: hyaena ad sollicitandos canes, id. 8, 30, 44, § 106: velut vacua possessione sollicitatus, Just. 31, 3, 2: remansit in caelibus, neque sollicitari ulla condicione amplius potuit (i. e. ad uxorem ducendam), Suet. Galb. 5: quod me, tamquam tirunculum, sollicitavit ad emendum (signum), Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4: ut ex copia studiosorum circumspicias praeceptores quos sollicitare possimus (sc. ut huc veniant), id. 4, 13, 11. — With *inf.* (poet.): finemque expromere rerum sollicitat superos, *urgently implores to disclose the issue*, Luc. 5, 69: cum rapiant mala facta bonos... sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36; cf.: sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1196. — With *ne*: maritum sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arte, Ov. M. 9, 683.

sollicitudo (sollic-), inis, f. [sollicitus, II.], *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude* (class.; used equally in sing. and plur.; syn.: aegritudo, dolor, anxietas): sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: quibus nunc me esse expior summae sollicitudini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 77: istaec mihi res sollicitudini'st, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 22: aliquid afficere curam et sollicitudine, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitudo animi, id. Clu. 18, 51: sollicitudinem falsam mittere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 3: sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: ne tu me sollicitudine magna liberaris, id. ib. 6, 1, 11: duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: tibi sollicitudinem adferre, id. Fam. 9, 17, 3: sollicitudinem sustineo, id. ib. 10, 4, 4: quanam sollicitudo vexaret implos sublato supplicium metu? id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: sollicitudine provinciae urgebatur, id. Att. 6, 5, 3: te torqueret omni sollicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; cf. Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2 et saep. — *Plur.*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 27; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. Div. 2, 72, 150; id. Att. 1, 18, 2; Hor. C. 1, 18, 4; id. Epod. 13, 10. — *Prov.*: amor otiosae causae est sollicitudinis, Publ. Syr. v. 34 Rib. — (β) With *gen. obj.*: nuptia-

rum, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26: gemmarum, i. e. *care lest they be broken to pieces*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25. — II. Transf., *care, forethought, duty, responsibility* (late Lat.): cursus vehicularis, Dig. 50, 4, 18: sollicitudinem cursualem agere, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 7: castella quae sollicitudo pervigil veterum per opportunos saltus erexit, Amm. 14, 8, 13.

sollicitus (sollicitus), a, um, adj. [sollus-cio; cf. sollicito], *thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed*. I. Of physical motion (poet. and rare). 1. As attrib. of motus, *restless, unceasing*: quae sollicito motu carent, referring to the elements in constant motion, as air, water, etc., Lucr. 1, 343: sic igitur penitus qui in ferro'st abditus aër sollicito motu semper jactatur, i. e. *an unceasing air-current within the iron*, to explain its attraction by the magnet, id. 6, 1038. — 2. Of the sea agitated by storms: ut mare sollicitum stridet, Verg. G. 4, 262. — 3. Pregn., with the idea of distress (v. II. B.): utile sollicitus sidus utrumque rati, to a ship in distress, Ov. F. 5, 720: sollicitae porro pleneque sonoris aures, *agitated, vibrating (by disease)*, Lucr. 6, 1185: corpus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1299. — 4. Sollicitum habere (cf. II. A. and B. infra), = sollicitare: omnes sollicitos habui, *kept them busy, on the move*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 52 Donat. ad loc.

II. Of mental affections, *full of anxiety, excitement, distracted by cares, engaged, troubled, disturbed* (opp. quietus). A. Of cares of business; esp. sollicitum habere, to keep busy, engaged (Plaut. and Ter.): (clientes) qui neque leges colunt, neque, etc., sollicitos patronos habent, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12 Brix ad loc.; 4, 2, 21: quorum negotiis nos absentium sollicitae noctes et dies sumus semper, id. Stich. 1, 1, 6: hem, tot mea Sollus solliciti sunt cura, of servants busy in attending their master, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: numquid vis? Py. Ne magis sim pulcer quam sum: ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 95; cf.: Hispaniae armis sollicitae, Sall. H. 1, 48 Dietsch.

B. Of restlessness from fear, suspense, etc., *full of anxiety, agitated, alarmed, sollicitous, anxious* (opp. securus; freq. and class.): sollicitum habere, to fill with apprehension and fear, keep in anxiety; constr. 1. Absol.: in quibus si non erunt insidiae... animus tamen erit sollicitus, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 36: diutius videtur velle eos habere sollicitos a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestiis confictum, id. Fam. 6, 13, 3: quae maxime angere atque sollicitam habere vestram aetatem videtur, id. Sen. 19, 66: sollicitum te habebat cogitatio periculi mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1; so id. Att. 2, 18, 1; id. Sest. 11, 25: initia rerum quae... sollicitam Italiam habebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: cum satis per se ipsum Samnium bellum et... sollicitos haberet patres, Liv. 8, 29, 1: solliciti et incerti rerum suarum Megaram referre signa jubent, id. 24, 23, 5: sollicitae ac suspensae civitati, id. 27, 50 med.: quid illos non sollicitis ac pendens animi renuntiare jubetis, id. 7, 30, 22: sollicitae mentes, Ov. F. 3, 362: pectus, id. M. 2, 125; mens, Curt. 4, 13, 2: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18: ego percussorem meum securum ambulare patiar, me sollicito? Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 4: sollicitus est et incertus sui quem spes aliqua proritat, id. Ep. 23, 2: ut sollicitus sim cum Saturnus et Mars ex contrario stabunt, *alarmed*, id. ib. 88, 14: fertur sollicitas tenuisse deas, *kept them in anxious suspense*, Stat. Achill. 2, 338: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Verg. A. 9, 89. — And opposed to securus and securitas: quid est turpius quam in ipso limine securitatis esse sollicitum? Sen. Ep. 22, 5: securo nihil est te pejor, eodem Sollicito nihil est te melius, Mart. 4, 83, 1; so id. 5, 31, 8; Sen. Ep. 124, 19; Quint. 11, 3, 151; Tac. H. 4, 58. — 2. With *abl.*: sollicitam mihi civitatem suspitione, suspensam metu... tradidisti, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: Sophocles, ancipiti sententiarum eventu diu sollicitus, Val. Max. 9, 12, 5 ext.

— 3. With *de*: sollicitus eram de rebus urbanis, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1: de tua valetudine, id. ib. 16, 7, 1: sollicita civitas de Etruria defectione fuit, Liv. 27, 21 med.: sollicitum te esse scribis de iudicii eventu, Sen. Ep. 24, 1: desii jam de te esse sollicitus, id. ib. 82, 1. — 4. With *pro*: ne necesse sit unum sollicitum esse pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45. — 5. With *propter*: sollicitus propter

iniquitatem locorum, Liv. 38, 40, 9; 44, 3, 5 infra. — 6. With *adverb. acc. vicem*, for the fate of: sollicito consuli et propter itineris difficultatem et eorum vicem, ... nuntius occurrit, Liv. 44, 3, 5: ut meam quoque, non solum reipublicae vicem videretur sollicitus, id. 28, 43, 9: clamor undique ab sollicitis vicem imperatoris militibus sublatus, id. 28, 19, 17. — 7. With *gen.*: non sollicitus futuri, pendet (filius tuus mortuus), Sen. Cons. Marc. 19, 6. — 8. With *dat.* (late Lat.): ne solliciti sitis animae vestrae, neque corpori vestro, Vulg. Matt. 6, 25. — 9. With *ex*: ex hoc misera sollicita'st, diem Quia olim in hunc, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 33: haec turba sollicita ex temeraria regis fiducia, Curt. 3, 1, 17. — 10. With *ne*, like verbs of fearing: (mater) sollicita est ne eundem conspiciat, etc., Cic. Mur. 41, 88: legati Romanorum circuire urbes, solliciti ne Aetoli partis allicius animos ad Antiochum aversissent, *apprehensive*, Liv. 35, 31, 1: sollicitis populis ne suas operiant terras, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104: sollicitus Solon, ne tacendo parum reipublicae consuleret, Just. 2, 7, 9; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 6. — 11. With *interrog. clause*: solliciti erant quo evasura esset res, Liv. 30, 21 init.: quam sim sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3. — C. In *gen.*, *troubled, disturbed, afflicted, grieved*; constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* alone, or with *de*: sollicitus mihi nescio quā re videtur, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 30: neque est consentaneum ullam honestam rem, ne sollicitus sis... deponere, *lest you be troubled by cares*, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: vehementer te esse sollicitum et praecipuo quodam dolore angere, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: vehementer populum sollicitum fuisse de P. Sullae morte, id. ib. 9, 10, 3: num eum postea censes anxio animo aut sollicito fuisse, *afflicted by remorse*, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: hoc genus omne Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3. — D. *Excited, passionate* (rare): qui, ut sint pudici, solliciti tamen et anxii sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: atqui sollicitae nuntius hospita, Suspirare Chloen... Dicens, etc., Hor. C. 3, 7, 9; so, = avidus, with *gen.* or *de* (poet. and post-class.): hominem cupidinis sollicitum, Lucr. 5, 46: de regno sollicitus (= avidus regni potundi), Just. 1, 10, 6. — E. *Very careful for, concerned in, punctilious, particular about* (post-Aug.; freq.); constr. *absol.*, with *de*, *circa*, *in*, or *obj. inf.*: ne decet quidem, ubi maxima rerum monumenta versantur, de verbis esse sollicitum, Quint. 8, 3, 13: de quorum sumus iudicio solliciti, *for whose judgment we care*, id. 10, 7, 24: dixit Cicero, non se de ingenii famā, sed de fide esse sollicitum, id. 11, 1, 74: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa appareat, id. 8, 4, 15: eloquentia non in verba sollicita, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 2: si tamen contingere eloquentia non sollicito potest, id. Ep. 75, 5: cur abis, non sollicitus prodesse bonis, nocere malis? id. Hippol. 976; cf. in double sense, Mart. 4, 83, 2 and 5. — F. = sollicitatus (v. sollicito; poet.): solliciti jaceant terraque premanur iniqua qui, etc., *without repose*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 15.

III. Of abstr. and inanim. things. 1. In *gen.*, *sollicitous, mournful, full of or connected with cares and anxiety, anxious, disturbed* (class.; often approaching the signif. II.): scio quam timida sit ambitio, et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatūs, *how full of cares is the desire for the consulship*, Cic. Mil. 16, 42: id est proprium civitatis ut sit libera et non sollicita rei cuiusque custodia, i. e. *that nobody be disturbed in the quiet possession of his property*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: est enim metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita expectatio, id. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: quam sit omnis amor sollicitus et anxius, *fraught with solicitude*, id. Att. 2, 24, 1: assentior, sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, id. Fragm. Rep. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P. (Rep. 3, 27, 39): sollicitam lucem rapuisti Ciceroni, *the mournful light*, i. e. *life*, Vell. 2, 66: in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16: Hermagoras, vir diligentiae nimium sollicita, *ever-careful*, id. 3, 11, 22: sollicitum dicendi propositum, *anxiously accurate*, id. 11, 1, 32: sollicita parentis diligentia, *earnest care*, id. 6, proem. 1; so id. 6, 12, 16: sollicitae actiones, *carefully elaborated*, id. 4, 1, 57: causae sollicitae (opp. securae),

very doubtful cases, i.e. in which there is anxious suspense about the issue, id. 11, 3, 151: captivum (ferarum) sollicita possessio; saepe enim laniant dominos, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 2: maxima quaeque bona sollicita sunt, id. ib. 17, 4; id. Ep. 14, 18: noctes, id. Ira, 2, 20, 1: tutela, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: quisque, sibi quid sit Utile, sollicitis supputat articulis, id. P. 2, 3, 18: sollicito carcere dignus eras, a prison carefully guarded, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: Cressa... sollicito revocavit Thesea filo, Stat. S. 2, 6, 26: pudor, Mart. 11, 45, 7: amor, Ov. H. 19 (18), 196: os, id. P. 4, 9, 130: frons, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: manus, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: preces, id. P. 3, 1, 148: prex, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: vita, id. S. 2, 6, 62: lux, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 116: senecta, id. M. 6, 500: libelli, Mart. 9, 58, 5: saccus, id. 12, 60 b, 3: fuga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 50: sedes, id. ib. 4, 1, 85: via, id. ib. 1, 11, 2: terrae, id. M. 15, 786.—Hence, **2.** = sollicitum habens, that causes distress, distressing, trying: quid magis sollicitum dici potest, what more distressing fact can be mentioned? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: in qua (tyrannorum) vita nulla... potest esse fiducia, omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, causing alarm, id. Lael. 15, 52: sollicitumque aliquid laetis intervenit, Ov. M. 7, 454: o mihi sollicitum decus ac suprema voluptas, Stat. Th. 7, 363; so, opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: aurum, Sen. Hippol. 519: pretia, id. Herc. Fur. 461: timor or metus, Ov. H. 1, 12; 8, 76; 13, 124; id. P. 3, 2, 12; id. Tr. 3, 11, 10: cura, id. P. 1, 5, 61; Sen. Thyest. 922: dolor, Ov. A. A. 3, 374: taedium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: fatum, Ov. P. 4, 10, 11.

IV. Of animals (rare): sollicitum animal (canis) ad nocturnos strepitus, very attentive to, i.e. watchful, Liv. 5, 47, 3; so Ov. M. 11, 599: solliciti terrentur equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, timid, id. ib. 5, 372.

V. Comp. sollicitior (mostly post-Aug.; for which Cic. has magis sollicitus; v. III. 2. supra) homo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: nos circa lites raras sollicitiores, too particular about, Quint. 7, 1, 43: sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, id. 12, 1, 6: innocentiam sollicitior habituri loco, Sen. Ben. 3, 13, 1: (pauperes) sollicitiores divitiis, id. Cons. Helv. 12, 1: quod est sollicitius, id. Tranq. 1, 15: qui non sollicitior de capitis sui decore sit quam de salute, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 3: pro vobis sollicitior, Tac. H. 4, 58.—*Sup.* (post-Aug. and rare): illorum brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 1.—*Adv.* sollicitē (post-Aug.). **1.** Carefully, punctiliously, anxiously: vestis nec servata, nec sumenda sollicitē, Ser. Samm. ap. Sen. Tranq. 1, 5: in conviviis lingua sollicitē etiam ebriis custodienda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 2: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4: expectatus, Front. Strat. 3, 12, 1; id. Aquaed. 103: sollicitus et intentus, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 2: custodiendus est honor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4: cavere, App. Mag. p. 274, 35.—*Sup.*: urbis curam sollicitissime agere, Suet. Claud. 18.—**2.** With grief, solicitude (class.: sollicito animo): sollicitē possidentur, their possession is connected with solicitude, Sen. Ep. 76, 30: laetus, Sil. 6, 572.—*Sup.*, Sen. Ep. 93, 12.

† **sollicitūria** in omni re curiosa, Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.

solliferreum (solif-), i, n. (sc. telum) [sollus, i.e. totus-ferrum], a missile weapon made wholly of iron, an iron javelin, Liv. 34, 14 fin.; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 299 ib.; and s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 ib.

sollistimus (solist-), a, um, adj. [old sup. form of sollus = salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313 sq.], most perfect, only in the expression tripudium sollistimum, in augural lang.; the most favorable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground, Fest. p. 298 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 28; 2, 34, 72; Liv. 10, 40; cf. Becker, Antiq. II. pt. 3, p. 79; and Lange, Antiq. I. p. 257.

† **sollus**, a, um, adj. [cf. Sanscr. sarva, entire; Gr. ὅλος; Lat. salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313], whole, entire, unbroken: vasa quoque omnino redimit non salla dupundi, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 298 (Sat. v. 38 Gerl.): sollum Osce totum et sollum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, et homo bonarum artium sollers, etc., Fest. s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex

Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 ib. (v. also the compounds sollennis, sollers, sollistimus, and sollicitus).

1. sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [solus], to make lonely or desolate; to lay waste, desolate (only a few times in the post-Aug. poets): urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: domos, id. ib. 5, 149; Sen. Oedip. 4.

2. Sōlo, v. 1. Solon.

Sōloc (dissyl.), v. Soli, I. and II.

† **sōlocismus (sōlocismus)**, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, m., = σολοικισμός. **I.** Lit., a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism (cf. sribligo): vitia in sermone, quo minus is Latinus sit, duo possunt esse: solecismus et barbarismus. Solecismus est, cum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accomodatur. Barbarismus est, cum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; cf. Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 1 (who called it, in pure Latin, imparilitas); Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 5, 36 sq.; Sen. Suas. 2, § 13; Gell. 1, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 452; Aus. Epigr. 138; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., a fault, in gen., Mart. 11, 19: apud Christianos solecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

† **sōlocista**, ae, m., = σολοικιστής, one that speaks faultily, that commits solecisms, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

† **sōlocophānes**, is, n., = σολοκοφάνες, that which appears to be a solecism, Cassiod. Or. 6.

† **sōloecum**, i, n., = σόλοικον, = solecismus, Auct. ap. Gell. 5, 20, 6; Gell. 17, 2, 11.

1. Sōlon or **Sōlo** (the latter in Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2), ōis, m., = Σόλων. **I.** A famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, Cic. Brut. 7, 27; 10, 39; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; Liv. 3, 31 fin.; Juv. 10, 274.—*Plur.*: aerumnosi Solones, i.e. philosophers, Pers. 3, 79 al.—**II.** A commander in Pydna, Liv. 44, 45.

2. Sōlon, ōnis, m., = Σολώνιον, a city of the Allobroges, in Gallia Narbonensis, north-west of the Rhodanus, perh. near the modern Sortie, Liv. Epit. 103.

Sōlonātes, ium, m., a Gallic tribe in Gallia Cisalpina, south-west of Forum Julii, now probably Torre di Sole, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116; Inscr. Orell. 5124.

Solonium, ii, n., a district near Lanuvium, on the Via Ostiensis, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 2, 31, 66; id. Att. 2, 3, 3.—Called also Solonius ager, Liv. 8, 12; Fest. s. v. pomonal, p. 250, b. Müll.

solor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. **I.** To comfort, console, solace (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; while consolor is class.): diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem Solando cupit, Verg. A. 4, 394: quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, id. ib. 5, 770; Ov. F. 5, 237: inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131; Verg. A. 9, 290; Cat. 38, 5: solantia tollit verbalia your words of comfort, Ov. M. 11, 685: solandus cum simul ipse fores, id. Tr. 5, 4, 42: et Caesar quamvis posthabuit deciens sestertii dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.—**II.** With inanim. and abstr. objects, to soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate: famem concussa quercu, Verg. G. 1, 159: fluviis gravem aestum, Hor. C. 2, 5, 7: laborem cantu, Verg. G. 1, 293: aegrum testudine amorem, id. ib. 4, 464: curas, id. A. 9, 489: metum, id. ib. 12, 110: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 3: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13 fin.: quamvis repulsum propinqua spes soletur, id. ib. 2, 36.

Solorius, ii, m., a mountain in Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6.

solox, ōcis, adj. (cf. salvus, solidus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 486; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., of raw, unwrought wool, of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly: solox, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. p. 301 Müll.: lana, Titin. ap. Fest. 1. l.: pecore hirta atque soloce, Lucil. ap. Fest. 1. l.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 300 Müll.: solox, ἔριον παχύ, Gloss. Philox.: pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto Eloq. p. 228 Mai.—**B.** Transf., subst.: **solox**,

ōcis, f. (sc. vestis), a dress of coarse woollen stuff, Tert. Pall. 4 med.—*** II.** Trop.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, coarse, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 med. (cf. munusculum levidense crasso filo, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2).

solpūga, v. solipuga.

solsēquium, ii, n., a plant, also called heliotropium, App. Herb. 49.

solstitialis, e, adj. [solistium]. **I.** Lit., of or belonging to the summer solstice, solstitial (opp. brumalis): (sol) Brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Cancris se ut vortat metas ad solstiales, Lucr. 5, 617: dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 790; Vitr. 9, 5: nox, i. e. the shortest, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: ortus sideris, Just. 13, 7, 10: circulus, the tropic of Cancer, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50.—Called also orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: exortus, the point where the sun rises at the summer solstice, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of or belonging to midsummer or summer heat: herba, i. e. a summer plant or one that quickly withers, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; Aus. Prof. 6, 35; Plin. 26, 5, 14, § 26: spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: tempus, Liv. 35, 49 Drak.: caput Leonis, Luc. 6, 338: morbus, the midsummer fever, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143.—**B.** Of or belonging to the sun, solar (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Liv. 1, 19, 6; for which, annus, Serv. A. 4, 653: plaga, i. e. the south, Sol. 25.

solistium, ii, n. [sol-sisto]. **I.** In gen., the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter) solstice (so in gen. not till after the Aug. period): solstitium aestivum... hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11: aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale, Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia, id. 9, 14, 12.—**II.** In partic., the summer solstice, the longest day of the year (opp. bruma, the prevalent signif. of the word): alter motus solis est... a brumā ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 104; Varr. R. L. 1, 28, 2; 1, 1, 46; Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; id. Div. 2, 44, 93; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; 18, 28, 68, § 264 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., summer time, the heat of summer (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. bruma, 2.): paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Verg. G. 1, 100; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 7; Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3: solstitium pecori defendite, Verg. E. 7, 47.

sōlubilis, e, adj. [solvo] (post-class.). **I.** Pass., that may be loosed or taken apart, dissolvable: pons, Amm. 16, 8, 10: mundus, Min. Oct. 34: caro, Prud. scēp. 10, 506.—*** II.** Act., loosening, relaxing: aēr, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192.

1. solum, i (collat. form sōlus, ōis, m., acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 2), n. [root sar-, to guard, make whole; Sanscr. sarva, entire; cf.: solea, solidus, sollus], the lowest part of a thing, the bottom, ground, base, foundation. **I.** Lit., the floor or pavement of a room; the bottom of a ditch or trench; the foundation of a building or the ground, site, on which it stands, etc.; ground, earth, land, soil; the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: (templi) Marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672; Tib. 3, 3, 16: ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: imum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298: maris, Sen. Agam. 475.—Of a river-bed: puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8; 5, 3, 2; cf.: ubi mollius solum reperit, stagnat insulasque molitur, id. 8, 9, 7: trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. C. 7, 23: super pilas lapide quadrato solum stratum est, Curt. 5, 1, 33: tecta (porticus) solo jungens, Lucr. 4, 430: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47 fin.: clivus Publicius ad solum exustus est, id. 30, 26, 5: urbem ad solum diruere, Curt. 3, 10, 7; Eutr. 4, 17: solo exaequare, Flor. 1, 13, 4: solo aequare, Vell. 2, 4, 2: aedificia cuncta solo cohaerentia, Amm. 22, 11, 6: ISIDI TEMPLVM A SOLO POSVIT, Inscr. Orell. 457; cf. ib. 467; Inscr. Fabr. 10, 47: domo pignori data et area ejus tenebatur: est enim pars ejus; et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1295; so, terrae, id. 1, 212; 5, 211; 5, 1289.—*Plur.*: recente terrae

sola sanguine maculans, Cat. 63, 7: *sola dura*, id. 63, 40; Verg. G. 1, 80; Tib. 1, 5, 3; Stat. S. 1, 1, 56; id. Th. 4, 445: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: *solum exile et macrum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: *incultum et derelictum*, id. Brut. 4, 16: *densum, siccum, macrum*, etc., Col. 2, 2, 5 sq.: *duratae solo nives*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 2: *exiguum*, Tib. 1, 1, 22: *cultum*, id. 1, 1, 2: *nudum*, Curt. 3, 4, 3; 7, 5, 17: *viride*, Verg. A. 6, 192: *presso exercere solum sub vomere*, id. G. 2, 356: *solo immobilis haeret*, id. A. 7, 250: *ingreditur solo*, id. ib. 4, 177: *solo recubans*, id. ib. 3, 392: *reptans solo*, Stat. S. 5, 83.—*Plur.*: *saturare fimo pingui sola*, Verg. G. 1, 80: *ardent sola terrae*, Lucr. 2, 592; Cat. 61, 7; 61, 40; Tib. 1, 5, 3; Stat. S. 1, 1, 56; id. Th. 4, 445; cf. Cic. Balb. 5, 13, B. 1. *infra*: *solum hominis exitium herbae, the sole of the foot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 *fin.*: *mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: *loca nullius ante Trita solo*, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 2: *(canes) unguibus duris, solo nec ut corneo nec nimium duro*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: *qui auro soccis habeat suppectum solum, the sole of a shoe*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: of a dog: *solum corneum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: *cereale solum pomis agrestibus audent, their wheaten board*, Verg. A. 7, 111: *vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis*, Subtrahiturque solum, i. e. *the sea under the vessel*, id. ib. 5, 199: *omne ponti*, Val. Fl. 4, 712: *astra tenent caeleste solum*, i. e. *the vault of heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 73: *manibusque cruentis Pulsat inane solum*, i. e. *the sockets of the eyes*, Stat. Th. 1, 55.—*Prov.*: *quodcumque or quod in solum venit, whatever falls to the ground*, i. e. *whatever comes uppermost or occurs to the mind*, = *quod in buccam venit*, Varr. ap. Non. 500, 11; Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65; Afran. ap. Non. 124, 18 sq. (Com. Fragm. v. 41 Rib.).—Also ellipt. (cf. bucca): *convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.—*B.* *Transf.*, in gen. *I. Soil*, i. e. *land, country, region, place* (cf.: *terra, tellus, humus*): *sola terrarum*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 443 Vahl.); *solum*, in quo tu ortus et proceratus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4; cf. patriae, id. Cat. 4, 7, 16; Liv. 5, 49: *pro solo*, in quo nati essent, id. 5, 30, 1: *patrium*, id. 21, 53: *natale*, i. e. *native country, natal soil*, Ov. M. 7, 52; 8, 184; id. P. 1, 3, 35; Sen. Med. 334; cf.: in gremio regni solique genitalis, Amm. 17, 12, 21: *Miletus, genitale solum*, Vell. 2, 7, 5 (7); Vop. Aur. 3, 2.—*Plur.*: *vos, mutae regiones, imploro, et sola terrarum ultimarum, etc.*, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: *sola Romana*, Capitol. Max. 13: *vile solum Sparte est*, Ov. M. 15, 428: *Romani numen utrumque soli*, id. F. 3, 292: *maxima Fundani gloria soli*, id. P. 2, 11, 28.—Hence, *solum* *vertere*, to leave one's country (generally said of going into exile): *qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant*, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100; cf.: *neque exsilii causa solum vertisse diceretur*, id. Quint. 28, 26; id. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Liv. 3, 13; 43, 2 al.; so, *solum civitatis mutatione vertere*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28.—Rarely, in this sense: *solum mutare: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint*, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31; cf.: *quo vertendi, hoc est inutandi, soli causa venerant*, id. Dom. 30, 78.—*2.* In jurid. lang.: *res soli, land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate* (opp. *res mobiles, personal or movable property*): *omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli*, Dig. 13, 3, 1; so, *res soli*, ib. 43, 16, 1, § 32: *tertia pars de agris, terris, arbutis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: *ut feneratoris duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, lay out in land*, Suet. Tib. 48: *in solo proprio*, Vop. Flor. 2.—*II.* *Trop.*, a base, basis, foundation (very rare): *auspicio regni stabilita scamna solumque*, i. e. *throne*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.); cf.: *Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 151 Vahl.): *solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam*, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: *solum quoddam atque fun-*

damentum, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: *solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, to be levelled with the ground*, i. e. *to be utterly abolished*, Liv. 6, 18, 14; so, *ad solum dirutum*, Vulg. Nah. 2, 6.

2. solum, adv., v. 1. solus fin.

solummodo, v. 1. solus, adv., A. 2.

Soluntinus, a, um, v. 2. Solus.

1. solus, a, um (gen. regular. solius; dat. soli; gen. m. soli, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; dat. m. solo, Inscr. Orell. 2627; f. solae, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3), adj. [orig. the same with solus, q. v.; cf. salus. By Pott referred to sui, Kühn. Zeitschr. 5, 242].

I. Lit. A. In gen., alone, only, single, sole (syn.: unus, unicus, singularis): *quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: *cum omnibus potius quam soli perire vulerunt*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: *cum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare*, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: *licebat eum solus amare*, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: *tot mea Solius solliciti sint causa, ut, etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: *nec mihi soli versantur ante oculos*... sed, etc., Cic. Lael. 27, 102: *non sibi se soli natum meminere*, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45 *fin.*: *extra Peloponnesum Aenianes, etc.*... soli absunt a mari, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8: *quae sola divina sunt*, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: *ita sola errare videbar*, Enn. Ann. 1, 45; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: *Africanum solum esse dicere, se numquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: *rem narrabit sola soli*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 15; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 3, 5, 31; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.: *de viginti Restabam solus*, Ov. M. 3, 688: *solus ex plurimis servis*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: *solum ex toto illo collegio*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: *Stoici soli ex omnibus*, id. de Or. 3, 18, 65: *tu ex omnibus*, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6: *ego meorum solus sum meus*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21: *coturnices solae animalium*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69: *solus inter omnes*, Mart. 4, 2, 1: *quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histronum ars declarat*, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; so, per se, id. Top. 15, 59; Liv. 1, 49; 10, 1 al.—With subj. inf.: *nam solum habere velle summa dementia est*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56.—Strengthened by unus: *Ch. Quid, duasne uxores habet? So. Obscuro: unam ille quidem hanc solum*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 27: *solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus*, id. Ad. 5, 3, 47: *furta praetoris quae essent HS. duodecies, ex uno oppido solo exportata sunt*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: *unam solum scitote esse civitatem, quae, etc.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 5, § 13: *te unum solum suum depeccatorem venisse*, id. Pis. 40, 96.—With other numerals (freq. and class.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51; Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138; id. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: *Ge. Quantum tibi opus est argenti? Ph. Solae triginta minae*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 24; Caes. B. G. 1, 40: *qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit*, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; Liv. 1, 55, 8; 6, 36, 8; 37, 23, 10; and Suet. Aug. 97.—In voc.: *felix lectule talibus sole amoribus*, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.—*B.* In partic., alone, lonely, solitary, forsaken, deserted; without relatives, friends, etc. (rare; syn. solitarius): *sola sum: habeo hic neminem, Neque amicum neque cognatum*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 4; id. And. 2, 3, 7: *solus atque omnium honestarum rerum egens*, Sall. J. 14, 17; id. H. 3, 61, 3 Dietsch: *gaudet me vacuo solam tabescere lecto*, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 6), 23.—*II.* *Transf.*, of places, lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert, = *desertus* (class.): *hic solis locis composita sum, hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam Homo mihi obviam venit*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22; cf.: *cum in locis solis moestus errares*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: *loca*, Lucr. 6, 396; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 28; Nep. Eun. 8, 6 (for which shortly before: *loca deserta*); Sall. J. 103, 1: *locus*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 7; Ter. And. 2, 4, 3: *terrae*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 8; id. Most. 4, 3, 3; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 86: *Libyae agri*, Verg. G. 3, 249: *insula*, Cat. 64, 184: *in harena*, id. 64, 57: *sola sub rupe*, Verg. E. 10, 14; Cat. 64, 154: *in monte*, Tib. 1, 2, 72 (Müll. solito) et saep.—Hence, adv.: *solum, alone, only, merely, barely*. *A.* Affirmatively (rare but class.; syn. tantum, but never with numerals, except unus; cf. solus, A. supra): *de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt*. Ain? tandem? una de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: *nos nun-*

tationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Or. 48, 160: *quasi vero atra belli solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur*, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *quae hominum solum auribus judicantur*, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: *quasi vero perpetua oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit*, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—*2.* Strengthened by modo, and joined with it in one word, *solummodo* (only late Lat., for the true reading, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92, is *unam tantum*, Jan. Detlef; whereas tantummodo is class.): *de exercitore solummodo Praetor sentit*, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2: *pretii solummodo fieri aestimationem*, ib. 9, 2, 23, § 1; 11, 5, 1, § 3; 28, 5, 1, § 1; Quint. Decl. 247; Tert. Res. Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 12.—*B.* Negatively: *non solum, nec (neque) solum... sed (verum) etiam* (et), etc., *not only (not merely, not barely) ... but also, etc.* (class. and freq.): *non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.*: *urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis*, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: *importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores*, id. ib. 2, 4, 7: *neque solum fictum, sed etiam imberite absurdeque fictum*, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: *te non solum naturae et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem*, id. Lael. 2, 6: *non nobis solum nati sumus*, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: *ut sapiens solum contentus possit vivere*, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44 *Madv.* ad loc.: *bestiae sibi solum natae sunt*, id. ib. 3, 19, 63: *nec vero solum hanc libidinem laudant*, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: *servavit ab omni Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: *non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat*, Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 17; id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: *non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam, etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21: *quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: *quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisset cernimus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: *bene meriti de rebus communibus, ut genere etiam putarentur non solum ingenio esse divino*, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: *neque solum civilis, set cujusmodi genus hominum*, Sall. C. 39, 6; v. non and sed.

2. Sölus, untis, f., = Σολοῦν, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, now Castello di Solanto, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.—Hence, *Soluntini*, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Solus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; sing., id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102.

3. solus, ūs, m., v. solum init.

solute, adv., v. solvo, P. a. fin.

** solutis*, e, adj. [solvo], that is easily

loosed or taken apart: *navis*, Suet. Ner. 34.

** solutim*, adv. [id.], loosely, = solute,

Tert. Pall. 5.

solutio, ōnis, f. [id.], a loosing, unloos-

ing, dissolution (rare but class.). *I. Lit.*

A. In gen.: *linguae*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: *totius hominis*, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.—*Plur.*:

ventris et stomachi solutiones, looseness,

weakness, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 112; cf.: *stoma-*

chi solutio, Cels. 4, 5.—*B.* In partic.,

payment: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic.

Off. 2, 24, 84: legatorum, id. Clu. 12, 34: *justi*

crediti, Liv. 42, 5: *nummorum*, Dig. 46, 3,

54: Romae solutione impedita fides concidit,

Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: solutionem in

procuratorem factam, Dig. 46, 8, 12: *nomi-*

nis Caerelliani, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 3: *explicata*

solutione, id. ib. 15, 20, 4.—*Plur.*, Caes. B.

C. 3, 20; cf. Dig. 46, tit. 3: De solutionibus

et liberationibus.—II. Trop., a solution,

explanation: non est quod expectes, ut so-

lutionem tibi ostendam, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1:

argumentorum, id. ib. 2, 34, 1: *somnii*,

Vulg. Dan. 4, 3; Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: captio-

nis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2, 6 (for which:

sophismatis resolutio, id. 18, 2, 6, § 10).

solutor, ōris, m. [id.] (post-class.). *I.*

A looser, an opener: signaculi, Aug. Mor.

Manich. 2, 13 fin.—II. A payer, Tert. adv.

Marc. 4, 17.

** solutrix*, icis, f. [solutor], she that

looses or sets free: *malorum*, Diom. p. 484 P.

solutus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of solvo.

Solva, ae, f., a city of Noricum, Inscr.

Grut. 537, 1.—Hence, Solvensis, e, adj.,

of or belonging to Solva: Flavium Solvens

(sc. oppidum), Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

solvere, solvi, solutum, 3, v. a. (*perf.* solvit, trisyll., Cat. 2, 13: soluisse, Tib. 4, 5, 16) [for se-luo; cf. scors for se-cords], to loosen an object from any thing, to release or to loose, remove any thing which binds or restrains another. **1.** To loose an object bound, to release, set free, disengage, dissolve, take apart. **A.** In a corporeal sense.

1. Outwardly, to release. **a.** From fetters or custody, to free, set free, release; *absol.*: solvite istas, i. e. from fetters, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 64: solvite istum, id. Mil. 5, 32: numquam, nisi me orassis, solves, id. Ep. 5, 2, 62: jube solvi (eum), Ter. And. 5, 4, 52: ad palum adligati repente soluti sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: ut vinciti solvantur, id. ib. 2, 5, 6, § 12: qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam cum soluti sunt, tardius ingreditur, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: ita nexi soluti (sunt), Liv. 8, 28, 9: solvite me, pueri, Verg. E. 6, 24: fore ut brevi solveretur, Suet. Vesp. 5; id. Tib. 65; id. Vit. 12.—With *abl.*: canis solutus catenâ, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20.—*Transf.*, from the fetter of frost: solutis amnibus (i. e. frigoris vinculo), Stat. Th. 5, 15: terrae quem (flore) ferunt solutae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 10.—**b.** From reins, ties, bands, etc.: solve senescentem equum, from the reins, i. e. dismiss him from service, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: solverat sol equos, unhitched, Stat. Th. 3, 407: currum solvere (i. e. ab equis, postea, for equos a currum), Sen. Thyest. 794: solvere epistulam, i. e. from the string by which it was tied (= to open), Nep. Hann. 11, 3: et tibi sollicita solvitur illa (epistula) manu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: et jacet in gremio charta soluta meo, id. H. 11, 4: praecepit suis ne sarcinas solverent, aut onera deponerent, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3.—So of garments and sails, to unfurl, unfold: cum tunica soluta inambulare, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 26: soluta togâ, Quint. 11, 3, 147: vela solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574.—

c. From any fastening (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose), to detach from; *constr. absol.*, or with *ab* or *de*, and *abl.*: Caucasiâ solvet de rupe Prometheus brachia, Prop. 2, 1, 69: fraxinus solvitur, from the ground, Stat. Th. 9, 498: ceciditque soluta pinus, id. ib. 9, 409; cf.: pinus radice soluta, deficit, id. S. 5, 1, 152: solutis radicibus arbusta procumbunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 5: accepi epistulam quam, ut scribis, ancorâ soluta de phaselo dedisti, i. e. a litore, detached, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 B. and K. (al. sublata; but soluta is perh. an error of Cic. in the use of a technical term, v. Orell, ad loc.).—In the same sense: solveve retinacula classis, Ov. M. 15, 696; 8, 102: querno solvunt de stipite funem, id. F. 4, 333: fune soluto Currit in immensum carina, id. Am. 2, 11, 23: curvo solves viscera cultro (i. e. de corpore ferarum), Sen. Hippol. 53.—Of rain disengaged from the clouds: imber caelesti nube solutus, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: (Lunam) imperfectâ vi solvere tantum umorem, disengage only the moisture, i. e. from the earth: cum solis radii absumant, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45: solutum a latere pugionem, detached from his side, Suet. Vit. 15.—**d.** Esp., of ships: navem solvere, to free a ship from the land, i. e. to set sail, weigh anchor, leave land, depart. (*a*) With *acc.* alone: eisce confectis navem solvimus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 91: navim cupimus solvere, id. Mil. 4, 7, 17: naves solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 36; 5, 8; id. B. C. 1, 28; 3, 14; 3, 26; 3, 102: primis tenebris solvit navem, Liv. 45, 6: postero die solvere naves (jussu), id. 29, 25 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 8, 2: classem solvere, Liv. 45, 41; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 23.—(*β*) With *ab* and *abl.*: navis a terrâ solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: quinto inde die quam ab Corintho solverit naves, Liv. 31, 7 *med.*: solvunt a litore puppes, Luc. 2, 649.—(*γ*) With *ex* and *abl.*: nam noctu hac soluta est navis nostra e portu Persico, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 259: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 54.—(*δ*) With *abl.*: complures mercatores Alexandriâ solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4.—

(*e*) *Absol.* (sc. navem or naves): tertia fere vigiliâ solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nos eo die cenati solvimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: altero die quam a Brundisio solvit, Liv. 31, 14 *init.*: qui inde solverant, Val. Max. 1, 7, 3: solvi mare languido, Sen. Ep. 53, 1: fortasse etiam ventis inanibus solves, id. Ben. 2, 35, 5: non eadem est his et illis causa solvendi, making sea-voyages, id. Q. N. 5, 18,

16.—(*ζ*) With *navis*, etc., as *subj.*, to leave the land (sc. se a litore): naves XVIII. ex superiore portu solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; and by another change of construction: solvimus oram, we freed the shore, i. e. from the ship, Quint. 4, 2, 41; id. Ep. ad Tryph. 3.—(*η*) Poet. usages: de litore puppis solvit iter, clears the voyage, Stat. S. 5, 1, 243: nec tibi Tyrrhenâ solvatur funis harenâ, Prop. 1, 8, 11 (cf.: retinacula solveve, c. supra).—**e.** Of secretions from the body (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempore eo quo menstrua solvit, Luc. 6, 706: cruor solvitur, Stat. Th. 9, 530: lacrimas solveve, id. Achill. 2, 256: solutis lacrimis, Claud. Ruf. 2, 258; so, partus solveve, to bear, bring forth, be delivered of offspring, Ov. F. 3, 258; Stat. Th. 5, 461; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 33; 32, 1, 1, § 6.—**2.** To loosen an object from that which holds it together, to break up, part, dissolve, disperse, divide, take apart, scatter.

a. In gen.: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Fin. 11.—**b.** Of structures (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): solveve naves et rursus conjungere, Curt. 8, 10, 3: solveve quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: dubitavit an solveret pontem, Curt. 4, 16, 8: solveve pontem, Tac. A. 1, 69: si pons solutus sit, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 7: solutus pons tempestatibus, Just. 2, 13, 9: currum (solis) solutum, Manil. 1, 740.—**c.** Of woven stuff: solvens texta, Prop. 2, 9, 6.—**d.** Of mountains: utrumque montes solvit (Hercules), Sen. Herc. Fur. 237: tridente Neptunus montem solvit, id. Agam. 553.—**e.** Of the neck: soluta cervix silicis impulsu, broken, Sen. Troad. 1119.—**f.** Of a comet: momentum quo cometes solutus et in duas partes redactus est, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 3.—**g.** Of the hair, to loosen, untie, let fall: solve capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: crinem, id. A. A. 3, 784; id. M. 11, 682; 13, 584; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 46: comas casside, Ov. F. 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 854.—**h.** Of the earth (so mostly *P. a.*, q. v. infra; post-Aug.): ita in terrae corpore evenit ut partes ejus vetustate solvantur, solutae cadant, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10, 2: ubi montis latus nova ventis solvit hiems, Stat. Th. 7, 745.

3. To dissolve; pass, to be dissolved, changed, to pass over into (poet. and post-class. for dissolveve, or transire in); *constr. absol.*, or with *in* and *acc.* (*a*) Of a change into air or gas: calor mobiliter solvens, differt primordia vini, dissolving, parts the molecules of the wine, Lucr. 6, 235: nam material copia ferretur per inane soluta, id. 1, 1018; so id. 1, 1103: ita fatus in aëra rursus solvitur, Stat. Th. 5, 285: nec in aëra solvi Passa, recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris, Ov. M. 15, 845.—(*β*) Into a liquid, to melt: saepe terra in tabem solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 7: terram quam diximus esse mutabilem et solvi in umorem, id. ib. 3, 29, 4: nullum tellus se solvit in amnem, Luc. 2, 408: ipsum in conubia terrae Aethera, cum pluvius arescunt nubila, solvo, dissolve into the embrace of the earth, i. e. change into rain, Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: ex Aethiopiae jugis solutas nives ad Nilum decurrere, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 17; so, nivem solveve, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93; Sen. Herc. Oet. 729: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: ferrum calidi solvant camini, Manil. 4, 250: ceræ igne solutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 47: Iris cum vino triduo non solvitur, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: (herba) quinto die solvitur, id. 26, 14, 88, § 148.—(*γ*) Of putrefaction: (vitulo) per integrum solvuntur viscera pellem, Verg. G. 4, 302.—(*δ*) Of change in general: inque novas abiit massa soluta domos, Ov. F. 1, 108: repentino crementur incendio, atque ex tantâ varietate solvantur atque eant in unum omnia (sc. all the heavenly bodies), Sen. Ben. 6, 22.—(*e*) Of expansion by heat: (uva) cum modo frigidioribus premitur, modo solvitur aestu, Ov. A. A. 2, 317.—(*f*) Hence, solveve, *absol.*, to rarefy: gravitas aëris solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 5, 1.—(*η*) Solvi in, to pass into, become: in cacumine (herbae) capitula purpurea quae solvantur in lanugines, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.—Of a wave: donec in planitie immotatur aquarum solvatur, disappears in, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 2: postremi (equi) solvuntur in aquora pisces (= solvuntur in pisces), Stat. Th. 2, 47: lumina in lacrimas solvuntur, stream with tears.—Hence, solveve, causative, to make pass over, to make vanish in: circulum in pulverem, in quo descriptus est, solveve, Sen.

Ep. 74, 27: soluti agri, the boundaries of which are effaced, Sic. Fl. Cond. Agr. p. 3 Goes.—**4.** To consume, to destroy, dissolve: solveve orbem, Manil. 1, 497: ni calor et ventus... interemant sensum diductaque solvant (i. e. sensum), Lucr. 3, 287: (Cato) ferrei prope corporis animique, quem ne senectus quidem, quae solvit omnia, fregerit, Liv. 39, 40, 11: si (cometae) sunt purus ignis... nec illos conversio mundi solvit, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2: (turbo) ab eo motu, qui universum trahit, solveretur, id. ib. 7, 9, 4: tabes solvit corpora, Luc. 6, 18; 7, 809: nec solum silvas, sed saxa ingentia solvit (ignis), id. 3, 506: ne tegat functos humus, ne solvat ignis, Sen. Thyest. 750.—So, vitam solveve, to extinguish life, esp. of gradual or easy death: solvas potius (vitam), quam abruptas, dummodo, si alia vendendi ratio non erit, vel abruptas, Sen. Ep. 22, 3: hanc mihi solvite vitam, Prop. 2, 9, 39.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To free, release, loose, emancipate, set free; *constr. absol.*, with *abl.* or *ab* and *abl.*; rarely with *gen.* **a.** From the body, etc.: teque isto corpore solvo, Verg. A. 4, 703: soluta corpore animâ, Quint. 5, 14, 13: qui solutas vinculis animas regipit, Sen. Cons. 28, 8: si animus somno relaxatus solute (i. e. free from the shackles of the body) moveatur ac libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: vocem solveve, to set free the voice, to speak, Stat. S. 3, 1; Sen. Thyest. 682; so, responsa solve (pregn. = utter and disclose), Sen. Oedip. 292: suspiria solvit, Stat. Th. 11, 604: solvat turba jocos, Sen. Med. 114: solutus Qui captat risus hominum (= quem juvat risus hominum solveve), Hor. S. 1, 4, 83: Ausonii... versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto, unrestrained, free, Verg. G. 2, 386.—**b.** Of members or parts of the body: linguam solveve, to unfetter the tongue (sc. vinculis oris), to give flow to words: linguam (Juno) ad jurgia solvit, Ov. M. 3, 261: lingua devincta nec in motus varios soluta, Sen. Ira. 1, 3, 7: ut quisque contemptissimus est, ita linguae solutissimae est, id. Const. 11, 3: (fama) innumeras solvit in praeconia linguas, Luc. 1, 472.—Solveve brachia, poet., to unfetter the arms, i. e. to move them: magna difficili solventem brachia motu, Stat. Achill. 1, 604; cf. of the free motions of animals: columbae soluto volatu multum velociore, unrestrained flight, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108.—**c.** From obligations and debts: solvit me debito, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1: an nos debito solverit, id. Ep. 81, 3: ut religione civitas solvatur, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98; Liv. 7, 3, 9: te decem tauri... Me tener solvet vitulus (sc. religione), Hor. C. 4, 2, 54.—So from a military oath: hoc si impetoro, solvo vos jurejurando, Just. 14, 4, 7.—Sacramento or militia solveve, to dismiss a soldier from service: sacramento solvi, Tac. A. 16, 13: cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: militia solveve, Tac. A. 1, 44.—Munere (publico) solveve, to exempt from public duties: ut Ilienes publico munere solverentur, Tac. A. 12, 58.—With *obj. inf.*: ut manere solveretur, that he should be excused from the duty of remaining, Tac. A. 3, 29.—**d.** From guilt and sin, to acquit, absolve, cleanse (cf. absolvere, to acquit of crime): si ille huic (insidias fecerit), ut scelerem solvamur, be held guiltless, Cic. Mil. 12, 31: atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit, id. ib. 4, 9: sit capitis damno Roma soluta mei, Ov. F. 6, 452: ipsum quoque Pelea Phoci Caede per Haemonias solvit Acastus aquas, id. ib. 2, 40: Helenen ego crimine solvo, id. A. A. 2, 371: quid crimine solvis Germanum? Stat. Th. 11, 379: solutam caede Gradivus manum restituit armis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1342.—**e.** From feelings, etc.: quae eos qui quaeissent curâ et negotio solverent, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: cum ego vos solvi curis ceteris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 33: senatus curâ belli solutus, Plin. 22, 3, 4, § 7: pectus linquunt curâ solutum, Lucr. 2, 45: his terroribus ab Epiculo soluti et in libertatem vindicati, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: soluti metu, Liv. 41, 14 *init.*; 27, 51: solvent formidine terras, Verg. E. 4, 14: solve metu patriam, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 41: metu belli Scythas solvit, Just. 9, 2, 2; so id. 14, 2, 5: haec est Vita solutorum misera ambitione, Hor. S. 1, 6, 129: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: his concitationibus quem vacuum, solutum, liberum videaris, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 43: et tu solve me de-

mentia, Hor. Epod. 17, 43: longo lactu, Verg. A. 2, 26: tristem juventam solve (i. e. juventam tristitia), Sen. Hippol. 450: solvite tantis animum monstris, solvite, superi, id. Herc. Fur. 1063: Quis te solvere Thesalia Magus venenis poterit? Hor. C. 1, 27, 21. — Poet.: solvit animis miracula (for animos miraculis), *the soul from superstition*, Manil. 1, 103. — And of animals: rabie tigrim, Manil. 5, 707. — Absol.: ut adpraecepta quae damus possit ire animus, solvendus est (i. e. perturbationibus), Sen. Ep. 95, 38: calices, quem non fecere contracta in paupertate solutum? i. e. *from cares*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20: solvite animos, Manil. 4, 12. — With *in*: vix haec in munera solvo animum, i. e. *free it from passions and so make it fit for these duties*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 33. — f. From sleep, very rare: ego somno solutus sum, *awoke*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29 (cf.: somno solvi, *to be overwhelmed by sleep*, 2, β, γ infra). — g. From labor, business, etc.: volucres videmus... solutas opere volitare, Cic. Or. 2, 6, 23: solutus onere regio, regni bonis fruor, Sen. Oedip. 685. — Poet.: Romulus excubias decrevit in otia solvi, *to be relieved from guard and enjoy leisure*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 79. — h. From rigidity, austerity, stiffness, etc., *to relax, smooth, unbend, quiet, soothe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): frontem solvere disce, Mart. 14, 133: saltem ora trucesque solve genas, Stat. Th. 11, 373: solvit feros tunc ipse rictus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 797. — Poet.: solvatur fronte senectus = frons senectute (i. e. rugis), solvatur, *be cleared*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: vultum risu solvit, *relieves*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5: risum iudicis movendo, et illos tristes affectus solvit, et animum renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1; so, solvere iudicem, *unbend, excite his laughter*, id. 11, 3, 3: solvere qui (potui) Curios Fabriciosque graves (sc. risu), Mart. 9, 28 (29), 4: ut tamen arcum Solveret hospitii animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: cuius non contractum sollicitudine animum illius argutiae solvant? Sen. Cons. Helv. 18, 5. — Transf., pregn.: solvitur risu tabulae, i. e. *the austerity of the judge will be relaxed by laughter, and the complaint dismissed*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 86. — Imitated: quia si aliquid omiserimus, cum risu quoque tota res solvitur, Quint. 5, 10, 67. — k. From any cause of restraint. (α) *To release from siege*: Bassanitas obsidione solvere, Liv. 44, 30: patriam obsidione solvere, Val. Max. 3, 2, 2. — (β) *From moral restraints*: hic palam cupiditates suas solvit, *gave vent to*, Curt. 6, 6, 1; v. also P. a., B. 7. infra. — l. From laws and rules: legibus solvere. (α) *To exempt from laws*, i. e. by privilege: Vopiscus, qui ex aedilitate consulatum petit, solvatur legibus, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: cur M. Brutus legibus est solutus, si, etc., id. ib. 2, 13, 31: ut interea magistratus reliquos, legibus omnibus soluti, petere possetis, id. Agr. 2, 36, 99: Lurco, tribunus plebis, solutus est (et lege Aelia et Furiā), id. Att. 1, 16, 13: solvatne legibus Scipionem, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: petente Flacco ut legibus solverentur, Liv. 31, 50, 8: Scipio legibus solutus est, id. Epit. 56: Licet enim, inquit, legibus soluti sumus, at tamen legibus vivimus, Just. Inst. 2, 17, 8; cf.: ut munere vigintiviratis solveretur, Tac. A. 3, 29. — Transf., of the laws of nature, etc.: (aestas) illo tempore, solutus legibus, sine modo fertur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28, 6: solus (sapiens) generis humani legibus solvitur, id. Brev. Vit. 15, 5: nec leti lege solutas, Lucr. 3, 687: nec solvo Rutulos (i. e. legibus fatis), Verg. A. 10, 111. — With *gen.* (cf. libero), perh. only in phrase testamenti solvere, *to release from a testamentary disposition*: et is per aes et libram heredes testamenti solveret, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51; 2, 21, 53 (less prop. testamenti is taken as attribute of heredes); cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 175, and Hor. C. 3, 17, 16, P. a., B. 5. *fn.* infra. — (β) Legibus solutus, *not subject to him*, Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 12: soluti (lege Juliā) huc convenistis, ne constricti discedatis cavete, id. ib. 7, 18. — Of other laws: solutus Legibus insanis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: quae sedes expectant animam solutam legibus servitutis humanae, Sen. Ep. 65, 20. — Transf., of things: soluta legibus scelera sunt, *unrestrained by the laws*, i. e. *crimes are committed with impunity*, Sen. Ben. 7, 27, 1. — Of the laws of versification: numerisque fertur Lege solutis, referring to dithyram-

bic measures, Hor. C. 4, 2, 12 (cf. P. a., B. 11. infra). — 2. *To dissolve, separate* objects which are united, *to break up, dismiss*. (α) Of troops, ranks, etc.: ubi ordines procurando solvensent, Liv. 42, 65, 8: in-composito agmine, solutis ordinibus, Curt. 8, 1, 5; so id. 8, 4, 6: agmina Diductis solvere choris, Verg. A. 5, 581: solvit maniplos, Juv. 8, 154: solvuntur laudata cohors, Stat. Achill. 2, 167. — Hence, *to separate armies engaged in battle*: commissas acies ego possum solvere, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 59. — (β) Of banquets, assemblies, etc.: convivio soluto, Liv. 40, 14 *fn.*: convivium solvit, Curt. 8, 5, 24; 8, 6, 16: Quid cessas convivia solvere? Ov. F. 6, 675: coetueque soluto Discedunt, id. M. 13, 898. — Hence, urbem (Capuam) solutam ac debilitatam reliquerunt, *disfranchised*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91. — (γ) Of the words in discourse, orationem or versum solvere, *to break up a sentence or verse*: (discant) versus primo solvere, mox mutatis verbis interpretari, Quint. 1, 9, 2: quod cuique visum erit vehementer, dulciter, speciose dictum, solvat ac turbet, id. 9, 4, 14: ut partes orationis sibi soluto versu desideret et pedum proprietates, id. 1, 8, 13: non, ut si solvas Postquam discordia tetra, etc., invenias etiam disiecti membra poetarum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 60. — 3. *Implying a change for the worse*. a. *To relax, make effeminate, weaken*, by ease, luxury, dissipation, etc. (post-Aug.): Hannibalem hiberna solverunt, Sen. Ep. 51, 5: usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvuntur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 6: infantiam statim deliciis solvimus, Quint. 1, 2, 6: solutus luxu, id. 3, 8, 28; so Tac. A. 11, 31. — With *in* and *acc.*: soluti in luxu, Tac. H. 2, 99: in lasciviam, id. ib. 3, 38. — Transf.: versum solvere, *to deprive a verse of its proper rhythm*: si quinque continuos dactylos confundas solveris versum, Quint. 9, 4, 49. — b. *To make torpid by removing sensation*. (α) *To relax, benumb* the limbs or body; as by narcotics, terror, sickness, exhaustion: multaque praeterea languentia membra per artus solvunt, Lucr. 6, 798: ima solvuntur latera, Verg. G. 3, 523: solvi debilitate corporis, *paralyzed*, Val. Max. 1, 7, 4: ut soluto labitur moriens gradu, Sen. Hippol. 368. — In mal. part., Hor. Epod. 12, 8; cf. Verg. G. 3, 523. — Poet.: illum aget, penna metuetne solvi, Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 7. — Of the mind: segnitia (oratoris) solvit animos, *wearies*, Quint. 11, 3, 52: mentes solvere, *to make insane*, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25. — (β) By frost (poet.): solvuntur illi frigore membra, Verg. A. 12, 951; 1, 92. — (γ) By sleep (poet. for sopio): homines volucresque ferasque Solverat alta quies, Ov. M. 7, 186: corpora somnus Solverat, id. ib. 10, 369: molli languore solutus, id. ib. 11, 648; 11, 612: altoque sopore solutum, id. ib. 8, 817: somno vinoque solutos, id. F. 2, 333; Verg. A. 9, 236: ut membra solvit sopor, id. ib. 12, 867: non solvit pectora somnus, Sen. Agam. 76. — With *in*: solvitur in somnos, Verg. A. 4, 530. — Transf., of the sea: aequor longa ventorum pace solutum, *lulled to sleep*, Stat. Th. 3, 255. — (δ) By death: solvi, *to die* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ipse deus, simulatque volam, me solvet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 78: corporibus quae senectus solvit, Curt. 89, 32 (cf. A. 4. supra): (corpus) quam nullo negotio solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 2: alius inter celandum solutus est, id. Ep. 66, 43: ubicumque arietaveris, solveris, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: me fata maturo exitu facillique solvant, Sen. Troad. 605: solvi inedia, Petr. 111: sic morte quasi somno soluta est, Flor. 2, 21, 11. — Hence, 4. Of logical dissolution, *to refute*: non tradit Epicurus quomodo captiosa solvantur, *how fallacies are refuted*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: argumentum solvere, Quint. 2, 17, 34: solutum scies quod nobis opponitur, Sen. Const. 12, 3. — b. *To disperse, dispel*, as of a cloud: deorum beneficia tempesta ingentes minas interventu suo solventia, Sen. Ben. 4, 4, 2.

II. *To loose, remove, cancel* that which binds any thing. A. In a corporeal sense. 1. In gen., *to loose* (weaker than rumpo; post-Aug.): effringere quam aperire, rumpere quam solvere putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1: quā convulsā tota operis colligatio solveretur, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6: superā compage soluta, Stat. Th. 8, 31. — 2. *To remove* a fetter, bridle, etc.: nullo solvente catenas, Ov. M. 3, 700: vincla jugis boum, Tib.

2, 1, 7: solvere frenum, Phaedr. 1, 2; 3: solis solutis, Ov. A. A. 1, 41. — Transf., of prisons: qui, solutis ergastulis, exercitus numerum implevit, Liv. Ep. 56; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 13; 11, 13, 2. — Of frost: gelu solvitur, *it thaws*, Tac. H. 1, 79: solvitur acris hiems, Hor. C. 1, 4, 1. — Of clouds: facit igitur ventum resoluta nubes, quae plurimis modis solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, 5; 5, 12, 1. — Of the grasp of hands, fingers, etc.: Aeacides a corpore brachia solvit, *looses his hold*, Ov. M. 11, 246: indigno non solvit brachia collo, Stat. Th. 5, 217: digitis solutis abiecit jaculum, id. ib. 8, 585. — 3. *To untie* a string, cord, necklace, etc., *slacken or unlock* an enclosure, *open* a box, trunk, etc.: solve vidulum ergo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 98: eam solve cistulam, id. Am. 2, 2, 151: solve zonam, *untie*, id. Truc. 5, 62: solvisse jugalem ceston fertur, Stat. Th. 5, 62: animal nodos a corpore solvit, Lucr. 2, 950: nihil interest quomodo (nodi) solvantur, Curt. 3, 1, 18: quid boni est, nodos operose solvere, quos ipse ut solvers feceris? Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: solve re nodum, Stat. Th. 11, 646: laqueum quem nec solvere possis, nec abrumperre, Sen. Tranq. 10, 1: vix solvi duos a pectore nexus, Ov. M. 9, 58: fasciam solve, Sen. Ep. 80, 10: solutis fasciis, Curt. 7, 6, 5: solvi fasciculum, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: crinales vittas, Verg. A. 7, 403: Parmenion vinculum epistulae solvens, Curt. 7, 2, 25: equum empturus solvi jubet stratum, Sen. Ep. 80, 9: redimicula solvite collo, Ov. F. 4, 135: corollas de fronte, Prop. 1, 3, 21: solve portas, Stat. Th. 3, 492: munimina valli, id. ib. 12, 10: ille pharetram solvit, Ov. M. 5, 380. — Transf., of the veins as enclosures of the blood: solutis ac patefactis venis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 5: venam cuitello solvere, Col. 6, 14; cf. also: lychnis animum solvit, *looses the bowels*, Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; 21, 20, 83, § 140; Suet. Vesp. 24; Tac. A. 12, 67: ventrem, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74. — Absol. (sc. alvum), Mart. 13, 29: stomachus solutus = venter solutus, *loose bowels*, Petr. 117; Scrib. Comp. 92. — B. Trop., *to slacken or remove* a bond. 1. Solve aliquid (aliquod vinculum; cf. I. B. 1. supra). a. Of the mouth, etc., *to open*: talibus ora solvit verbis, Ov. M. 15, 74; so id. ib. 1, 181; Tib. 4, 5, 14: ternis ululatibus ora solvit, Ov. M. 7, 191; 9, 427; id. Tr. 3, 11, 20; Stat. Achill. 1, 525: vix ora solvi patitur etiamnum timor, Sen. Herc. Oet. 725; so, os promptius ac solutius, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1. — Transf., of an abyss: hic ora solvit Ditis invisi domus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 664. — b. *To remove, cancel; to destroy the force of a legal or moral obligation* by expiration, death, etc.: si mors alterutris interveniat, solvitur mandatum, Gai. Inst. 3, 160: cum aliquis renuntiaverit societati, societas solvitur, id. ib. 3, 151; so id. ib. 3, 152: morte solvetur compromissum, Dig. 4, 8, 27: soluto matrimonio, id. 24, 3, 2: solutum conjugium, Juv. 9, 79: qui... conjugalia solvit, Sen. Med. 144: nec conjugiale solum Foedus in alitibus, Ov. M. 11, 743: (sapiens) invitus beneficium per compensationem injuria solvet, *cancel the obligation of a favor by the set-off of a wrong*, Sen. Ep. 81, 17. — c. *To efface* guilt or wrong: magnis injuria poenis solvitur, Ov. F. 5, 304: solve nefas, dixit: solvit et ille nefas, id. ib. 2, 44: culpa soluta mea est, id. Tr. 4, 4, 10: neque tu verbis solves unquam quod mi re male feceris (i. e. injuriam), Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10. — d. Poenam solvere, *to suffer punishment*, i. e. *to cancel the obligation of suffering*, etc. (cf. 3. infra; less freq. than poenam persolvere, exsolvere): serae, sed justae tamen et debita poenae solutae sunt, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: capite poenas solvit, Sall. J. 69, 4: meritas poenas solventem, Curt. 6, 3, 14: poenarum solvendi tempus, Lucr. 5, 1224: nunc solvo poenas, Sen. Phoen. 172: hac manu poenas tibi solvam, id. Hippol. 1177. — e. *To remove, relieve, soothe* affections, passions, etc.: atque animi curas e pectore solvat, Lucr. 4, 908: curam metumque juvat Dulci Lyaeo solvere, Hor. Epod. 9, 38: patrimonii cura solvatur, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. § 2: Pyrrhus impetus sui terrore soluto, Val. Max. 4, 3, 14: solvite corde metum, Verg. A. 1, 562; so id. ib. 9, 90: solve metus animo, Stat. Th. 2, 356: solvi pericula et metus narrat, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140: neque adhuc Stheneleus iras Solverat Eu-

rystheus, Ov. M. 9, 274: hoc uno solvitur ira modo, id. A. 2, 460: solvitque pudorem, Verg. A. 4, 55.—**f.** Of sleep: quasi clamore solutus Sit sopor, Ov. M. 3, 6, 30: nec verba, nec herbae audebant longae somnum tibi solvere Lethes, Luc. 6, 768; cf.: lassitudinem solvere, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—**g.** Of any checks and barriers to motion, to remove. (a) To raise a siege: solutum cernebat obsidionem, Liv. 36, 10, 14: soluta obsidione, id. 36, 31, 7: ad Locorum solvendam obsidionem, id. 27, 28, 17; cf. id. 37, 7, 7; 38, 5, 6; 42, 56 *init.*; 44, 13, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 1; Tac. A. 4, 24, 4, 73; Just. 9, 2, 10.—(β) Of passions, etc., to remove restraint: cujus si talis animus est, solvamus nos ejus vincula, et claustra (i. e. irae) refringamus, Liv. 36, 7, 13.—(γ) To overthrow, subvert a higher authority, etc.: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia corruerat, Sall. J. 39, 5: imperia solvit qui tacet, jussus loqui, Sen. Oedip. 525: sonipedes imperia solvunt, id. Hippol. 1084; cf.: sanctitas fori ludis solvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—**h.** Of laws and customs, to abolish, violate: solvendarum legum id principium esse censabant (post-Aug. for dissolvendarum), Curt. 10, 2, 5: solutae a se legis monitis, Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4: cum plus quam ducentorum annorum morem solveremus, Liv. 8, 4, 7: (Tarquinius) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, id. 1, 49, 7: oportebat istum morem solvi, Curt. 8, 8, 18.—**2.** Esp. with acc. of the bond, etc. (taking the place of the constr. I. B. 1. 2. 3. supra, when the *abl. of separation* is not admissible). **a.** To subvert discipline: disciplinam militarem solvisti, Liv. 8, 7, 16: luxuria solutam disciplinam militarem esse, id. 40, 1, 4: quod cum, ne disciplina solveretur, fecisset, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 2.—**b.** Of strength, energy, attention, etc., to loosen, impair, weaken, scatter, disperse: nobilitas factione magis pollebat, plebis vis soluta atque dispersa, Sall. J. 41, 6: patrios nervos externarum deliciarum contagione solvi et hebetari noluerunt, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1: vires solvere, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vis illa dicendi solvitur, et frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133.—**c.** Of affection, etc., to sever, dissolve, destroy: segnes nodum (amicitiae) solvere Gratiae, Hor. C. 3, 21, 22; similarly: solvit (ille deus) amicos, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 5; so id. 2, 15 (3, 7), 26: hoc firmos solvit amores, Ov. A. 2, 385: amores cantibus et herbis solvere, Tib. 1, 2, 60.—**d.** Of sickness and hunger, to end, remove: vitex dicitur febris solvere, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 60: solvit jejunia gravis, Ov. F. 4, 607: quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat, id. M. 5, 535; cf. Luc. 3, 282; so, famem, Sen. Thyest. 64.—**e.** To delay: hi classis moras hac morte solvi rentur, Sen. Troad. 1131.—**f.** Of darkness, to dispel: lux solverat umbras, Stat. Th. 10, 390.—**g.** Of war, strife, etc., to compose, settle: aut solve bellum, mater, aut prima excipe, Sen. Phoen. 406: electus formae certamina solvere pastor, Stat. Achill. 2, 337: jurgia solvere, Manil. 3, 115: contradictiones solvere, Quint. 7, 1, 38.—**h.** Of difficulties, riddles, questions, ambiguities, etc., to solve, explain, remove: quia quaestionem solvere non posset, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 3: aenigmata, Quint. 8, 6, 53: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Suet. Gram. 11: haec ipsa, quae voluntur ab illis, solvere malim et expandere, Sen. Ep. 82, 20; id. Q. N. 7, 14, 1: unum tantum hoc solvendum est, *that one question*, id. ib. 1, 7, 3: puta nunc me istuc non posse solvere, id. Ep. 48, 6: carmina non intellecta Solverat, Ov. F. 7, 760: triste carmen alitis solvi ferae, Sen. Oedip. 102: nodos juris, Juv. 8, 50: proponere aliquid quod solvat quaestionem, Quint. 5, 10, 96: plurimas quaestiones illis probationibus solvi sole-re, id. 1, 10, 49: quo solvitur quaestio supra tractata, id. 3, 7, 3: ambiguitatem or amphiboliam, id. 7, 2, 49; 7, 9, 10.—**3.** In partic., of obligations, to fulfil. **a.** To pay. (a) Originally, rem solvere, to free one's property and person (rem familiarem) from debts (solutio per aes et libram), according to the ancient formula: quod ego tibi tot millibus condemnatus sum, me eo nomine . . . a te solvo liberoque hoc aere aeneaque libra, Gai. Inst. 3, 174 Huschke; cf.: inde rem creditori palam populo solvit (i. e. per aes et libram), Liv. 6, 14, 5: quas res dari, fieri, solvi oportuit, id. 1, 32, 11.

—Hence, rem solvere, to pay; often with *dat. of person*: pro vectura rem solvit? *paid the freight*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 27: ubi nungivendis res soluta'st omnibus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 51: tibi res soluta est recte, id. Curc. 4, 3, 21: ego quidem pro istac rem solvo ab tarpessita meo, id. ib. 5, 2, 20: rem solvo omnibus quibus debibeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 45: dum te strenuas, res erit soluta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 35: res soluta'st, Gripe, ego habeo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 57.—Tro p.: saepe edunt (aves); semel si captae sunt, rem solvont aucupi, *they repay him, pay for his expenses*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 66.—And to pay by other things than money: si tergo res solvonda'st, *by a whipping*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54: habent hunc morem ut pugnis rem solvant si quis poscat clarius, id. Curc. 3, 9: tibi quidem copia'st, dum lingua vivet, qui rem solvas omnibus, id. Rud. 2, 6, 74.—Hence, (β) *Absol.* (sc. rem), to pay; with or without *dat. of person*: cujus bona, quod populo non solvebat, publice venierunt, Cic. Pl. 18, 43: ei cum solveret, sumpsit a C. M. Fufis, id. ib. 20, 46: misimus qui pro vectura solveret, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: qui nimis cito cupit solvere, invitus debet, Sen. Ben. 4, 40, 5: ut creditor solvat, Dig. 30, 1, 49, § 7.—*Pass. impers.*: si dare vis mihi, Magis solum erit quam ipsi dederis, *it will be a more valid payment*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 46: numquam vehementius actum est quam me consule, ne solveretur, to stop payments, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: fraudandam spe sublata solvendi necessitas consecuta est, id. ib. 2, 24, 84: cum eo ipso quod necesse erat solvi, facultas solvendi impediretur, Liv. 6, 34, 1.—Cf. in the two senses, to free from debt, and to pay, in the same sentence: non succurrere vis illi, sed solvere. Qui sic properat, ipse solvi vult, non solvere, Sen. Ben. 6, 27, 1.—(γ) With acc. of the debt, to discharge, to pay: postquam Fundanio debitum solum esset, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: hoc quod debeo peto a te ut . . . solum relinquo, *settled*, id. Att. 16, 6, 3: solverat Castrio pecuniam jam diu debitam, id. Fl. 23, 54: ex qua (pensione) major pars est ei soluta, id. Att. 16, 2, 1: solvi aes alienum Pompejus ex suo fisco jussit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 11: aes alienum solvere, Sen. Ep. 36, 5: quae jactatio est, solvisse quod debebas? id. Ben. 4, 17, 1; so, debitum solvere, id. ib. 6, 30, 2: ne pecunias creditas solverent, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: ut creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3, 1: ex thesauris Gallicis creditum solvi posse, Liv. 6, 15, 5: ita bona veneant ut solidum sum cique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—And of moral debts: cum patriae quod debes solveris, Cic. Marcell. 9, 27: debet vero, solvitque praeclare, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1: qui grate beneficium accipit, primam ejus pensionem solvit, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*—(δ) By a confusion of construction, solvere pecuniam, etc., to pay money, etc. (for pecunia rem or debitum solvere); constr. with *dat. or absol.*: emi: pecuniam solvi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 43: pro frumento nihil solvit, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, § 169: legatis pecuniam pro frumento solvit, Liv. 44, 16: hanc pecuniam cum solvere in praesenti non posset, Nep. Milt. 7, 6: nisi pecuniam solvisset, id. Cim. 1, 1: condiciones pacis dictae ut decem millia talentum argenti . . . solverent, Liv. 30, 37 *med.*: pro quo (frumento) pretium solveret populus Romanus, id. 36, 3, 1: pretium servorum ex aerario solum est dominis, id. 32, 26, 14: pretium pro libris domino esse solvendum, id. 40, 39 *fin.*: meritam mercedem, id. 8, 22, 3; so id. 8, 11, 4: sorte creditum solvere, *by paying the principal* (i. e. without interest), id. 6, 36, 12: quae praemia senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: stipendium, Liv. 28, 32, 1: dotem mulieri, Dig. 24, 3, 2: item aestimatum, *the amount of a fine*, Nep. Cim. 5, 18 *fin.*: arbitria funeris, *the expenses of the funeral*, Cic. Red. Sen. 7, 18: solvere dodrantem, to pay seventy-five per cent., Mart. 8, 9, 1: dona puer solvit, *paid the promised gifts*, Ov. M. 9, 794; so, munera, id. ib. 11, 104.—Transf., of the dedication of a book, in return for favors: et exspectabo ea (munera) quae polliceris, et erunt mihi pergrata si solveris . . . Non solvam nisi prius a te cavero, etc., Cic. Brut. 4, 17 sq.—Of the delivery

of slaves: si quis duos homines promiserit et Stichum solverit, Dig. 46, 3, 67; 46, 3, 38, § 3.—Transf. poet.: dolorem solvisti, *you have paid your grief*, i. e. *have duly mourned*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 98.—*Pass.* with personal subject: si (actor) solutus fuisset, Dig. 12, 1, 31 (cf.: solvere militem, β supra).—(ε) Esp., in certain phrases, to pay: aliquid praesens solvere, to pay in cash, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; so, aliquid de praesentibus solvere, Sen. Ep. 97, 16: solvere grates (= referre gratiam muneribus): Sulla solvit grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: quas solvere grates sufficium? Stat. S. 4, 2, 7: cum homo avarus, ut ea (beneficia) solveret sibi imperare non posset, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 1; cf.: non dicimus repositum beneficium aut solvit; nullum nobis placuit quod aeri alieno convenit verbum, Sen. Ep. 81, 9; but v. id. Ben. 2, 13, 5: in debitum solvere, to make a partial payment: unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, id. Ep. 7, 10: aliquid solvere ab aliquo (de aliquo re), to pay out of funds supplied by any one (out of any fund): Quintus laborat ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 4: homines dicere, se a me solvere, id. ib. 5, 21, 11: (summa) erat solvenda de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: operas solvere alicui, to work for somebody, Dig. 40, 7, 39: solvo operam Dianae, I work for Diana, i. e. offer a sacrifice to her, Afran. ap. Non. 12, 21: judicatum solvere, to pay the amount adjudged by the court, for which security (satisfactio) was required: stipulatio quae appellatur judicatum solvi, Gai. Inst. 4, 90: iste postulat ut procurator judicatum solvi satisfacere, Cic. Quint. 7, 29; so Dig. 3, 2, 28; 3, 3, 15; 2, 8, 8; 2, 8, 14 et saep.: auctio solvendis nummis, a *cash auction*, Mart. 14, 35.—*Gerund.*: solvendo esse, to be solvent; jurid. t. t., to be able to pay, i. e. one's debts; cf. in full: nec tamen solvendo aeri alieno republica esset, Liv. 31, 13: nemo dubitat solvendo esse eum qui defenditur, Dig. 50, 17, 105: qui modo solvendo sint, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, 121: si solvendo sint, Paul. Sent. 1, 20, 1: nec interest, solvendo sit, necne, Dig. 30, 1, 43, § 5; so ib. 46, 1, 10; 46, 1, 27, § 2; 46, 1, 51, §§ 1 and 4; 46, 1, 52, § 1; 46, 1, 28; 50, 17, 198 et saep.: noti solvendo esse, to be insolvent: solvendo non erat, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: tu nec solvendo eras, nec, etc., id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: ne videatur non fuisse solvendo, id. Off. 2, 22, 79; and very freq. in the jurists.—So, trop.: quid matri, quid flebili patriae dabis? Solvendo non es, Sen. Oedip. 941; cf.: non esse ad solvendum (i. e. able to pay), Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*—**b.** To fulfil the duty of burial. (a) Justa solvere; with *dat. of the person*: qui nondum omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, *who had not yet finished the burial ceremonies of his father*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: justis defunctorum corporibus solutis, Curt. 3, 12, 15: proinde corpori quam primum justa solvamus, id. 10, 6, 7: ut justa soluta Remo, Ov. F. 5, 452: nunc justa nato solvo, Sen. Hippol. 1245.—(β) Exsequias, inferias or suprema solvere: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5: cruor sancto solvit inferias viro, Sen. Hippol. 1198: solvere suprema militibus, Tac. A. 1, 61.—**c.** Votum solvere, to fulfil a vow to the gods. (a) Alone: vota ea quae nunquam solveret nuncupavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11: quod si factum esset, votum rite solvi non posse, Liv. 31, 9 *fin.*: liberare et se et rempublicam religione votis solvendis, id. 40, 44, 8: placatis diis votis rite solvendis, id. 36, 37 *fin.*: petit ut votum sibi solvere liceret, id. 45, 44: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73, 5: vota pro incolumitate solvebantur, Tac. A. 2, 69: vota pater solvit, Ov. M. 9, 707: ne votum solvat, Mart. 12, 91, 6; 8, 4, 2; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext.*; 1, 1, 8 *ext.*—Poet.: voti debita solvere, Ov. F. 5, 596; cf. the abbrev. formula V. S. L. M. (VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO), Inscr. Orell. 186; 1296 sq.: V. S. A. L. (ANIMO LIBENTI), ib. 2022 et saep.: sacra solvere (=votum solvere), Manil. 1, 427.—(β) With *dat.*: ait sese Veneri velle votum solvere, Plaut. Rud. prol. 60: vota Jovi solvo, Ov. M. 7, 652; 8, 153: sunt vota soluta deae, id. F. 6, 248: dis vota solvis, Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 4: libamenta Veneri solvere (=votum per libamenta), Just. 18, 5, 4.—**d.** Fidem solvere, to fulfil a promise (post-class. for fidem praestare,

exsolvere; cf. fidem obligatam liberare, Suet. Claud. 9: illi, ut fidem solverent, clipeis obruere, Flor. 1, 1, 12; similarly: et voti solverat ille fidem (= votum solverat), Ov. F. 1, 642; but cf.: itane imprudens? tandem inventa'st causa: solvisti fidem, *you have found a pretext to evade your promise* (cf. II. A. 3.), Ter. And. 4, 1, 13: esset, quam dederas, morte soluta fides, *by my death your promise to marry me would have been cancelled* (cf. II. B. 1. 6.), Ov. H. 10, 78; similarly: suam fidem (i. e. quam Lepido habuerit) solutam esse, *that his faith in Lepidus was broken*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3.—With a different construction: se depositi fide solvere, *to acquit one's self of the duty to return property intrusted to him* (cf. I. B. 1. c.), Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 ext.: factique fide data munera solvit, *he freed the gift already given from the obligation of an accomplished fact, i. e. he revoked the gifts, although already made*, Ov. M. 11, 135.—**c.** Promissum solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (very rare): perinde quasi promissum solvens, Val. Max. 9, 6, 1: solvitur quod cuique promissum est, Sen. Cons. Marc. 20 fin.; similarly: solutum, quod juraverant, rebanant, *what they had promised under oath*, Liv. 24, 18, 5.—Hence, **solutus**, a, um, P. a., *free, loose, at large, unfettered, unbandaged*. **A. Lit.** 1. (Acc. to I. A. 1. supra.) Pigeat nostrum erum si eximat aut solutos sinat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 11: tibi moram facis quom ego solutus sto, id. Ep. 5, 2, 25: reus solutos causam dico, testes vincitos attines, id. Truc. 4, 3, 63: cum eos vinciret quos secum habebat, te solutum Romam mittebat? Cic. Deiot. 7, 22: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *unbandaged*, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: duos (captivos) solutos ire ad Hannibalem jussit, Liv. 27, 51: eum interdiu solutum custodes sequebantur, nocte clausum asservabant, id. 24, 45, 10: non efficitis ut solutos verear quos alligatos adducit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) Of texture, etc.; esp. of soil, *loose, friable* (opp. spissus; post-Aug.): quo solutior terra facilius pateat radicibus, Sen. Ep. 90, 21: ordeum nisi solutum et siccum locum non patitur, Col. 2, 9: soluta et facilis terra, id. 3, 14: solum solutum vel spissum, id. 2, 2 init.: seri vult raphanus terrā solutā, umidā, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: hordeum seri non vult, nisi in sicca et solutā terrā, id. 18, 17, § 79: solutores ripae, Front. Aequad. 15.—Of plants: mas spissior, femina solutior, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103.—Hence, **subst.**: **solutum**, i, n., *a state of looseness*: dum vult describere, quem ad modum alia torqueantur alia, alia ex molli solutior ducantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 20.—**3.** (Acc. to I. A. 3.) *Rarefied, thin, diffused*: turbo, quo celsior eo solutior laxiorque est, et ob hoc diffunditur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 9, 3: aer agitur a sole calefactusque solutior est, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: debet aer nec tam spissus esse, nec tam tenuis et solutius, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 2, 11.—**B. Trop.** 1. (Acc. to I. B. 1.) Of speech, *unfettered, fluent, ready*: (orator) solutus in explicandis sententiis, Cic. Or. 47, 173: verbis solutus satis, id. ib. 47, 174: solutissimus in dicendo, id. ib. 48, 180.—**2.** *Exempt, free from duties, obligations, etc.*: quam ob rem viderer maximis beneficii vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem et solutus? Cic. Planc. 30, 72: soluta (praedia) meliore in causā sunt quam obligata, *unmortgaged*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: si reddidi (debitum), solutus sum ac liber, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 5: non ut gratus, sed ut solutus sim, id. ib. 4, 21, 3: solutus omni fenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: nam eā (religione) magister equitum solutus ac liber potuerit esse, Liv. 8, 32, 5: Mamertini soli in omni orbe terrarum vacui, expertes soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiā, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23.—**3.** *Free from punishment, not punishable, not liable, etc.*: qui mancipia vendunt, certiores faciunt emptores quis fugitivus sit, noxae solutus, Edict. Aedil. ap. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 1; Gell. 4, 2, 1; cf.: quod aiunt aediles noxae solutus non sit sic intellegendum est... noxali iudicio subiectum non esse, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: apud quos libido etiam permissam habet et solutam licentiam, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: omne illud tempus habeat per me solutum ac liberum, i. e. *let the crimes then committed be unpunished*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: antea vacuum id solutumque poemā

fuerat, Tac. A. 14, 28.—With *subj. inf.*: maxime solutum fuit, prodere de his, etc., Tac. A. 4, 35: solutum existimatur esse, alteri male dicere, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3.—**4.** *Free from cares, undistracted*: animo soluto liberoque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: sed paulo solutior tamen animo, id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 82.—**5.** *At leisure, free from labor, business, etc.*: te rogo ut eum solutum, liberum, confectis ejus negotiis a te, quamprimum ad me remittas, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: quo mea ratio faciliior et solutior esse possit, id. ib. 3, 5, 1.—With *gen.*: Genium Curabis cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. C. 3, 17, 16.—**6.** *Unbound, relaxed, merry, jovial*: quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, tristiores autem, etc., Cic. Dom. 39, 104: an tu existimas quemquam soluto vultu et hilari oculo mortem contemnere? Sen. Ep. 23, 4: vultus, Stat. Th. 5, 355: (mores) naturam sequentium faciles sunt, soluti sunt, *unembarrassed*, Sen. Ep. 122, 17.—**7.** *Free from the rule of others, uncontrolled, independent*: cum videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: ab omni imperio externo soluta in perpetuum Hispania, Liv. 29, 1 fin.: Masinissae ab imperio Romano solutam libertatem tribuit, Val. Max. 7, 2, 6: incerti, solutique, et magis sine domino quam in libertate, Vpononem in regnum accipiunt, Tac. A. 2, 4: quorum (militum) libertas solutior erat, Just. 13, 2, 2.—Of animals: rectore solutos (solis) equos, Stat. Th. 1, 219.—**8.** *Free from influence or restraint; hence, independent, unbiased, unprejudiced*: nec vero deus ipse alio modo intellegi potest, nisi mens soluta quaedam et libera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: cum animi sine ratione motu ipsi suo soluto ac libero incitarentur, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: iudicio senatus soluto et libero, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41: sum enim ad dignitatem in re publicā solutus, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: libero tempore cum soluta vobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: si omnia mihi essent solutissima, tamen in re publicā non alius essem atque nunc sum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: liberi enim ad causas solutique veniebant, *uncommitted*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192.—**9.** *Free from moral restraint; hence, unbridled, insolent, loose*: amores soluti et liberi, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: licentia, id. ib. 4, 4, 4: populi quamvis soluti ecfrenatique sint, id. ib. 1, 34, 53: quis erat qui sibi solutam P. Clodii praetura sine maximo metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset in consul qui eam auderet possetque constringere, id. Mil. 13, 34: quominus conspectus, eo solutior erat, Liv. 27, 31 fin.: adolescentes aliquot quorum, in regno, libido solutior fuerat, id. 2, 1, 2: solutioris vitae primos adolescentiae annos egisse fertur, a *licentious life*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1: spectandi solutissimum morem corrigere, Suet. Aug. 44: mores soluti, *licentious habits*, Just. 3, 3, 10.—**10.** *Regardless of rules, careless, loose*: orator tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: dicta factaque ejus solutiora, et quandam sui negligentiam praeferebant, Tac. A. 16, 18.—**11.** *Esp. of style, etc., free from rules of composition*. (a) Oratio soluta, verba soluta, *a free style, conversational or epistolary style*: est oratio aliqua vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19; 9, 4, 20; 9, 4, 69; 9, 4, 77.—(b) More freq.: verba soluta, oratio soluta, *prose* (opp. to verse); in full: scribere conabar verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24: quod (Isocrates) verbis solutis numeros primus adiunxit, Cic. Or. 52, 174: mollis est enim oratio philosophorum... nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius, id. ib. 19, 64; 71, 234; 68, 228: si omnes solutā oratione scripserunt, Varr. R. R. 4, 1: de hisce rebus treis libros ad te mittere institui: de oratione solutā duos, de poetica unum, id. L. L. 6, 11 fin.: ut in solutā oratione, sic in poemateis, id. ib. 7, 1: primus (Isocrates) intellexit, etiam in solutā oratione, dum versum effugere modum et numerum quemdam debere servari, Cic. Brut. 8, 32: Aristoteles iudicat heroum numerum grandiore quam desideret soluta oratio, id. Or. 57, 192: et creticus et paeon quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, id. ib. 64, 215: a modis quibusdam, cantu remoto, soluta esse videatur oratio, id. ib. 55, 183; 55, 184; id. de Or. 3, 48, 184: historia est quodammodo

carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31.—(γ) Also in reference to a prose rhythm, *loose, unrhythmic, inharmonious*: ut verba neque inligata sint, quasi... versus, neque ita soluta ut vagantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 176; 3, 48, 186: nec vero haec (Callidii verba) soluta nec diffuentia, sed astricta numeris, id. Brut. 79, 274: orator sic illigat sententiam verbis ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricto et soluto, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175; but: verba soluta suis figuris, *words freed from their proper meaning, i. e. metaphors*, Manil. 1, 24.—(δ) Rarely with reference to the thought: soluta oratio, *a fragmentary, disconnected style*: soluta oratio, et e singulis non membris, sed frustis, collata, structurā caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 9, 4, 69: solutiora componere, id. 10, 4, 1; 9, 4, 15.—**12.** *Effeminate, luxurious* (acc. to I. B. 3.): sinum togae in dextrum umerum reicere, solutum ac delicatum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146.—**13.** *Undisciplined, disorderly*: omnia soluta apud hostes esse, Liv. 8, 30, 3: nihil temeritate solutum, Tac. A. 13, 40: apud Achaeos neglecta omnia ac soluta fuere, Just. 34, 2, 2.—**14.** *Lax, remiss, weak*: mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa erat, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: Ciceronem male audivisse, tamquam solutum et ehevem, Tac. Or. 18: soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8.—Hence: solutum genus orationis, *a lifeless, dull style*, Val. Max. 8, 10, 3: quanto longius abscederent, eo solutior curā, *laxer attention*, Liv. 3, 8, 8.—**C.** (Acc. to II. B. 3. e supra.) *Paid, discharged, only as subst.*: **solutum**, i, n., *that which is paid, a discharged debt*, in certain phrases: aliquid in solutum dare, *to give something in payment*, Dig. 46, 3, 45; 46, 3, 46; 46, 3, 60: in solutum accipere, *to accept in payment*: qui voluntatem bonam in solutum accipit, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 4: qui rem in solutum accipit, Dig. 42, 4, 15; 12, 1, 19: in solutum imputare, *to charge as payment*, Sen. Ep. 8, 10: aliquid pro soluto est, *is considered as paid or cancelled*: pro soluto id in quo creditor accipiendo moram fecit, oportet esse, Dig. 46, 3, 72: pro soluto usucapere, *to acquire by prescription something given in payment by the debtor, but not belonging to him*: pro soluto usucapit qui rem debiti causā recepit, Dig. 41, 3, 46.—**Adv.**: **solutē**, 1. *Thinly*: corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 4, 53.—**2.** *Of speech, fluently*: non refert videre quid dicendum est, nisi id quae solute ac suaviter dicere, Cic. Brut. 29, 110: ita facile solutequeolvebat sententias, id. ib. 81, 280: quid ipse compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, solutius promptiusque eloquebatur, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**3.** *Irregularly, loosely*: a fabris negligentius solutiusque composita, Sen. Q. N. 6, 30, 4.—**4.** *Freely, without restraint*: generaliter puto iudicem justum... solutius aequitatem sequi, i. e. *without strictly regarding the letter of the law*, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 13.—**5.** *Of style, without connection, loosely*: enuntiare, Quint. 11, 2, 47.—**6.** *Of manners and discipline, disorderly, negligently*: praecipue sub imperio Cn. Manlii solute ac neglegenter habiti sunt (exercitus), Liv. 39, 1, 4: in stationibus solute ac neglegenter agentes, id. 23, 37, 6.—**7.** *Weakly, tamely, without vigor*: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80, 277.—**8.** *Of morals, loosely, without restraint*: ventitabat illuc Nero, quo solutius urbem extra lasciviret, Tac. A. 13, 47.

Sölŷma, ōrum and ae, **Sölŷmi**, ōrum, and **Sölŷmus**, a, um, v. Hierosolyma.

Sölŷmus or **Sölŷmus** (-os), i, m., a Trojan, the founder of Sölŷma, Ov. F. 4, 79; Sil. 9, 72.

† **somniālis**, is, adj. [somnium], *dream-bringing*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Fabr. p. 692, 130; Inscr. Rein. cl. 10, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **somniāliter**, in a dream (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 17 dub.

somniātor, ōris, m. [somnio], *one who has faith in dreams; a dreamer*, Sen. Const. 3, 22, 15.—Of Joseph, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 med.; Vulg. Gen. 37, 19; id. Zech. 10, 2.

somniculōse, adv., v. somniculosus fin.

somniculōsus, a, um, adj. [somnus], *full of sleep*, i. e. **1.** *Pass.*, *inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful* (rare

but class; cf. sopitus): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: genus mancipiorum (with socors), id. 1, 8, 2: gires, Mart. 3, 58, 36: Etisiae, Sen. Q. N. 5, 11, 1.—**II.** Act., making sleep, drowsy, or sluggish: aspis, i. e. causing torpor or numbness, palsy, dead, (cf. somnifer and somnificus), Cinna ap. Gell. 9, 12, 12; Laber. ap. Non. 172, 30 (Com. Fragm. 86 Rib.).—**Adv.**: **somniculose** (acc. to I.), sleepily, lazily, sluggishly: persequi eri imperia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 75: agere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 1, 31.

somnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [somnus-fero], sleep-bringing, soporific, somniferous (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61, § 229: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, causing torpidity, dead, Luc. 9, 701; so, venenum (aspidis), Ov. M. 9, 693: strychnos, App. Flor. 74; cf. somniculosus, II., and somnificus.

somnificus, a, um, adj. [somnus-facio], causing sleep, narcotic (Plinian): crater, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17, § 63.

somniger, gēra, gērum, adj. [somnus-gero], sleep-bringing (very rare for somnifer): cornua Lunae, Dracont. 1, 212.

somnio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (dep. collat. form: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnia], to dream; to dream of or see in a dream (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5; so, somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28; 2, 4, 47: aliquid (in somniis), id. Rud. 3, 4, 68; id. Curc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 2, 4; Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121 al.; cf. aurum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18 al.; cf. me somnias, me expectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114.—With obj.-clause: videbar somnare med ego esse mortuum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Epich. v. 1, p. 167 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 39; Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 65, 134 init.; Suet. Aug. 91; 94; id. Claud. 37 al.—With de: hanc credo causam de illo somniansi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: puer, de quo somniasset, Suet. Aug. 94.—**Absol.**: totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Suet. Ner. 46 al.—**Impers. pass.**: Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniamni circa ver et auctumum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** Transf., as in Engl. to dream, i. e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, what are you dreaming about? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 109: quos Summanos somnias? id. Curc. 4, 3, 14: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniamabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de Psaltria me somnias Agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 5.—**Absol.**: vigilans somniat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Capt. 4, 2, 68: portenta non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

somniōsus, a, um, adj. [somnus], sleepy, overcome by sleep, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 51.

somnium, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a dream, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 58, 119; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18: rex Priamus somnio percussus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 59 Vahl.): dum huic conicio somnium, interpret, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Rud. 3, 1, 19: interpretes somniorum, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: jucundissima somnia, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, talking in their sleep, Lucr. 5, 1158; cf.: quae somnio visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6, 11 Weissenb.—**B.** Personified: Somnia, dreams, as divinities, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Ov. M. 11, 588; 11, 614 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any thing idle, silly, or without foundation (cf. somnio, II.), a dream, an idle whim or fancy, stuff, nonsense: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34.—**Plur.**: fabulae! . . . logi! . . . somnial Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 9: et vigilans stertis nec somnia cernere cessas, visions, Lucr. 3, 1048; cf. id. 1, 105: spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigilantium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exposui fere non

philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferimus interpres, id. ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videatur, Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.—**B.** Poet.: Somnus, tibi somnia tristia portans, i. e. fatal sleep, Verg. A. 5, 840.

somnulentia (sommōl-), ae, f, [somnulentus], sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

somnulentus (sommōl-), a, um, adj. [somnus], full of sleep, i. e. sleepy, drowsy, dozy, somnolent (post-Aug.), App. M. 1 fin.; 10, p. 251, 37.—Hence, **adv.**: **somnolenter**, sleepily, Hier. in Psa. 118; Sol. 20, 7.

somnurnus, a, um, adj. [id.]; in analogy with nocturnus, diurnus, of or belonging to sleep: imagines, seen in sleep, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, m. [Sanscr. svap-nas; Gr. ὕπνος; som-nus for sop-nus; cf.: sopor, sompio]. **I.** Lit., sleep: hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6 (Ann. v. 291 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 133: vix aegro cum corde meo me somnus reliquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf., on the contrary: pandite sulti genas et corde relinquit somnum, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): somnum capere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somnum videre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: somnum tenere, id. Brut. 80, 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: puella somno fessa, Tib. 1, 3, 88: somno vincta, Ov. M. 11, 238; Liv. 5, 44; Suet. Aug. 16: nos oppressos somno, Caes. B. C. 2, 38 fin.: he me e somno excitatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: so, ex somno excitare aliquem, id. Sull. 8, 24: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum ergo est somno sevocatus animus a societate, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: palpebrae somno coniventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: somno languidus, Quint. 4, 2, 106: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 228 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10; Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 44; Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 25, 44; 1, 53, 121; 2, 70, 144; Verg. A. 2, 270; 4, 466; 4, 557 al.; so, less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 36, 4; Verg. A. 5, 636; and: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; cf.: ea si cui in somno accidant, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: datur in somnum euntibus, Plin. 28, 8, 47; § 74: somnum petiere, Ov. M. 13, 676; Quint. 9, 4, 12: ducere somnos, i. e. protract slumber, continue to sleep, Verg. A. 4, 560 (cf.: trahere quietem, Prop. 1, 14, 9); so, educere somnos, Sil. 11, 405; but: pocula ducentia somnos, causing sleep, Hor. Epod. 14, 3: verba placidos facientia somnos, Ov. M. 7, 153: nubes somnum faciunt, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144: odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: somnum parere, id. 19, 8, 33, § 126: adferre, id. 32, 2, 11, § 24: conciliare (opp. fugare), id. 14, 18, 22, § 117: concitare, id. 20, 17, 73, § 189: adlicere, id. 26, 3, 8, § 14: somnos invitare, Hor. Epod. 2, 28: adimere, id. C. 1, 25, 3: avertere, id. S. 1, 5, 15: rumpe, Sil. 3, 167: perturbare, Quint. 12, 1, 6.—**Poet.**: conditque natantia lumina somnus, Verg. G. 4, 496: labi ut somnum sensis in artus, Ov. M. 11, 631: serpens, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: graviore somno premi, id. 9, 13, 15, § 42: voltus in somnum cadit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1044: somno cedere, Val. Fl. 2, 71: lumina mergere somno, id. 8, 65: somnus altus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: somni faciles, Ov. H. 11, 29; cf.: somno mollior herba, Verg. E. 7, 45: somni pingues, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 7; Lucr. 10, 354: plenus, Cels. 1, 3: intermissus, Quint. 10, 6, 1: lenis et placidus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1075: gravis, id. ib. 1051: servus ad somnum, who keeps watch during one's sleep, Curt. 6, 11, 3.—**Personified**: Somnus, as a divinity, son of Erebus and Nox, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 5, 838; 6, 390; Ov. M. 11, 586; 11, 593; 11, 623 sq.; Stat. Th. 10, 87; Tib. 2, 1, 90 al.—**B.** Esp., in reproachful sense, sleep, sloth, drowsiness, inactivity, slumber, idleness, etc.: corde relinquit somnum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): dediti ventri ac somno, Sall. C. 2, 8: somno et convivis et delectationi nati, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: somno

et luxu pudendus, Tac. H. 2, 90: somno indulsit, id. A. 16, 19: dediti somno ciboque, id. G. 15; Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** Night: Libra die somnigae pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg. G. 1, 208; cf. Sil. 3, 200.—**B.** Death (mostly with adj.): longus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 38: compositi lumina somno, Sil. 5, 529: niger, id. 7, 633: frigidus, Val. Fl. 3, 178; so, somno aetherno sacrum, Inscr. Orell. 4428: REQVIESCIT IN SOMNO PACIS, ib. 1121.—**C.** Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant aequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73: imbelli recubant litora somno, id. Th. 3, 256.—**D.** A dream: exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl.): promissa somni, Sil. 3, 216.

***sonābilis**, e, adj. [sono], sounding, noisy: sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sonans, antis, Part. and P. a. of sono.

sonax, ācis, adj. [sono], sounding, noisy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): concha, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3: dentium attritus, id. ib. 8, p. 202, 30.

†sonchus, i, m., = σόγχος, the herb sow-thistle: Sonchus oleraceus, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88.

soni-pēs (sōnūpēs), pēdis, adj. [sonus], with sounding feet, noisy-footed (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyn. 43.—As subst., noisy-foot, i. e. a horse, a prancer, steed: fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Verg. A. 11, 600; Cat. 63, 41; Sil. 1, 222; Val. Fl. 3, 334; Stat. Th. 5, 3 al. (in Cic., sonipides is cited as an example of a fourth pæon, de Or. 3, 47, 183).

***sonito**, āre, v. freq. n. [sono], to make a noise: cicadae, Sol. 2, § 40 dub. (al. sonant).

sonitus, ūs (gen. soniti, Pac. and Caecil. ap. Non. 491, 24 sq.), m. [id.], a noise, sound, din, etc. (class.; in sing. and plur.): at tuba terribili sonitu tarantata dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); cf.: lituus sonitus effudit acutos, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.): summo sonitu quatit ungula terram, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 281 Vahl.); imitated by Virg. A. 8, 596: ungularum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113: tumultuosus, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52; cf. id. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: forum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 67; id. Trin. 5, 1, 7: armorum, Lucr. 2, 49; Verg. G. 1, 474: vocis, id. A. 3, 669: tubae, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: tubarum, Verg. G. 4, 72: ventorum, Lucr. 6, 131: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: Olympi, i. e. the thunder, Verg. A. 6, 586: (ignis) ingentem caelo sonitum dedit, id. G. 2, 306: utero sonitum quater arma dedere, id. A. 2, 243; 9, 667: sonitum (veneni e poculo ejectioni) reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51.—**Plur.**: nostri jam in hac materia sonitus nostros, i. e. my thundering speech, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: innumeros aeris sonitus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 68: sonituum discrimina, Vitr. 1, 1; Petr. 89.—Of an abstract subject: quae (eloquentiae) cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

sonivius, a, um, adj. [sonus], noisy (cf. solistimum), only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; cf. Fest. pp. 290, 291, and 297 Müll.

sono, ūi, ūtum, 1 (ante-class. collat. form acc. to the 3d conj., sonit, Enn. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 32 sq.; sonunt, Enn. and Att. ib. 505, 11 sq.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 863 P.; inf. sonare, Att. ap. Non. 505; Lucr. 3, 156; part. fut. sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44; perf. sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3; gen. plur. sonantum, Cat. 34, 12), v. n. and a. [Sanscr. svan-, to sound; cf. O. H. Germ. svana; Engl. swan]. **I.** Neutr., to make a noise, to sound, resound: aes sonit, the trumpet sounds, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.); plectra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 62: tympana, *Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4 et saep.: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 55; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 1, 4, 10; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: hic mare sonat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 23; cf.: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: omne sonabat arbustum fremitu silvae

frondosa, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 196 Vahl.): clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque... ploratibus, Liv. 29, 17 et saep.: (hirundo) circum Stagna sonat, Verg. A. 12, 477; cf. Mart. 14, 223: saeva sonare Verbera, Verg. A. 6, 557: classica sonant, id. ib. 7, 637: displosa sonat vesica, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: fletus rixaeque sonant, Tib. 2, 4, 37: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: dicta non sonant, *do not chink* (i. e. are not money), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 74.—*Impers. pass.*: jubet tibi agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165.—**II. Act.**, to sound, utter, give utterance to, speak, call, cry out, sing, pour forth (syn.: edo, eloquor, cano): homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, *uttering, pronouncing*, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: sonare subagreste quiddam, to speak, id. Brut. 74, 259: pingue quiddam, id. Arch. 10, 26; cf. (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Verg. A. 6, 50: illa sonat raucum, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf.: nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a human being*, Verg. A. 1, 328: tale sonat populus, *calls, cries out*, Ov. M. 15, 606: exultatque Eueque sonat, id. ib. 6, 597; 4, 523: atavos et avorum antiqua sonans Nomina, *boasting of, vaunting* (syn.: crepans, jactans), Verg. A. 12, 529; cf.: sonant te voce minores, Sil. 2, 491: ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, to signify (syn.: significare, indicare), Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf.: quā deterius nec ille sonat, Juv. 3, 91: Epicurum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 6: furem sonuere juveni, i. e. they betrayed him by their lovings, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 13: Pythius in longa carmina veste sonat, *sings, pours forth, accompanies on the lyre*, id. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16; cf.: sonante mixtum tibi carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te sonantem... dura fugae mala, id. C. 2, 13, 26: te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall sing of*, i. e. shall celebrate, praise, extol, Ov. M. 10, 205; so, Germanas acies, Dacia proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66: acta viri laudesque, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 26.—*Pass.*: sive mendaci lyra Voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40; cf.: magno nobis ore sonandus eris, Ov. A. A. 1, 206.—Hence, **sonans**, *antis*, P. a., noisy, sounding, sonorous (very rare): meatu animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13: quod est sonantius et elatius, id. ib. 7, 12, 4.

sonor, ōris, m. [sono], a noise, sound, din (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for sonitus and sonus); *sing.*, Lucr. 1, 644; 4, 567; 4, 570; Verg. G. 3, 199; id. A. 7, 462; Tac. A. 1, 65; 4, 48; App. M. 11, p. 258 fin.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 5, 334; 6, 1185; Verg. A. 9, 651; Val. Fl. 5, 306; Tac. A. 14, 36; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 28; id. Flor. 3, p. 357, 4.

sonōre, *adv.*, v. sonorus fin.

sonōritas, ātis, f. [sonorus], = εἰσφωμία, fullness of sound, melodiousness, Prisc. 641; 1220 P.; Sarsib. 1, 16.

sonōrus, a, um (collat. form **sonōris**, e, Diom. 497 and 498), *adj.* [sonor], noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. sonans): cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69: aēs, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 149: arcus, id. in Ruf. 2, 80: tempestates sonoras, Verg. A. 1, 53: tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: pelage, Lucr. 5, 35 Lachm.: flumina, Verg. A. 12, 139: nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34: Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), id. ib. 11, 281: insula fluctibus, Claud. B. Gild. 512: versus qui crepant pronuntiatione fragorā et exultantem informant dictionem, ut (Verg. A. 9, 603): at tuba terribilem, etc., Diom. p. 498 P.—**Adv.*: **sonōre**, loudly: oscitavit (with clare), Gell. 4, 20, 8.

sons, *sonis*, *adj.* (nom. sing., Fest. p. 297; Aus. Idyll. 12) [Part. from root as-, es-; Sanscr. as-mi; Gr. εἰμι; Lat. esum, sum; cf. Gr. ἐρεός, ἐτήτυπος; prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one]. **I. Guilty, criminal; subst.**, a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal (freq. and class., esp. as *subst.*; syn.: reus, nocens): anima, Verg. A. 10, 854; Ov. M. 6, 618: ulni, id. ib. 7, 847: di, Stat. Th. 5, 610: manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov. M. 13, 563: morae ab igne supremo, Stat. Th. 4, 641.—*Subst.*: sontes condem-

nant reos, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 16: (minores magistratus) vincla sontium servanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: insontes, sicuti sontes, Sall. C. 16, 3: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58 fin.; Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3; Ov. M. 2, 522; 10, 697; 11, 268.—*Gen. plur.*: sontum, Stat. Th. 4, 475.—**II. Hurtful, noxious**, acc. to Fest. p. 297, 22 (but no example is preserved).—**III. Neutr. sing., sin, offence** (eccl. Lat.), Aldh. Ep. 3.

Sontiates, um, m., a powerful tribe in Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 sq.

sonticus, a, um, *adj.* [sons]. **I. Lit.**, dangerous, serious, critical, in the connection morbus sonticus, of a serious disorder that excuses one from duty, etc., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 290 Müll.; cf. Gell. 20, 1, 27; Dig. 21, 1, 65; 42, 1, 60; 2, 11, 2; 5, 1, 46; Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—**II. Transf.**: sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen., serious, weighty, important, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; Naev. Ib. p. 290; Tib. 1, 8, 51.

Sontini, ōrum, m., a people of Luca, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Sontius, ii, m., a river in Carinthia, now the Lisonzo, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 18; Jordan. Get. 57.

sonūpes, v. sonipes.

I. sonus, i (collat. form **sonus**, ūs, in gen., Amm. 20, 4, 14; abl. sonu, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 491, 27; App. M. 8, p. 216, 7; nom. plur., Amm. 22, 9, 15), m. [sono], a noise, sound (syn. fragor); et pereunte viro raucum sonus aere cucurrit, Enn. ap. Lact. ap. Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.): tympana raucis Obstrepere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 392: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105; cf.: cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv. 21, 28: olli respondit suavis sonus Egeriae, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll. (Ann. v. 122 Vahl.): tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: distinctus, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, from the highest treble to the lowest bass, id. de Cr. 1, 59, 251: in tibiurum cantibus varietas sonorum, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: (lingua) sonos vocis distinctos efficit, id. ib. 2, 59, 149: ad nervorum eliciendos sonos, id. ib. 2, 60, 150; Hor. A. P. 348: in pulit aures Confusae sonus urbis, Verg. A. 12, 619; Ov. F. 1, 434; Liv. 1, 28, 2; Cic. Or. 17, 57: inanes sonos fundere, to utter empty sounds, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 Kühn.—**II. Fig., tone, character, style**: et in tragedia comicum vitiosum est, et in comedia turpe tragicum, et in ceteris suis est cuique certus sonus, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 1: unus enim sonus est totius orationis, id. Brut. 26, 100; id. de Or. 2, 12, 54.—**B.** Of language, sonorousness: gravitas et cothurnus et sonus Sophocli, Quint. 10, 1, 68.

2. sonus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], sounding, resounding, Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 4.

3. Sonus, i, m., = Σῶνος, a river of India, a branch of the Ganges, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65.

Sopāter, tri, m., = Σώπατρος, a Greek proper name, e. g. a victim of Verres: Halicyensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68.—Another, a witness against Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 85.

Sophēnē, ēs, f., = Σωφηνή, a district in Armenia, Mel. 1, 11; Luc. 2, 592; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66.

Sophēni, ōrum, m., a people of Asia, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.

† sophia (i long, Prud. Sym. 122; id. Cath. 1613; Fortun. Suppl. 2, 62), ae, f., = σοφία, wisdom (pure Lat. sapientia): sophia, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.); Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3; Mart. 1, 112, 1; cf. Sen. Ep. 89, 6; Lact. 3, 16, 10 (in Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153, written as Greek).

† sophisma, ātis, n., = σόφισμα, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. captio), Sen. Ep. 45, 8; Gell. 18, 13, 2 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75, written as Greek, and explained by fallaces conclusiunculae; cf. also Sen. Ep. 111, 1).

sophismātus, a, um, *adj.* [sophisma], *sophistical*: dialecticus, Gell. 18, 13 in lemm.

† sophistes or **sophista**, ae, m., =

σοφιστής, a *sophist*: quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causa philosophabantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 72; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. Or. 11, 37: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63.—Form *sophista*, Gell. 17, 5, 3; voc.: insulse sophista, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10.

1. sophisticē, *adv.*, v. *sophisticus fin.*
2. sophisticē, ēs, f., = σοφιστική (τέχνη), false reasoning, sophistry, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 10.

† sophisticus, a, um, *adj.*, = σοφιστικός, *sophistic, sophistical*: res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, neque ad veritatem magis quam ad captiones reperta, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 7, 3, 35: captio, Gell. 18, 2, 6: ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36: ut concidant sophistica, Prud. Apoth. 2, 41.—*Adv.*: **sophistica**, *sophistically*: interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12, § 3; Vulg. Ecl. 37, 23.

Sophocles, is and i, m., = Σοφοκλῆς, a celebrated Greek tragic poet, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. Sen. 7, 22; 14, 47; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 40, 144; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163; Quint. 10, 1, 67 sq.; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 17; Vell. 1, 16, 3; gen. Sophocli, Gell. 12, 11, 6; 13, 18, 3; voc. Sophocle (like Socrate), Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144.—Hence, **Sophocleus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or in the manner of Sophocles: an pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: cothurnus, Verg. E. 8, 10; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

Sophoclidisca, ae, f., the name of a woman, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 23.

Sophōniba, ae, f., wife of Syphax and daughter of Hasdrubal, Liv. 30, 12, 11; 30, 15, 4.

† 1. sōphos or **sōphus**, i, m., = σοφός, a wise man, sage: te sōphos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32, 4.—*Adjectively, wise, shrewd*: victor sōphus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 9: factus periculo tum gubernator sōphus, id. 4, 15, 8.

† 2. sōphōs, *adv.*, = σοφῶς, an exclamation of applause, well done! well said! bravo! (not ante-Aug.; Cic. has, instead of it, bene!); at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sōphos, Mart. 3, 46, 8; 1, 50, 37; 1, 67, 4; 1, 77, 10; Petr. 40, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in carn.

Sōphron, ōnis, m., = Σώφρων, a Greek composer of mimes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 179 Müll.; Quint. 1, 10, 17.

Sōphrōna, ae, f., the name of a woman, nurse of Pamphila, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37.

Sōphroniscus, i, m., = Σωφρονίσκος, a statuary, the father of Socrates, Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 1; Sen. Ben. 3, 32, 2.

1. sōphus, i, v. 1. sōphos.

2. Sōphus, i, m. [1. sōphos], a surname of the consul P. Sempronius, Liv. 9, 45, 1; 10, 9, 2.

sōpio, īvi or īi, ītum, 4, v. a. [sopor], to deprive of feeling or sense; esp. by sleep, to put or lull to sleep. **I. Lit.** (class.); most freq. in *part. perf.*; in Cic. only so; cf. sedo: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, became unconscious or senseless, was stunned, Liv. 8, 6; 1, 41; Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 53: vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30, 24, 46 fin.; Tib. 3, 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 149; 7, 213.—In *part. perf.*: castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 794; so, sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16: quem vigilanter sic eluseritis, sopitum oportet fallatis, id. 7, 35, 6: delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115; 1, 29, 60: hostes, Liv. 8, 16; 25, 9 (opp. vigiles); 31, 23; Petr. 87, 7; Lucr. 3, 431; 3, 920; Ov. M. 9, 471; 12, 317: sensus, Verg. A. 10, 642; Col. 10, 367: sopitae quietis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv. 9, 37.—**B.** In the poets, pregn., to lay to rest, i. e. to kill: aliquem fundā, Sil. 10, 153.—*Pass.*, to be laid to rest, to die: (Homerus) scepra potius, eadem aliis sopitu quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1033; cf. id. ib. 3, 904.—**II. Transf.**, of things concr. and abstr., to lull to sleep, set, or lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet: venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 129: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81, § 192: sopitos suscitāt ignēs, Verg. A. 6, 743; 8, 410; cf.: aras excitat, id. ib. 8, 542: draconis saevi sopivi impetu, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 252 P. (Trag. v. 314 Vahl.): haec omnia veteris imperatoris ma-

turitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125, 3.—*Part. perf.*: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus coniveret, lulled to sleep, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: munera militum, Lucr. 1, 29: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89, 3: ingenium pecudis, Col. 6, 37, 2: gloria vitilis, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1: artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 264.

Sopolis, idis, m., a celebrated painter in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 16; acc. Sopolin, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 148.

sopor, ōris, m. [Sanscr. root svap-, sleep; cf. somnus; Gr. ὕπνος], a deep sleep. **I.** Lit., in gen., sleep (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. somnus): lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, Liv. 1, 7, 5: sopore discusso, Curt. 6, 8, 22; 6, 10, 13; 7, 11, 18; 8, 6, 26; but also opp. somnus: huius (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: sopore placans artus languidos, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: cum suavi devinxit membra sopore Somnus, Lucr. 4, 453; 4, 765; 4, 996: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora, Verg. A. 4, 522: piger his labante languore oculos sopor operit, Cat. 63, 37: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Verg. A. 3, 511: placidum petivit soporem, id. ib. 8, 406: occipet ut fessi lumina victa sopor, Tib. 1, 2, 2.—*Personified*, Sopor = Somnus, Verg. A. 6, 278; Prop. 1, 3, 45; Stat. Th. 12, 308.—*In plur.*, Tib. 4, 9 (Müll. sapes).—**2.** Pregn., the sleep of death, death: in soporem conlocastis nudos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 148; 1, 150: aeternus, Lucr. 3, 466: perpetuus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Stupefaction, lethargy, stupor: neque dormire excitatus, neque vigilare ebrius poterat, sed semi-somno sopore... jactabatur, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: temulento sopore profigatus, id. ib. § 123.—**B.** Drowsiness, laziness, indifference: Sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76; Mart. 7, 42, 4.—**C.** Poppy-juice, opium: e nigro papaveris sopor gignitur scapo incisio, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 198.—**D.** A sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion: sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83, 25; so (opp. venenum) id. Ben. 5, 13, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Dion. 2, 5.—**E.** The temple of the head; cf. Germ. Schläfe): laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

soporatio, ōnis, f., lethargy (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 3, 4.

soporatus, a, um, v. soporo.

soporifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [sopor-fero], sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papaver, Verg. A. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 fin.: vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15, § 42: genus (trichni), id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: somnus, Lucr. 3, 8; cf.: aula Somni, Ov. M. 11, 586: nox, Sil. 7, 287; Petr. poet. 128, 6, 1: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47: vices, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 404.

soporo, no perf., ātūm, 1, v. a. [sopor], to put or lay asleep, cast into sleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy (not ante-Aug.; usu. in part. perf.). **A.** Lit.: si saepius expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, falls asleep, Cels. 2, 2 med.: opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118: ut soporetur illa sopore enecans vis earum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 182.—*In part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209: soporatos artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334: vellera, id. 5, 238; Vulg. Psa. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., with an inanim. or abstr. object, to lay at rest, to still, quiet, allay (syn. sopire): multo Imbre rogam, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1, 7.—**II.** To render soporific: ramus Vi soporatus Stygia, Verg. A. 5, 855; 6, 420; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 284.

soporus, a, um, adj. [id.] (poet.), of or belonging to sleep, i. e., **I.** Sleep-bringing, causing sleep: Nox, Verg. A. 6, 390; Lucr. 2, 236; Stat. Th. 1, 403: soporae pennae (Somni), Sil. 10, 354: amnis, i. e. Lethe, id. 13, 856.—**II.** Heavy with sleep, drowsy, dozy: dapibus vinoque soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

Sōra, ae, f., the northernmost city of

the Volsci in Latium, near Arpinum, on the Liris, still called Sora, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Liv. 7, 28; 9, 23 sq.; 10, 1; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Sil. 8, 396; Juv. 3, 223.—Hence, **Sōranus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sora, Sōran: ager, Liv. 10, 14: transfugas, from Sora, id. 9, 24: Q. Valerius Sōranus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 43; id. Brut. 46, 169: augur (jestingly, on account of the superstitious character of the Sōrans), id. Div. 1, 47: COLONIA, i. e. Sora (as a Roman colony), Inscr. Orell. 3681.

Soracte (Sauracte), is, n. [Sanscr. svar, heaven; cf.: serenus, 2. Soranus], a high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo, now Monte S. Oreste, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Hor. C. 1, 9, 2; Verg. A. 7, 696; 11, 785; Sil. 7, 662; 8, 494 al.—*Masc. collat. form.*: ad montem Soractem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

Soractia, ae, f., a city of Syria, founded by Semiramis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

† **sōracum**, i, n., = σάρακος, a pan-nier, hamper, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 64; cf. Fest. p. 297 Müll.

1. Sōranus, a, um, v. Sora.

† **2. Soranus**, i, m., an epithet of Dis, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 11, 785.

sorbēo, ūi, 2 (collat. forms: pres. subj. sorbamus, App. M. 2, p. 119; perf. sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363; cf. the compounds), v. a. [akin with Gr. σῶφειν; cf. O. H. Germ. swarb, swirbil, whirlpool], to sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. haurio): hominum sanguinem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 42; Lucr. 7, 843: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37 et saep.—*Absol.*: sorbet dormiens, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6 sq.—*Prov.*: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, to drink and whistle at the same time, i. e. to do two things at once, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.—**B.** Transf., to suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 1130: (Charybdis vastos) Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. A. 3, 422: fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: flumina, id. ib. 1, 40: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: quā sorbeat aëra sannā Tullia, Juv. 6, 306.—**II.** Trop., to swallow down, endure, bear, brook, etc.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cuius sanguinem non bibere censest? Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: odia (corresp. to concoquere), id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5.

sorbilis, e, adj. [sorbeo], that may be sucked or supped up (not ante-Aug.): ovum, Cels. 2, 18 med.; Petr. 33, 5: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, āre, v. dim. a. [id.], to sip (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121, 36.—**II.** Transf.: sorbillantibus saviis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.

sorbilo, adv. [id.], sippingly; hence, transf., drop by drop, bit by bit (ante-class.): vicitare, i. e. poorly, sparsely, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 185: senectutem ducat usque ad senium sorbilo, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 73 Rib.).

sorbitio, ōnis, f. [sorbeo; a supping up, swallowing, drinking; hence, concr.], a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.; Cato, R. R. 157, 13; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 79; Col. 6, 10, 1; Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170; 24, 19, 120, § 188; Phaedr. 1, 26, 5; Sen. Ep. 78, 25: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicuta, i. e. Socrates, Pers. 4, 2.

* **sorbitum**, ii, n. [id.], = sorbitio, a drink, draught, Ser. Samm. 21, 360 dub. (al. sorbitio).

sorbituncula, ae, f. dim. [sorbitio], a small draught (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 10 med.; Hier. Vit. Hilar. 11; Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6.

sorbum, i, n. [sorbus], the fruit of the sorbus, a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; Cato, R. R. 7, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 12, 16, 4; Verg. G. 3, 330.

sorbus, i, f., the true sorb- or service-tree: Sorbus domestica, Linn.; Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; Pall. Jan. 15, 1 al.

sordēo, ēre, v. n. [cf. Goth. svarts; Germ. schwarz, black], to be dirty, filthy,

foul (rare; not in Cic.; syn. squalore). **I.** Lit.: Di. Jam lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 28: cui manus materno sordet sparsa sanguine, Att. ap. Non. 170, 6: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5, 2: nullā teneri lanugine vultus, Mart. 1, 32, 5: Albanorum cadum sordentem promere fumo, Stat. S. 4, 8, 39: incola sordentium ganeorum, Gell. 9, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., to be mean, base, low, or sordid: haud sordere visus est Festus dies, i. e. had nothing mean or sordid in its appearance, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6: convivium inopia, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 20: ignobilis et sordentia (verba), low, vulgar, Gell. 19, 13, 3 (shortly before, sordidum verbum).—**B.** Transf., to seem base or paltry; to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: suis sordere (with contempt), Liv. 4, 25, 11; Quint. 8, proem. § 26: sordet tibi munera nostra, Verg. E. 2, 44; Stat. S. 1, 3, 98: cunctane prae campo sordet? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, a renewal of youth seems too small a price, id. ib. 1, 18, 18: quippe sordet prima quaeque, cum majora sperantur, Curt. 10, 10, 8: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, to seem paltry, of small account, Gell. 2, 23, 3.

sordes, is (abl. sordi), f., filth, uncleanness, squalor (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense, and in plur.; syn.: situs, squalor, caenum, illuvies). **I.** Lit. (a) Plur.: pleni sordium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 104 sq.: in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti Sordibus tecti, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7; Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191.—(β) Sing.: etiam in medio oculo paulum sordi est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102: auriculae collectae sorde dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) Ulceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepulta, Lucr. 6, 1271.—**B.** Transf., plur., a mourning garment (because usu. soiled or dirty); and hence, mourning in gen. (syn. squalor): jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; cf.: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36, 89: mater squalore huius et sordibus laetatur, id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86: sordes lugubres vobis erant jucundae, id. Dom. 23, 59; Liv. 6, 16 fin.; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Suet. Vit. 8: suscipere sordes, Tac. A. 4, 52; id. Or. 12; Val. Max. 7, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., lowliness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness of behavior or disposition (syn. illiberalitas). **A.** In gen.: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vat. 5, 11; id. Sest. 28, 60: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate iudicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: in infamia relinqui ac sordibus, id. Att. 1, 10, 2; Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. Or. 21: propter maternas sordes, low origin, Just. 13, 2, 11: pristinorum sordium oblitus, id. 25, 1, 9; cf. id. 18, 7, 11.—**2.** Concr., the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble (syn. faex): apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11; so (with caenum) Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianorum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84.—Hence, as a term of abuse: o lutum, o sordes! low-minded creature, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**B.** In partic., meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness (cf.: parcimonia, avaritia). (a) Plur.: (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumilitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76; so (opp. luxuria) Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 7: damnatus sordium, id. ib. 2, 12, 4: incusare alicujus sordes, Quint. 6, 3, 74: sordes obicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 and 107: sepulcrum sine sordibus exstrue, id. ib. 2, 5, 105: cogit minimas ediscere sordes, the meanest tricks, Juv. 14, 124; 1, 140.—(β) Sing.: nullum huius in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7; so (with avaritia) Tac. H. 1, 52; 1, 60: extremae avaritiae et sordis infimae infamiae, App. M. 1, p. 112, 2.

sordescō, dūi, 3, v. inch. n. [sordeo], to become dirty, grow filthy (not ante-Aug. and very rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Coeperis (liber), *Hor. Ep. 1,

20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31: manus, id. 33, 3, 19, § 60: ager, i. e. *to become wild, lie untilled*, Gell. 4, 12, 1. — **II.** Trop., *to be mean, vile*, Amm. 15, 13, 2.

sordicula, ae, f. dim. [sordes], *a little dirt or filth* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 8, 6.

sordidatus, a, um, adj. [sordidus; cf.: albus, atratus, from albus, ater, etc.], *in dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed*.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, * Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90: sordidatus et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56 (shortly before: pannis obsita): servi, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73. — **B.** Esp., as a sign of mourning (when a person had lost friends by death, was under accusation, or in distress from any cause): sensi magno opere moveri iudices, cum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. id. Pis. 41, 99: reus, Liv. 6, 20, 27, 34: Virginius sordidatus filium suam obsoletâ veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: turba Aetolorum, Liv. 45, 28: primo diluculo sordidatus descendit ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15. — **II.** Trop., *foul, polluted*: sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

sordide, adv., v. sordidus fin.

sordido, are, v. a. [sordidus], *to dirty, foul, defile, pollute* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347. — **II.** Trop.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28; 5, 19, 34; cf. Prisc. 800 P.

sordidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]. **I.** Lit., *soiled, smutched*: toga, Juv. 3, 149. — **II.** Trop., *low, mean, vile*: servuli, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sordeo], *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid* (class.).

I. Lit. (syn.: squalidus, obscenus): vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 604, 6 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl): amictus, Verg. A. 6, 301; cf.: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104, 5: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 20, 8: lana, Ov. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: at popl nient, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: serviliculae, id. Poen. 1, 2, 55: nati, Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; cf.: magnos duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, id. ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6 et saep. — Esp.: sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2. — Transf., of mourners, *clad in mourning*, Cic. Mur. 40, 86. — Poet.: Auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29; id. F. 4, 897; Col. poet. 10, 44: terga suis, sooty, dingy, Ov. M. 8, 648. — Prov.: saepe est etiam sub pallio sordido sapientia, wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56. — **B.** Transf., *low, base, mean*, as to birth, rank, or condition: *poor, humble, small, paltry* (syn.: illiberalis, infimus): causam commississe homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; id. Att. 8, 4, 2; id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; Hor. C. 1, 28, 14. — Sup.: sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47, 11: familiaris sordidissima pars, Petr. 132, 3; cf.: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, Liv. 22, 25, 18: a sordidis initiis ad summa crevere, Just. 2, 6, 2: sordidum et obscurum Macedonum nomen, id. 6, 9, 7: genus alicujus, id. 22, 1, 1: panis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 16; Sen. Ep. 18, 5: villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1; cf. tecta, Luc. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9: lar villae, Mart. 12, 57, 2: rura (with humiles, casae), Verg. E. 2, 28: aratra, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 414; hence also, otia, i. e. *rustic life*, Mart. 1, 56, 4. — **II.** Trop., *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful* (syn. turpis). **A.** In gen., Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 3, 3: multo homo sordidissimus, id. Scaur. 2, § 23: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: nec minus laetabor, cum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41, 99: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur. . . . Sordidi etiam putandi, qui mercantur a mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, etc. . . . Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, etc. . . . mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 150: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16 sq.; cf.: sordidissima ratio et inquina-

tissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: qui (oratores) ne sordidiores quidem (artis) repudiarent (opp. praeclarissimas), id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3, 21: verba, id. 8, 3, 17; 8, 3, 49; 2, 5, 10: multa, id. 2, 12, 7: omnia, id. 10, 1, 9: homines nullâ re bonâ dignos, cum quibus comparari sordidum, configere autem miserum et periculosum sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; cf.: qui pecuniam praefere amicitiâ sordidum existiment, id. Lael. 17, 63. — **B.** In partic., *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid* (cf. parcus): ita sordidus, ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96; 1, 1, 65; 1, 2, 10; 2, 3, 164; Quint. 5, 13, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1 (opp. sumptuosus): perjurium, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23: cupido, Hor. C. 2, 16, 16; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 supra. — Hence, adv.: **sordide**. **1.** Lit., *dirty, foully*: per plateas tractus est sordidissime, through the deepest mire, Lampr. Helog. 33 med. — **2.** Transf., *meanly, basely*: quo sordidus et abjectus nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8. — **3.** Trop. **a.** *Vulgarily, unbecomingly, poorly*: loquitur laute et minime sordide, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 15, 2, 2: declamare (opp. splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6; Gell. 15, 4, 3. — **b.** *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly*: nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid (opp. largissime), Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2.

sordities, ei, f. [sordes], *filth*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

sorditudo, inis, f. [id.], *dirt, filth*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

Sordones, um, m., *a people of Gaul, towards the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32 Jan. (al. Sardones); Mel. 2, 5 fin.

sordulentus, a, um, adj. [sordes], *wearing dirty clothes*, Tert. Poen. 11 mit.

sorex (o long, Ser. Samm. 4, 57; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452; o short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), icis, m. [Gr. ὄρεξ; root svar-; cf. susurrus], *a shrew-mouse*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12; Col. Arb. 15; Plin. 2, 41, § 109; its noise was of ill omen, id. 8, 57, 82, § 223; Val. Max. 1, 1, 5.

Soricaria, ae, f., *a town of Hispania Baetica*, Auct. B. Hisp. 27.

soricinus, a, um, adj. [sorex], *of or belonging to the shrew-mouse*: nenia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

† **sorites**, ae (acc. sing. soritam, Cic. ap. Non. p. 329, 20 dub.), m., = σορίτης, *a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, a sorites* (pure Lat. acervus), Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; id. C. 2, 16, 49; 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 9.

† **sorix** or **savrix**, avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, etc., Marc. Vict. p. 2470 P.

soror, oris, f. [Sanscr. svasar; Goth. swister; Germ. Schwester; Engl. sister].

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., *a sister*: Th. Salve, mea soror. Pl. Frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curs. 5, 2, 57; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 68 sq.: germana soror, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.); cf.: mea soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30 sq.; so, germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 1, 47; Hor. C. 3, 3, 64; Ov. M. 3, 266; id. F. 6, 27 al.: Phoebe, i. e. *Luna*, id. H. 11, 45; cf. id. F. 3, 110: agnam Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori ferit, i. e. *to Nox and Terra*, Verg. A. 6, 250: doctae, i. e. *the Muses*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 5, 255; called also sorores novem, id. Tr. 5, 12, 45: genitae Nocte, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 4, 451; called also crinitae angue sorores, id. ib. 10, 349; and, viperae, id. ib. 6, 662: tristes, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; called also sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44 (3, 5, 28); Hor. C. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 15, 808. — Of beasts: in grege prioris anni sororem equa comitatur, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156. — Prov.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4. — **B.** In partic., poet.: sorores, *the Muses*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 17; *the Fates*, Cat. 64, 326; Ov. H. 12, 3; 15, 81; Mart. 4, 54, 9; 4, 73, 3; *the Danaides*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 67; Ov. H. 14, 15. — **II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A cousin, the daughter of a father's brother*, Ov. M. 1, 351. — **B.** *A female friend, playmate, or companion*, Verg. A. 1, 321; 11, 823; Tib. 3,

1, 26; Sen. Hippol. 611; Petr. 127; Mart. 2, 4, 3; 12, 20, 2; Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 60. — In eccl. Lat., *female Christians*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2. — **C.** Of things in pairs, connected together, or alike: obscuro te hanc per dexteram Perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 9; so of the hand, Verg. M. 28: abjunctae comae mea fata sorores Lugebant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Mart. 14, 128, 2. — **D.** Of the word soror: scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem, Ov. M. 9, 528.

* **sororcūla**, ae, f. dim. [soror], *a little sister*: germana mea, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

* **sorori-cida**, ae, m. [soror-caedo], *the murderer of his sister*, Cic. Dom. 10, 26.

† **sororicidium**, ἀδελφοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

* **sororicūlatus**, a, um, adj.: vestis, acc. to Böttig. Vasengemälde, 3, 191: orbiculata, with circle-shaped spots, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

* **sororio**, are, v. n. [soror], of the female breasts, *to grow up or swell together*. Like two sisters: papillae sororiabant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297 Müll.: mammae sororiantes, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66.

sororius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** In gen., *of or belonging to a sister, sisterly*: cena, made because a sister was found, Plaut. Curs. 5, 2, 60: stupra, with a sister, Cic. Sect. 7, 16: moenia, i. e. *of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly, id. M. 4, 334; 9, 539. — **II.** In partic.: Sororium Tigillum, *the Sister's beam*, a place in Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was obliged to creep under a beam laid across the way as a punishment for having killed his sister, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 4; Fest. pp. 297 and 307 Müll.

sors, tis (nom. sortis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 28; abl. sorti, C. I. L. 198, 54; 200, 16; Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5; Liv. 4, 37, 6; 28, 45, 11; 29, 20, 4; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 241; but sorti is dat., Verg. G. 4, 165 Forbig. ad loc.; Sil. 7, 3, 65), f. [2. sero; cf.: fors, fero], any thing used to determine chances. **I.** Lit., *a lot*: aut populus sors aut abiegna, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: coniciam sortes in sitellam, id. ib. 2, 5, 34 sq.: tot in hydriam sortes conicerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, § 127: ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41, 18, 8; and simply conicere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 34 sq.; Cic. Lig. 7, 21: deicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 fin.; Verg. A. 5, 490; cf.: cum dejecta in id sors esset, lots were cast for it, Liv. 21, 42: miscere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, id. ib. 2, 41, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19, 3: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3: sortem in sitellam latam, id. 41, 18, 8 Weissenb.: et Caere sortes extenuatas (creduntur esse), as an omen of ill, id. 21, 62, 5 and 8: sortes suâ sponte adtenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11. — Of chances or tickets in a lottery, Suet. Aug. 75 fin.; Lampr. Helog. 21 fin. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Abstr., a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot*, lot: quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: sorti sum victus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17; cf.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20; for which: cui ea provincia sorti evenit, id. 4, 37, 6: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Brutis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45, 11: sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 201: sorte ducti e primoribus civitatis unus et viginti, Tac. A. 1, 54, 13; 29: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: sorte agros legionibus assignare, Brut. ib. 11, 20, 3 et saep.: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 fin.: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renuntiare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20. — **B.** *A lot, share, the duty assigned by lot*, esp. of the praetors, who divided by lot the duties of their office: praetores, Q. Fulvius Flaccus urbanam, M. Valerius Laevinus peregrinam sortem in juris dictione habuit, Liv. 23, 30, 18; 22, 35, 5; cf.: urbana, peregrina (sc. sors), id. 27, 36, 10; 28, 10, 9 al.: urbana et peregrina (provinciae), quae duorum ante sors fuerat, id. 25, 3, 2; 24, 44, 2;

cf. id. 35, 41, 6: comitia suae sortis esse, i.e. *had by lot been assigned to him*, id. 35, 6, 2; hence, numquam ex urbe affuit nisi sorte, i.e. *on official duty*, Cic. Planc. 27, 67.—**C.** In gen., an *oracular response* (which was often written on a little tablet or lot), a *prophecy* (cf. responsus): cum (Spartiatiae) oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatque illud, in quo inerant sortes, colloca- vissent: simia et sortis ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata, disturbavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: ut interpretes egeat inter- prete et sors ipsa ad sortis referenda sit, id. ib. 2, 56, 115: Italiam Lyciae iussere ca- pessere sortes, i.e. *the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Verg. A. 4, 346; 4, 377; so, Phoe- beae, Ov. M. 3, 130: fatiscinae, id. ib. 15, 436: sacrae, id. ib. 1, 368; 11, 412: edita oraculo, Curt. 3, 1, 16; 5, 4, 11; 6, 9, 18; Val. Max. 1, 6, 3: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56: conjectu- ram postulat, ut se edoceret, Quo sese ver- tant tantae sortes somnium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 64 Vahl.).—**2.** In partic., *oracular sayings, verses, or sentences* at the opening of a book, selected for the purpose: sortes Vergilii or Vergilianae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14, 5; Spart. Had. 2, 8: sacrae, Tib. 1, 3, 11: sanctorum, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 28: sortes tollere, Tib. 1, 1: ducere, Juv. 6, 583: de paginis poetarum ejusdam sortem consilere, Aug. Conf. 4, 3: de paginis evangelicis sortes legere, id. Ep. 119.—**D.** In gen., like the Engl. *lot*, for *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share, part* (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; cf. fors, casus, fortuna): nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg. A. 10, 501: ferrea sors vitae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sor- temque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: iniqua, id. ib. 6, 332; Liv. 38, 23: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa Contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: sperat infestis, metuunt secundis Alteram sortem, id. C. 2, 10, 14: sors mea fuit irre- queta, Ov. M. 2, 386: sors querenda, Non celandae foret, id. ib. 3, 551: aliena, Liv. 21, 43, 2: sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custo- dia sorti, to whose lot, Verg. G. 4, 165; Sil. 7, 368: homines ultimae sortis, Suet. Aug. 19; cf.: non tuae sortis juvenem, of your rank or condition, Hor. C. 4, 11, 22: sors tua mortalis, Ov. M. 2, 56: nec cedit nisi sorte mihi, id. ib. 5, 529: dilectos inter sors pri- ma sodales, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1: huic sortem con- cede priorem, id. A. A. 1, 581: quattuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femi- neae sortis, i.e. of the female sex, id. M. 6, 680; so, feminea, id. ib. 13, 651: altera, id. ib. 9, 676; cf. id. ib. 3, 329: Saturni sors ego prima fui, i.e. the first child, id. F. 6, 30: suae sortis oblitus, Curt. 3, 2, 11: ultima, id. 9, 2, 6: nec pars nec sors in sermone isto, Vulg. Act. 8, 21.—With gen.: cuius mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3: in- commodi, id. ib. 8, 1 fin.: nobis quoniam prima animi ingenique negata sors est, se- cundam ac median teneamus, Liv. 22, 29, 9: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus (opp. omnium heredi bono- rum), to no share of the property, id. 1, 34, 3; praedia mala sors, Ov. M. 13, 485: utrius vitae sortem legant, Just. 1, 6, 6: servitutis, id. 6, 5, 1.—**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang. (prop. fortune, money; hence), *capital bearing interest, principal*: et sors et fe- nus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122; 5, 2, 38; 3, 1, 34; 3, 1, 64; 3, 1, 70; 3, 1, 84; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3; Liv. 6, 14; 6, 15; Plin. praef. § 23; Mart. 5, 42, 3; Dig. 33, 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. 4405; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 65, and id. ib. 5, § 183 Müll.—**E.** A rank, class, order (late Lat.): ex turbâ imae sortis, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

sortum, v. seorsum.

sorticula, ae, f. dim. [sors], a little lot, a small tablet or ticket, Suet. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 590, 7; 510 fin.

Sortientes, ium, m., v. sortior, I.

* **sortifer**, fēri, adj. m. [sors-fero], giving out oracles, oracular, an epithet of Jupiter Hammon, Luc. 9, 512 (al. sortiger).

sortiger, gēri, v. sortifer.

sortilegus, a, um, adj. [sors-lego], foretelling, prophetic. **I.** Adj.: Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219.—**II.** Subst.: **sortilegus**, i, m., a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner by lots or from oracles, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 2, 53, 109; Luc. 9, 581.

sortio, ire, to draw lots (ante-class.; collat. form of sortior): tute sorti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 43; 2, 6, 61: inter se sortiant, Varr. ap. Non. 471, 5.—With acc.: inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. 471, 10 (Trag. v. 153 Vahl.).—**b.** **sortitus**, a, um, Part., in pass. signif., drawn by lot, assigned or obtained by lot (class.): consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candida- tos, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 20: ge- mina est sedes sortita per amnem, id. 4 (5), 7, 55: mille urbes Asiae sortito rexit anno, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57: conjux, Amm. 18, 6, 14.

sortior, itus, 4, v. dep. n. and a. [sors].

I. Neutr., to cast or draw lots: coniciam sortes in sitellam et sortiar Tibi et Chalino, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designa- ti sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, drew lots for the judges, appointed the judges by lot, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21; Quint. 3, 10, 1: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri iussi, to draw lots for the provinces, Liv. 33, 35, 9: sor- titi nocte singuli per ordinem intrarunt, Quint. 4, 2, 72: dum legiones de ordine ag- minis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7.—Hence, **Sortientes**, The Lot-drawers (a transl. of the Gr. Κληρονομήναι), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 32.—**II.** Act., to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or ap- point by lot, to allot; also esp. in the per- fect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot (freq. and class.). (a) With acc.: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: pro- vincias, id. Att. 1, 13, 5: duas Gallias, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirentur, Liv. 42, 31: ju- dices, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 2, 18, § 44: judices per praetorem urbanum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Clu. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42 fin.: nec regna vini sortiere talis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 18: aequa lege Necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos, decides the fate of, etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 15: peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45: ex praetura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18; Plin. Ep. 6, 22 fin.—(b) With rel.-clause: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citi- orem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4, 2: consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, id. 2, 8, 6; 24, 10, 2: uter patriâ decederet, Vell. 1, 1, 4: sortiri, quid loquere, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20, 46.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and not ante-Aug.).—**1.** To share, divide, distribute: pariter laborem Sortiti, shared the labor, Verg. A. 8, 445: vices, id. ib. 3, 634: periculum, id. ib. 9, 174.—**2.** To choose, select: subolem armen- to sortire quot annis, Verg. G. 3, 71: fortu- nam (i.e. locum) oculis, id. A. 12, 920: ma- trimonium, Just. 26, 3, 8.—**3.** In gen., to obtain, receive a thing (mostly in the temp. perf.; not ante-Aug.): Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16: si emancipatus uxore ducta filium fuerit sortitus, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 5: gens Clau- dia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. 3, 58: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 2, 6, 94; id. A. P. 92: si Maeonium vatem sortita fuisset, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 21; id. M. 2, 241; 3, 124; 11, 758; Suet. Aug. 99 al.: quidam sortiti me- tuentem sabbata patrem, Juv. 14, 96: ve- nerabile ingenium, id. 15, 144: fata tam tristia, Sen. Phoen. 245: reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium domi- num sortiuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4 Döring ad loc.—Pass. part. sortitus, v. sortio fin.—Adv.: **sortito**, by lot: sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 30; 47.—Transf., by fate, by destiny (= sorte, or lege naturae): tibi sortito id obtigit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortis, is, v. sors init.

sortitio, ōnis, f. [sortior], a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot, sortition (class.): deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 38: dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Corn. Fragm. 1, 13, p. 449 Orell.; Varr. R. 3, 17, 1: aedilicia, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praerogativa, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82: provincia- rum, id. ib. 3, 10, 24; id. Clu. 46, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 35 al.; plur., id. Aug. 29.

sortitō, adv., v. sortior fin.

* **sortitor**, ōris, m. [sortior], one who casts or draws lots: urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

1. sortitus, a, um, Part. of sortior.

2. sortitus, ōis, m. [sortior]. **I.** Lit., a casting or drawing of lots (rare for the class. sortitio): specula in sortitū mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Cic. Dom. 19, 50; plur.: quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, i.e. for whom no lots were cast, Verg. A. 3, 323.—**II.** Transf.

* **A.** Con cr., a lot: jam sortitus versarat alienā Casside, Stat. Th. 6, 389.—* **B.** (Liko- sors, II. C.) Lot, fate, destiny, Stat. Th. 12, 557.

* **sōry**, ōos, n., = σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone, sory, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 117; 34, 12, 30, § 120; Cels. 6, 9, 23.

sos, arch. contr. form. **1.** For eos; v. is init.—**2.** For suos; v. suos init.

Sosagōras, ae, m., = Σωσαγόρας, a Greek physician, Cels. 5, 18, 29.

Sōsia, ae, m., the name of a servant, in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209, and Ter. And. 1, 1, 1; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—The same, called **Sōsias**, Aus. Ephem. Egress. 9.

Sosianus, a, um, v. Sosius.

Sosigēnes, is, m., = Σωσιγένης, a famous astronomer employed by Julius

Cæsar in reforming the calendar, Plin. 3, 8, 6, § 39; 18, 25, 57, § 211 seq.

Sosilus, i, m., a Lacedaemonian who in- structed Hannibal in Greek literature and recorded his exploits, Nep. Hann. 13, 3.

Sosippus, i, m., a Greek proper name, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25.

Sosis, is, m., a Greek proper name, e.g. L. Manlius Sosis Catinensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

Sosithēus, i, m., = Σωσιθεός, a Greek proper name. **1.** A slave whose death grieved Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4.—**2.** Sosithēus En- tellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200.

Sosius, i, m., name of a Roman gen- tle. **1.** C. Sosius, a quaestor under M. Lepi- dus, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1.—**2.** Another C. So- sius, consul 722 A.U.C., Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 17.—**3.** Q. Sosius, a knight of Picenum, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**4.** Sosii, famous booksellers in Rome in the time of Horace, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; id. A. P. 345.—Hence, **Sōsianus**, a, um, adj., of or be- longing to a Sosius, Sōsian: Apollo, an image of Apollo brought from Seleucia to Rome by the quaestor C. Sosius, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 36, 5, 4, § 28.

sospēs, itis (fem. collat. form **sospī- ta**, ae, and arch. **SISPITA**, ae, and **SEISPES**, itis; v. infra), adj. [for sos-pets; root σᾶος, σῶς; and pa-, to nourish, protect; cf. pasco]. **I.** Act., saving, delivering; subst., a savior, deliverer, preserver (so only in the foll. examples): Ennius sospitem pro ser- vatore posuit, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.: templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; so, Sospita, an epithet of Juno (the Gr. Hygieia), id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Mur. 41, 90; Ov. F. 2, 56; in the form **SISPITA**, Inscr. Orell. 1309; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, pp. 14 and 107; cf.: sospitem Junonem, quam vulgo sospitem appellat, antiqui usurpabant, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: IYVONE SER- SPITEI MATRI REGINAE, Inscr. Orell. 5659 a; the same abbreviated I. S. M. R. (IYVNO SR- SPITA MATER REGINA), ib. 1308; 2503; 3324; 4014.—**II.** Pass., saved, i.e. safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate (syn.: salvus, incolumis, sanus, salvus; mostly poet. and in post- Aug. prose; not in Cic.): filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: exagoga (with salva), id. Rud. 3, 2, 17: ita mihi salvam ac sospi- tem rempublicam sistere in sede sua liceat August. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: sospes et super- stes gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: sospes inco- lumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67, 5: sospes Iter incipe hoc, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49, 7; 5, 28, 4: virginum matres juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor. C. 3, 14, 10: Hesperia sospes ab ultima, id. ib. 1, 36, 4: vix una sospes na- vis ab ignibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 13: fortuna do- musque Sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 401: Juppiter, da diem hunc sospitem Re- bus meis agundis, favorable, auspicious,

Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. G. S. 40.

Sospita, ae, v. sospes, I.

sospitalis, e, adj. [sospes], giving health or safety, salutary (ante- and post-class.): qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 18; sol, Macr. S. 1, 17: deus, id. ib. 1, 17.

sospitas, ātis, f. [id.], safety, health, welfare (late Lat.; opp. pestis), Macr. S. 1, 17 med.: sospitatem significantiā cognominā, id. ib. 1, 17 med.: indicium sospitatis meae, Symm. Ep. 3, 71; 4, 8; Vulg. Job, 5, 11.

sospitator, ōris, m. [sospito], a savior, preserver, deliverer, redeemer (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 185; 9, p. 218; id. Mag. p. 315, 38.—Of Christ: nostri generis, Arn. 2, 96.

* **sospitatrix**, icis, f. [sospitor], she that saves or delivers: dea, App. M. 11, p. 261, 7.

sospito, āre, v. a. [sospes], to save, keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper (syn.: salvum servare; an old word, belonging mostly to relig. lang.): regnum nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 176, 4 (Trag. v. 330 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. 176, 6; Lucil. ib. 472, 15; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10; Cat. 34, 24: progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, 3; and ex connect.: quin sospitabo plus sescentos in die, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 6 Ritschl ad h. l.: aliquem sospitari, id. As. 3, 3, 93.

Sostratus, i, m., = Σώστρατος, a Greek proper name, esp. 1. A sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51 al.—2. An architect of Onidus, who built the tower of Pharos, Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.—3. A surgeon, Cels. 4, 3, 14; 7 praef.

1. **Sosus**, i, m., a proper name, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

2. **Sosus**, i, m., the title of a book written by Antiochus against Philo, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.

Sotades, is, m., = Σωτάδης, an obscene Greek poet, Mart. 2, 86, 2.—Hence, **A. Sotādeus**, a, um, adj., of or in the manner of Sotades: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90; cf. id. 9, 4, 6; 1, 8, 6; Ter. Maur. pp. 2415 and 2446 P.; Aus. Ep. 14, 29.—**B. Sotādicus**, a, um, adj., Sotadic: versus, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 2.—**Absol.**: L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, Sotadic verses, Gell. 7, 9, 16.

† **Soter**, ēris, m., = Σωτήρ, I. A savior, deliverer, preserver, a giver of health or safety. is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154.—**Acc.**: soteria, Cic. I. I.: hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 652; cf. servator.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Soter, of Jesus the Saviour, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 sq. al.—**B.** An epithet of Ptolemaeus I., king of Egypt, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

soteria, ōrum, n., = σωτηρία, a festive entertainment given on a person's recovery from illness or escape from danger; presents given on such an occasion, Mart. 12, 56, 3.—Hence, Soteria, a congratulatory poem on such an occasion, Stat. S. 1, 4 in temm.

Sotēricianus, a, um [Soter], belonging to the Saviour: substantia, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

Sotēricus, i, m., = Σωτηρικός, a Greek proper name, esp. 1. Soterius Marcius, a freedman in Rome, Cic. Balb. 25, 56.—2. A maker of furniture, Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11.

Sotiates (Sott), Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108, um, m., a people in Gallia Aquitania, nov Sōs, Départ. du Gers, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 and 21.

† **sozusa**, ae, f., = σόζουσα, a plant, called also artemisia and serpyllum majus, App. Herb. 10.

Spaco, ōis, f., = Σπακό, the nurse of Cyrus, Just. 1, 4 fin.

* **spadicarius**, ii, m. [spadix], one that dyes a chestnut-brown color, Firm. Math. 3, 7 med.

spadicum, i, v. spadix.

† **spadix**, icis, comm., = σπάδιξ. I. Lit., a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: spadica Dorici vocant avulsum e palmā termitem cum fructu, Gell. 2, 26, 10; 3, 9, 9.—In the collat. form **spadicum**: termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. (as in Greek). **A.** Date-brown; nut-brown; chestnut-brown: rutilus et spadix phoeniceae συνώνυμος, Gell. 2, 26, 9 sq.: honesti (equi) Spadices glauci-

que, Verg. G. 3, 82.—**B.** A kind of stringed instrument, condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

† **spado**, ōnis, m., = σπάδων. I. Lit., one who has no generative power, an impotent person (whether by nature or by castration); hence more gen. than castratus, Dig. 50, 16, 128; 23, 3, 39; 28, 2, 6; 1, 7, 2; 40, 2, 14; opp. castratus, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 9.—Of horses, Verg. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic., a castrated person, a eunuch, Liv. 9, 17, 16; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41; Hor. Epod. 9, 13; Juv. 14, 91 al.—**II.** Transf., of unfruitful or seedless plants, Col. 3, 10, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 38; of a reed without down, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

* **spadonatus**, ūs, m. [spado], the state of a spado, impotency, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.

spadoninus, a, um, adj., seedless (Plinian): laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

spadonius, a, um, adj. [spado, II.], unfruitful, barren, seedless (Plinian): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

† **spacrita**, ae, f., = σφαίριτης, a kind of round cake, Cato, R. R. 82.

† **spagas**, a, kind of pitch found in Asia, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123.

Spalāthra, ae, f., = Σπάλαθρα, a city on the Thessalian coast, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.

spālex, ācis, f., = σπάλαξ, a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99.

Spalei, ōrum, m., a people on the Tanais, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Spārāx, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43.

† **spargānion**, ii, n., = σπαργάνιον, the plant bur-weed, Plin. 25, 9, 63, § 109.

1. **spargo**, si, sum, 3 (old inf. spargier, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8), v. a. [Sanser. root sparg, to touch, sprinkle; M. H. Germ. sprengen; cf. Gr. σπείρω], to strewn, throw here and there, cast, hurl, or throw about, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, spatter, wet; to bespatter, bedew, moisten, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. sero). I. Lit., in gen.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: semina, id. Div. 1, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 5; 2, 9, 3; Ov. M. 5, 647: humi, mortalia semina, dentes, id. ib. 3, 105: per humum, nova semina, dentes, id. ib. 4, 573: vipereos dentes in agros, id. ib. 7, 122: numeros populo de Rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. A. 6, 834; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14: rosas, id. C. 3, 19, 22: frondes, id. ib. 3, 18, 14: hastati spargunt hastas, cast or hurl about, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 Vahl.): hastas, id. ap. Macr. 6, 4: tela, Verg. A. 12, 51; Ov. M. 12, 600: harenam pedibus, Verg. E. 3, 87; id. A. 9, 629 et saep.—**Absol.**: sagittarius cum funditore utrumque spargunt, hurl, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**B.** Esp., of liquids, to sprinkle, scatter: umorem passim toto terrarum in orbi, Lucr. 6, 629: crorem, id. 2, 195: per totam domum aquas, Hor. Epod. 5, 26 et saep.—**II.** Transf., to bestrew, strewn, scatter upon: spargite humum foliis, bestrew, strewn, Verg. E. 5, 40; so, virgulta fimo pingui, id. G. 2, 347: molā caput salsa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: gruem sale multo, id. ib. 2, 8, 87: (jus) croco, id. ib. 2, 4, 68: umerum capillis, id. C. 3, 20, 14: tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567 al.—**2.** To besprinkle, sprinkle, moisten, wet, etc.: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, sprinkling, wetting, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; id. Pis. 19, 43 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): aras sanguine multo quadrupedum, Lucr. 5, 1202: aram immolato agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8: ora getasque lacrimis, Lucr. 2, 977: debita lacrima favillam amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23: corpus fluyiali lymphā, Verg. A. 4, 635: proximos umore oris, Quint. 11, 3, 56 et saep.: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, sprinkled over, spotted, flecked, Liv. 41, 21, 13: sparsa, non convoluta canitie, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: capreoli sparsis etiam nunc pelli-bus albo, Verg. E. 2, 41: tectum nitidius, aure aut coloribus sparsum, covered over, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 2; cf.: priscis sparsa tabellis Livia Porticus, Ov. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, with a spotted or freckled face, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18.—**Absol.**: exi, Dave, Age, sparge: mundum esse hoc vestibulum volo, sprinkle, *Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4: verrite aedem, spargite, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 183 P. (Com. Rel. p. 130 Rib.): qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—**B.**

To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. dispergere, dissipare): omnibus a rebus... Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, Lucr. 6, 922: res sparsas et vage disiectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: corpora, id. ib. 7, 442: sparsus silebo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1394: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46 fin.: (natura) sparsit haec (cornua) in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67, § 181: (Sicoris) Spargitur in sulcos, Lucr. 4, 142: spargas tua prodigus, you dissipate, squander, waste, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195: stare et spargere sese hastis, scatter, disperse, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 154 Vahl.): se in fugam passim spargere, Liv. 33, 15, 15: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes (shortly before, dissilire and dividi), Lucr. 4, 606: Rhēnus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101: magnum ab Argis Alciden, to separate, part, Val. Fl. 5, 488: sparsis consumptisque fratribus bello intestinae discordia, Just. 27, 3, 1.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: animos in corpora humana, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12, 30: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes The-seos, Ov. M. 8, 267: genera enim tractamus in species multas sese spargentia, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 45: spargit legiones, nova cotidie bello semina ministrat, Tac. H. 2, 76: vestigia fugae, Curt. 5, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic. 1. Of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words; of a report or rumor, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report (so perh. not ante-Aug.; syn. disseminare): cum vigilans Quartae esto, partis Ulixes Audieris heres: Ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est? etc.... Sparge subinde, break in with, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103; cf.: libris actorum spargere gaudes Argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84; Quint. 8, 3, 53: spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, Verg. A. 2, 98: suspitiones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80: fama spargitur, Stat. Th. 9, 33.—**Pass. impers.**, with obj.-clause: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 fin.—**2.** Pregn., of time: satis multum temporis sparsimus, wasted, consumed aimlessly, Sen. Ep. 19, 1.—Hence, **sparsus**, a, um, P. a., spread open or out: sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

* **2. spargo**, inis, f. [1. spargo], a sprinkling, spray: salis, Ven. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

* **sparsilis**, e, adj. [id.], that may be scattered or dispersed: tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, adv. [sparsus, from 1. spargo], scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there (post-class. and very rare): defuere, App. M. 10, p. 255, 39: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2, 5: dicere, Lact. 1, 2, 6.

sparsio, ōnis, f. [1. spargo]. I. A sprinkling of perfumes in the theatres (post-Aug.): quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem odoratos imbres? Sen. Contr. 5, praef. § 9; id. Q. N. 2, 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6166.—**II.** A scattering of presents in the theatre, Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

* **sparsivus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for hurling: pila, Petr. 27 dub. (al. prasina).

sparsus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. spargo.

Sparta, ae (Gr. acc. Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 170), f., = Σπάρτη. I. The famous capital of Laconia, more usually called Lacedaemon, near the mod. Mistra, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 50; 3, 3, 53; Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; 2, 33, 53; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Off. 2, 22, 77; Verg. A. 2, 577 al.—**Poet.** collat. form **Spartē**, es, f., Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 1; Ov. M. 6, 414; 10, 170; 10, 217 al.—In Greek form, Cicero, in allusion to Euripides, has the word twice proverbially: Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόμεις, i. e. Sparta is your country, make the most of it, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 20, 3.—Hence,

A. Spartānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan* (mostly poet. for the class. Lacedaemonius): Hermione, Prop. 1, 4, 6: virgo, Verg. A. 1, 316: gens, Ov. M. 3, 208: lex, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: disciplina, Liv. 38, 17: canes, Luc. 4, 441: discus, Mart. 14, 164: saxum, *marble*, id. 1, 56, 5; Curt. 10, 10, 14; Petr. 105; Val. Max. 2, 6, 1; 4, 6, ext. 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 16. — **Subst.**: **Spartānus**, i, m., a *Spartan* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3 al. — *Plur.*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4; Tac. A. 2, 60; 3, 26; Curt. 7, 19, 39; Just. 2, 11; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 153. — **B. Spartiaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 9. — **C. Spartiaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: Taenaros, App. M. 1, p. 102, 25. — **D. Sparticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: myrtus, Verg. Cul. 398 Sill. N. cr. — **E. Spartiaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 2, 15, 36; 2, 16, 37; 5, 27, 77; id. Div. 1, 34, 76. — **II. Transf.**, Greece, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 9.

Spartacus, i, m. **I.** A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26; Liv. Epit. 95; Sall. H. 3, 67, 12 sq. Dietsch; Flor. 3, 20, 2; Vell. 2, 30, 4; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19; id. Epod. 16, 5 al. — **II.** Meton., an epithet of Mark Antony: certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15.

Spartānus, a, um, v. *Sparta*, A. **spartārius**, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], of or belonging to broom, bearing broom: Carthago, New Carthage, in Spain, Plin. 31, 8, 43, § 94. — *Plur. subst.*: **spartāria**, ōrum, n., places where broom grows, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18.

sparteōlus, i, m. [sparteus], a watchman against fire (so called from the ropes made of broom that were used at fires), Schol. Juv. 14, 305; Tert. Apol. 39 med.

sparteus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], of broom, made of or consisting of broom: funes, Cato, R. R. 3 fin.; Col. 12, 52, 8: spirae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.); serilia, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 (Rib. l. i. p. 91): urnae, amphorae, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: solea, Col. 6, 12, 2: helcium, App. M. 9, p. 220, 20. — *As subst.*: **sparteā**, ae, f., a shoe made of broom, Col. 6, 12, 3, 6, 15, 1; Pall. 1, 24, 2; id. Nov. 7, 6; Veg. 1, 26, 3 al.

Sparti and **Spartoe** (dissyll.), ōrum, m., = Σάρπτοι (the Sown, from σπειρω), the armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Hyg. Fab. 178; Amm. 19, 8, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lact. 3, 4, 9.

Spartiatus, a, um, v. *Sparta*, C.

Spartiānus, i, m.: Aelius, a Roman historian of the time of Diocletian, one of the scriptores Historiae Augustae; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. p. 887 sqq.

Spartiātes, ae, v. *Sparta*, E.

Spartiaticus, a, um, v. *Sparta*, B.

Sparticus, a, um, v. *Sparta*, D.

† **spartopolios**, i, f., = σπαρτοπόλιος, an unknown kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (Jan. dub.; al. spartopolia).

† **spartum** (-ton), i, n., = σπάρτον, a plant originally growing in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made (still called in Spain *esparto*), Spanish broom: Stipa tenacissima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 26; 24, 9, 40, § 65; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; id. R. R. 1, 23, 6; Liv. 22, 20. — **II. Transf.**, a rope made of broom, Plin. 23, 4, 11, § 46; 35, 11, 40, § 137.

spārus, i, m. *dim.* [2. sparus], a kind of fish, a bream, Ov. Hal. 106; Mart. 3, 60, 6.

1. spārus, i, m. (neutr. collat. form, plur. spara, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; and id. ap. Non. 224, 2), a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear (syn. venabulum), Varr. and Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 20 sq.; Sall. C. 56, 3; Liv. 34, 15; Verg. A. 11, 682 Serv.; Sil. 3, 388; 8, 523; Isid. 12, 6, 31.

2. spārus, i, m., a kind of fish, the gilt-head, gilt-bream: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 18 med.

† **spasmus**, i, m., = σπασμός, a cramp, convulsion, spasm (post-Aug. for convulsio), Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 21; 24, 7, 24, § 40; 30, 12, 36, § 110; Scrib. Comp. 171; Cacl. Aur. Acut. 2,

3, 18. — Collat. form **spasma**, ātis, n., = σπασμα, Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 237.

† **spasticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπαστικός, afflicted with the cramp or spasms, *spastic*, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243; 21, 19, 17, § 132; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

Spātālē, ēs, f., = σπατάλη, deliciae, the name of a nymph, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 167; Mart. 2, 52, 2.

spātaliū, v. *spathaliū*.

spātālō-cinaedus, i, m. [σπατάλός], a lewd person, Petr. 23, 3.

† **spātangius**, ii, m., = σπάταγγος, a kind of sea-urchin, Cod. Th. 14, 20, 1.

† **spātha**, ae, f., = σπάθη. **I.** A broad, flat, wooden instrument for stirring any liquid, a *spatula*, *spatula*, Col. 12, 42, 3; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Scrib. Comp. 45; Cels. 7, 12 fin.; 8, 15. — **II.** A *batten*, or broad piece of wood, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram, Sen. Ep. 90, 20. — **III.** A broad, two-edged sword without a point (the Italian *spada*), Verg. Mil. 2, 15; Tac. A. 12, 35 fin.; App. M. 1, p. 103, 39; 9, p. 236, 28; Spart. Hadr. 10; Capitol. Max. jun. 3; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13. — **IV.** A *spathe* of a palm-tree, Plin. 16, 26, 48, § 112. — **V.** A kind of tree, called also *elate*, Plin. 23, 5, 53, § 99; Scrib. Comp. 269 (called also *spathe*, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 al.).

† **spāthaliū** (spātāl-) or -ion, ii, n., = σπαθάλιον and σπατάλιον, a kind of bracelet, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; Inscr. Orell. 2510; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

spāthē, ēs, v. *spatha*, V.

spāthula, ae, v. 1. *spatula*.

spātiator, ōris, m. [spatiator], one who walks about, a *promenader*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; and id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 med.

spātiolum, i, n. *dim.* [spatium], a small space (post-class.), Pall. 1, 38; Arn. 4 fin.

spātiōr, ātus, i, v. *dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** To take a walk, to walk about, *promenade* (class.; cf.: ambulo, deambulo): cum resideret, deinde spatiaretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in xysto, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeia in umbrā (i. e. porticu), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75: Pompeia sub umbrā, Ov. A. 1, 67: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summā harenā, Ov. M. 2, 673 et saep. — **II.** In gen., to walk about or along, to go, proceed, = incedere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ab aras, Verg. A. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 87; cf. id. ib. 11, 64; Quint. 11, 3, 131; cf. id. 11, 3, 135: cornix sola in sicca secum spatiatur harena, Verg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatiatur, will move along, Prop. 2, 13, 19 (3, 5, 3): lato spatiata campo, Sil. 4, 71. — **B.** Transf., of things, to spread out, expand: spatiantia passim Brachia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, his spreading wings, id. ib. 4, 364: radices in summā tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante venā, id. 17, 8, 4; 45: morbum nosse, et vires ejus, antequam spatiatur, opprimere, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 4.

spātiōse, adv., v. *spatiosus fin.*

spātiōsitas, ātis, f. [spatiosus], wide-ness, spaciousness: exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

spātiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium], roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious; poet., large, long, broad, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: latus, amplus, laxus). **I.** Lit.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: insula, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: colles, Luc. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus (opp. parva vipera), Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 56: ossa pectoris (with ingentes umeri), Val. Fl. 4, 244: mergus in guttura, Ov. M. 11, 754: limes, id. ib. 15, 849: ulmus, id. ib. 14, 661: frons cornibus, id. ib. 3, 20 (Merkel, speciosa): voces, i. e. of many syllables (corresp. to amplitudo dactyli), Quint. 9, 4, 136 et saep. — **Comp.**: spatiosiora quam decem pedum, Col. 5, 5, 3 (opp. contractiora): Andromache spatiosior aequo, Ov. A. A. 2, 645; id. Am. 1, 14, 3: quo non spatiosior alter innumeras cepisse rates, Sil. 8, 481 al. — **Sup.**: spatiosissima sedes hominum deorumque, Plin. Pan. 63 fin. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, long,

long-continuing, prolonged: nox, Ov. H. 1, 9: tempus, id. Am. 1, 8, 81: aevum, id. M. 8, 529: senectus, id. ib. 12, 186: vetustas, id. ib. 15, 623: bellum, id. ib. 13, 206. — **B.** Of other things, great, comprehensive: magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88, 33. — **Adv.**: **spātiōse**. **1.** Widely, greatly, extensively, Plin. 19, 5, 29, § 92; 31, 11, 47, § 129. — **Comp.**, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. — **2.** Long; comp., at a later time, Prop. 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3).

spātium, ii, n. [root spa-, to draw; Gr. σπᾶω; span-, to stretch; Gr. σπᾶναι, want; cf.: πένονται, πένυς; Germ. spannen; Dor. σπάδιον (= σπάδιον), race-course; cf. Lat. per-nuria], room, a space (very freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: est natura loci spatiumque profundi, Quod neque percurrere flumina possint, Nec, etc. . . . Usque adeo passim patet ingens copia rebus; Finibus exemptis, Lucr. 1, 1002; 5, 370; 1, 389: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, id. l. 1, 426; cf. id. 1, 523: per totum caeli spatium diffundere sese (solis lux), id. 4, 202; cf.: tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quā flumen intermittit, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: temporibus rerum et spatii locorum animadversis, id. B. C. 3, 61 fin.: quod spatium non esset agitando, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: spatium loci, Quint. 8, 3, 84: spatium distante, Ov. M. 11, 715. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A (limited) space, distance, interval (syn. intervallum): siderum genus spatii immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24 fin.: viae spatium, the distance, length, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatii (shortly before: paribus intervallis), Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf.: alios ineunt cursus aliosque recur-sus Adversi spatiiis, Verg. A. 5, 584 Coningt. ad loc.: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: inter duas acies tantum erat relicto spatii, ut, etc., id. B. C. 3, 92: cum Viridior contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset, id. B. G. 3, 17: magnum spatium abesse, id. ib. 2, 17: quo tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? id. ib. 2, 30: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16 fin.: jamque tenebat Nox medium caeli spatium, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101: illi medio in spatio chorus Occurrit, Verg. A. 10, 219: dimidium fere spatium confecerat, cum, etc., Nep. Eum. 9, 1: spatium discrimina fallit, the distance, Ov. M. 8, 577. — **B.** Size, bulk, extent: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Luc. 9, 732: oris Et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: dat spatium collo, id. ib. 3, 195: breve lateris, Juv. 6, 503; cf.: quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77: spatia montis, id. 35, 1, 1, § 2: spatium admirabile rhombi, very large, Juv. 4, 39: vasti corporis, Sen. Hippol. 806: plantae Herculis, Gell. 1, 1, 2: trahit aures in spatium, in length, i. e. lengthens them out, Ov. M. 11, 176; so, in spatium, id. ib. 2, 197; 7, 783; Sil. 13, 562. — **2.** An open space for walking, racing, etc., in. **a.** A walk, promenade; a public place or square, etc. (cf. ambulatio): urbs delubris distincta spatioque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, i. e. colonnades, porticos, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra sedesque perginus, ubi cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: spatia silvestria, id. ib. 1, 5, 15: orator ex Academiae spatiiis, id. Or. 3, 12 (quoted by Quint. 12, 2, 23, and by Tac. Or. 32): Academia non sine causā nobilitata spatia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: locus planis Porrectus spatiiis, in level spaces, i. e. plains, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42: ille actus habenā Curvatis fertur trackis, Verg. A. 7, 381. — **b.** A race-course, track: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 85: amat spatiiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Addunt in spatia, Verg. G. 1, 513 Forbig. ad loc.: hic ad Elei metas et maxuma campi Sudabit spatia, id. ib. 3, 202: signoque repente Corripuit spatia

audito, id. A. 5, 316: tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 168; cf.: equi Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi, id. ib. 6, 487: abstulere me velut de spatio Graeciae res immixtae Romanis, Liv. 35, 40, 1: nobilis equos cursus et spatia probant, Tac. Or. 39.—**C.** Poet., in gen., *room* or *space in a building*: Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas ducit, the inner space, the interior, Ov. M. 7, 670.—**3.** Transf., the action of walking, a walk, promenade; a turn, course: cum in ambulationem ventum esset, Scaevolam, duobus spatilis tribusve factis, dixisse, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Suet. Aug. 83: si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, Sen. Ep. 30, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time. 1. In gen., a space of time, interval, period: spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: quantum fuit diei spatium, as the portion of the day allowed, Caes. B. G. 2, 11 fin.: annuum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3: annum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: dierum triginta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: parvo dilexit spatio Minoida Theseus, Prop. 2, 24, 43 (3, 19, 27): spatio brevi, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: in brevi spatio mutantur secula animantium, Lucr. 2, 77; so, in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2: aliud longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidis, id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: spatia annorum, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 31: spatium juventutis Transire, Ov. M. 15, 225: illa dies... incerti spatium mihi finiat aevi, id. ib. 15, 874: post sexagesimum vitae spatium, i. e. after the sixtieth year, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of a portion of time in which to do any thing, space, time, leisure, opportunity: neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv. 8, 32: ubicumque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 55: quantum spatii nobis datur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, Verg. A. 4, 433: ne properes, oro; spatium pro munere posco, Ov. R. Am. 277: proin quicquid est, da tempus ac spatium tibi. Quod ratio non quit, saepe sanavit mora, Sen. Agam. 2, 129.—**Esp.**: spatium (aliquid, nihil spatii, etc.) alicui faciendi or ad faciendum aliquid, time to do a thing: breve spatium est perferendi quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85: ut Ne esset spatium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 11: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi! id. Hec. 4, 4, 62: dare alicui spatium ad se colligendum, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: ad scribendum, id. Fam. 15, 17, 1: pila in hostes concitandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; 4, 13; Ov. M. 10, 163: nec fuit spatium ad contrahenda castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: si spatium ad dicendum habuissimus, id. Verr. 1, 18, 56: spatium sumamus ad cogitandum, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3 fin.: vix explicandi ordines spatium Etruscis fuit, Liv. 2, 46, 3: spatium Vitellianis datum refugendi, Tac. H. 2, 25.—Rarely with *dat.*: spatium quidem tandem adparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 20.—**b.** A year of life: quosdam (morbos) post sexagesimum vitae spatium non accidere, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170.—**c.** Metrical time, measure, quantity: trocheus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 18: neu sermo subsultet imparibus spatii ac sonis, miscens longa brevibus, etc., id. 11, 3, 43; cf. id. 11, 3, 40; 11, 3, 17 al.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) A path, course, race, track: ut eadem spatia quinque stellae dispari motu cursuque conficiant, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid mihi opus est, decurso aetatis spatio, cum meis gerere bellum? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14: prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6: te vero, mea quem spatilis propioribus aetas Insequitur, Verg. A. 9, 275: de-

fleat jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12, 40; cf.: quemadmodum simus in spatio Q. Hortensium ipsius vestigis persecuti, id. Brut. 90, 307: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 93: pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; Sen. Troad. 398.

spātula (spāth-), ae, f. dim. [spatha].
* **I.** A broad piece: porcina, a leg of pork, Apic. 4, 3, § 174 sqq.—* **II.** A little palm-branch, Vulg. Lev. 23, 40.

† **spātule, es, f., = σπατάλη, lewdness, voluptuousness**: spatula eviravit omnes Venerivaga pueros, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 12.

spēciālis, e, adj. [species], not general, individual, particular, special (post-Aug. for singularis, proprius): genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58, 9: illud generale... hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: status, id. 3, 6, 22: tractatus, id. 5, 7, 35: nomen speciale cognationis, Dig. 38, 20, 10: quod speciale semper habuerunt, proper, peculiar, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 14.—**Adv.** **spēciāliter, particularly, specially, specifically** (cf.: singulatim, nominatim, proprie): generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere, Col. 12, 2, 3: distinctae, id. 3, 19; opp. generaliter, Quint. 5, 10, 43; Cels. 5, 24, 4: exprimere, Dig. 44, 4, 2: facere, ib. 45, 1, 58.

spēciālitās, atis, f. [specialis], particularity, peculiarity, Anton. Gramm. ap. Front. Diff. Verb. p. 2197 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8; Isid. 2, 25, 6.

spēciāliter, adv. v. specialis fin.
† **spēciāria, ae, f. [species], perh. a female spice-dealer**, Inscr. Orell. 4302.

(spēciārius, a, um, a false read, Caes. B. C. 3, 53 fin.)

spēciātium, adv. [species], in particular, specially (post-class.); opp. generatim, Mart. Cap. 9, § 939.

* **spēciātus, a, um, adj. [id.], shaped, formed**, Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spēciēs, ei (gen. sing. specie or specii, Matus ap. Gell. 9, 14, 15; gen. and dat. plur. were not in use in Cicero's time, but for-marum, formis were used instead; cf. Cic. Top. 7, 30.—At a later period were introduced: specierum, Pall. Oct. 14, 15; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, § 151; cf. Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 P.: speciebibus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92, 25; Cod. Just. 11, 9, 1 al.; Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 10), f. [specio]. **I.** Act., a seeing, sight, look, view (rare; cf. aspectus): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. 4, 242; so id. 4, 236 (for which, a little before, visus); 5, 707; 5, 724; Vitr. 3, 2 fin.; 5, 9: si tantis intervallis nostra species potest id animadvertere, id. 9, 4: qui sensus nostros specie primae acerrime commovent, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—**II.** Pass., prop. that which is seen in a thing, i. e. the outward appearance, outside, exterior; shape, form, figure, mien, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. forma). **A.** Lit.: praeter speciem stultus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 52; cf.: quae species formaeque pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expicitus est, ut, etc., outlines, contours, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: esse aliquem humanā specie et figurā, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: hominis esse specie deos confutandum est, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: edepol specie lepida mulier! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2; cf.: bellan? videtur specie mulier? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 40; id. Most. 1, 3, 23; id. Mil. 4, 2, 10; 4, 6, 20: urbis speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2; so, species praeclara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: sphaerae (Archimedeae), etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 21: navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf.: nova atque inusitata, id. ib. 2, 31: horribilis, id. ib. 7, 36: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: ad speciem magnifico ornatu, as to outward appearance, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: populi, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, quam illa, in qua opulentissimi optimi putantur, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: speciem honesti habere, the look or semblance of what is right, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: turba majorem quam pro numero speciem ferens, Curt. 3, 2, 3; cf.: fallaces sunt rerum species, quibus credimus, Sen. Ben. 4, 34, 1.—**2.** Something seen, a

spectacle, sight, appearance: ponite itaque ante oculos miseram quidem illam ac debilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: non tulit hanc speciem furatā mente Cornebus, Verg. A. 2, 407 (cf. I. supra).—**3.** Trop., that which is seen by the mind, an idea, notion: hanc illi ιδέα appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 30; cf. id. Top. 7, 30: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18: excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbrabimus, id. ib. 14, 43: species, formae et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf.: prima sit haec forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51: qui species alias veri scelerisque capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208: utinam non inanes species anxio animo figuraret, Curt. 7, 1, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, color, pretext, etc. (opp. that which is real, actual, etc.). **a.** In gen.: obiciuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: cuius rei species erat acceptio frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4: fraudi imponere aliquam speciem juris, Liv. 9, 11: specie liberā... re verā, etc., id. 35, 31; cf.: litteras inanis vanā specie libertatis adumbratas esse, id. 33, 31, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: plurimi ibi fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque excepti sunt, id. 7, 15, 7: si dux primam speciem adpropinquantis terroris sustinisset, id. 44, 6, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae (nomina) primā specie admirationem, re explicatā risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: quaedam humanitatis habent primam speciem ut misericordia, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: si speciem utilitatis-voluptas habere dicitur, id. ib. 3, 33, 120.—Hence, **b.** Esp. with *gen.* of that which is assumed or pretended, under pretext of, under pretence of, etc. (a) With *abl.*: fortis viros specie quādam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat, Cic. Cael. 6, 14.—(b) With *sub.*: sub specie tutelae liberū ejus invasisse regnum, Curt. 9, 2, 7; 10, 6, 21; Liv. 44, 24, 4.—(c) With *per*: per speciem celebrandum cantu epularum, Liv. 9, 30, 8: per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, re ipsa, id. 39, 35, 4; 40, 13, 8; 42, 52, 8.—(d) With *in*: si quis in speciem refectionis (viae) deteriorem viam facit, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 2.—**A** dverb.: in speciem, for a show, as a pretence: haud dubio in speciem consensu fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv. 24, 1, 8: dilatā in speciem actione, re ipsa sublata, id. 3, 9, 13; so, ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35 fin.; id. B. G. 1, 51; Quint. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18 al.—**2.** Also with *gen.*: in speciem, after the manner, in the fashion, like (cf. tamquam; poet.): inque chori ludum speciem, Ov. M. 3, 685: in montis speciem curvari, id. ib. 15, 509; cf.: scorpiones vermiculos ovorum specie pariunt, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 86.—**3.** Pre g n., like the Engl. show, for ornament, display, splendor, beauty (cf.: dignitas, venustas): ut in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 42: fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit inaccessus saltem Sepiasia dignus et Capua, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: speciem candoremque caeli, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. id. N. D. 2, 37; 2, 39: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: triumpho praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52, 10: addere speciem, id. 37, 40; 9, 40: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 203: ducit te species, id. S. 2, 2, 35: speciem Saturnia vaccae probat, Ov. M. 1, 612: juvenis, Juv. 10, 310: corporis, Curt. 7, 9, 19; Vitr. 3, 2.—**C.** Trans f. **1.** Con c r. (for simulacrum, i. q. εἰδωλον). **a.** An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition (mostly poet.), Lucr. 1, 125: repetit quietis Ipsa suae speciem, Ov. M. 9, 473: voce suā specieque viri turbata soporem Excudit, id. ib. 11, 677: in quiete utrique consili eadem dicitur visa species viri, etc., Liv. 8, 6: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19; cf.: mirabundi velut ad somni vanam speciem, id. 33, 32, 7; Sil. 13, 394; Curt. 3, 6, 7.—**b.** A likeness, image, statue: tum species ex aere vetus concidit... Et divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor... Sancta Jovis species... Haec tardata diu species tandem celsa in sede locata, Cic. poet. Div. 1,

12, 21.—**2.** *Reputation, honor*: o speciem dignitatemque populi Romani, quam reges pertimescant, Cic. Dom. 33, 89.—**3.** The particular thing among many to which the looks are turned; hence, a *particular sort, kind, or quality, a species*: species pars est generis, App. Asclep. p. 78, 26: harum singula genera minimum in binas species dividi possunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3; cf.: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quādam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt... Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal, Sen. Ep. 58, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; id. L. L. 10, § 18; Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40; id. Or. 10, 33; id. Top. 18, 68; Quint. 3, 6, 26; 3, 10, 2; 5, 10, 90 al.: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds or sorts*, Dig. 34, 2, 19; cf. ib. 41, 1, 7.—**b.** In later jurid. lang., a *special case*: proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, etc., Dig. 9, 2, 5 *fin.*; 31, 1, 85.—**c.** In late Lat., *goods, wares* (that are classed together; cf. assortment): publicae, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10: annonariae, ib. 11, 73, 3: vendenda sit species, i. e. *wine*, Pall. Oct. 14, 3.—Esp., *spices, drugs*, etc., Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Pall. Oct. 14 *fin.*

* **specillatus**, a, um, *adj.* [specillum, *dim.* of speculum], *furnished with little mirrors*: patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4, § 5.

specillum, i, n. [specio], a *surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body, a probe*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; Cels. 5, 28, 12; 7, 8; 6, 9 *med.*; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; 32, 7, 24, § 75.

specimen, inis, n. [id.], that by which a thing is seen, known, or recognized. **I.** Lit., a *mark, token, proof, example, indication, evidence, sign* (class.: used only in *sing.*; cf.: exemplum, exemplar): nunc specimen spectitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, id. Most. 1, 2, 52: hoc specimen verum esse videtur, Quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 209: ingenii specimen est quoddam transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ingenii, ingenii hominis, id. Fragm. Pis. 1, 2: popularis iudicii, id. Brut. 50, 188: exitium consilii specimen, Liv. 8, 17, 18: anticum specimen animorum, id. 38, 17, 20: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 196: Solis avi, Verg. A. 12, 164: tellus Tale dabit specimen, id. G. 2, 241: matris Horae, Val. Fl. 6, 57: specimen dare alicui in aliquā re, *to furnish proof*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27; cf.: Romanae fidei specimen gentibus dare, Liv. 38, 58, 6; 25, 36, 16: virtutis, id. 5, 26, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: ad specimen virtutis ostendendum, id. 28, 21, 3.—**II.** Transf., a *pattern, model, example, ideal* (so a favorite word with Cic.): specimen sationis et insitionis origo Ipsa fuit Natura, Lucr. 5, 1361; cf. id. 5, 186: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: innocentiae, id. Pis. 39, 95: is ordo ceteris specimen esto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 10: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optumā quāque naturā? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: unicum antiquitatis specimen, Tac. A. 3, 4.—**B.** An *ornament, honor*: antiquum imperii, Sen. Thyest. 223: egregium, id. Phoen. 80: summum, Amm. 23, 6, 23: tibi specimen gloriosum arrogaris, App. M. 1, p. 112 *fin.*

specio (**spicio**, v. infra), spexi, 3, v. a. [Sanscr. spaç-, see; Gr. σκῆπτω, σκοπός; Lat.: spectro, speculum, etc.], *to look, look at, behold* (ante-class.): quod nos cum praepositione dicimus aspicio apud veteres sine praepositione spicio dicebatur, Fest. s. v. aspiciunt, p. 2 Müll.: spectare dictum ab specio antiquo, quo etiam Ennius usus: vos epulo postquam spexit, qui habent spectionem, qui non habeant; et quod in auguriis etiam nunc augures dicunt avem specere... Speculum, quod in eo specimen imaginem, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll. (Vahl. has restored the verse of Ennius, Ann. 402, in this way: quos ubi rex populos spexit de cantibus celsis; cf. infra, Fest.

p. 330 Müll.); cf.: posteaquam avim de templo Anchisa spexit, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 10: spicit quoque sine praepositione dixerunt antiqui. Plautus (Mil. 3, 1, 100): flagitium est, si nihil mittetur, quo supercilio spicit. Et spexit, Ennius, l. VI.: quos ubi rex... spexit de montibus celsis, Fest. p. 330 Müll.; cf. Cato ib. s. v. spiciunt, p. 344: nunc specimen spectitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8.

speciosē, adv., v. speciosus *fin.*

speciositas, atis, f. [speciosus], *good looks, beauty* (eccl. Lat.): naturalis, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2 *fin.*; Ambros. de Isaac, 7, § 60 al.; Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 27.

speciosus, a, um, *adj.* [species] (acc. to species, II. B. 3.), *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; syn.: venustus, pulcher, formosus, spectabilis). **A.** Lit. (not so in Cic.): hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26: nec id speciosum fieri putabo, id. 5, 12, 19: in certaminibus speciosa atque robusta, id. 11, 3, 26: ministerium, Vell. 2, 111, 3: familia, id. 2, 59, 2.—**Comp.**: familiam nemo speciosiorum producit, Sen. Ep. 87, 6: si plenior alicui et speciosior et colorator factus est, Cels. 2, 2.—**Sup.**: homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: corpus, id. 2, 15, 9: filia, Petr. 140, 2.—**B.** Trop.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *well-sounding, plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf.: specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatum liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23: gerentis bellum Romanos speciosum Graeciae liberandae tulisse titulum, id. 42, 52, 15; 36, 17, 13; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 8: magis necessarium quam speciosum, ministerium, Liv. 4, 8, 6: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3: speciosum dicendi genus, id. 10, 1, 127: vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte Fabula, id. ib. 319: speciosa nomina culpa imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, id. ib. 11, 133.—**Comp.**: cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosior rhetorice quam dialectice, id. 2, 20, 7: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54: gestarum rerum ordinem sequi speciosius fuit, id. 3, 7, 15.—**Sup.**: longe speciosissimum genus orationis, Quint. 8, 6, 49.—**Adv.**: **speciosē**, *showily, handsomely, splendidly*. **1.** Lit.: vehi, i. e. in a *painted or ornamented vessel*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49.—**Comp.**: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52: quo speciosius ingrediantur sublimes, Col. 2, 2, 22.—**Sup.**: contorta hasta (with optime emissis), Quint. 9, 4, 8.—**2.** Trop.: dictum, Quint. 9, 4, 14: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9.—**Sup.**: usus est, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

spectabilis, e, *adj.* [specto]. **I.** In gen., *that may be seen, visible*: corpus caeli, Cic. Univ. 8 (al. aspectabile); so, corpus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 35: purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, i. e. *open*, id. M. 3, 709.—**II.** *Pregn., that is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Niobe Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov. M. 6, 166: quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, id. ib. 7, 705: heros, id. ib. 7, 496: mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29: flumen portu, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13: texenda spectabili subtilitate, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: pulchra et spectabilis victoria, Tac. Agr. 34 *fin.*: mater spectabile tela duxit opus, Val. Fl. 1, 429.—**B.** Under the emperors: Spectabilis, a *title of high officers*: apud virum Spectabilem proconsulem, Cod. Just. 2, 7, 11 *fin.*: iudices, ib. 7, 62, 32: praefectus vigilum, Dig. 1, 15, 3.

spectabilitas, atis, f. [spectabilis, II. B.], *the office or dignity of a Spectabilis* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5; 12, 26, 1 al.

spectaculum (contr. **spectāclum**, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 21 and 56), i, n. [specto], a *show, sight, spectacle* (class.). **I.** In gen.: lepidum spectaculum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: bis terque mutatae dapis, Hor. Epod. 5, 34: potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem, Cic. Mil. 33, 103: capere

oblatae spectacula praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246; cf. id. ib. 7, 780: scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43; Euripi, id. 45, 27: non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit, Verg. A. 6, 37: spectaculum ipsa sedens, i. e. *exposed to public view, in the sight of all*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 21: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102.—Esp. in the phrases: spectaculum (alicui) praebere, spectaculum (spectaculo) esse alicui: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; so, praebere, Liv. 45, 28: praebent spectacula capti, Ov. A. A. 2, 581: o spectaculum illud hominibus lucuosum, cedere e patriā servatorem ejus, manere in patriā perditores! Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 8; cf. id. Corn. 1, § 19: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolum, id. Att. 10, 2, 2: insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., in the theatre, circus, etc., a *public sight or show, a stage-play, spectacle* (cf.: munus, ludi, fabula): spectacula sunt tributum data, Cic. Mur. 34, 72: apparatusissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorum, Liv. 39, 42: gladiatorum, id. 28, 21 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: circi, Liv. 7, 2: scenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 351: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, id. ib. 44; id. Ner. 12: naumachiae, id. Caes. 44: nondum commissio spectaculo, Liv. 2, 36, 1: interesse spectaculo, id. 2, 38, 4: inter matutina harumae spectacula, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 2: meridianum, id. Ep. 7, 3.—**B.** Transf., the place whence plays are witnessed, *the seats of the spectators, seats, places in the theatre, the amphitheatre*: spectacula ruunt, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, Liv. 1, 35, 8: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 14, 13: spectaculis detractus et in harenam deductus, Suet. Calig. 35; id. Dom. 10.—**2.** In gen., *the theatre*: ingressum spectacula, Suet. Calig. 35: in caelum trabibus spectacula textis surgere, Calp. Ecl. 7, 23.—**3.** *The spectators*: spectacula tantum este, viri, Sol. 2, 230: virtutis, id. 8, 556.—**C.** A *wonder, miracle*: spectacula septem, *the seven wonders of the world*: in septem spectaculis nominari, Vitruv. 2, 8, 11: numerari inter septem omnium terrarum spectacula, Gell. 10, 18, 4.

spectāmen, inis, n. [specto]. ***I.** = specimen, a *mark, sign, proof*: spectamen bono servo id est, Ut absente ero rem sui eri diligenter Tutetur, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** = spectaculum, a *sight, scene, spectacle* (Appuleian): miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151, 35: novum et memorandum, id. ib. 7, p. 193, 23.

† **spectāmenta** sunt quae spectantur, Front. Diff. Voc. p. 2203 P.

spectātē, adv., v. spectro *fin.*

spectatio, ōnis, f. [specto], a *looking, beholding, contemplation of a thing, a sight, view* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *absol.*: homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat: quam spectationem Trismegistus Θεωπιας rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 *med.*: apparatus spectatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: animum levare spectatione, id. Att. 13, 44, 2.—**Plur.**: quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitruv. 10 praef.—**B.** In partic., *an examining, proving, testing of money*: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.—**II.** Trop., *respect, regard, consideration*: Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3.

spectativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *contemplative, speculative*: thesina a causā sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11; opp. actualis, Isid. 2, 24, 9.

spectator, ōris, m. [id.], a *looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator* (class.). **I.** In gen.: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: unicus caeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, 2: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: Leuctricae calamitatis, id. Off. 2, 7, 26: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28; Quint. 10, 5, 19; Mart. 10, 51, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A *spectator* in a theatre, at games, etc.: nunc, spectatores, clare plau-

dite, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 3; so id. ib. prol. 66; id. Cas. grex 1; id. Cist. 4, 2, 9; id. Ps. 2, 4, 30; id. Stich. 5, 3, 1; Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22. —**B.** *An examiner, judge, critic:* spectator probatur, ut pecuniae spectatores dicuntur, Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18 (cf. spectro, I. B. 3., and spectatio, I. B. 1.): elegans formarum spectator, *critic, connoisseur*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18: proprii ponderis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 147: acrior virtutis, Liv. 42, 34, 7.

spectatrix, *icis, f.* [spectator]. **I.** *She that looks at or observes a thing*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12; 5, 2, 1; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 *med.*; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 26: scelerum, Luc. 3, 129. —**II.** *She that judges or tries: incorrupta praetitorum (posteritas)*, Amm. 30, 8, 1: humanorum, id. 22, 3, 12: spectatrix iudicatrixque omnium rerum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 23.

spectatus, *a, um, Part. and P. a. of spectro.*

spectile, *v.* spetile.

spectio, *onis, f.* [specio], in the lang. of augurs, *an observing of the auspices*; hence, also, *the right of observing them* (which belonged to the magistrates), Varr. L. 6, § 82 Müll.; Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; Fest. s. h. v. p. 333.

specto, *avi, atum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe, etc.* (freq. and class; syn.: *aspicio, speculo, conspicio, contuo*). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In gen. (a) *With acc.: speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant*, Varr. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 6, § 82 ib.: *si vis videre ludos jucundissimos... amores tuos si vis spectare*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: *spectare aliquid et visere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: *taceas, me spectes*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: *quid illas spectas?* id. Rud. 3, 4, 54; id. Am. 1, 1, 268: *ere, ne me spectes*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: *corpora*, Lucr. 4, 1102: *ingentes acervos*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 24: *gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19: *cum modo me spectas oculis protervis*, Ov. H. 16 (17), 77: *spectari tergo*, id. A. 3, 774: *Zoroaster primus siderum motus diligentissime spectasse dicitur*, Just. 1, 1, 9. —(b) *With rel. clause: tacitus te sequor, Spectans quas tu res hoc ornatum geras*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 2: *specta quam arcte dormiunt*, id. Most. 3, 2, 144; cf.: *saepae tui, spectro, si sint in litore passus*, Ov. H. 18 (19), 27. —(c) *Abso.* *vise, specta tuo arbitratu*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: *Am. Sosia, age me huc aspice*. *So.* *Specto*, id. Am. 2, 2, 119: *quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies*, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19: *alte spectare*, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: *populo spectante*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60. —(d) *With ad, in, per, or adv. of place: spectare ad carceris oras*, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: *quaeso huc ad me specta*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 149; so, ad me, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16: *ad dexteram*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1: *tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: *ego limis spectro Sic per flabellum clanculum*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: *quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectro simul*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 69. —(e) *Impers. pass. with subj. or final clause: cum plausu congregari foros (piscas) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur*, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: *spectandum ne quoi anulum det*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 33. —(f) *With inf.: spectet currere Gangem*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 629: *minaces ire per caelum faces specta*, id. ib. 325. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at or see (a play or an actor) as a spectator, to look on: fabulam*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 37: *Megalesia*, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 190: *ludos*, id. S. 2, 6, 48; 2, 8, 79; id. Ep. 2, 1, 203; Suet. Aug. 40; 53 al.: *Circenses lud.* id. ib. 45; id. Claud. 4: *pugiles*, id. Aug. 45: *artifices saltationis*, id. Tit. 7 al. —*With inf.: spectavi ego pridem Comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudire*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 23: *matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant*, id. Poen. prol. 32: *jam hic deludeatur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus*, id. Am. 3, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. prol. 151. —Hence, very often in inscr. and tesseris: GLADIATORIS SP., i. e. *spectatus, of a gladiator who had stood the first public fight*, Inscr. Orell. 2561 sq.; cf.: *Morcelli delle tessere degli spettacoli Roma*, Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 562. —**2.** *Of localities, to look, face, lie, be situated towards any quarter (syn.: prospicio, vergo)*; constr. usu. with *ad, in, inter*, etc., or an *adv. of place*; less freq.

with *acc.*: (*hujus insulae*) *alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; so, *ad orientem solem*, id. ib. 7, 69: *ad fretum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: *ager, qui in ventum Favonium spectet*, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: *in urbem... in Etruriam*, Liv. 5, 5; v. also infra: *Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, is situated to the north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.*: *quare fit, ut introversus et ad te Spectent atque ferant vestigia se omnia prorsus*, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7; cf.: *ut ora eorum deorsum spectent*, Col. 12, 16, 4: *vestigia Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: *quo (villae) spectent porticibus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: *Creta altior est, quā spectat orientem*, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 23 (H. 3, 58 Dietsch): *Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat*, Liv. 33, 17, 5: *mediterranea regio est, orientem spectat*, id. 25, 9, 10; 30, 25, 11: *quae et Tanaim et Bactra spectant*, Curt. 7, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 15; Vell. 1, 11, 3: *ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat*, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120; 6, 17, 20, § 53. —*Transf.* of nations: *Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6: *Masaesylus in regionem Hispaniae spectant*, Liv. 28, 17. —**3.** *To examine, try, test: (argentum) dare spectandum*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 35: *ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum*, Tempore sic duro est inspicenda fides, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25; cf.: *qui pecunia non movetur... hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, as having stood the test of fire*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; cf. *spectatio*, I. B., and *spectator*, I. B. —**II.** *Trop.* **A.** In gen., *to look at, behold, see, regard, consider* (very rare): *specta rem modo!* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14: *audaciam meretricum spectat*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 24: *importunitatem spectat aniculae*, id. And. 1, 4, 4: *suave, E terrā magnum alterius spectare laborem*, Lucr. 2, 2: *caeli signorum admirabilem ordinem spectat*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 402, 17: *ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio*, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look to a thing, as to an end or guide of action; hence, to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavor after; to meditate; to tend, incline, refer, pertain, or have regard to a thing* (freq. and class; syn.: *contendo, pertineo, tendo*): *juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: *nec commune bonum poterant spectare*, Lucr. 5, 958: *rem, non hominem, spectari oportere*, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: *nihil spectat nisi fugam*, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: *Pompeius statuisset videtur, quid vos in iudicando spectare oporteret*, id. Mil. 6, 15: *nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitæque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus*, id. Lael. 5, 18: *ingenti consensu defectionem omnes spectare*, Liv. 22, 22, 21: *arma et bellum*, id. 3, 69, 2: *Romani, desperatae auge humanā, fata et deos spectabant*, id. 5, 16, 8; Curt. 9, 7, 2; Just. 13, 1, 8: *tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, relies on*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: *in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur*, id. Or. 16, 51: *mores*, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; so (with sequi) id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: *quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: *noli spectare, quanti homo sit*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: *me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus*, id. Fam. 5, 8, 35: *ad imperatorias laudes*, id. Vatin. 10, 24: *ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae*, id. Sest. 16, 37: *ad vitulam*, Verg. E. 3, 48: *cum plebes Nolana de integro ad defectionem spectaret*, Liv. 23, 16, 2; so id. 23, 6, 4: *ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus*, id. 1, 47, 1; 34, 56, 10. —Of subjects not personal: *et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: *ad arma rem spectare*, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1; cf.: *rem ad seditionem spectare*, Liv. 25, 3, 19: *ad vim spectare res coepit*, id. 1, 9, 6; cf.: *si ad perniciem patriae res spectabit*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 90: *aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum*, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: *ea non tam ad religionem spectant, quam ad jus sepulcrorum, belong to, concern*, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: *quoniam de eo genere beneficiorum dictum est, quae ad singulos spectant: deinceps de iis, quae ad universos pertinent, disputandum est*, id. Off. 2, 21, 72; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 7: *artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cogni-*

tis et in unum exitum spectantibus

, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: *nostra consilia simpliciter tempus spectare debent*, id. ib. 2, 40, 169: *solvendi necessitas debitorem spectat*, Dig. 2, 14, 42: *res eo spectat, ut ea poena non videamini esse contenti*, Cic. Lig. 5, 13: *hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret*, id. de Div. 2, 57, 118; *summa iudicii mei spectat huc, ut meorum injurias ferre possim*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 46: *quo igitur haec spectat oratio?* Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; cf. id. Phil. 13, 20, 46: *quorum haec omnis spectat oratio?* id. ib. 7, 9, 26 et saep.: *quia quicquid ad corpus spectat, et immortalitatis est expertus, vanum sit*, Lact. 3, 12, 33. —**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To judge of; to try, test* (syn. *probo*): *nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: *alicujus animus ex animo suo*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22: *non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: *ex meo otium tuum spectro*, id. Att. 12, 39: *quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto*, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: *ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio'st bono?* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 59; cf.: *hominem in dubiis periculis*, Lucr. 3, 55: *beneficium a deteriore parte*, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2. —Hence, **spectatus**, *a, um, P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 2.). **A.** *Tried, tested, proved* (syn.: *probat, cognitus*): *tuum probatum et spectatum maxime adolescentiam*, Lucil. ap. Non. 437, 14: *homines spectati et probati*, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: *fides spectata et diu cognita*, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Ov. P. 2, 7, 82: *pietas spectata per ignes*, id. F. 4, 37: *integritas*, Liv. 26, 49, 16; cf.: *homo in rebus iudicandis spectatus et cognitus*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: *spectata ac nobilitata virtus*, id. Fl. 26, 63: *spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas*, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: *rebus spectata juvenus*, Verg. A. 8, 151: *utebatur medico ignobili, sed spectato homine, Cleophanto*, id. Glu. 16, 47: *mores*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 4: *ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent*, Sall. C. 20, 2. —*Sup.*: *id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod occurrerit, etc., let that be the best test of each*, Liv. 1, 57, 7. —*With subject-clause: mihi satis spectatum est, Pompeium malle principem volentibus vobis esse quam, etc.*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 23 Dietsch. —**B.** In gen., *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent: fecere tale ante alii spectati viri*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 47: *in perfecto et spectato viro*, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: *homines*, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: *castitas*, Liv. 1, 57, 10. —*Comp.*: *quo non spectator alter*, Sil. 1, 440. —*Sup.*: *auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: *spectatissima femina*, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147. —Of things (Plinian): *paeninsula spectator (with flumen clarum)*, Plin. 4, 13, 32, § 107: *spectatus artificium*, id. 11, 1, 1, § 1: *spectatissima laurus*, id. 15, 30, 40, § 134. —Hence, *adv.*: **spectatē, splendidly, excellently**: *spectatissime florere*, Plin. 21, 1, 1, § 2: *spectatissime ministrare*, Amm. 28, 3, 9.

spectrum, *i, n.* [specio], *an appearance, form, image of a thing; an apparition, spectre*, the Gr. *εἶδωλον* (much less freq. than simulacrum and species): *spectra Catiana... nam quae Democritus εἶδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1 sq.: *spectra Catiana*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1.

***spectus**, *ūs, m.* [id.], *look, appearance, aspect*: *spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius in Duloreste usus est, cum ait: spectu protervo ferox*, Fest. s. h. v. p. 330 Müll.; Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 147 Rib.

I. specula, *ae, f.* [id.]. **A.** *A high place from which to look out, a look-out, watch-tower: specula, de quo prospicimus*, Varr. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: *praedonum adventum significabat ignis et specula sublatis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: *dat signum specula ab altā*, Verg. A. 3, 239; Luc. 6, 279: *tamquam ex aliqua specula prospexi tempestatem futuram*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Col. 7, 3 *fin.* al. —*Plur.*, Liv. 29, 23: *specularum significationem Sinon invenit*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Stat. Th. 6, 547; App. de Mundo, p. 69, 40. —**B.** *Tropic, a watch-tower: stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae spe-*

culā, Plin. Pan. 86, 4. — **II.** In gen. **A.** In speculis esse, *to be on the watch or look-out*: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46; cf. id. Deiot. 8, 22: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. (17), 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relict, Cic. Mur. 37, 79: diem unum in speculis fuit, Liv. 34, 26: gentis paratas pendere in speculis, Claud. B. Get. 569. — **B.** Poet., like *σκοπία*, *a high place, height, eminence*: in speculis summoque in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg. A. 11, 526; so of the summits of mountains, id. E. 8, 59; id. A. 10, 454; of the high walls of a city, id. ib. 11, 877; 4, 586.

2. specula, ae, f. *dim.* [spes; cf. recula, from res], *a slight hope* (rare but class.): estne quid in te speculae? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 9; id. Cas. 2, 4, 27: ulla nec specula est, id. Rud. 3, 3, 3; Cic. Clu. 26, 72: oblectabar speculā, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: cassae speculae renuntias fortiter, App. M. 6, p. 175, 17: tenui speculā solabar clades ultimas, id. ib. 10, p. 253, 5.

* **speculābilis**, e, *adj.* [speculor], *that may be seen, visible*: Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.

speculābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *on the look-out, on the watch; watching for any thing* (post-Aug.): Festus Hadrumeto, ubi speculābundus substitit, etc., Tac. H. 4, 50: ab ostio speculābunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112. — With *acc.*: speculābundus ex altissima rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

* **speculāmen**, inis, n. [id.], *a looking at, observing*: glaucum, Prud. Apoth. 88.

specular, āris, v. specularis, II. *fin.*

speculāris, e, *adj.* [speculum]. **I.** In gen., *of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror* (post-Aug.): speculāri ratione, *in the manner of a mirror*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9. — **II.** In partic.: speculāris lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, mica*, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 150 sqq.; 9, 35, 56, § 113; Petr. 68; Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.* — Hence, **speculāria**, grum, n., *window panes, a window*, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; 86, 11; id. Prov. 4, 9; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4 and 21; Mart. 8, 14; Juv. 4, 21; Col. 11, 3, 52; Pall. 1, 20, 1 al. — In *sing.*: per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

speculārius (contr. collat. form SPECULARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4284), ii, m. [id.], *a mirror-maker*, Dig. 50, 6, 6; Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6296. — Called also † SPECVLARIIVS (or contr. SPECULARIA), Inscr. Orell. 6351 sq.

speculatio, ōnis, f. [speculor]. **I.** *A spying out, exploration, observation* (late Lat.): speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10, 4; 27, 2, 4: turris speculationis, Greg. Mag. in Job, 31, 85. — **II.** *A contemplation, speculation*, Boëth. Consol. Phil. 4, 1; 5, 2; Aus. Mos. 326.

speculātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speculative* (late Lat.): philosophia, Boëth. ap. Porphy. Dial. 1, p. 2. — Hence, *subst.*: **speculātiva**, ae, f., = *contemplativa* (sc. philosophia), Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

speculātor (also written **spicul-**), ōris, m. [id.], in milit. lang., *a looker-out, spy, scout, explorer, éclaireur* (syn. explorator).

I. Lit.: speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus, Varr. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164; Caes. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 49 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140; Sall. J. 101, 1; 106, 2; Liv. 3, 40, 13; 22, 33, 1; 28, 2, 2 al. — These scouts formed a special division in each legion, Auct. B. Hisp. 13; Tac. H. 1, 25; Inscr. Orell. 1222; 3518 al. — Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general, Suet. Calig. 44; Tac. H. 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 35; id. Galb. 18; id. Oth. 5; Tac. H. 1, 24 Lips; 2, 11; 2, 33; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 15; id. Ben. 3, 25; Vulg. Marc. 6, 27 (where the Greek has also σπεκουλάτωρ) al.

II. Transf. in gen., *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner*: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 80, 83; id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ad has excipiendas vices speculator ex convivis Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 1:

quotu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 31: apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19: Fabius cautā speculator mente futuri, Sil. 1, 679.

speculātorius, a, um, *adj.* [speculātor], *of or belonging to spies or scouts*: navigia, *spy-boats, vessels of observation*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26; also called speculātoriae naves, Liv. 30, 10, 14; 35, 26, 9; 36, 42, 8; and caliga, *worn by spies or scouts*, Suet. Calig. 52. — Hence, *subst.*: **speculātoria**, ae, f. **A.** (Sc. navis.) *A spy-boat*, Liv. 22, 19, 5; 22, 36, 42. — **B.** (Sc. caliga.) *A boot worn by spies or scouts*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

speculātrix, icis, f. [speculor], *she that spies or watches, a (female) spy, watcher*. **I.** Lit.: furiae deae sunt speculātrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, * Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 6 *med.*: mens boni speculātrix consiliorum suorum est, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5; App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 16, 1: Caucasiis speculātrix Juno reseat rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190: SPECVLATRIX ET PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4859. — **II.** Transf.: speculātrix villa profundī, i. e. *that looks towards the sea*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 3: aestuosi maris alto et tumulo speculātrix statua, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.

1. speculātus, a, um, *Part.* of speculor.

* **2. speculātus**, a, um, *adj.* [speculum], *furnished or adorned with mirrors*: cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

speculor, ātus, 1, v. *dep. a.* [1. specula], *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore* (class.; cf. spectro, conspicio): quo mox furatum veniat, speculatur loca, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 22: St. Quid hic speculare? Pa. Nihil equidem speculor, id. Cas. 4, 2, 12: omnia speculāri et perscrutari ante, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculābuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2, 6: Rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57: jam vacuo laetam (avem) caelo speculatus, *having caught sight of, descried*, Verg. A. 5, 515: praemis speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108, 1; so, consilia, Liv. 42, 17: dicta factaque alicujus, id. 42, 25, 8: abditos ejus sensus, id. 40, 21, 11: eventum Bellovaorum, *to look for*, i. e. *await*, Hirt. B. G. 3, 23: regni eventus, Just. 25, 3, 7: opportunitatem, *to watch for*, Tac. H. 3, 38; Vell. 2, 120, 4; cf.: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Verg. G. 1, 257: aquas et nubila caeli (apes), id. ib. 4, 166: locum, id. A. 7, 477. — With *interrog.-clause*: nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laevā parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10: huc hinc speculabor procul, Unde advenienti sarcinam imponam seni, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82. — *Absol.*: speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venient? an speculandi causa? Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*: speculandi gratiā remissi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7: imprudentem speculatus, Vell. 2, 118, 2: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes, *he can look around*, Ov. M. 1, 667.

speculūm, i, n. [specio; hence, that in which one sees himself]. **I.** Lit., *a looking-glass, mirror* (usually made of polished metal): speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf.: speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, id. ib. 6, § 82: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplant suum, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 2: quid opus tibi speculo tibi, quae tute speculo speculum es maximum? id. Most. 1, 3, 94; cf. id. Men. 5, 9, 3: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 279; cf. id. 4, 331: speculis apparent simulacra, id. 4, 98: speculorum levitas, Cic. Univ. 14: quotiens te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, Ov. M. 15, 232: se in speculo contemplari, App. Mag. p. 283, 4: cava specula, id. ib. p. 284, 2 et saep. — On the material and use of mirrors, v. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128; 34, 17, 48, § 160; 37, 5, 16, § 64; 37, 7, 25, § 97; Stat. S. 3, 4, 94; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17. — With *tamquam, ut*, etc.: inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; 3, 3, 74; Cic. Pis. 29, 71; id. Fin. 5, 22, 61; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69. — **B.** Poet., *transf.*, of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3. — **II.** Trop., *a mirror, copy, imitation* (rare; more freq. con-

nected with tamquam or ut, etc.; v. supra, I.): futuri temporis, Lucr. 3, 974; 4, 166: infantes et bestias putat specula esse naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32; cf. corresp. with imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 3: omne opus Vergilianum de quodam Homericis operis speculo formatum est, Macr. S. 5, 2 *med.*

spēcus, ūs (*abl. plur.* specibus, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 125; on the various forms found only in the grammarians, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 569 sq.), m. (*f.* and n. v. infra) [perh. root spec-; v. specio, and so orig. a hole, aperture; but cf. σπήεος]. **I.** Lit., *a cave, cavern, grot, den; a cavity, chasm, natural or artificial; of the latter kind, a ditch, drain, canal, channel, covered water-course, a pit in mines, etc.* (cf. spelunca). (a) *Masc.* (class. and freq.): inferum vastos specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 32 (Trag. v. 218 Vahl.): specus tenebrosus, Liv. ib. 222, 31: fons ex opaco specu, Varr. 1, 21; so *abl. sing.*, id. 1, 56, 10; 10, 10, 1: forum medium ferme specu vasto collapsum dicitur, id. 7, 6; so *sing.*, Ov. M. 3, 29; 7, 409; 11, 235; id. F. 4, 495; Liv. 10, 1, 5; Tac. A. 16, 1, 3; 16, 4, 59. — *Plur.*: quos agor in specus? Hor. C. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, * Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; so of drains, ditches, Varr. R. R. 3, 17 *fin.*; Cat. 61, 28; Liv. 39, 13, 13; Tac. A. 12, 57; id. G. 16; Sen. Med. 741 al. — (β) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): concava specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 23 (Ann. v. 420 Vahl.); cf. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 568; Pac. ap. Non. 223, 2 Müll. (Trag. p. 91 Rib.); id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (l. l. p. 73 Rib.): specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetrao et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18; Sil. 6, 276. — (γ) *Neutr.* (ante-class. and poet.): hic specus horrendum, Verg. A. 7, 568; Serv. ad loc.: invisum caelo specus, Sil. 13, 425; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 10, 19. — (δ) *Acc.* to the second declension: specula apposita, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: altis claudere specis, Att. ap. Non. 487, 25 (Fragm. Trag. v. 63 Rib.). — **II.** Transf., *a hollow, cavity of any kind* (poet.): specus atri vulneris, Verg. A. 9, 700 Serv.: quos Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10; of a snake's belly, Sil. 6, 276; cf. of the belly of the Trojan horse, Petr. poet. 89, 2, 7. — In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spēgma, ātis, v. psegma.

† **spelaeum (spēleum)**, i, n., = σπήλαιον, *a cave, cavern, den* (poet. and in post-class. prose; syn. antrum): in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, * Verg. E. 10, 52; so, spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354: emptum millibus (ab Abraham), Prud. Tetr. Vet. Test. 5: cum initiatur in spelaeo, Tert. Cor. Mil. *fin.*: hoc SPELEVVM CONSTITUIT, Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 34, 7; 34, 9.

spelta, ae, f., *spelti*: totidem speltas, i. e. *grains of spelt*, Rhemn. Faun. Pond. 10; Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

† **spelunca**, ae, f., = σπήλυγξ, *gen. γγος*.

I. *A cave, cavern, den* (class.; syn. specus): Philocteta jam decimum annum in speluncā jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Fat. 3, 6; id. Fl. 17, 39; Verg. G. 2, 469; 3, 145; 4, 364; id. A. 1, 60: viridis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 27: pumice pendens, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 177 al. — **II.** *Spelunca, name of a country-seat of Tibullus, near Terracina*, Tac. A. 4, 59; Suet. Tib. 39; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

* **speluncōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [spelunca], *full of caves or caverns*: loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 191.

spēra, ae, v. sphaera *init.*

* **sperabilis**, e, *adj.* [spero], *that may be hoped for*: cum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis t, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

sperātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spero.

Spercheos (-ēus) or Sperchius (-ios), v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 127 sq.), i, m., = Σπερχειος, *a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus, now the Ellada*; form -eos, Verg. G. 2, 487; Ribb. Forb. (al. Sperchius); form -eus, Liv. 36, 14, 15 Weissenb.; 37, 4, 10; form -ios, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 23, § 28 (v. C. infra), Ov. M. 1, 579; form -ius, Stat. Th. 4, 838. — Hence, **A.** **Spercheis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *of or belonging to the Spercheos*: undae, Ov. M. 7, 230: ripae, id. ib. 2, 250. — **B.** **Sperchionides**, ae, m., *a dweller by the Spercheos*, Ov. M. 5, 86.

—**C. Sperchiaie**, ārum *f.* (**Sperchios**, Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28 dub.; Jahn, Sparthos), a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheos, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

spēres, *v. spes init.*

† **sperma**, ātis, *n.*, = σπέρμα, seed, semen, sperm, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 11.

† **spermaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπερματικός, of or relating to seed, seminal, spermatic: pori, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno], despising, showing contempt, contemptuous (post-Aug. and very rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 (*perf.* sync. sprērunt, Prud. Dittoch. 31), *v. a.* [root spar-, to part; Sanscr. spar-itar, enemy; cf. Lat. parvus; Germ. sperren], to sever, separate, remove (syn.: segrego, separo; perh. only in the foll. passages): jus atque aequum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): nunc spes, opes auxillia quae a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, Brix ad loc.: ille illas spernit segregatque ab se omnis extra te unam, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Transf., subject, to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn (the class. signit.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contemnere, despiciere; pro nihilo putare, etc.; opp. colere): meam speciem spernat (a little later: se contemnit), Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amator, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 21; id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: cum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Lael. 15, 54; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98: me animo non spernis, Verg. E. 3, 74: comitemne sororem Sprevisi moriens, id. A. 4, 678: quis tam inimicus nomini Romano est, qui Ennii Medeam spernat, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: veritas auspicio sperata est, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: aliorum iudicia, id. Or. 13, 41: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 20 et saep.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40, 10: conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63, 7; 30, 40, 5: ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10, 9; so, imperium, id. 8, 30, 11: litteras praetoris, id. 30, 24, 3: consilium, Ov. M. 6, 30; Curt. 3, 2, 18: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: dulces amores, id. C. 1, 9, 16: cibum vilem, id. S. 2, 2, 15: (genus orationis) spretum et pulsum foro, Cic. Or. 13, 42: haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Liv. 30, 45, 5; cf. Col. 1, 1, 4: haud spernendus falsi tituli testes, Liv. 4, 20, 11: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40: spernens dotis, App. Mag. p. 332.—*Poet.* with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die Spernit, Hor. C. 1, 21: obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 117.

* **spernor**, āri, *v. dep. a.* [sperno; cf. aspernor], to despise: pietatem, Front. Elog. p. 227 Mai.

spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** To hope (something desirable), to look for, trust, expect; to promise or flatter one's self (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: confido, exspecto). (a) *Absol.*: spero, si spes quicquam prodesse potes sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): quoad Pompeius in Italiā fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: sperat animus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 36: ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare debuerit, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: jubes bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Deiot. 14, 38: Attica nostra quid agat, scire cupio: etsi tuae litterae recte sperare jubent, id. Att. 13, 17: tu jam; ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. ib. 16, 3, 4: omnia experiar et, ut spero, assequar. . . Sed, ut spero, valebis, id. ib. 7, 2: ut mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, id. Arch. 2, 3: Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, ut sinat, etc., Plaut. As. 5, 2, 67; cf. Ch. Non usus veniet, spero. *Sy.* Spero hercle ego quoque, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: interea fiet aliquid, spero, id. And. 2, 1, 14: salvus sit; spero, id. Ad. 3, 57.—(β) With *acc.*: his omnibus victoriam sperantibus pacis nomen adferemus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 10: consulatum, id. ib. 12, 6, 14: gloriam sperabit a latronum gregibus, id. ib. 12, 10, 26: magis adversos rerum exitus metuens quam spe-

rans secundos, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1: id ego et speraram prudentiā tuā fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae litterae, id. ib. 12, 18: a quo nihil spes boni rei publicae, quia non vult; nihil metuas mali, quia non aude, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96 *fin.*: omnia ex victoriā et ex suā liberalitate sperarent, id. ib. 3, 6; cf. id. ib. 3, 60: quibus (tormentis) ipsi magna speravissent, id. ib. 2, 16 *fin.*: spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3: aliquid sibi, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86; Sall. C. 37, 6: bona alicuius, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: hoc sperans, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 85: sperare victoriam ab aliquo, id. B. C. 3, 96: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consecrari, have expected, Col. praef. § 29: sperata gloria (opp. parata), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15; Liv. 28, 41, 6: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: spem speratam quom optulisti, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 2: civitatem optandam magis quam sperandam quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 52; Liv. 4, 15, 5: exitum malis sperare, Sall. C. 40, 2: amicitiam, regnum, id. J. 24, 5: mortem honestam, id. H. 2, 41, 2 Dietsch: salutem, id. C. 58, 16: spes, Curt. 5, 10, 1: mali poenam, Lact. de Ira, 16, 8: perpetuam felicitatem, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Vesp. 12; Sen. Ira, 3, 31, 2; Just. 21, 2, 5: sperat infestis, metuuit secundis Alteram sortem bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. C. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniat, quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14 et saep.: dis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, we will hope or trust in the gods, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38; cf. id. Mil. 4, 5, 10; id. Cist. 2, 3, 52.—(γ) With *obj.-clause* (so most freq.; usually with *inf. fut.*; less freq. but class. with *inf. pres.* or *perf.*).—With *inf. fut.*: ego me confido liberum fore, tu te numquam speras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, id. Lael. 21, 79: quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, etc., id. ib. 4, 15: tu fac animo forti magnoque sis, speresque fore, ut, etc., id. Fam. 1, 5, 6 *fin.*: cf.: spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82 et saep.—With *inf. pres.*: qui istoc te speras modo Potesse dissimulando infectum hoc reddere, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 22: spero me habere, qui hunc ex cruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: sperat se a me avellere, id. ib. 3, 3, 14: totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: spero, quae tua prudentia est, et hercule, ut me jubet Acastus, confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: sperabam tuum adventum appropinquare, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: spero te mihi ignoscere, si, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 b, 4: ita quiddam spero nobis profici, cum, etc., id. ib. 1, 1; Sall. H. 4, 61, 2 Dietsch: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 331: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam, I did not hope or expect, Verg. A. 4, 338.—So esp. when used like Engl. *hope*, in the sense *trust, believe*: spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: id enim deos immortalis spero aequissimum judicare, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39; cf. infra, II. *fin.*—With *inf. perf.*: speravi miser Ex servitute me eximisse filium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99: me ejus spero fratrem propemodum Jam repperisse, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: sperabam jam defervisse adulescentiam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: spero cum Crassipede nos conficisse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3: sperasse libertatem se civium suorum emisse, Liv. 4, 15, 6: sperabam ita notata me reliquisse genera, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1; id. Att. 2, 21, 2; 10, 7, 3.—*Ellipt.*: qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem Sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. C. 1, 5, 11.—(δ) With *ut* and *subj.*: quoniam, ut salvum vellent tyrannum, sperare non poterat, Liv. 34, 27, 3: ut patiat . . . nec sperandum ulli nec concupiscendum est, Sen. ad Polyb. 18, 6; Just. 5, 3, 3.—(ε) In a Greek construction, with *fut. part.*: visura et quamvis numquam speraret Ulixen, etc. (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7 Paley ad loc.—(ζ) With *de* (very rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: de eo bene sperare (with *obj.-clause*, cf. γ supra), Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**II.** To look for, expect, apprehend that which is

undesired, ἐλπίω (rare, and mostly poet.; in Cic. only with non, and ironically): nam quod tu speres, propulsabo facile, Ter. And. 2, 3, 21: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, Sed conubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140: haec mcuri sperare? dabis mihi, perſida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, soror, potero, Verg. A. 4, 419 (cf. Quint. 8, 2, 3); cf. Flor. 3, 1, 1: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt Tempore, cum, etc., Verg. A. 11, 275: mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperasti? id. ib. 2, 658; cf. Suet. Caes. 60: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, expect, fear, Verg. A. 1, 543: exstinguine mea Speravi te posse manu, Val. Fl. 3, 295: aliquid in Africa bellum, Flor. 3, 1, 1: jam quartanam sperantibus aegris, Juv. 4, 57.—With a negative particle: Sc. Moneo ego te: te deseret ille aetate et satietate. *Ph.* Non spero. *Sc.* Insuperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 40: id quod non spero, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me meoque esse animo non sperabam, Q. Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2: non speravi te sequi, Stat. Th. 6, 139.—Ironically: quoniam haec satis spero vobis molesta videri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 51.—Hence, **sperātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, that is hoped or longed for; as *subst.*: **sperātus**, i, m.; **sperāta**, ae, *f.*, a betrothed, intended, a lover; a bride (ante- and post-class.): curare et nuntia Venire me et mcccc speratum adducere, Afran. ap. Non. 174, 31: sperata, salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 97; so, sperata, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71; Afran. ap. Non. 174, 33; Arn. 4, 140; Hyg. Fab. 31; 33.—Once also of a wife not seen for a long time: Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 53.

spes, spēi (*gen. spe*, Liv. 1, 40, 7 dub.; Weissenb. spei; *plur. nom.* and *acc.* spes, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. or Ann. v. 410 and 132 Vahl.; *gen.* sperum, Eum. Paneg. Const. 15; *abl.* speribus, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 27 and 30: spebus, Sid. Apollin. Ep. 3, 6; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 10; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 243; Hilar. in Psal. 119; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 570), *f.* [perh. root spa-, to draw out; Gr. σπῶω; cf.: prosper, spondeo; v. spatium]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., the expectation of something desired, *hope* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. exspectatio). (a) *Absol.*: si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione configit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut aegrot, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur; sic, etc., id. Att. 9, 10, 3: nolite nimiam spem habere, Cat. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf.: nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, quantum accepissent ab Antonio, id. Att. 15, 20, 2: miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: in quis plurimum habebat spei, Curt. 3, 3, 1: spem sibi aliquam proponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: spem reliquorum in vestra potestate positam esse, id. Fl. 1, 3: spem ponere in armis, Verg. A. 2, 676: spem deponere, abandon, Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; but: spem salutis in alicujus morte deponere, to place, Curt. 10, 9, 7: spem alicujus alere, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf.: auxerat meam spem, quod, etc., id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: aliquem in spem adducere, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: quae (salus nostra) spe exigua extremāque pendet, id. Fl. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 4: quantā de spe decidi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: hac spe lapsus Indutimarus, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: nostris militibus spem minuit, id. ib. 5, 33: Helvetii eā spe dejecti, id. ib. 1, 8: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, id. ib. 5, 42; cf.: de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: pro re certā spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: non solum spe, sed certā re jam et possessione deturbatus est, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2: spei nostrae finem imponere, Liv. 5, 4, 10: morando spem destituere, id. 1, 51, 5: dolor tantae ad irritum cadentis spei, id. 2, 6, 1: spes ad irritum redacta, id. 28, 31, 1: Philippus, magnā spe depulsus, id. 31, 25, 11: Tyrri ab ingenti spe destituti erant; Curt. 4, 3, 20: tantā spe destituti, id. 8, 6, 20: spem pro re

ferentes, Liv. 36, 40, 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, etc., Cic. Cael. 32, 78: sunt omnia, sicut adulescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et expectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem expecto, id. Att. 3, 22, 4: nemo umquam animo aut spe majora suscipiet, qui, etc., id. Lael. 27, 102: multa praeter spem scio multis bona evenisse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 69; so, praeter spem evenit! Ter. And. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 51: repente praeter spem dixit, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: omnia bona in spe habere, Sall. C. 31, 7.—*Plur.*: ubi sunt spes meae? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28: si mihi mulierculae essent salvae, spes aliquae forent, id. Rud. 2, 6, 69; id. Capt. 2, 3, 85: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae Erant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 6; cf.: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16; so often: spes opesque, Sall. J. 107, 4: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19 al.—(8) With *gen. obj.*: spem istuc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: spes dignitatis suae, id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: nec in praemissis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum, id. ib. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: quoniam me tui spem das, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: ni mihi esset spes ostensa Hujusce habendae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem iudicii corrumperem praeciderem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20: Antiochus a spe societatis Prusiae decedit, Liv. 37, 26, 1: hoc conloquium abstulit spem Hannibali recipiendae Nolae, id. 33, 44, 3: exulanti Amyndaro spes recuperandi regni facta est, id. 38, 1, 3; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.*: spe templi capiendi, Liv. 31, 25, 2: spem suae mortis conceperat, Ov. M. 6, 554.—(7) With *obj.-clause*: spes est, eum melius facturum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: magna me spes tenet, explicare, etc., Cic. Clu. 3, 7: in spem maximam adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, id. Mil. 28, 78: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, id. Att. 11, 11, 1: magnam in spem veniebat, fore, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 42: magnam se habere spem, Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum, id. ib. 1, 33: injecta est spes patri, Posse illam extrudi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 11: si qui vestrum spe ducitur, se posse, etc., Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in spem venio, appropinquare tuum adventum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 1: magna me spes tenet, bene mihi evenire, quod mittat ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: ad Aetolos legatum misit, magis ut nudaret animos, quam spe impetrari posse, Liv. 34, 24, 7: a spe scalis capi urbem posse, id. 6, 9, 9: spe castra eo die se oppugnatos, id. 40, 31, 6.—(3) With *ut*: quae te ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fidelis putaris fore? Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: si spem afferunt, ut... fructus appareat, id. Lael. 19, 68: spes mihi certa fuit ut, etc., Aus. Idyll. 2, 46: irrita spe agitari, ut, etc., Tac. A. 16, 26.—(e) With *de*: spes est de argento, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 40; Cic. Lael. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fecisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: quam spem tunc ille de me concepit, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3: nato filio pater spem de illo quam optimam capiat, Quint. 1, 1, 1.—(f) With *ad* and *gerund.*: postea vero quam vidi nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2: spem habere ad ejus salutem extinguendam, id. Mil. 2, 5: Gallis ad temptanda ea defuit spes, Liv. 21, 25, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum spei ad resistendum nihil esset, id. 43, 18, 10; 43, 19, 9.—2. In partic. *a.* The hope of being appointed heir (rare): leniter in spem Arreperit officiosus, ut et scribare secundus Heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8.—*b.* Spes, a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Cist. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 2, 51, 2; 25, 7, 6; 40, 51, 6; Tac. A. 2, 49; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Tib. 1, 1, 9 (19); Ov. A. A. 1, 445; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 264.—*B.* Transf., concr., like the Engl. *hope*, of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). 1. In gen.: puppes, Spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94; cf.: vestras spes

urit, Verg. A. 5, 672: spes o fidissima Teucrum (of Aeneas), id. ib. 2, 281: spem suam (i. e. exta) circumvolat allis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719; cf.: spe (i. e. re sperata) potitur, id. ib. 11, 527.—2. In partic., of hopeful children, and, by analogy, of the young of animals, or of the fruits of the earth: devotit nati spemque caputque parens, Ov. H. 3, 94 Ruhnck; cf. also in *plur.*, of one child: per spes surgitis Iuli, Verg. A. 6, 364; 10, 524; 4, 274; cf.: tuosne ego, o meae spes inanes, labentis oculis vidi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 12: (capella) gemellos, Spem gregis, silice in nudā connixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15; cf. id. G. 4, 162: (sus) quia semina pando Eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113.—*b.* In gen., as a term of endearment, *hope*: spes mea, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27: o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5: o salutis meae spes, id. Rud. 3, 3, 17: et mea carissima filiola, et spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—*II.* An anticipation or apprehension of something not desired, *ἐλπίς* (very rare): si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20, 13: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88, 1: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3, 1: omnium spe celerius, id. 21, 6, 5: in mala jam spe, id. 22, 48: in spe Hannibali fuit defectio Tarentinorum, id. 25, 7: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129; cf.: naufragii spes omnis abijt, Luc. 5, 455.

† *spētile* (or *spectile*) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, quā etiam antiqui per se utebantur. Plautus enumerandis suillis obsoniis in Carbonaria sic: ego pernam, sumen sueris, spectile, etc., Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Speusippus, i, m., = Σπεύσιππος, a nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. N. D. 1, 13, 32; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67 al.

† *speusticus*, a, um, *adj.*, = σπενστικός, hastily made: panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† *sphācos*, i, m., = σφάκος. *I.* = sphagnos, a kind of fragrant moss, Plin. 24, 6, 17, § 27.—*II.* = eleisphacos, a kind of sage, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146.

† *sphaera* (post-class. *sphēra*; once *sphēra*, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, f., = σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47). *I.* In gen.: sphaeras pugnum altas facito, Cato, R. R. 82; Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55.—*II.* In partic. *A.* A globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21 sq.; 1, 17, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; 5, 23, 64; id. N. D. 2, 35, 88; id. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—*B.* A globe, one of the great bodies of the universe, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.—*C.* A ball for playing with (syn. follis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 88; 5, 11, 134; Amm. 21, 14, 1; in the hand of a statue, id. 25, 10, 2.

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera], of or belonging to a ball, globular, spherical (post-class.): forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: motus, id. ib. 7, 9: extremifas, id. Somn. Scip. 1, 22, 7.

† *sphaericus*, a, um, *adj.*, = σφαιρικός, of or belonging to a ball, spherical: motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31: numeri, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 2, 4.—Hence, *subst.* *sphaerica*, ae, f., *spherics*, the science of heavenly motions, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 1, p. 11.

† *sphaerion*, ii, n., = σφαιρίον, a little ball, a pill in medicine, Cels. 6, 6, 21.

† *sphaerista*, ae, m., = σφαιριστής, a ball-player, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 med.; 5, 17.

† *sphaeristerium*, ii, n., = σφαιριστήριον. *I.* Lit., a place for playing ball, a ball-court, tennis-court, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; 5, 6, 27; Suet. Vesp. 20; Inscr. Orell. 57.—*II.* Transf., a game at ball, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

† *sphaeroides*, is, *adj.*, = σφαιροειδής, round, globular, spherical: schema, Vitruv. 8, 6 med.

† *sphaeromachia*, ae, f., = σφαιρομαχία, a kind of boxing in which the com-

batants had iron balls strapped to their hands, Sen. Ep. 80, 1; Stat. S. 4, praef. *fin.* *sphaerula*, ae, f. *dim.* [sphaera], a small ball or sphere, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17; Aug. Gen. Lit. 2, 15.

Sphaerus, i, m., = Σφαῖρος. *I.* A Stoic, a pupil of Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 53.—*II.* A freedman of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 89.

† *Sphāgiae*, ārum, f., three rocky islands near Pylos, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

† *sphagnos*, i, m., = σφάγνος, a kind of fragrant moss, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108; 24, 6, 17, § 27.

† *sphincter*, ēris, m., = σφιγκτήρ, the sphincter, the muscle of the anus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Sphinga (Spin-), ae, f., = Sphinx (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 13.—*Plur.*, Hyg. Fab. 67; Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Isid. 12, 2, 32.

sphingātus, a, um, *adj.* [Sphinga], in the form of a sphinx, Isid. Orig. 20, 11.

† *sphingion*, ii, n., = σφιγγιον, a kind of ape, perh. the dog-headed ape: Simia cynocephalus, Linn., Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 10, 72, 93, § 199.

sphinthria or *spinthria*, ae, m. [from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle of the anus], a male prostitute, Tac. A. 6, 1; Suet. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 16; id. Vit. 3 *fin.*; cf. Aus. Epigr. 119.

Sphinx, ngis (Gr. gen. Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), f., = Σφίγξ. *I.* A fabulous monster near Thebes that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them; usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also, with the head of a man and the body of a lion, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 sq.; Aus. Idyll. 11, 40; Sen. Phoen. 119; id. Oedip. 92; Stat. Th. 1, 66; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 35; Hyg. Fab. 67 al.—Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence, Suet. Aug. 50; Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 10.—*Plur.*: pedes formati in speciem sphingum, Fest. s. v. p. viciat, p. 206.—In a lusus verbb., Quint. 6, 3, 98.—*II.* A species of ape, perh. the chimpanzee, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mel. 3, 9; Sol. 27 *fin.*

sphondyle, *sphondylus*, i, and *sphondylion* (-um), i, v. spond.

† *sphragis*, īdis, f., = σφραγίς (a seal). *I.* A kind of stone used for seals, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117.—*II.* Another name for *Levantine earth*, so called because sold in sealed packets, Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33.—*III.* A little ball of plaster in medicine, Cels. 5, 26, 23 (5, 20, 2, written as Greek).

† *sphragitis*, īdis, f., = σφραγίτης, the impression of a seal, Prud. *steep.* 10, 1076.

† *sphyræna*, ae, f., = σφύραϊνα, a kind of sea-fish, otherwise called *súpa*, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

spica, ae (vulg. *spēca*: rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant specam, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—*Neutr.* collat. form *spīcum*, Varr. ap. Non. 225, 30; Cic. Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 110.—*Masc.* collat. form *spīcus*, Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. spicum, p. 333 Müll.), f. [root *spi-*, to be sharp; Gr. σπίλος, rock; σπινός, lean]. *I.* Prop., a point; hence, in partic., of grain, an ear, spike (syn. arista), Varr. R. R. 1, 48; 1, 63, 2; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; 4, 14, 37; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56; Cat. 19, 11: Cerelem in spicis intercipit, Ov. M. 8, 292; 9, 689: distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres, Tib. 2, 5, 84: spicas horreae genti, App. M. 7, p. 191.—*Prov.*: his qui contentus non est, in litus harena, In segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—*II.* Transf., of things of a similar shape. *A.* A top, tuft, head of other plants, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Col. 8, 5, 21; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; 22, 25, 79, § 161; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—*B.* The brightest star in the constellation Virgo, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 110; German. Arat. 97; Col. 11, 2, 65; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311; Manil. 5, 269.—*C.* Spica testacea, a kind of brick for pavements, laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn, Vitruv. 7, 1 *fin.*; cf. spicatus, under spico.—*D.* Spicus crinalis, a hair-pin, Mart. Cap. 9, § 903 (al. spicum crinale, al. crinale spiculum; but in Lucr. 3, 198, the better reading is spiritus acer, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

spicatus, a, um, *Part.*, v. spico.
spiceus, a, um, *adj.* [spica], *consisting of ears of corn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corona, Tib. 1, 16 (24); Hor. C. S. 30; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 6; Sabin. Massur. ap. Gell. 6, 7, 8; cf. sarta, Tib. 1, 10, 22; Ov. M. 2, 28; 10, 433; id. Am. 3, 10, 36; Claud. B. Gild. 136: messis, i. e. *of grain*, Verg. G. 1, 314: frux, Aus. Monos. de Cibis: coma, i. e. *the ears*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 14.

spicifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [spica-fero], *ear-bearing*, a poet. epithet of Ceres, Manil. 2, 442; Sen. Herc. Oct. 598.—Of the Nile, Mart. 10, 74, 9; Sil. 3, 403.

spicilegium, ii, n. [spica-lego], *a gleaming, leasing of ears of corn after gathering* (very rare): messi facta spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53; id. L. L. 7, § 109 Müll.

spicio, ōre, v. specio.

spiculum, i, v. spiculum.

spico, no *perf.*, ātum, i, v. a. [spica], *to furnish with spikes or ears* (post-Aug. and usually in the *part. perf.*): grana in stipula crinito textu spicantur, shoot out or put forth ears, Plin. 13, 7, 10, § 60: chamaecis-sos spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 84, § 135: herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17, 61, § 101: testacea spicata, a pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn, Vit. 7, 1 med.; Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187: quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, sharp-en to a point, Grat. Cyn. 118: spicatae fa-cies, id. ib. 484: animantes spicatae aculeis, Min. Octav. 17 fin.

spicula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], *a plant, called also chamaepitys, ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

spiculātor, v. speculator.

spicūlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [spiculum], *to sharpen to a point, to point* (post-Aug. and very rare): telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3: mantichorae cauda spiculata, Sol. 52, § 37.

spiculum (contr. **spicūm**, perh. Mart. Cap. 9, § 903, or p. 306 Grot., where, however, Kopp and others read spicum; v. spica, H. D.), i, n. *dim.* [spicum], *a little sharp point or sting* (syn.: mucro, acus, aculeus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., of bees, Verg. G. 4, 237; 4, 74.—Of a scorpion, Ov. F. 5, 542: (scorpio) solus (insectorum) habet in cauda spiculum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.—Of hornets, Ov. M. 11, 335: rosarum spicu-la, thorns, Mart. Cap. 2, § 132.—**B.** In part. ic., the point of a missile weapon (as a dart, arrow, etc.): Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, postea-quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 51; 5, 12, 2: hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375: bipalme spiculum, Liv. 42, 65, 9: ca-lami spicula Gnosii Vitabis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26, 62: spicula sagittae, barbs, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *a dart, arrow* (syn. jaculum): Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dic-titarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; so of a javelin, Verg. A. 7, 165; 7, 687; of an arrow, id. E. 10, 60; id. A. 7, 497; Ov. M. 12, 601; 12, 606; 13, 54; Sil. 17, 133; 3, 273; cf. Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141; of Cupid's arrow, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 2; Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22; id. A. A. 2, 708 al.—Also *a later name for the pilum*: quod pilum vo-cabant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg. Mil. 2, 15.—Poet.: solis, a ray or beam of the sun, Prud. Cath. 2, 6.

* **spicūlus**, a, um, *adj.* [spicūm], *pointed*: non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert. Pudic. 7 fin.

spicum and **spicus**, i, v. spica *init.*
spina, ae, f. [root spi], whence also spina, spica, spinus), a thorn. **I.** Lit.: cum lubrica serpens Exiit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 61; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 1; Verg. E. 5, 39; Col. 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91 al.: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; cf. Ov. M. 14, 166; id. P. 2, 2, 36; Tac. G. 17.—Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs: solstitialis, Col. 2, 18, 1: alba, white-thorn, hawthorn, id. 7, 7, 2; 7, 9, 6; 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 24, 12, 66, § 108: Aegyptia, the Egyptian blackthorn or sloe, id. 13, 11, 20, § 66; 24, 12, 65, § 107: Arabica, Arabian acacia, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107.—**B.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **1.** A prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc.): animantium

aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vesti-tae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spinae contactae (with aculei), Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125; 9, 59, 85, § 182: spinā nocuus, Ov. Hal. 130.—**2.** A fish-bone: humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint. 8, 3, 66; Ov. M. 8, 244.—**3.** The backbone, spine: caput spina excipit: ea constat ex verte-bris quattuor et viginti, etc., Cels. 8, 1; 8, 9, 2; 8, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Col. 6, 29, 2; Verg. G. 3, 87; Ov. M. 8, 806: dorsi spina, Aug. Civ. Dei. 19, 4, n. 2: spina quae est in dorso, Gell. 3, 10, 7.—Hence, poet., the back, Ov. M. 6, 380; 3, 66; 3, 672.—**4.** Spina, a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Schol. Juv. 6, 588.—**5.** A toothpick: argentea, Petr. 32 fin.—**II.** Trop., in plur.

1. Thorns, i. e. difficulties, subtleties, perplexities in speaking and debating (class.): disserendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf.: partiendi et definiendi, subtleties, intricacies, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9; cf.: hominum more non spinas vellentium, ut Stoici, id. Fin. 4, 3, 6.—**2.** Cares: certum, spinas animo-ne ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—**3.** Errors: quid te exemta ju-vat spinis de pluribus una, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212.

spinalis, e, *adj.* [spina, I. B. 3.], *of or belonging to the spine, spinal* (late Lat.): medulla, Macr. S. 7, 9, § 22, 24.

spinea, ae, f. (another name for spio-nia), a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spineola, ae, f. *dim.* [spina], a kind of small-leaved rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16.

* **spinesco**, ōre, v. n. *inch.* [id.], *to grow thorny*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704.

spinetum, i, n. [id.], *a thorn hedge, a thicket of thorns*. **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 2, 9; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204: spineta sentesque, Sen. Ira. 2, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: Aristotelis spineta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spinēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or made of thorns, thorny* (very rare): vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789: frutices, Sol. 7 fin.

Spiniensis, is, m. [id.], *a deity that guarded the fields against thorns*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 21 fin.

spinifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [spina-fero], *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: pruni, Pall. Insit. 81: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5, 31: cauda Pistriceis, Cic. Arat. 178 (al. spinigera).

* **spiniger**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [spina-gero], *thorn-bearing, thorny*: stirpes, Prud. σπεφ. 11, 119.

Spino, ōnis, m., *a small stream near Rome, to which divine honors were paid*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

spinōsitas, ātis, f., *thorniness* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 29.

spinosulus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [spino-sus], *somewhat thorny*; hence, trop., in dis-putation, obscure, confused (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

spinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina], *full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly*. **I.** Lit.: caprae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. R. 2, 3, 8: herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810: frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: caulis, id. 19, 3, 17, § 47: folia, id. 20, 23, 99, § 262: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34, § 67: spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67, § 109: fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 fin.—**II.** Trop., *thorny*. **1.** Of style, harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed: Stoi-corum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83.—Comp.: haec enim spinosiora prius ut confitear me cogunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16; id. Or. 32, 114; Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 Müll.—**Sup.**: praecepto-rum nodosissimae et spinosissimae disci-plinae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 37.—**2.** Of cares, stinging, galling, irritating: curae, Cat. 64, 72; cf. spina, II.

spinter (spinter), ēris, n. [prob. from σπιντερ], *a kind of bracelet which kept its place on the arm by its own elas-ticity*: spinter, genus armillae quod mu-lieres antiquae gerere solebant brachio summo sinistro, Fest. p. 333 Müll.: jubeas spinter novom reconcinari, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4 sq.; 4, 3, 8 sq.; 5, 2, 56; cf. Prisc. p. 646 P.

Spintharus, i, m. **I.** A slave and amanuensis of Cicero, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3 fin.—**II.** An athlete, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 68.

1. spinther, v. spinter.

2. Spinther, ēris, m., a Roman sur-name, e. g. P. Cornelius Spinther, Val. Max. 9, 14, 4; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Quint. 6, 3, 57.

spintria, v. spinthria.

Spintum, i, n., a town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 180.

* **spinturnicium**, ii, n. *dim.* [spin-turnix], *a little bird of ill-omen*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

spinturnix, icis, f. [σπινθραξ], *an unsightly bird*, otherwise unknown, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 330 sq. Müll.; Plin. 10, 13, 17, § 36.

spinula, ae, f. *dim.* [spina] (post-class.).

I. A little thorn, Arn. 2, 49.—**II.** (Acc. to spina, I. B. 3.) A little backbone or spine, App. M. 10, p. 255, 2.

spinus, i (abl. spinu, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 117 P.), f. [id.], *a blackthorn, sloe-tree*: Prunus spinosa, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 145; Pall. Febr. 25, 6; id. Insit. 63.

Spio, ūs, f., = Σπειώ, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Verg. G. 4, 338; id. A. 5, 826.

spionia, ae, f., a kind of grape-vine, Col. 3, 2, 27; 3, 7, 1; 3, 21, 3: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spionicus, a, um, *adj.* [spionia], *of or belonging to the spionia*: gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

† **spira**, ae, f., = σπείρα. **I.** That which is wound, wreathed, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire (cf. orbis) of a serpent, Verg. G. 2, 154; id. A. 2, 217; Ov. M. 3, 77.—Of the grain of wood, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198.—Of the intestines, Lact. Opif. Dei. 11, § 16.—**II.** Concr.: spira dicitur et basis columnae unius tori aut duorum, et genus operis pistorii, et funis nauticus in orbem convolutus, ab eadem omnes similitudine. Pacuvius: Quid cessatis, socii, ejicere spiras sparteas? Ennius quidem hominum multitudinem ita appellat, cum ait: spiras legionibus nexunt, Fest. p. 300 Müll. (Ann. v. 501 Vahl, where the read. is nexit).—So, **A.** The base of a column, Vit. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 179.—**B.** A kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel, Cato, R. R. 77.—**C.** A coil of rope, Pac. ap. Fest. l. 1.—**D.** A braid of hair, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117; Val. Fl. 6, 396.—**E.** A twisted tie for fastening the hat under the chin, Juv. 8, 208.—**F.** A confused crowd of men, Enn. ap. Fest. l. 1.

spirābilis, e, *adj.* [spiro], *that may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable*. **I.** Lit.: terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique natura, cui no-men est aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 29, 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Pass., that serves to sustain life, vital: per sidera testor, caeli spirabile lumen, Verg. A. 3, 600.—**B.** Act., that can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory: viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17.

spirāculum, i, n. [id.], *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, spiracle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 493; Verg. A. 7, 568; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Val. Fl. 3, 553; Pall. Jun. 7, 8; id. Oct. 14, 16.—Also breath: vitae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 7, 22.

spiraea, ae, f., = σπειραία, the herb meadowsweet: Spiraea, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

Spiraeum, i, n., a promontory of Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; 4, 12, 19, § 57.

spirāmen, inis, n. [spiro]. **I.** A breathing-hole, passage for the breath, air-hole, thrill, vent (poet. and very rare): spiramina Naris, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 691 P. (Ann. v. 265 Vahl); Luc. 2, 183: sunt qui spiramina terris Esse putant, id. 10, 247; cf.: spiramina laxanda, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123.—**II.** Abstr., a breathing, blowing (poet. and in post-class. prose), Luc. 6, 90: ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7, 11: reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268: lacessitus longo spiraminis actu, Claud. Magn. 36: Interclusis spiraminibus interire, Arn. 2, 133.—Of the Holy Ghost, Rust. Help. Carm. 77.

spirāmentum, i, n. [id.] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle. **A.** Lit.: caeca relaxat Spiramenta, Verg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera Spiramenta linunt, id. ib. 4, 39: cavernarum (Aetnae),

Just. 4, 1, 6; cf. Ov. M. 15, 343 (for which, shortly after: spirandi viae): talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, i. e. the lungs, Verg. A. 9, 580: dato per cavernas radicibus spiramento, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**B.** Trop., a breathing space, i. e. a brief pause or interval, an instant: intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44 fin.: sine spiramento vel morâ, Amm. 29, 1, 40; 14, 7, 15.—**II.** A breathing, blowing, exhaling, Vitr. 7, 12; Macr. S. praef. 1 med.: venti, a draught, Vitr. 4, 7.

spiratio, ōnis, f. [spiro]. **I.** Lit., a breathing (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 47; 180.—**II.** Transf., the breath: odor spirationis, Scrib. Comp. 185; 197.

***spiratus**, ūs, m. [id.], a breathing, breath, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6.

Spiridion, ōnis, m., = Σπειριδιών, a surname of the rhetorician Glycon, Quint. § 1, 41 Spald.; Sen. Contr. 35 fin.

spiritalis or **spiritualis** (the MSS. vary between the two forms), e, adj. [spiritus]. **I.** Of or belonging to breathing, to wind, or to air (post-Aug.): machinarum genus spiritalis, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, a kind of wind-instrument, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1: fistula, an air-passage, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: arteriae, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** Of or belonging to spirit, spiritual (eccl. Lat.): substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: bellum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 20: si spiritali lacte pectus irriges, Prud. στερ. 10, 13; Vulg. Gal. 6, 1; id. 1 Cor. 15, 44.—Hence, adv.: **spiritaliter** (**spiritual-**), **spiritually**: caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. baptism. 4 fin., Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 14; id. Apoc. 11, 8.

spiritalitas (**spiritual-**), atis, f. [spiritalis, II.], **spirituality** (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8 med.; Alcim. Ep. 12.

spiritaliter, adv., v. spiritalis fin.

spirituālis, **spiritaliter**, and **spiritalitas**, v. spirital.

spiritus, ūs (scanned spiritus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 fin.; dat. SPIRITO, Inscr. Orell. 3030; gen., dat., and abl. plur. only eccl. and late Lat., e. g. spirituum, Vulg. Marc. 6, 7: spiritibus, Aug. Serm. 216, 11 fin.; Vulg. Luc. 8, 2), m. [spiro], a breathing or gentle blowing of air, a breath, breeze (syn.: aura, flatus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: spiritum a vento modus separatur: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aer, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: spiritus Austri Imbricior, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365: quo spiritus non pervenit; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; cf.: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 fin.: alvus cum multo spiritu redditur, Cels. 2, 7 med.—**B.** In partic. **1.** The air: imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl): proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 13: potestne tibi haec luc, Catilina, aut huius caeli spiritus esse jucundus? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—**2.** An exhalation, smell, odor: spiritus unguenti suavis, Lucr. 3, 222: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 fin.: florum, Gell. 9, 4, 10: sulfuris, Pall. Aug. 9, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—**3.** Breathed air, a breath: quoque tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.—**Absol.** (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: Spiritus ex animâ calida spumas agit albas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl): creber spiritus, Lucr. 6, 1186: ardentis oculi adtractus ab alto Spiritus, Verg. G. 3, 505: petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: in pulmonibus inest raritas... ad hauriendum spiritum atissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: si spiritum ducit, vivit, id. Inv. 1, 46, 86: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12, 30: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. ib. 1, 61, 261: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: lusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Sest. 37, 79:

quorum usque ad extremum spiritum est prosecta prudentia, id. Sen. 9, 27: quos idem Deus de suis spiritibus figuravit, Lact. Epit. 42, 3.—With gen.: ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; Cels. 4, 4, 3, 27; Col. 6, 9, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 68; 11, 3, 32; 11, 3, 53 sq.—**C.** Transf. **1.** In abstr., a breathing: aspera arteria excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf. id. ib. 2, 55, 138: aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. ib. 2, 39, 101: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517.—**E** sp.: spiritum intercludere (includere), to stop the breath, suffocate, choke, etc.: lacrimae spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16, 1; 40, 24, 7; so, includere, id. 21, 58, 4.—**2.** The breath of a god, inspiration: haec fieri non possent, nisi ea uno divino et continuo spiritu continerentur, by a divine inspiration, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 3, 11, 28; cf.: poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, id. Arch. 8, 18.—**3.** The breath of life, life: eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: vos vero qui extremum spiritum in victoria effudistis, id. ib. 14, 12, 32: dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. A. 4, 336; cf. Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: ne cum sensu doloris aliquo spiritus auferatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87, 2: merula spiritum reddidit, to expire, die, id. 2, 22, 2: spiritus tenues vaneant in auras, Ov. H. 12, 85: non effundere mihi spiritum videbar, sed tradere, Sen. Ep. 78, 4: novissimum spiritum per ludibrium effundere, Tac. H. 3, 66 fin.; cf. supra, I. B.—**4.** Poet., = suspirium, a sigh, Prop. 1, 16, 32; 2, 29 (3, 27), 38.—**5.** In gram., a breathing or aspiration (asper and lenis), Prisc. p. 572 P.; Aus. Idyll. 12 de Monos. Graec. et Lat. 19.—**6.** The hiss of a snake, Verg. Cul. 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Class.) A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance; also, spirit, high spirit, energy, courage (esp. freq. in the plur.; syn. animi). (a) Sing. (in the best prose only in gen. and abl., which are wanting in plur.): regio spiritui, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! quâ irâ quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: illos ejus spiritus Siciliensis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 22: tantum fiducia ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: patricii spiritus animus, id. 4, 42, 5: ex magnitudine rerum spiritum ducat, Quint. 1, 8, 5: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22, 5: non negaverim fuisse alti spiritus viros, Sen. Ep. 90, 14.—(b) Plur.: res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, etc., id. Clu. 39, 109; cf.: unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: tantos sibi spiritus, sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 fin. in re militari sumere, id. ib. 2, 4: nam Dion regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion. 5, 5: cum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: si cui honores subdere spiritus poterunt, id. 7, 40: remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam, etc., Cic. Fl. 22, 53: spiritus feroces, Liv. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thræsa, Tac. A. 16, 26: Antipater, qui probe nosset spiritus ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19.—**B.** (Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose.) Spirit, soul, mind. (a) Sing.: quolibet occupat artus Spiritus, Ov. M. 15, 167; Tac. A. 16, 34: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem Carminis dedit, poetic spirit or inspiration, Hor. C. 4, 6, 29; cf.: mihi Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit, id. ib. 2, 16, 38: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40: imperator generosi spiritus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: avidus (i. e. τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, the desiring, coveting soul), Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: quidam comœdia necne poemâ Esset, quaesivere: quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: majoris operis ac spiritus, Quint. 1, 9, 15: alti spiritus plena, id. 10, 1, 44: virtus magni spiritus est et recti, Sen. Ep. 74, 29: qui spiritus illi, Quis vultus vocisque sonus, Verg. A. 5, 648.—(b) Plur.: Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiri-

tus gerens, Liv. 2, 35; Curt. 5, 8, 17.—***b.** Transf. (like anima, and the Engl. soul), a beloved object, Vell. 2, 123 fin.—**2.** Spiritus, personified, a spirit (late Lat.); so, esp., Spiritus Sanctus or simply Spiritus, the Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1; Aus. Ephem. 2, 18: jurare per Deum et per Christum et per Spiritum Sanctum, Verg. 2, 5: nocens ille Spiritus, an evil spirit, Lact. 4, 27, 12: Spiritus nigri, evil spirits, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spiro, avi, atum, 1, v. n. and a. [etym. dub.]. **I.** Neutr., to breathe, blow, etc. (cf. flo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): freta circum Fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ov. M. 7, 532: obturatis, quâ spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138: emicat ex oculis, spiratque e pectore flamma, breathes forth, bursts forth, Ov. M. 8, 356: aequatae spirant auras, Verg. A. 5, 844: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, strong-scented, Verg. G. 4, 31; cf.: semper odoratis spirabunt floribus aerae, Stat. S. 3, 211: seu spirent cinnama surdum, emit a slight fragrance, Pers. 6, 35: quâ vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, roar, rage, Verg. A. 10, 291; cf.: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, boiling up, foaming, id. G. 1, 327.—**2.** In partic., to breathe, draw breath, respire (the class. signif. of the word; cf. anhelare): cum spirantes mixtas hinc ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1129: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: vehementer et crebro spirare, Cels. 2, 4: querulum spirat, breathes plaintively, Mart. 2, 26, 1.—**b.** Transf. (a) Like the Engl. to breathe, = to live, be alive (usu. in the part. pres.): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cuius non restiterit cadaveri curia (corresp. to virus), Cic. Mil. 33, 91: ut in vivi etiam et spirantis capite bustum imponeret, id. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 fin.: Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61, 4: spirantia consulti exta, still panting, Verg. A. 4, 64: artus, Luc. 3, 732: corpora, id. 1, 363: non sunt ausi admove (corpore), velut spiranti, manus, Curt. 10, 10, 13; Sil. 2, 430; cf. in verb. finit.: spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756.—(b) Of aspirated letters: quibus (litteris) nullae apud eos dulcis spirant, sound, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1.) To be favorable, to favor (the fig. taken from a favorable wind): quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 5: di maris et terrae... spirante secundi, Verg. A. 3, 529.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) To breathe, live, be alive: videtur Laeli mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24, 94; cf.: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 10.—Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: excudent alii spirantia mollis aera, Verg. A. 6, 847: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84, 2; 11, 10, 7.—**3.** To be poetically inspired, to have the lyric spirit: quod spiro, et placeo, si placeo, tuum est, Hor. C. 4, 3, 24 (Orell. ad loc.).—**4.** Spire rare alte, altius, to be puffed up, proud, or arrogant, Flor. 2, 2, 27: Eusebium alte spiritum addidere poenae, Amm. 22, 3, 12.—**II.** Act., to breathe out, exhale, emit (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.; syn. exhalo). **A.** Lit.: Diomedes equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammam spirantes ore Chimaerae, id. 2, 705; so, flammam spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: flamma, Ov. F. 4, 18: Zephyros spirare secundos, Verg. A. 4, 562: tenuem animam, to breathe feebly, Val. Fl. 4, 436: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, exhaled, Verg. A. 1, 404; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81.—**B.** Trop., to breathe forth, exhale: pinguis Poppaeanâ, Juv. 6, 466: mendacia, id. 7, 111: ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus Divinam spirare fidem (i. e. oracula), Luc. 5, 83.—**2.** To breathe into: ficto Corpori animam, Lact. 2, 11, 3.—**3.** Transf., like the Engl. to breathe, i. e. to be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum,

Lucr. 5, 392: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. C. 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tributatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46: fratris facta spirans, *imitating*, Sil. 15, 411; cf.: fratrem spirat in armis, id. 3, 740: spirantes proelia dira effigies, id. 17, 398.—Often with *neutr. adj.* used adverb.: magnum, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 53: majora, Curt. 6, 9, 11: immane, Verg. A. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166; cf. id. C. 4, 3, 24: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1: cruenta, Amm. 16, 1, 5.

spirula, ae, f. *dim.* [spira, II. B.], a small twisted cake or cracknel (post-class.), Arn. 2, 73; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 217.

spissamentum, i, n. [spisso], that which is used to compress or stop up any thing, a *stopple, plug* (post-Aug.): firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 31, 1: spissamento facto de harundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4: faeniculi, id. 12, 49, 4, § 6; 12, 7, 3; 12, 9, 2.

spissatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *condensation, packing*: terram calcavit et pressit: negat quicquam esse hac spissatione efficacious, Sen. Ep. 86, 18.

spisse, *adv.*, v. spissus *fin.*

spissesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [spissus], to become thick, to thicken, *condense* (very rare), * Lucr. 6, 176; Cels. 5, 27, 4.

* **spissigradus**, a, um, *adj.* [spissegradior], *slow-paced*: hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissitas, ātis, f. [spissus], *compactness, density* (post-Aug. and very rare): quereus (opp. raritas), Vitruv. 2, 9 *med.*: tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304.

spissitudo, inis, f. [id.], *thickness, density, consistency* (post-Aug. and very rare): aëris crassi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 4: mellis, Scrib. Comp. 4, 5: emplastri, id. ib. 81: non nimis liquida, id. ib. 37: spissitudinem ejus absolvere, Pall. 12, 17, 2.

spisso, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [id.]. **I.** Lit., to thicken, make thick, *condense* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Pliny the elder; cf. *denso*): omne lac igne spissatur, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 238; so, spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24, § 58: farinae modo spissatur in panem, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250; cf. Luc. 4, 77: (aquilus) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; cf. Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 134; Sen. Ep. 90, 10.—**II.** Trop., to urge on, hasten an action, i. e. to perform it more rapidly: spissare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, a, um, *adj.* [root spi-, to press; cf. Lith. spitu]. **I.** Lit., thick, crowded, close, compact, dense (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: crassus, densus): durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127: liquor, Ov. M. 12, 438: sanguis, id. ib. 11, 367: aër, id. ib. 1, 23: grandis, id. ib. 9, 222 et saep.: corona Non tam spissa viris, Verg. A. 9, 509; so, coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: sedilia, id. ib. 205: theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. C. 3, 19, 25; cf.: nemorum comae, id. ib. 4, 3, 11: ramis laurea, id. ib. 2, 15, 9: harena, Verg. A. 5, 336; cf. litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, of a close texture, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46: navis juncturis aquam excludentibus, Sen. Ep. 76: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: noctis umbrae, Verg. A. 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3: nubes, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 30; id. M. 5, 621; Curt. 4, 3, 16; 8, 13, 24.—**Comp.**: semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Lucr. 9, 604.—**Sup.**: spississima arbor (ebenus et buxus), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204: minimum ex nequitia levissimumque ad alios redundat; quod pessimum ex illa est et, ut ita dicam, spississimum, domi remanet et premit habentem, Sen. Ep. 81, 21.—**B.** Transf., of time. **1.** Slow, tardy, late (rare but class.): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 16, 18, 2; cf.: in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213.—**2.** Spissum illud amanti est verbum, Veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77: nihil ego spei credo, omnes res spissas facit, Caecil. ap. Non. 392, 15; Pac., Titin., and Turp. ib. sq.: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso eventur; Id. quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, slowly, late, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47.—**3.** Thick, i. e. in quick succession, rapid, frequent, fast, = continuus, creber (very rare): spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1.—**II.** Trop., hard, difficult (rare but class.):

spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10, 4: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—Hence, *adv.*: **spisse**. **1.** Thickly, closely: calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188.—**Comp.**, Col. 2, 9, 3; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Slowly: tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. ap. Non. 392, 25: habet hoc senectus, cum pigra est ipsa, ut spisse omnia videantur confieri, Pac. ib. 393, 4: cum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36, 138.—**Comp.**: nasceimur spissius quam emorimur, Varr. ap. Non. 392, 29.—**b.** Rapidly: basiavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

† **spithama**, ae, f., = σπιθαμή, a span (syn. palmus), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

† **splanchnoptes**, ae, m., = σπλαγχνόπτης, the roaster of entrails; a bronze statue by Styppeas, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; 34, 8, 19, § 81.

† **splen**, ēnis, m., = σπλήν, the mill or spleen, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 25; 24, 17, 80, § 131; 24, 19, 120, § 185; Col. 7, 10, 8; Vitruv. 1, 4 *med.* al.: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendētia, ae, f. [splendeo], *brilliance* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 57, 11.

splendēo, ēre (*perf.* splendi, Aug. Conf. 10, 27), v. n., to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten (mostly poet.; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; syn.: luceo, fulgeo, niteo). **I.** Lit.: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Maer. S. 6, 4 (Sat. v. 15 Vahl.): oculi splendent, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id. Rud. prol. 3: scenae simul varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984: claro splendere colore, id. 5, 1258: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg. A. 7, 9: labra splendētia, id. ib. 12, 417: sedes fulgenti splendet auro, Cat. 64, 44: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7; cf.: paternum Splendet salinum, id. C. 2, 16, 14: (cubiculum) marmore splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38: Glycera splendens, Hor. C. 1, 19, 6: jam nec Lacinae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes, id. ib. 3, 3, 25: quid fucos splendente genas ornare, Tib. 1, 8, 11; Mart. 4, 79, 2: splendebat hilare poculis convivium, Phaedr. 2, 24, 20.—**II.** Trop., to shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus lucet in tenebris splendetque per sese semper, * Cic. Sest. 28, 60: splendere aliena invidia, Liv. 38, 53; cf. id. 22, 34; 10, 24, 11: auctores in equestri ordine splendens, Plin. 8, 5, 4, § 10.—Hence, *P. a.*: **splendens**, entis, *brilliant*: splendentior igne clipeus, Claud. Gigantom. 77.

splendescō (*perf.* dūi, Aug. Conf. 10, 27), 3, v. *inch. n.* [splendeo], to become bright or shining, to derive lustre from a thing (rare; in Cic. only in a trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Verg. G. 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaeae caelum splendescere flammā, Ov. P. 2, 10, 23: corpora... succo pinguis olivi Splendescunt, id. M. 10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App. Flor. 3, p. 357: largo splendescat ignis ture, Sen. Herc. Oet. 691.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic. Par. prooem. § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id. Sen. 9, 28: nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 3.

splendico, āre, v. n. [id.], to shine, glitter, sparkle (Appuleian): gemmae, App. M. 5, p. 162, 37: depiles genae levi pueritia, id. ib. 7, p. 191, 12.

splendide, *adv.*, v. splendidus *fin.*

splendido, āre, v. a. [splendidus], to make shining or bright, to brighten, polish (post-class.): dentes, App. Mag. *fin.*

splendidus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo], bright, shining, glittering, brilliant, etc. (class.; syn.: nitidus, lucidus, coruscus).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: o magna templa caelium, commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.); so, signa caeli, Lucr. 4, 444: lumina solis, id. 2, 108: caelum cum aequaliter totum erit splendidum, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 351; cf. *comp.*: quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722: sol splendidior, Tib. 4, 1, 123.—**Sup.**: splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: color (with flammeus), Lucr. 6, 208: ostro crinis, Ov. M. 8, 8: venabula, id. ib. 8, 419: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; cf.: Galatea Splendidior

vitro, Ov. M. 13, 791: umor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1187: bilis, bright yellow, χολή *ξανθή*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141 (cf.: vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8).

B. In partic., of style of living, dress, etc., brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous (syn. magnificus): quorum in villā ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46; Verg. A. 1, 637: vestis, Petr. 12; cf.: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (opp. luxuriosus), Vell. 2, 105, 2: secundas res splendidiore facit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble (cf.: egregius, amplus): C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf.: vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id. Fl. 20, 48: homo propter virtutem splendidus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2: splendidissima ingenia, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26; 1, 18, 61: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237: ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; so, splendida et grandis oratio, id. ib. 79, 273; cf.: splendidus et magnificentissimus (genus dicendi), id. ib. 55, 201; cf.: figurarum commentis splendida loca attentare, brilliant passages of a speech, Amm. 29, 2, 8: splendidis nominibus illuminatus est versus, Cic. Or. 49, 163: splendidioribus verbis uti, id. Brut. 53: vox suavis et splendida, clear, id. ib. 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21.—**B.** In partic. (with the accessory idea of mere appearance, opp. to what is real or actual), showy, fine, specious, = speciosus: non tam solidum quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.—**C.** Clear, distinct: vox, Cic. Brut. 55, 203.—Hence, *adv.*: **splendide**, brightly, brilliantly. **1.** Lit.: ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf.: apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21.—**2.** Trop., brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: acta aetas honeste ac splendide, honorabiliter, with distinction, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61; cf. id. Sen. 18, 64: splendidus contra regem quam, etc., bellum gerere, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 2: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: dicta, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: in parentem Splendide mendax, Hor. C. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, of very high birth, Sen. Ep. 47, 8; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.—**(β)** Clearly, intelligibly: loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68.—**(γ)** Ostentatiously: invitare, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; cf.: parum se splendide gerere, with too little show, meanly, Nep. Att. 14, 2.

* **splendificē**, *adv.* [splendeo-facio], brightly, splendidly: intermicans, Fulg. Myth. 1, praef. *med.*

* **splendifico**, āre, v. a. [id.], to make bright, to brighten, illumine: diem, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

splenditēns, entis, *adj.*, resplendent (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 15, 6.

splendor, ōris, m. [splendeo], sheen, brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendor. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fulgor, nitor): splendor acer adurit saepe oculos, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 1: caelum splendore plenum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 39: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri (with nitor gemmae), Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: jussine in splendorem dare bullas has foribus nostris? to be polished, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 20; cf. id. Aul. 4, 1, 16: clarus vestis purpureae, Lucr. 2, 52; cf.: magnificus Babylonicorum, id. 4, 1029: aquae, clearness, id. 4, 211: aquarum, Front. Aquad. 89: minli, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121: lapidis phengitae, Suet. Dom. 14 et saep.—**Plur.**: nitores et splendores auri, Gell. 2, 6, 4: tremuli splendores, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 123.

B. In partic., of style of living, etc., splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness (class.; syn. magnificentia): (maiores nostri) in publicā dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id. Cael. 31, 77: splendor domūs atque victūs, Gell. 1, 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., lustre, splendor, honor, dignity, excellence, etc. (so most freq. in Cic.): honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu. 69, 198: summorum hominum splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45, 200: se-

nator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140; cf. id. Fam. 1, 3, 1; 1, 12, 27: imperii, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42, 69: vitae, Liv. 3, 35, 1: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: M. Catonis splendorem maculare, id. Sest. 28, 60: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: splendor nominis capiti, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164; cf. id. ib. 31, 110; Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness*, Cic. Brut. 63, 239; so, vocis, id. ib. 71, 250; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47.

splendorifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [splendor-fero], *bringing brightness or splendor* (late Lat.): lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

spleneticus, a, um, *adj.* [splen], *affected with spleen*, *splenetic*, App. Herb. 34; Pall. 8, 6, 2 (al. splenic).

splēniatus, a, um, *adj.* [splenium], *plastered, having a plaster or patch on*: mentum, Mart. 10, 22, 1.

† **splēnicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπληνικός, *splenetic*, *subst.*, *a person affected with spleen*, a *splenetic*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 24, 10, 47, § 79; 31, 11, 47, § 128; Pall. Jul. 6, 2.

† **splēnites**, ae, m., = σπληνίτης, a *splenetic person*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

† **splēnium**, ii, n., = σπλήνιον. **I.** *Milt-waste, spleenwort*, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45.

— **II.** (Because of its likeness to the spleen in form and color.) *A plaster, patch*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 30, 11, 30, § 104 (Jahn, *splēniolum*); Mart. 2, 29, 9; 8, 33, 22; Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2.

† **spōdium**, ii, n., = σπόδιον. **I.** *Lit., the dross of metals, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; 34, 18, 52, § 172. — **II.** *Transf., ashes of vegetable matter*, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.

† **spōdos**, i, f., = σποδός, *dross, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128 sqq.

Spōletium (afterwards called also **Spōletum**; cf. Prisc. p. 592 P.; but whether so as early as the class. period is doubtful, owing to the uncertainty of the readings in the MSS. of Livy, Suetonius, and Florus; cf. Duk. ad Flor. 3, 21, 27), ii, n., *a city of Umbria, now Spoleto*, Liv. 22, 9, 24, 10; 45, 43; id. Epit. 20; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Suet. Vesp. 1; id. Gram. 21; Aur. Vict. Ep. 31. — Hence, **A. Spōletinus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Spoleto*: populus, Cic. Balb. 21, 48: Spōletinus T. Matrinus, id. ib. 21, 48; so, P. Cominius Spōletinus, id. Brut. 78, 271: lagenae, i.e. *wine of Spoleto* (of excellent quality), Mart. 13, 120; cf. *absol.*: Spōletina bibis, *Spoletoian wine*, id. 14, 116. — *Subst.*: **Spōletini**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Spoleto*, Liv. 27, 10; 45, 43 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114. — † **B. Spōletānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Spoleto*, acc. to Prisc. p. 592 P.

spōliabilis, e, *adj.* [spolio], *that can be stripped off* (late Lat.), Mar. Mercat. Nestor Serm. 12, 2.

spōliarium, ii, n. [spolium] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Lit., a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither*, Sen. Ep. 93, 10; Lampr. Commod. 18, 3; 19, 3. — **II.** *Transf., a den of robbers or murderers, a cutthroat place*, Sen. Prov. 3, 7; id. Contr. 5, 33; Plin. Pan. 36, 1.

spōliatio, ōnis, f. [spolio], *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: in tantā spoliatioe omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8, 9. — *Plur.*: spoliatioes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Agr. 1, 3, 9. — **II.** *Trop.*: consulatūs, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spōliator, ōris, m. [id.], *a robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler* (rare but class.): eorum (monumentorum), *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: templi, Liv. 29, 18, 15: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spōliatrix, icis, f. [spoliator], *she that robs, pillages, or spoils*: Venus spoliatrix, *Cic. Cael. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29, 5.

spōliatus, a, um, *Part. and P. a. of spolio*.

spōlio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [spolium], *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing*. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.; syn. exuo):

Phalarim vestitu spoliare, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55 Drak.; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: Papirius spoliari magistrum equitum ac virgas et securis expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32; cf. also, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26: cadaver, Luc. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: corpus jacentis uno torque, id. 7, 10: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2, 6: folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135. — **II.** *Pregn., to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil*; usually: aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re, *to deprive or rob one of something* (the predominant signif. of the word; syn. praedor). (a) *With acc.*: Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 8: meos perduelles, id. Ps. 2, 1, 8: spoliatis effossique domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: delubra, Sall. C. 11, 6: templa, Luc. 3, 167; 5, 305: pars spoliante aras, Verg. A. 5, 661: deos, Luc. 1, 379; Quint. 6, 1, 3: spoliare et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Cael. 18, 42: dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 3: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38. — (β) *Aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re*: spoliatur lumine terra, Lucr. 4, 377: caput, i.e. *of hair*, Petr. 108: spoliari fortunis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni auctoritate spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam veterem exercitu, Liv. 40, 35: spoliata armis navis, Verg. A. 6, 353: magistro, id. ib. 5, 224: corpus spoliatum lumine, id. ib. 12, 935: Scylla sociis spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: penetrata donis, id. ib. 12, 246; 11, 614: te spoliare pudicā Coniuge, id. P. 4, 11, 8: ea philosophia, quae spoliatur nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: aliquem dignitate, id. Mur. 41, 88; Caes. B. G. 7, 66: probatum hominem famā, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem ornamento quodam, id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: aliquem vitā, Verg. A. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum voce eruditā, Cic. Brut. 2, 6 et saep.: juris civilis scientiam, ornatu suo spoliare atque denudare, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235. — * (γ) *In a Greek construction: hiems spoliata capillis, stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213. — (δ) *Absol.*: si spoliorem causā vis hominem occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145. — Hence, *** spoliatus**, a, um, *P. a., plundered, despoiled*: nihil illo regno spoliatus, *more impoverished*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

spōlium, ii, n. [root spal- (skal-); cf.: populus, calamitas, calvus]. **I.** *Lit., the spoil of an animal, i.e. the skin or hide of an animal stripped off* (so only poet. and very rare): pelles et spolia ferrarum, Lucr. 5, 954: serpentum, id. 4, 62: leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113; 3, 81: apri, id. ib. 8, 426; id. H. 4, 100: pecudis (i.e. arietis Phrixei), id. ib. 6, 13; cf. id. M. 7, 156: viperi monstri (i.e. Medusae), id. ib. 4, 615. — **II.** *Transf., the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy*; hence, in gen., any thing taken from the enemy, *booty, prey, spoil* (the predom. signif. of the word; usu. in plur.; cf.: exuviae, praeda): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensio ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit ibique, Juppiter Feretri, inquit, haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero templumque dedico, sedem opimis spoliis, etc., Liv. 1, 10, 6 (v. opimus): spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: spoliorem causā hominem occidere... cruenta spolia detrahare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145 sq.: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: ad ejus spolia detrahenda, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: indutus spoliis, Verg. A. 10, 775: victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti, id. ib. 9, 450; 4, 93: virtutis honor spoliis quaeratur in istis, Ov. M. 13, 153: insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Verg. A. 6, 855: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus pedibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: Q. Fabius spolia ducis Gallorum legens, id. 5, 36; so, legere, id. 5, 39; 8, 7; 27, 2 al.: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54 et saep.: (forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (i.e. rostris) ornatum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 11, 10: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18 *fin.*: illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis no-

stras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. H. 1, 2. — (β) *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Verg. A. 10, 560: Actoris Aurunci spoliū, id. ib. 12, 94: Asiam, spoliū regis Antiochi, recepi, Sall. H. 4, 61, 11 Dietsch; Suet. Caes. 64; Just. 19, 3: fert secum spoliū sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spoliū, a beggar's rags, Petr. 13, 1. — *Poet.*, in gen., = arma, arms, Ov. M. 13, 153.

sponda, ae, f. **I.** *Lit., the frame of a bedstead, sofa, etc.*, Ov. M. 8, 657; Petr. 97, 4; 94, 8. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *A bed, couch, sofa* (syn. lectus), Verg. A. 1, 698; Hor. Epod. 3, 22; Ov. F. 2, 345; Mart. 3, 91, 9; Suet. Caes. 49. — **B.** *A tier*, Mart. 10, 5, 9.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

† **spondāicus**, v. spondiacus.

spondālium or **spondanilium** (the form is uncertain), ii, n., *a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: spondanilium canere, Diom. p. 472 *fin.* P.: spondalia dicens, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 Orell. N. cr.

spondēo, spōndi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* spepondi, Cic. Caes., and Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 12 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 4358; without redup. sponderat, Tert. Carm. adv. Mart. 3, 135; *subj.* sponsis = sponponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. p. 351 Müll.), v. a. [akin with σπένδω, to pour out, = libare; cf. σπονδαί, league]. **I.** *Jurid. and publicists' t. t.* **A.** *In bargains, covenants, treaties, etc., to promise solemnly, to bind, engage, or pledge one's self* (class.; syn.: recipio, stipulor, promitto; cf.: vadimonium obire, vadari); according to the civil law in its original form, it was essential to a binding contract verbally made (verbis) that a proposition and its acceptance should be expressed by the question spondes? and the answer spondeo; and only at a later period was the use of promitto, etc., valid (v. Sandars, Introd. ad Just. Inst. p. 1.v): verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, velut, Dari spondes? Spondeo. Dabis? Dabo. Promittis? Promitto; sed haec quidem verborum obligatio: dari spondes? spondeo, propria civium Romanorum est, cetera vero juris gentium sunt, Gai. Inst. 3, 91 sq.; Dig. 45, 1, 126; 45, 1, 133; cf. the whole title, ib. 45, 1: De verborum obligationibus: *He. Aeternum tibi dapinabo victim, si vera autumnas... Er. Sponden' tu istut? He. Spondeo*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 118: qui stulte spondet, Cato ap. Rufin. 18, p. 210: quis stipulatus est? Ubi? Quo die? Quis spondidisse me dicit? Nemo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: si quis quod spondidit, quā in re verbo se obligavit uno, si id non facit, etc., id. Caecin. 3, 7: faeneris, quod stipulantur spondideram tibi, reliquam pensiunculam percipe, Col. 10 praef.: ego meā fide spondeo futurum ut omnia invenias, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10. — **B.** *To promise for another, to become security for a person, to enter bail, etc.*: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis spondiderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sed tamen scire velim quando dicar spondidisse et pro patre anne pro filio, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. spondidisse dicit Flavius, id. ib. 12, 17: et se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere, Liv. 3, 46, 7: sponsum diceret advocasse, Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 3, 4, p. 29 B. and K.: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2. — **2.** *Transf., of promises or pledges made in behalf of a government, etc.*: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est... Spondponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum, Liv. 9, 5, 4: quod spondendo pacem servassent exercitum, id. 9, 8, 15: quid tandem si spondidissimum urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum? id. 9, 9, 6: ea demum sponsio esset, quam populi jussu spondidissimus, id. 9, 9, 13: hosti nihil spondidistis, civem neminem spondere pro vobis jussistis; id. 9, 9, 16. — **C.** *Esp., to promise or engage in marriage, betroth*: qui uxorem ducturus erat ab eo unde ducenda erat, stipulabatur eam in matrimonium ductam iri;

qui daturus erat. itidem spondebat. Tum quae promissa erat sponsa appellabatur, qui sponderat ducturum, sponsus, Sulp. Dot. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: *Ly.* Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 38 sq.; 2, 4, 172: *Me.* Etiam mihi spondes filiam? *Eu.* Illis legibus, cum illa dote quam tibi dixi. *Me.* Sponden' ergo? *Eu.* Spondeo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 78: *Ph.* Spondesne, miles, mi hanc uxorem? *Th.* Spondeo. *Ph.* Et ego huic victim spondeo, id. Curc. 5, 2, 73 sq.: sponden tu ergo tuam gnatam uxorem mihi? *Ch.* Spondeo et mille auri Philippum dotis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 34.—Hence, of women, alicui sponsum esse, to be betrothed, engaged to a man: si volt Demipho Dare quantum ab hac accipio, quae sponsa est mihi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 52: scis, sponsam mihi (esse)? id. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 6; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101 sq.; 2, 4, 172; 2, 4, 174; id. Poen. 5, 3, 43.—**D.** = sponsionem facere (v. sponsio, II.), to lay a judicial wager, to enter into an agreement to pay contingent on the truth or falsity of an assertion: si hoc ita est, qui spondet mille nummum? P. Afric. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 11, 9.—So, absol.: cum illi jacenti latera tunderentur, ut aliquando spondere se diceret, should declare that he made the required wager, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142 (cf. sponsum, P. a. fin. infra); Dig. 11, 5, 3.—**II.** In gen., to promise sacredly, to warrant, vow (class.). **1.** With fut. inf.: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51: ut (eum) inimicissimum huic conjurationi futurum esse, promittam et spondeam, id. Mur. 41, 90: et ipse spondeo et omnes hoc tibi tui pro me recipient, to fructum esse capturum, etc., id. Fam. 13, 50, 2: quis est qui spondeat eundum, si differtur bellum, animum postea fore, Liv. 5, 6, 9: quae si perpetua concordia sit, quis non spondere ausit, maximum hoc imperium brevi futurum esse? id. 5, 3, 10: spondebant animis id (bellum) P. Cornelium finitum, with full conviction, id. 28, 38, 9; cf. id. 3, 59, 3: sponde affore reges, Val. Fl. 3, 504.—**2.** With inf. pres., to warrant, give assurance of an existing fact: spondebo enim tibi, vel potius spondeo in meque recipio, eos esse M. Curii mores, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, 2.—**3.** With acc. of thing (and often dat. pers.): quibus cum consulem suum reliquissent, honores et praemia spondestis, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: mihi sex menses sati sunt vitae, septimum Orco spondeo, Poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: ea spondent, confirmant, quae, quidem mihi exploratiora essent, si remansissent, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 3: quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam mihi, id. Fam. 15, 21, 1: ac de infante (Tiberio) Scribonius mathematicus praeclara spondest, Suet. Tib. 14: tantum sibi vel de viribus suis, vel de fortunâ spondentes, Just. 3, 4, 1; Amm. 24, 1, 8: illius et dites monitis spondentibus Indi, Val. Fl. 6, 117: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo, Verg. A. 5, 18: spondere fidem, Ov. M. 10, 395: officium Amori, id. ib. 10, 418.—**4.** Transf., of inanim. or abstract subjects (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis Sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: quod prope diem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv. 7, 30, 8: eorum hominum erat, qui, quantum spes spondestisset, cuperent, ni, etc., id. 45, 19, 7: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just. 7, 6, 1.—Hence, **sponsus**, a, um, P. a., promised, engaged, betrothed, affianced; subst. **A. sponsus**, i, m., a betrothed man, a bridegroom: virgo Sponso superba, Titin. ap. Non. 305, 5: accede ad sponsum audacter, id. ib. 227, 15; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: sponsus regius, Hor. C. 3, 2, 10.—Poët., of Penelope's suitors, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.—**B. sponsa**, ae, f., a betrothed woman, a bride: scio equidem, sponsam tibi esse et filium ex sponsâ tuâ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 12; Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: flebilis sponsa, Hor. C. 4, 2, 21 et saep.—Prov.: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. every one to his taste, Atil. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3.—**C. sponsum**, i, n., a covenant, agreement, engagement: sponsum negare, to break or disown one's pledge, 1746

Hor. S. 1, 3, 95: sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr. L. 7, § 107 Müll.—(β) Esp., a judicial wager (cf. sponsio, II.): ex sponso egit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32.

† **spondēus (spondius)**, sometimes incorrectly written **spondaeus**, i, m., = σπονδεῖος, of or belonging to libations; hence, subst. **A. spondēum**, i, n., a vessel used in making libations, App. M. 11, p. 266, 26.—**B.** (Because of its prolonged, solemn character.) **A spondee** (metrical foot), Cic. Or. 64, 216; Quint. 9, 4, 80 sq.; Hor. A. P. 256; Aus. Ep. 21, 42.

spondiācus (less correctly **spondā-icus**), a, um, adj., = σπονδαῖος, consisting of spondaes, spondaic: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.: tractus, Terentian. ap. Prisc. Metr. p. 1321 P.

† **spondylē (sphond-)**, es, f., = σπονδύλη, an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees, Plin. 27, 13, 118, § 143.

† **spondylion (sphond-)** or -ium, ii, n., = σπονδύλιον (σπονδύλιον), the herb bear's-foot, bear's-wort, spicknel: Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.; Plin. 12, 26, 53, § 128; 24, 6, 16, § 25; Scrib. Comp. 2 and 5.

† **spondylus (sphond-)**, i, m., = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος). **I.** A joint of the spine, a vertebra, spondylē, Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67; 32, 10, 38, § 116; Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1.—**II.** The hard white or muscle of an oyster or other bivalve, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60; 32, 11, 64, § 154.—**III.** A kind of muscle: Spondylus gaederopus, Linn.; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; Mart. 7, 20, 14; Sen. Ep. 95, 26 and 28; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **1. spongia** or **spongēa**, ae, f., = σπογγία. **I.** Lit., a sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123; Lucr. 4, 618; Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136; id. Sest. 35, 77; Varr. ap. Non. 96, 14; Mart. 12, 48, 7; 14, 144, 1; Sen. Ep. 70, 20; id. Ira, 3, 19, 3; Suet. Vesp. 16.—**II.** Transf., of things resembling a sponge. **A.** An open-worked coat of mail, Liv. 9, 40, 3: retiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25.—In a double sense, with the signif. I.: Ajax in spongeam incubuit, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 85.—**B.** The root of some plants; of asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 43; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; Pall. Febr. 24, 8; id. Mart. 9, 11; of mint, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159.—**C.** A kind of porous stone, pumice-stone, Vitr. 2, 6; Pall. 1, 10, 3.—**D.** A kind of moss, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63.—**E.** Fragments of iron melted, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

2. Spongia, ae, m., a proper name, perh. fictitious, in contempt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6.

spongiō, are, v. a. [spongia], to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge (late Lat.), perh. only Apic. 1, 26, and 8, 1.

spongiola, ae, f. dim. [id.]. **I.** A rose-gall, a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose-bush, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 18.—**II.** The small roots of the asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 44.

spongiolus, i, m. dim. [id.], a kind of small fungus or mushroom, Apic. 2, 1, 5, 1; 3, 20.

spongiōsus or **spongēosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], spongy, porous (post-Aug.): pulmo, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: pumices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 155: panis, id. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **spongiōtis**, idis, f., = σπογγίτις [id.] (sponge-stone), a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

spongius, a, um, adj. [id.], spongy (late Lat.): lignum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 38.

† **spongiō**, are, v. a., = σπογγίζω, to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge, Apic. 7, 16; 8, 7.

spongios, i, m., a sponge (late Lat.), Juven. 4, 696.

spons, v. sponte.

sponsa, ae, v. spondeo, P. a., f.

sponsālicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [sponsalia], of or belonging to betrothal, spousal (post-class.): arrha, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 1: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 med.

sponsālis, e, adj. [3. sponsus]. **I.** Of or belonging to betrothal or espousal, spousal, spousal (class.): quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. L. 6, § 70 Müll.: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 2.—**II.** Subst. **A. sponsalia**, ium (gen. sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4; Suet. Aug.

53), n. **1.** A betrothal, espousal: sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Dig. 23, 1, 2; where v. the whole section: De sponsalibus; and cf. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; Liv. 38, 57; Ov. H. 19 (20), 29: parare, Juv. 6, 25: decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4: dies sponsaliorum, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.—**2.** A betrothal feast: A. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praeberi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1.—**3.** A betrothal gift (post-class.), Cod. Just. 5, 3, 3; 5, 71, 8.—***B. sponsāle**, is, n., a bridal bed, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

sponsio, ōnis, f. [spondeo], jurid. and publicists' t. t., a solemn promise or engagement to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc.); a promise, guarantee, security, sponsorship for any one (freq. and class.; cf.: pactio, foedus). **I.** In gen.: sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, Dig. 50, 16, 7: voti sponsio, quā obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: Scandilium cogis sponsionem acceptam facere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139: per inducias sponsionem faciunt, uti, etc., made an agreement, Sall. J. 79, 4: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, by giving surety, Liv. 9, 5, 2: sponsione se obstringere, id. 9, 8, 4: sponsionem interponere, id. 9, 9, 4; and: tunc sponsio et pax repudietur... nec populus Romanus consulum sponsionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusamus, id. 9, 11, 5: Ocriulani sponsione in amicitiam accepti, id. 9, 41, 20; 39, 43, 5 (but Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26, is spurious; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**II.** In partic., in civil suits, a mutual agreement or stipulation of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause, a sort of wager at law: per sponsionem hoc modo agimus; provocamus adversarium tali sponsione: si homo quo de agitur ex jure Quiritium meus est, sestertios XXV. nummos dare spondes? Gai. Inst. 4, 93: condicio Quintio fertur, ut, si id factum negaret ceteraque, quae obiectisset, sponsione defenderet sese, Liv. 39, 43, 5: in probrum suum sponsionem factam, id. 40, 46, 14; hence, sponsio (sponsionem facere) si non (ni), a wager that, to agree to make a payment if not: ut sponsionem facere possent, ni adversus edictum praetoris vis facta esset, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: sponsio est, ni te Apronius socium in decumis esse dicat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135: sponsionem milium nummum facere cum lictore suo, ni furtis quaestum faceret, id. ib. 2, 5, 54, § 131; cf.: jubet Quinctium sponsionem cum Sex. Naevio facere, si bona sua ex edicto dies XXX. possessa non essent, id. Quint. 8, 30; id. Fam. 7, 21 init.; id. Pis. 23, 55: sponsione optime facere posse, id. Caecin. 16, 45; id. Off. 3, 19, 77: Apronium sponsione lacescit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: sponsione vincere, id. Quint. 27, 84.—Post-class., with quod: de sponsione quam is cum adversario, quod vir bonus esset, fecerat, Val. Max. 7, 2, 4: sponsionem provocare, quod, etc., id. 2, 8, 2; 6, 1, 10.—With acc. and inf.: Cleopatra sponsione revocavit, insumere se posse, etc., Macr. S. 2, 13.—**2.** Hence, in gen., a bet, betting: audax, Juv. 11, 202.—**B.** Meton., a sum of money deposited according to agreement, a stake, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.

*** sponsiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [sponsio], a little engagement or stipulation, Petr. 58, 8.

sponso, are, v. a. [sponsus], to betroth, affiancé, espouse (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquam, Dig. 23, 2, 38; Tert. Vel. Virg. 11.—**II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 43: et sponsabo te mihi in sempiternum, Vulg. Osee, 2, 19; 2, 20.

sponsor, ōris, m. [spondeo], one who becomes answerable for another. **I.** Lit., a bondsman, surety (cf.: vas; gen. vadis, praes, vindex): de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: sponsores et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; cf. id. Quint. 23, 73: sponsor promissorum alioquus; id. Att. 15, 15, 2; 1, 10, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 2: si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de meâ, id. Prov. Cons.

18, 43; cf.: vel testis opinionis meae vel sponsor humanitatis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: quem, inquis, deorum sponsores accipisti? Sen. Ep. 82, 1; cf.: (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obsecrator, Ov. H. 2, 34. — Poet., of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, Ov. H. 16, 114. — II. Transf. (eccl. Lat.), a godfather, god-mother, sponsor, Tert. Bapt. 18 med.

sponsum, i, v. spondeo, P. a., C.

1. sponsus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of spondeo.

2. sponsus, i, v. spondeo, P. a., A.

3. sponsus, ūs, m. [spondeo], an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship (rare but class.): quod sponsus erat alligatus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 sq. Müll.: de sponsu si quid perspexeris, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 2: agere cum aliquo ex sponsu, Varr. L. 1: sponsu locare, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1; Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: lex Furia de sponsu adversus eum, qui, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 22.

spontalis, e, adj. [sponte], voluntary (post-class.): parricidium, App. M. 4, p. 147, 25: sobrietates, id. ib. 11, p. 272, 30. — *Adv.: **spontaliter**, voluntarily: facere (opp. coactus), Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

spontāneē, adv., v. spontaneus fin.

spontāneus, a, um, adj. [sponte], of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous (late Lat.): mors, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 22: voluntas, free will, Cod. Just. 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p. 114. — Adv.: **spontāneē**, voluntarily, willingly, of one's own mind: apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 2; Hier. Ep. 52, n. 7.

sponte, abl., and **spontis**, gen. (perh. the only cases in use of a noun spons, assumed by Charis. p. 34 P., and Aus. Idyll. 12, 8, 11, as nom.). But ad spontem is Müller's reading, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 72, for a sponte), f. [spondeo]; prop. a pledging of one's self to a thing; hence, opp. to external necessity or inducement, of free will, of one's own accord. **I.** Sponte, in good prose always joined with mea, tua, sua (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; also absol. or with gen.), of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously (syn. ultro): sponte valet a voluntate, Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.: si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concederetur iis, qui sua sponte et voluntate fecissent, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131: tuo iudicio et tua sponte facere, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf.: Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam sua sponte suoque iudicio excitatam, id. Phil. 4, 3, 8: potius consuefacere filium, sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, id. And. 4, 2, 9: ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerebant facere legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: mea sponte (opp. invitato tuo), id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: mea sponte (opp. monente et denuntiante te), id. ib. 4, 3, 1: non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte, id. ib. 1, 7, 3: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et accessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: et sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, id. ib. 6, 14: sive ipse sponte sua, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv. 10, 25, 12: quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa sua sponte jecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Att. 15, 27: sponte ipsam suapte adductam, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, Verg. A. 4, 341: interim sponte nostra velut donantes, Quint. 3, 6, 8. — Sometimes propria for sua (late Lat.): sponte se propria dederunt, Amm. 17, 2, 3: Richomeres se sponte obtulit propria, id. 31, 12, 15. — (β) Absol.: Italiam non sponte sequor, Verg. A. 4, 361: sponte properant, Ov. M. 11, 486: odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, id. ib. 15, 62: sponte en ultroque peremptus, Stat. Th. 10, 809; cf.: multitudine sponte et ultro confluent, Suet. Caes. 16: nec illum sponte extinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponte iudicioque plaudere, Quint. 8, 3, 4: opto ut, ea potissimum iubeam, quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 11: equites Romani natalem ejus sponte atque consensu biduo semper cele-

brarunt, Suet. Aug. 57. — (γ) With gen.: sponte deum, according to the will of the gods, Luc. 1, 234 Cort.: sponte ducum, id. 1, 99: sponte deorum, id. 5, 136; Val. Fl. 4, 358: naturae, Plin. 7, proem. 1, § 4; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 49, 110, § 263; 14, 4, 6, § 53; Sil. 14, 163: principis, Tac. A. 2, 69: Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 31: praefecti, id. ib. 4, 7: incolarum, id. ib. 4, 51: litigatoris, id. ib. 13, 42; 7, 51; id. H. 4, 19; Curt. 4, 1, 16. — (δ) Very rarely with a prep.: de tua sponte, Cotta ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: a sponte, Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf. § 71 sq. ib. — **B.** Transf., of one's own will or agency (opp. to foreign participation or assistance), by one's self, without the aid of others, alone (rare but class.): neque Pedibus mea sponte ambulare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 46: nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: cum oppidani autem etiam sua sponte Caesarem recipere conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 11 fin.: his cum sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecare a Sequanis impetrarent, id. B. G. 1, 9: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, id. ib. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 7, 65: iudicium quod Verres sua sponte instituisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111: cum illa civitas cum Poenis suo nomine ac sua sponte bellaret, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: equis Volcatio si sua sponte venisset, unam libellam dedisset? id. ib. 2, 2, 10, § 26. — **2.** Of things concr. and abstr., of itself, spontaneously: is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sed sua sponte movetur, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ut cum sua sponte nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur, id. Sen. 19, 71: natura videtur ipsa sua per se sponte omnia dis agere expers, Lucr. 2, 1092: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae Sponte sua veniunt, Verg. G. 2, 11; cf.: stellae sponte sua iussu aene vagantur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: sapientem sua sponte ac per se bonitas et iustitia delectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: res quae sua sponte scelerata est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108; id. Or. 32, 115: iustitiam in foro sua sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7, 8: clamor sua sponte ortus, id. 9, 41, 17: id sua sponte apparebat, id. 22, 38, 13: de capite signum in manum sponte sua delapsum, id. 27, 11, 3: ex loco superiore, qui prope sua sponte in hostem inferebat, id. 5, 43, 3: quod terra crearat Sponte sua, Lucr. 5, 938: sponte sua quae fiunt aëre in ipso, id. 4, 738: ut vera et falsa sua sponte, non aliena iudicantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 45: te Sponte sua probitas officiumque juvat, Ov. P. 2, 3, 34: sponte deae munus promeritumque patet (i.e. sine indice), id. F. 4, 394. — Very rarely with quādam: litterae syllabaeque . . . orationem sponte quādam sequantur, Quint. 5, 10, 125. — (β) Absol.: ut numeri sponte fluxisse videantur, Quint. 9, 4, 147. — **II. spontis**, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse). **A.** To be one's own master, at one's own disposal (very rare and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): quod suae spontis statuerant finem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels. 1, 1. — **B.** In Columella, of things, = sua sponte, of itself, spontaneously: altera (citisus est) suae spontis, springs up spontaneously, Col. 9, 4, 2: ubi loci natura neque manu illatam neque suae spontis aequum ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10.

spontis, v. sponte, II.

Spōrādes, um, f., = Σποράδες, islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 63. — Acc. Sporadas, Prisc. Perieg. 550.

sporta, ae, f. [cf. Gr. σπυρίς, basket; σπάρων, σπείρα], a plaited basket or hamper, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. and Sall. ap. Non. 177, 22 sq.; Col. 8, 7, 1; 12, 6, 1. — **2.** A sieve, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77; Mart. 10, 37, 17; Dig. 33, 9, 3; Vulg. Matt. 15, 37; Inscr. Grut. 440, 8.

sportella, ae, f. dim. [sporta], a little basket, a fruit-basket, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Petr. 40, 3; Suet. Dom. 4.

sportula, ae, f. dim. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a little basket: sportulam cape atque argentum, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1; id. Curc. 2, 3, 10; id. Stich. 2, 1, 17; App. M. 1, p. 113, 39; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 8. — In such little

baskets it was customary for a great man to distribute presents of food or money to the mass of his clients, Juv. 1, 95; 3, 249; Suet. Ner. 16; Mart. 3, 14, 3; 14, 125, 2; 10, 27, 3. — Hence, the emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae, acc. to Suet. Claud. 21. — Prov.: sportulam furunculum captat, i.e. snatches at others' little property, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16. — **II.** Transf., a gift, present, in gen., Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; 2, 10, 118; Dig. 30, 1, 117; ib. 50, 2, 6; Cod. Just. 12, 21, 2.

sportulo, avi, 1, v. n., to take the dole of a patron (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 6, 6.

Spōrus, i, m., a eunuch, a favorite of Nero, Suet. Ner. 28; 46 al.

* **sprētio**, ōnis, f. [sperno], a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt: Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5 dub.; Ambros. Enarr. in Ps. 43, § 54.

sprētor, ōris, m. [id.], a despiiser, disdain, scorner, contemner (poet. and very rare): deorum, Ov. M. 8, 613: morarum, Nemes. Cyn. 79: matronalium amplexuum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 39.

1. sprētus, a, um, Part. of sperno.

2. sprētus, ūs, m. [sperno], a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt (post-class. and very rare): insolentissimo sprētu deos neglegit, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 3: sprētui maxime est iudiciis, Sid. Ep. 3, 14 fin.

spūma, ae, f. [spuo]. **I.** In gen., foam, froth, scum, spume from the mouth; of the sea; in boiling, etc. (class.; used alike in sing. and plur.): spiritus (equi) ex animā calidā spūmas agit albas, foams, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl.): vi morbi coactus Concidit ex spūmas agit, Lucr. 3, 489; cf.: cum spūmas ageret in ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; Ov. M. 3, 74: per amos Spuma (apri) fluit, id. ib. 8, 288: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; cf. Ov. M. 4, 538: spūmas salis aere ruebant, Verg. A. 1, 35: lac spūmis stridentibus albet, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 13: sanguinis, id. M. 8, 417; 7, 263: equi, Plin. 28, 11, 48, § 174: cochleae, id. 29, 6, 37, § 116; Col. 7, 5, 19; of men, Lucr. 6, 793. — **II.** In partic., silver-spume, litharge of silver: argenti, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102 sq.; 34, 18, 54, § 176: spuma caustica, a pomade used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26; called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33, 20: nitri, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 112.

* **spūmābundus**, a, um, adj. [spumo], foaming, frothing, App. Mag. p. 303, 1.

spūmatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a foaming, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.

* **spūmātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a foaming, frothing, foam, froth: anguis abundat spūmatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

* **spūmesco**, ēre, v. inchoat. n. [spuma], to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth: aequiora remo, Ov. H. 2, 87.

spūmeus, a, um, adj. [id.], foaming, frothy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Ne-reus, Verg. A. 2, 419: amnis, id. ib. 2, 496: unda, id. ib. 10, 212: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 671: aper, Mart. 14, 221, 2: cumulus undarum, Lucr. 9, 798: Rhodanus, Amm. 15, 11, 18: rabies per ora effluit, Lucr. 5, 190; cf.: salivae hominis, Prud. Scēp. 1, 101: sucus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 109: semen heraculi, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207: color equeorum, foam-like, i.e. dappled, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmidus, a, um, adj. [id.], foaming, frothy (Appuleian): umor, App. Mag. p. 306: tabes, id. ib. p. 306.

spūmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [spuma-fero], foam-bearing, foaming (poet.): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fons, id. M. 11, 140: fluctus, Stat. Achill. 1, 59.

* **spūmīgēna**, ae, f. [spuma-gigno], foam-born, an epithet of Venus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915.

spūmīger, ēra, ērum, adj. [spuma-gero], making foam, foaming: sus, Lucr. 5, 985: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, avi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [spuma]. **I.** Neutr., to foam, froth (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caeruleum spumat sale, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.): maria salsa spumant sanguine, id. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.): fluctu spumabant caerula cano, Verg. A. 8, 672: adductis spumant freta versa lacertis, id. ib. 5, 141; cf. Lucr. 3, 493: spumans aper, Verg. A. 4, 158; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 243: Amasenus spu-

mabat, Verg. A. 11, 548: equus spumat habentis, Luc. 6, 399: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, Verg. E. 6, 67: patera, id. A. 1, 739; cf.: spumant plenius vindemia labris, id. G. 2, 6: spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23; Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 78: terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, Cels. 5, 27, 4: frena spumantia, *covered with foam*, Verg. A. 4, 135; 5, 817: mella, id. G. 4, 140: sanguis, id. A. 9, 456. — Of an angry person: spumantibus ardens visceribus, Juv. 13, 14. — **II.** *Act.*, to cause to foam, to foam forth, *cover with foam* (very rare). * **A.** Lit.: saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13. — **B.** Trop.: ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, adj. [spuma]. **I.** Lit., full of foam, foaming (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): undae, Verg. A. 6, 174: litorea, Cat. 64, 121: undae, Verg. M. 1, 570: aequor, Luc. 2, 627: morsus equi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 548: spumatus nec sanguineus (pulmo), Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188. — **Comp.**: Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458. — * **II.** Trop.: carmen, frothy, bombastic, Pers. 1, 96.

spūo, ui, ūtum, 3, v. n. and a. [Sanscr. shtiv-; Gr. πρῶω; Germ. speien; Engl. spit], to spit, to spit out, *spew* (very rare; in post-Cic.). **I.** Neutr.: Antoniam Drusi non spuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1, § 74: ex toto spue-re desisse, Cels. 2, 8, § 77: in faciem alicuius, Vulg. Num. 12, 14. — **Esp.**, as a charm against fascination, etc. (cf. conspuo, I. fin.): veniam a deis petimus spundo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35; cf.: qui sputatur morbus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 18 sqq. Brix ad loc.; Schol. Juv. 7, 112 Mayor ad loc. — **II.** *Act.*: sicco terram (i.e. pulverem) spuit ore viator Aridus, Verg. G. 4, 97. — Hence, **spūtum**, i, n. (acc. to II.). **A.** Lit., spit, spittle; sing., Cels. 2, 8 med.; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35; plur., Lucr. 6, 1188; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 66; Mart. 2, 26, 2; Petr. 131, 4; Sen. Const. 1, 3. — **B.** Transf., of a light, thin plate, Mart. 8, 33, 11.

spurcālia, ūm, n. plur. [spurco], *pollutions* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 25.

* **spurcāmen**, inis, n. [id.], *dirt, filth*, Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spurcē, adv., v. spurcus fin.

* **spurcīdīcus**, a, um, adj. [spurcus-dico], *using filthy language, smutty, obscene*: versus, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56.

* **spurcīfīcus**, a, um, adj. [spurcus-facio], *making filthy, smutty, obscene*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7.

* **spurcīlōquīum**, ii, n. [spurcus-lo-quo], *filthy or smutty language, obscenity*, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 fin.

spurcītia, ae (nom. collat. form **spur-cities**, Lucr. 6, 977; abl. spurcitie, App. M. 8, p. 214, 33), f. [spurcus], *filth, dirt, smut, dung* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Col. 1, 5, 8; 12, 17, 2; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; plur., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: spurcitias suum laudant, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 52. — **II.** Trop.: al-cijus, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 33: patris, id. ib. 394, 4.

spurco, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to make filthy, to defoul, defile* (rare; syn.: polluo, contamino). **I.** Lit.: si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aqua spurcaverit, Dig. 47, 11, 1: vinum, ib. 9, 2, 27: ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore inutili, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57. — * **II.** Trop.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat. 108, 2. — **P. a.**: **spurcātus**, a, um, sup.: helluo spurcatissimus, *most foul*, Cic. Dom. 10, 25 B. and K.

spurcus, a, um, adj. [cf. spargo], *dirty, unclean, impure* (class.; syn.: immundus, impurus, obscenus). **I.** Lit.: res, Lucr. 6, 782; cf.: rem spurcissimam gustare, Varr. ap. Non. 394, 11: quaeque aspectu sunt spurca et odore, Lucil. ib. 394, 25: saliva, Cat. 78, 8; 99, 10: ager, Col. 1, praef. § 25: spurcum atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19, 4; App. M. 1, p. 108, 21: si quid est urinā spurcius, Gell. 17, 19, 4: tempestas spurcis-sima, Cic. Fragn. ap. Non. 394, 9: spurcatissimis tempestatibus, Suet. Caes. 60: spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, ut ait Labeo Antistius, cui aqua admixta est defrutumve aut igne tactum est, mustumve antequam deferrescat, Fest. p. 348 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3. — Of obscene defilement: noetes, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62; cf. lupae, Mart. 1, 35, 8. — **II.** Trop.,

of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common*: Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: lictor, Varr. ap. Non. 394 5: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: quæstus, i. e. lenocinium, Inscr. Murat. 1773, 8. — **Comp.**: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56, 3. — **Sup.**: capita taeterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1: homo avarissime et spurcissime, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94: homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2, 10: praeferebam esse spurcissimam mortem servituti mundissimae, Sen. Ep. 70, 21: spurca ingenii vestigia, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 27. — Hence, **adv.**: **spurcē**, *dirty, impure*. **I.** Lit.: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9, 14. — **II.** Trop., *basely, meanly, villainously*: spurce factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam imple dixeris, i. e. *hast charged her with unchastity*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99 fin. — **Comp.**: spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14. — **Sup.**: perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.

Spūrinna, ae, m. [Etruscan], the surname of several Romans. **I.** The haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Caes. 81; Val. Max. 1, 6, 13; 8, 11, 2. — **II.** Vestricius Spūrinna, a lyric poet, the leader of the Othonian party, Tac. H. 2, 11; 2, 18; 2, 36; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1; 3, 1, 1.

spūrium, ii, n. [σπορά, generation]. **I.** = pudendum muliebrem, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 24; cf. Plut. Quaest. Rom. 103. — **II.** Transf., a marine animal of a similar shape, App. Mag. p. 297, 11.

spūrius, i, m. [root spar-; cf. σπειρω, σπορά, and sperno], adj. **I.** Lit., of illegitimate birth; subst., an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard (only post-class.; esp. among jurists): si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videatur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, etc. . . . Unde solent spurii filii appellari, vel a Graeca voce, quasi σποράδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii, Gai. Inst. 1, 64; cf. Dig. 1, 5, 23; ib. 49, 15, 26; Cod. Just. 1, 10, 12; 6, 55, 6; App. M. 6, p. 177, 6. — Thus the Parthenians (v. Partheniae) were also called Spurii, acc. to Just. 20, 1, 15. — **II.** Trop., false, spurious: versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 fin.: vates, id. ap. Sept. Sap. 13 prooem.

2. Spūrius (abbrev. **Sp.**), a Roman praenomen; e. g. Spurius Cassius, Spurius Maelius, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 50; Liv. 2, 41, 4, 13. **spūtāmen**, inis, n. [sputo], *spittle* (late Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 744; Tert. adv. Gnost. 10; plur., Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 199.

spūtāmentum, i, n. [id.], *spittle* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 2; Tert. Spect. 30.

spūtātīlicus, a, um, adj. [id.], *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable* (a word coined by Sisenna): crimina ejus, Sisenn. ap. Cic. Brut. 75, 260 (= κατὰπτυστα).

* **spūtātōr**, ōris, m. [id.], *one who spits much, a spitter*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

spūto, āre, v. freq. a. [spuo], *to spit, spit out* (mostly ante-class.): sanguinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. the epilepsy, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18 (cf. Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69; 28, 4, 7, § 35): mixtos sputantem sanguine dentes, Ov. M. 12, 256.

spūtum, i, n., v. spuo fin.

spūtus, ūs, m. [spuo], a spitting (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 4, 80; 3, 2, 18; Auct. ap. Lact. 4, 18; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 23.

squalēfācio, ēre, 3, v. a. [squalidus-facio], *to make squalid* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 164.

squalēntia, ae, f. [squaléo], *dirt, filth*, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 10.

squalēo, ūi, 2, v. n. [squalor], *to be stiff or rough with anything, etc.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. sordeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: squalentes infode conchas, i. e. *rough*, Verg. G. 2, 348: per tunicam squalentem auro, id. A. 10, 314; cf.: auro squalens lorica, id. ib. 12, 87: maculis auro squalentibus, id. G. 4, 91; Sil. 2, 585: pietis squalentia terga lacerti, Verg. G. 4, 13: squalen-

tia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397. — **B.** In partic. **I.** *To be stiff or rough from dryness or drought, to be dry, parched*: squalent pulvere fauces, Lucr. 9, 503: oraque projecta squalent arenata lingua, id. 4, 755: tellus squalet, Sil. 14, 592. — Hence, (β) Of lands, etc., *to be desert, untilled, waste*: squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655; 4, 376: squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42: squalentia arva Libyes, Luc. 1, 205; 5, 39: sterilis profundus vastitas squalet soli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 697. — **2.** *To be stiff or rough from slovenliness or want of care, to be filthy, neglected, squalid*: squalenti Dido comā, Ov. F. 3, 640: squalens barba, Verg. A. 2, 277: crines squalent a pulvere effuso, Sil. 2, 452: barba cruore, id. 10, 512: vestes squalentes atro pulvere, Lucr. 8, 37: neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint. 10, 1, 30; Gell. 9, 4, 2: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 2: invidiae nigro squalentia tabo Tecta petiit, Ov. M. 2, 760; cf. id. ib. 15, 627: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Verg. G. 1, 507; cf. 1, β, supra. — **II.** Transf., *to mourn in filthy or squalid garments* (cf. sordes and sordidatus; in Cic. only so): erat in luctu senatus: squalabat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sen. 14, 32: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, afflictaeque coloniae, id. Mil. 8, 20. — **P. a.** as subst.: **squalēntia**, ōrum, n., deserts, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 52.

squāles, is, f. [squaléo, II.], *filth, dirt*: ager periret squalē, Varr. ap. Non. 226, 5; 125, 33; 168, 20: squalē scabieque, Pac. ib. 152, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 314 Rib.).

squālīdē, adv., v. squalidus fin.

squālīdītas, ātis, f. [squalidus], *filth, dirt, squalidity*; trop., *neglect, disorder* (late Lat.): omnia confundentes squaliditate, Amm. 26, 5, 15.

squālīdus, a, um, adj. [squaléo]. **I.** (Acc. to squaléo, I.) In gen., *stiff, rough* (ante-class.): corpora, Lucr. 2, 469: membra, id. 5, 956: serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpurā praetextae, Att. ap. Gell. 2, 6, 23; id. ap. Non. 452, 28 (Trag. Fragn. v. 517 Rib.). — **II.** (Acc. to squaléo, II.) In partic. **A.** *Stiff with dirt, dirty, foul, filthy, neglected, squalid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stola, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 26 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.): homo horridus et squalidus, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41 sq.; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: squalida et prope efferata corpora, Liv. 21, 39, 2: carcer, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 42: sudor, Stat. Th. 3, 127: cultus, Sen. Troad. 883: squalida siccitate regio, Curt. 7, 4, 27: rubigo, Cat. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 1, 558: Hispania, *uncultivated*, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 203. — **Esp.**, of persons in mourning: reus, Ov. M. 15, 38; Quint. 6, 1, 30; Tac. H. 2, 60; cf. senectus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 22. — **B.** *Gloomy, obscure* (late Lat.): nocte squalida et interluni, Amm. 19, 6, 7: squalidi Solis exortus hebetabant matutinos diei candores, id. 31, 1, 2. — **C.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *rude, unadorned*: suā sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32, 115. — **2.** *Wretched, incurable*: scientiam omnem squalidā diversitate confundere, Amm. 26, 1, 10. — * **Adv.**: **squālīdē**, *without ornament, rudely*: squalidius dicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5; Amm. 25, 2, 3.

squālītās, ātis, f. [id.], *dirt, filth*, Att. and Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 4 sq. (Att. Trag. Fragn. v. 617 Rib.).

* **squālītudo**, inis, f. [squalidus], *dirt, filth*, Att. ap. Non. 226, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 340 Rib.).

squālor, ōris, m. [Sanscr. kālas, black; Gr. κελαινός, κηλῖς]. **I.** In gen., *stiffness, roughness*: quaecumque (res) aspera constat, Non aliquo sine materiae squalore reperta est (opp. lēvor), Lucr. 2, 425. — **II.** In partic., *stiffness from dirt, dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: sordes, illuvies). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris (sp.) unguentis oblitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23, 3: illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40, 9: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor (correspond. to crimen barbarumque submittere), Tac. G. 31: senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: vitis squalore deciso, Plin. 34,

14, 39, § 138: squalore situque posito, Calp. Ecl. 1, 43. — 2. Esp., of places: locorum squalor et solitudines inviae militem terrebant, *desolation*, Curt. 5, 6, 13; cf.: silva squalore tenebrarum horrenda, Amm. 17, 1, 8. — 3. So esp. freq. of *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: decesserat ex Asia frater meus magno squalore, sed multo maiore maerore, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: aspiciat, iudices, squalorem sordisque sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 128; so (with sordes and luctus) id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Att. 3, 10, 2; Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2; Liv. 29, 16, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 33; with maestitia, Tac. H. 1, 54. — **B.** Trop.: detergo rudis saeculi squalore, i. e. in language, Quint. 2, 5, 23; Gallus, ex squalore nimio miseriam, ad principale culmen proventus, i. e. from the very lowest rank, Amm. 14, 1, 1.

* **1. squalus**, a, um, *adj.* [squares], dirty, filthy, *squalid*, = squalidus: lavare lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.).

* **2. squalus**, i, m., a kind of sea-fish, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 Schneid. N. cr.; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, f., a scale of a fish, serpent, etc.). **I.** Lit.: alias (animantes) squamis obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. — Of a serpent: tractu squamae crepitantis harrenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 725: hydri, Verg. G. 3, 545; id. A. 5, 88; 11, 754; Ov. M. 3, 63; 4, 577. — Of a fish: alia integuntur squamis ut pisces, Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 114; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 295. — Of bees: rutilis clarus squamis, Verg. G. 4, 93. — **B.** Transf. * **1.** Poet., a fish, Juv. 4, 25. — **2.** Of scale-shaped things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) *Scale-armor*, Verg. A. 9, 707; 11, 488. — (β) *A cataraet in the eye*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21. — (γ) *Hulls or husks*: milli, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107. — (δ) *Scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: ferri, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 154; Cels. 5, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107; Cels. 2, 12: plumbi, Plin. 30, 12, 33, § 107. — * **II.** Trop., roughness, rudeness: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

* **squāmātim**, adv. [squama], like scales: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

* **squāmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], scaly, Tert. Apol. 21: lorica squamata, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 5.

squāmēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], scaly (poet.). **I.** Lit.: anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: terga (anguium), id. A. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. — * **II.** Transf.: clipeatus et auro Squameus, in golden scales (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [squama-fero], scale-bearing, scaly (poet.): orbes, Luc. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmiger, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [squama-gero], scale-bearing, scaly (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pisces, Cic. Arat. 328 (574): cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. — *Subst.*: **squāmigeri**, ōrum, m., fishes, Lucr. 1, 162; 1, 370 sq.; 2, 343; 2, 1083; Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 137.

squāmōsus (-mossus), a, um, *adj.* [squama], full of or covered with scales, scaly, squamulosus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: pecus (i. e. pisces), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: soleamne esse avis squamosas? id. Men. 5, 19: draco, Verg. G. 4, 408; cf.: venter cerastae, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27: orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: greges (piscium), Col. 8, 17, 2: agmina, Prud. στέφ. 5, 144: belua, Sen. Hippol. 1048: pellis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 263. — **II.** Transf.: thorax, Prud. Ham. 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72. — Poet.: lingua, stiff, rough, Luc. 4, 325.

squāmūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little scale, Cels. 7, 26, 3; 5, 28, 17; 5, 6, 2.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj.* (perh. *scurfy*, scabby, scalled): squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduum illuviem, Fest. pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.

squātina, ae, f. [cf. Gr. κῆτος], a species of shark, the angel-fish, skate: Squalus squatina, Linn.; Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 40; 9, 51, 74, § 162. — Called also **squātus**; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 37; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150; and: squatus πῶνα, εἶδος ἰχθύος, Gloss. Philox.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

1. st., *interj.*, *hst!* *whist!* *hush!* st, tale verbum cave faxis, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: st, st, tacete, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 1: st, tacete, quid hoc clamoris? Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: st, litteras tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 2, 2, 58; 2, 2, 74; 3, 2, 163 sq. al.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 59; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3; 5, 1, 16.

2. 'st., abbrev. for est, v. sum init.

Stābērius, ii, m., the name of a Latin grammarian, Suet. Gram. 13; Plin. 35, 7, 58, § 199.

Stābiac, ārum, f., a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It was partially destroyed by Sylla during the Social War, and was finally overwhelmed at the same time with Herculaneum and Pompeii, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Ov. M. 15, 711; Col. poet. 10, 133; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12. — Hence, **Stābiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Stābiac, Stābian: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1. — *Subst.*: **Stābiānum**, i, n. **1.** The Stābian territory: in Stābiano, Plin. 31, 2, 5, § 9. — **2.** A villa of M. Marius near Stābiac, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

* **stābilimen**, īnis, n. [stabilio], a stay, support, *stabiliment*: regni stabilimen, Att. ap. Cic. poet. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Fragm. Trag. v. 210 Rib.).

stābilimentum, i, n. [id.], a stay, support, *stabiliment* (very rare; not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: haec sunt ventris stabilimenta, pane et assa bubula, Poetum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16. — * **II.** Trop.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 fin.

stābilio, īvi, itum (syn. *imperf.* stabilib, Enn. Ann. 44), 4, v. a. [stabilis], to make firm, steadfast, or stable; to fix, stay, establish (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): eo stabilita magis sunt, Lucr. 3, 202; cf.: confirmandi et stabilendi causā singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrā exculcabant, *Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliiunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83. — **II.** Trop.: regni stabilita scamna solumque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 fin. (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.): alicui regnum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39; cf.: libertatem civibus, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 58, 123: rem publicam (opp. evertere), Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65; so, rem publicam, id. Sest. 68, 143: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis erit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2, 2: pacem, concordiam, Pseud.-Sall. Rep. Ordin. 1 fin. (p. 267 Gerl.): res Capuae stabilitas Romana disciplina, Liv. 9, 20: nomen equestre in consatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 34: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, to strengthen, fortify him, Gell. 12, 5, 3.

stābilis, e, *adj.* [sto, prop. where one can stand; hence, pregn.], that stands firm, firm, steadfast, steady, stable (class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: firmus, constans).

I. Lit.: via plana et stabilis (opp. praecipit et lubrica), Cic. Fl. 42, 105: locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5, 10: solum, id. 44, 9, 7: stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: per stabilem ratem tamquam viam, Liv. 21, 28, 8: elephantii pondere ipso stabiles, id. 21, 28, 12: stabilior Romanus erat, was more firm, stood his ground better, id. 44, 35, 19; cf.: stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, id. 6, 12, 8; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf.: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, Liv. 28, 2, 7: pugna, id. 31, 35, 6: acies, id. 30, 11, 9: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae? etc., Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stabilis pulsus, a steady pulse, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219: venae aquarum, steadily flowing, id. 30, 3, 28, § 48. — **II.** Trop., firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unwavering; steadfast, intrepid (syn.: firmus, constans, certus): fundamentum, Lucr. 5, 1121: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: stabilem se in amicitia praestare, id. ib. 17, 64: stabile et fixum et permanens bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. A. 4, 29, 27: stabilis certaue sententia (opp. errans et vaga), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: urbs sedem

stabilem non habebit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: stabilis et certa possessio, id. Lael. 15, 55: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34, 92: nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile quam, etc., id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: virtus, Quae maneat stabili cum fugit illa (Fortuna) pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 30. — Of springs: aquae certae, stabilesque et salubres, unfailing, perennial, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48: eam (summam voluptatem) tum adesse, cum dolor omnis absit: eam stabilem appellas (opp. in motu), i. e. a fixed state or condition, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75. — Of feet, syllables, etc., in verse: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256; so, pedes, dochmius, syllabae, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 97 sq.: stabilia probant, i. e. consisting of such feet, etc., id. 9, 4, 116. — *Comp.*: imperium stabilis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41. — *Sup.*: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato, R. R. praef. fin. — * **B.** Stable est, with subject-clause, like certum est, it is settled, it is decided: profecto stabilest, me patri aurum reddere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 25. — Hence, *adv.*: **stābiliter** (acc. to I.), firmly, durably, permanently (very rare): includatur tympanum, Vitruv. 10, 14. — *Comp.*: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stābilitas, ātis, f. [stabilis], a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability (class.). **I.** Lit.: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, *Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74. — **II.** Trop.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: benevolentiam non stabilitate et constantia iudicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47; so (with constantia) id. Lael. 18, 65: stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum, etc., id. ib. 22, 82; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stābiliter, adv., v. stabilis fin.

stābilitor, ōris, m. [stabilio], an establisher (post-Aug.): Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 2.

stābularius, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum], of or belonging to a stopping-place or stable (post-Aug.): stabularia mulier, a hostess, landlady, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 18. — As *subst.*: **stābulārius**, i, m. * **A.** A stable-boy, hostler, Col. 6, 23 fin. — **B.** A host, landlord of the lowest kind of inn; a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; Dig. 4, 9, 5; 47, 5, 1; App. M. 1, p. 110, 9; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

* **stābulatio**, ōnis, f. [stabulor], a place where cattle stand or are housed: hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1.

stābulo, āre, v. stabulor, I. β, and II.

stābulor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. (collat. form **stābulo**, āre; v. in the foll.) [stabulum] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.).

I. *Neutr.*, to have an abode anywhere; to stable, kennel, harbor, roost, etc. (mostly of animals). (a) *Dep. form*: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: bos sicco, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: ut permittat jumenta apud eum stabulari, Dig. 4, 9, 5. — *Poet.*: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, i. e. setting (qs. returning to his lodging-place), Sil. 3, 399. — (β) *Act. form*: centauri in foribus stabulant, Verg. A. 6, 286: una stabulare, id. G. 3, 224: pecus sub Haemo, Stat. Th. 1, 275: pariter stabulare bimembres Centauros, id. ib. 1, 457. — * **II.** *Act.*, to stable or house cattle: ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21.

stābulum, i, n. [sto], a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling. **I.** In gen. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): stabile stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56; cf.: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3: DOMESTICORVM ET STABVLI SACRI, Inscr. Orell. 1134. — **II.** A stopping-place or abode for animals or persons of the lower class (freq. and class.). **A.** For animals, a stall, stable, enclosure of any kind (cf. praesepe): ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2,

19: pecudum, boum, etc., Col. 1, 6, 4; 6, 23, 2; Verg. G. 3, 295; 3, 302; Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 al.; cf.: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: avium cohortallum, Col. 8, 1, 3: pavonum, i. e. an aviary, id. 8, 11, 3: piscium, i. e. a fish-pond, id. 8, 17, 7: apium, i. e. a beehive, Verg. G. 4, 14; 4, 191; Col. 9, 6, 4: stabula ferarum, lairs, haunts, Verg. A. 6, 179; cf. id. ib. 10, 723: a stabulis tauros avertit, pasture, id. ib. 8, 207; 8, 213.—2. Poet., transf., herds, flocks, droves, etc.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, i. e. Spanish sheep, Mart. 8, 28, 5: mansueta, Grat. Cyn. 154.—3. Of humble houses. 1. A dwelling like a stable, cottage, hut: pastorum, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: ardua tecta stabuli, Verg. A. 7, 512; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Just. 1, 4, 11.—2. Esp., a public-house, pothouse, tavern, hostelry, etc.: cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Dig. 4, 9, 1; Petr. 6, 3; 3, 2; 16, 4; 79, 5; 97, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4; Mart. 6, 94, 3; App. M. 1, p. 104, 9; Spart. Sev. 1 al.—Such pothouses were also the usual abode of prostitutes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56.—Hence, 3. Stabulum = lupanar, a brothel, house of ill-fame: pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—4. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 31: nequitiae, id. Cas. 2, 1, 13: servitutum, id. Pers. 3, 3, 13.—On account of his intercourse with king Nicomedes, the nickname of stabulum Nicomedis was given to Caesar, acc. to Suet. Caes. 49.

† **stachys**, ὄσος, f., = σταχὺς, a plant, horsemint, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **stacta**, ae, or **stactē**, ēs, f., = στακτή, myrrh-oil. (a) Stacta, Lucr. 2, 847; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 151; Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 70.—(β) Stactae, Plaut. Curr. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17.—Also, myrrha stacta (stacte), Scrib. Comp. 125; 145; Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68.—Plur., Col. poet. 10, 173.

† **stacton**, i, n., = στακτόν, a kind of eye-salve, Scrib. Comp. 34.

† **stacula**, ae, f., a kind of vine, also called sircula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34 (Jahn, scapula).

† **Stadia**, ae, f., an ancient name of the town of Cnidus in Caria, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

* **stadiālis**, e, adj. [stadium], of or containing a stadium: ager, Auct. Grom. ap. Goes. p. 321.

* **stadiātus**, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with a race-course: porticus, Vitr. 5, 11 med.

† **stadiodromos**, i, m., = σταδιόδρομος, a runner in a foot-race, Firm. Math. 8, 8.—A statue of Astylon, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59; Censor. 14, 5.

† **Stadios**, i, m., a Greek painter, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 146.

† **Stadisis**, is, f., a town in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 81.

† **stadium**, ii, n. (masc. collat. form, acc. plur. stadios, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 med.; gen. plur. usu. stadium; but stadiorum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247; 4, 1, 2, § 5; 4, 12, 24, § 75), = στάδιον. 1. In gen., a stade, stadium, a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarium, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; Col. 5, 1, 6; Censor. de Die Nat. 13; Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. Fam. 16, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 496, 1; Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 83; 2, 108, 112, § 247.—2. In partic., a race-course for foot-racing; of a stadium in length (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: ut in stadio cursores exclaimant, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Suet. Dom. 5; Eutr. 7, 15.—3. Trop., a contest, contentio (perh. only in the foll. passages): in stadium artis rhetoricæ prodire, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: in stadio laudis versari, Rutil. Lup. 2, p. 77 (p. 139 Frotscher; but in Cic. Brut. 64, 230, the correct read. is in studio laudis).

† **Stadios**, ii, m., the name of a man, Pers. 3, 65.

† **Stagira**, ōrum, n., = Στάγειρα, a town in Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Amm. 27, 4, 8.—Hence,

† **Stagrites**, ae, m., = Σταγειρίτης, the Stagrite, i. e. Aristotle, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; also written **Stagerites**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

* **stagnātilis**, e, adj. [stagnum], of or

belonging to ponds or pools: pisces, Plin. Val. 5, 42.

* **stagnensis**, e, adj. [stagnum], of or belonging to ponds or pools: aves, Aug. in Psa. 1, 103.

† **stagnēus**, a, um, v. stanneus.

* **stagninus**, a, um, adj. [stagnum], resembling stagnant water: color perviridis, Front. Aquaed. 7 dub.

1. **stagnō**, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [id.]. 1. Neutr. A. Lit., to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate, be stagnant (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. redundo): stagnans Nilus, Verg. G. 4, 288: ubi mollis solum reperit (Indus) stagnat insulasque molitur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: nam flumen, quo latus fusus est, hoc placidius stagnat, id. 9, 2, 17: aquae stagnantes, id. 8, 13, 9: stagnantibus undis, Sil. 5, 95: Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71; 31, 3, 21, § 31: stagnante Pado, Luc. 4, 134.—2. Transf., of places which lie under water, to be overflowed or inundated: moenia oppidi stagnabant redundantibus cloacis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7: paludibus orbis, Ov. M. 1, 324: ripae, Sil. 10, 89: terra caede, id. 6, 36: solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43.—Subst.: **stagnantia**, ium, n., inundated places: terrae motus fervens in umidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—3. Act. A. Lit., to cause to stand, to make stagnant: quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 36, 3, 7: Cecropio stagnata luto, Stat. S. 3, 20, 110.—4. Transf., to cover with water, to overflow, inundate a place: Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A. 1, 76: (loca) stagnata paludibus ument, Ov. M. 15, 269; Col. poet. 10, 11.

2. **stagnō**, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [stagnum = stannum; cf. stagnēus, s. v. stanneus]. 1. Lit., to overlay or plate with stannum (post-class.), Plin. Val. 1, 31 med.; 3, 4 med.—2. Trop., to make fast, strengthen, fortify: se adversus insidias, Just. 37, 2, 6: potionibus stagnata animalia, strengthened, invigorated, Veg. 1, 18 fin.; 3, 2, 5.

† **stagnōsus**, a, um, adj. [stagnum], full of standing waters or pools (post-Aug.): Litemum, Sil. 6, 653: loca, App. Herb. 8.—Absol.: stagnosa et referta salicibus, places full of pools, Amm. 17, 13, 4.

1. **stagnum**, i, n. [cf. Gr. τέναγος = vadum]. 1. Lit., a piece of standing water (whether permanent or formed by the overflowing of a stream), a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc. (cf.: lacus, palus): propter stagna, ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59 Müll. (Sat. v. 42 Vahl): super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2 (as an example for stative aquae); Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9; Auct. ap. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7; Tib. 1, 3, 77; Verg. A. 6, 323: undique latus Extenta Lucrino Stagna lacu, Hor. C. 2, 15, 4: immensa stagna lacusque, Ov. M. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48, 4 al.—2. Poet., transf., waters in gen.: hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis Stagna refusa vadis, Verg. A. 1, 126: Nerei Stagna, id. ib. 10, 764: rubri stagna profundis, Luc. 8, 853; cf. Sil. 7, 282: stagna tepentis aquae, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 2: Phrixiae stagna sororis, i. e. the Hellespont, Ov. F. 4, 278: Euripi, id. P. 1, 3, 38: stagnum ignis, a lake of fire, Vulg. Apoc. 19, 20; 20, 10.

† 2. **stagnum**, = stannum, whence 2. stagnō, and the orthog. stagnēus, for stanneus.

† **stāgōnias**, ae, m., = σταγονίας (dropping), a kind of frankincense, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.

† **stāgōnitis**, idis, f., = σταγονίτης, gum galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 126.

† **Staiēnus**, i, m., a Roman surname, e. g. C. Aelius Paetus Staiēnus, a judge, Cic. Clu. 20, 55; 24, 64; cf. as a proverb of bad oratory: Staiēni et Autronii, id. Brut. 69, 244; 72, 251.

† **stālagmias**, ae, m., = σταλαγμίας, a natural vitriol, which distils in drops, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124.

† **stālagmium**, ii, n., = σταλάγιον, an ear-drop, pendant, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 18; Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 45 Rib.).

† **Stālagmus**, i, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 95.

† **stamen**, inis, n. [sto], the warp in the upright loom of the ancients (cf.: trama, subtemen). 1. Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Tib. 1, 3, 86; Ov. M. 6, 54 sq.; 6, 576; 4, 275; 4, 397 al.—2. Transf., in gen. A. A thread hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, Ov. M. 4, 34; 4, 179; 4, 221; 12, 475: operoso stamine, id. A. A. 1, 695: et minuent planas stamina nostra colos, id. H. 3, 76: deducere plena stamina longa colu, Tib. 1, 3, 86; 1, 6, 78: digitis dum torques stamina duris, Ov. H. 9, 79.—Of the threads of the Parcae, Tib. 1, 7, 2; 3, 3, 36; Ov. M. 8, 453; id. Tr. 5, 13, 24; 4, 1, 63; Luc. 3, 19; 6, 777.—Hence, de legibus queri Fatorum et nimio de stamine, too long a thread of life, Juv. 10, 252.—Poet.: falebam stamine somnum, i. e. by spinning, Prop. 1, 3, 41.—B. Of threads of other sorts; thus, of the thread of Ariadne, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 42; of the spider, Ov. M. 6, 145; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80; of a net, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11; of the stamina of the lily, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23; the fibres of wood, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186; the strings of an instrument, Ov. M. 11, 169.—C. (Pars pro toto.) A cloth made of threads; so the fillets of priests, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 52; Sil. 3, 25.—A garment, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 304; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 346; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 34.

* **staminātus**, a, um, adj. [stamen], consisting of threads, Petr. 41 fin. dub.

† **stāminēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], consisting of threads, full of threads, thready: rota rhombi, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 26: vena ligni, i. e. fibrous, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

† **stannātio**, ōnis, f., a trowel (late Lat.): stannatio sive trulla caementarii, Hier. in Amos, 3, 7.

† **stannātūra**, ae, f., plastering, varnishing (late Lat.), Hier. in Amos, 3, 7.

† **stannēus** (stagnēus), a, um, adj. [stannum], made of stannum: vasa, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. narica, p. 166 Müll.; Plin. 30, 7, 19, § 38: cacabus, Col. 12, 42, 1: pyxis, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 35; 30, 5, 12, § 38: nummi, Dig. 48, 10, 9.

† **stannum** (perh. also **stagnum**; hence 2. stagno and stagnēus, v. stanneus), i, n., an alloy of silver and lead, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 159; 33, 9, 45, § 130; Suet. Vit. 5 fin.—2. Tin (late Lat. for plumbum album or candidum), Hier. in Zach. 1, 4, 10; Isid. Orig. 16, 22.

† **staphis**, idis, f., = σταφίς, a plant, perh. licebane, staves-acre, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; Pall. 1, 27, 2.

† **Stāphyla**, ae, and **Stāphylē**, ēs, f., = σταφύλη, the name of a woman, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 2.

† **staphylinus** or -os, i, f., = σταφυλίνος, a kind of parsnip, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88; 19, 6, 4, § 112; Col. 10, 168.

† **staphylōdendron**, i, n., = σταφυλόδενδρον, the pistachio-tree: Staphylea pinnata, Linn.; Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 69.

† **staphylōma**, ātis, n., = σταφύλωμα, a blemish in the eye shaped like a grape-stone, Veg. 3, 19, 1.

† **Staphylus**, i, m., a son of Silenus, who taught the art of mixing wine with water, Sall. H. 1, 87 Dietsch; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199.

† **Stascās**, ae, m., a Peripatetic philosopher of Neapolis, Cic. Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Fin. 5, 3, 8; 5, 25, 75.

† **Stasiastae**, ārum, m., = Στασιασταί, the name of a tragedy of Attius, v. the Fragments, Non. 20, 25 al.; Trag. Rel. p. 214 sq. Rib.

† **stāsimum**, i, n., = στάσιμον, that part of a poem which was sung standing, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2522 P.

† **Stāsīmus**, i, m., the name of a slave, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 3 al.

† **statae mātis** simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of Vesta, Fest. p. 317 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Inscr. Orell. 1386 sq.

† **stātānum vinum**, an excellent kind of wine in Campania, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; 23, 1, 21, § 36.

† **Stātānus** and **Stātūlinus**, i, m. [sto], the deity who presided over the standing of children, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 24 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.—As a female deity, called **Statina**, Tert. Anim. 39.

stātārius, a, um, adj. [sto], of or belonging to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady (very rare; usually stabilis). **I.** In gen.: statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19; hostis, id. 22, 18; *relia*, i. e. *that remain long in the water*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.: prandium, eaten standing, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 11 fin.: congressio, i. e. *a battle in the open field*, Amm. 14, 2, 8.—**B.** Transf., calm, tranquil; of an orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.—**II.** In partic., subst.: **stātāria** (sc. comoedia), a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers (opp. motoria, bustling, noisy), Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 sq. Don. ad loc. and ad; id. Ad. prol. 24.—Hence, subst.: **stātarii**, ōrum, m., the actors in the comoedia stataria, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.

Statelli, v. Statielli.

stāter, ēris, m., = *στατήρ*, a small silver coin of the Jews, of the value of four drachmae, Hier. in Matt. 3, 17, 26; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 8; id. Matt. 17, 27.

stātera, ae, f. [perhaps kindred with *σταβήν*, a rule], a steelyard; also, a balance (syn.: libra, trutina). **I.** Lit., Vitruv. 10, 8; Petr. 35; Suet. Vesp. 25; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38; Stat. S. 4, 9, 46; auraria, a goldsmith's scales, Varr. ap. Non. 455, 20; called also aurificus, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159.—**B.** Transf., of anything of a similar shape: **1.** The pole-bar of a chariot, Stat. S. 4, 3, 35.—**2.** A kind of platter, so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance, Nep. ap. Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146.—**3.** Trop., the value of a thing, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.

Stātanus, i, m., the name of a lieutenant of Antony, Vell. 2, 82, 2.

stāticē, ēs, f., = *στατική*, an herb of an astringent quality: Statice armeria, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 51.

stāticūlum, i, n. [statua]. **I.** A little statue or image, a statuette, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; 37, 10, 54, § 140.—**II.** Of images of the gods, idols, as a transl. of the Heb. *מַצֵּבָה*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deut. 12, 3; id. ib. fin. ex Lev. 26, 1.

stāticūlus, i, m., a kind of gentle dance, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 med.; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, m., a people of Liguria, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Liv. 42, 21.—Their chief town was called *Aquae Statiellorum*, Plin. 1, 1; or *Statiellae*, ārum, f., id. 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Statiellae**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to the *Statielli*: ager, Liv. 42, 7.—Subst.: **Statiellates**, ūm, m., Liv. 42, 8; 42, 21.—**B. Statiellenses**, ūm, m., the inhabitants of *Aquae Statiellorum*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 2.

Stātilius, ii, m., a Roman name. **I.** L. Stātilius, a fellow-conspirator with *Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 43, 2; 46, 3; 55, 6.—**II.** L. Stātilius, an augur, Cic. Att. 12, 13 and 14.—**III.** An indifferent actor, Cic. Rose. Com. 10, 30.—**IV.** Stātilius Taurus, Varr. R. 2, 1, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2725 sq.

stātīm (a scanned long, Avien. Arat. 397; Alcim. 2, 180), adv. [sto]. **I.** Firmly, steadily, steadfastly, unyieldingly (so only ante-class.): nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf.: statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120; vectigalia legerunt vestra et servantur statim, steadily, regularly, Att. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (statute et ordinate, Charis.); cf.: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7; delaborat cum statim puer, constantly, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 16.—**II.** Like our on the spot, i. q. forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: continuo, confestim, extemplo), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40; Publicola lege illa perlatā statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55; de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in alius tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 fin.: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200; qui discedere animum censent, alii statim discipari, alii diu permanere, id. Tusc. 1, 9,

18: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Lael. 21, 76; postremos in agmine temptare ac statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8; principio anni statim res turbulenta, Liv. 3, 22, 2; cf. id. 4, 53, 9; statim ac sine mora, Flor. 2, 2; Tac. A. 6, 3; Suet. Calig. 1.—(β) With *ut*, simul ac, atque, quam, or cum, immediately after, as soon as, etc.: litteras scripsi hora decima, statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3; statim, ut dici (res) coepit est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313; ut heri me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2; dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatus iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12, 1; proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Dig. 1, 16, 1; proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, ib. 1, 16, 2; semen statim cum spargitur, obruendum est, Pall. Apr. 3, 3.—(γ) With *abl. absol.*: hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35; hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas exiit, Nep. Cim. 2, 3.—(δ) With *ab* and *abl.*: statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, 17; a prima statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80; rami paene statim ab radice modici, id. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—(e) With *post*: exercitationes campêtres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83; statim post putationem, Pall. Febr. 15 fin.—**B.** Rarely for *recenter*, modo, recently, newly, just: vetriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

Stātina, ae, v. Stātanus.

stātio, ōnis, f. [sto], a standing, a standing still. **I.** Lit. (so very rare; not in Cic.): navis, quae manet in statione, remains standing, stands still, does not move, Lucr. 4, 389; so, manere in statione, id. 4, 396; 5, 478; 5, 518; in statione locata nubi, id. 6, 193; varas in statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, in a firm posture (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34; numquam id (sidus) stationem facere, stands still, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; stationes matutinas facere, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59; solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23; terrae, Manil. 2, 70.—**B.** Trop., that which is established by custom or prescription, a transl. of the Gr. *θεματισμός*, Vitruv. 1, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., in concr., a place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, post, an abode, residence. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5; quā positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674; cf. id. ib. 5, 719; principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg. G. 4, 8; apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. A. 5, 128; equorum, i. e. a stall, Pall. 1, 21, 2; so, jumentorum, Dig. 7, 1, 13 fin.: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, in public places, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2; stationes circumeo, id. ib. 2, 9, 5; quod tabernae tris de domo suo circa forum civitatibus ad stationem locasset, Suet. Ner. 37; thermas, stationes, omne theatrum, Juv. 11, 4; Gell. 13, 13, 1; stationes municipiorum, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236; si ad stationem vel tabernam ventum sit, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 7; stationes hibernae, winter-quarters, Amm. 14, 1, 1.—**B.** Poet., of things, place, position: pone recompositas in statione comas, in their place, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68; id. A. A. 3, 434; permutata rerum statione, Petr. poet. 120, 99; umoris, Pall. 1, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., a post, station (v. custodiae, vigilia): cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42; ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant... Cohortes quae in stationibus erant, etc., id. ib. 4, 32; 5, 15; 6, 37; 6, 38; in stationem succedere, to relieve, id. ib. 4, 32; stationem intrare, Tac. A. 13, 35; relinquere, Verg. A. 9, 222; deserre, Suet. Aug. 24; habere, Liv. 35, 29; quique primi transierant, in statione erant, dum traicerent ceteri, on guard, Curt. 7, 5, 18.—Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; Cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, kept at their posts, Ov. M. 1, 627; 2, 115.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73; velle longissimā statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2; imperii statione relicta, Ov. Tr. 2, 219; Vell. 2, 124, 2; Tac. Or. 17; Suet. Claud. 38.—**B.** Transf., like our

post, watch, guard, for those who are stationed to watch, who stand guard, sentries, sentinels, outposts, pickets: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 69 fin.: ut minus intentae diurnae stationes ac nocturnae vigiliae essent, Liv. 9, 24, 5; 25, 38, 16; cf. in sing.: ad stationem Romanam in porta segreter agentem vigiliam perveniunt, id. 10, 32, 7; disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72; crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73; custodiae stationesque equitum, id. ib. 1, 59; statione militum assumpta, i. e. body-guard, lifeguard, Suet. Tib. 24; so, militum, id. Ner. 21; 34; 47.—**2.** Transf., in gen., a station, office, position, in government, etc. (post-class.): in hac statione, i. e. the imperial office, Spart. Ael. Verr. 4; statio imperatoria, Lampr. Comm. 1; Augusta, Capitol. Clod. Alb. 2; regia, Vulc. 7; Capitol. Verr. 8.—**3.** Naut. t. t., an anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet (syn. portus), Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 56 fin.; Liv. 10, 2, 6; 28, 6, 9; 31, 33, 3; Verg. G. 4, 421; id. A. 2, 23 al.—**4.** A place of residence, a post, station of the fiscal officers of a province; also, for the officers themselves, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 19; Cod. Just. 4, 31, 1; 10, 5, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3207; 4107.—**5.** A post-station, post-house, Inscr. Murat. 1015; Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 421.—**6.** A religious meeting, assembly of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29; stationes in vesperam producere; id. adv. Psych. 1; so id. ib. 10; id. ad Ux. 2, 4.

***stationalis**, e, adj. [statio, I.], standing still, stationary, fixed: stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60.

statiōnārius, a, um, adj. [statio, II.], of or belonging to a post or station (jurid. Lat.): stationarii milites, soldiers stationed at a post, a kind of gendarmery instituted by Augustus for suppressing the grassatores, Suet. Aug. 32; Dig. 11, 4, 1; 11, 4, 4; 1, 12, 1 fin.—As subst.: **statiōnārius**, i, m. **A.** A postman, postmaster at a post-station, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 1.—**B.** A police-officer, Cod. 12, 23, 1; 12, 58, 1; Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1; 8, 4, 2.

Stātius, ii, m. **I.** Orig., a name for slaves, acc. to Gell. 4, 20, 12.—A slave of Cicero was thus named, Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 2; id. Att. 6, 2, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 1.—Also a praenomen of freemen, e. g. Statius Albius Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 4, 9.—**II.** A surname (cognomen or agnomen). **A.** Caecilius Statius, of Insubria, a comic poet, a younger contemporary of Ennius, who died A. U. C. 586, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Vell. 1, 17, 1.—**B.** P. Papinius Statius, a poet under Domitian, author of the Silvae, of the Thebais, and of an unfinished poem entitled *Achilleis*, Juv. 7, 82 sqq.—**C.** L. Statius Murcus, a lieutenant and proconsul, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 77, 4.

stātivus, a, um, adj. [sto], standing still, stationary. **I.** In gen. (very rare): de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, standing waters, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2; tarditas, Front. Math. 1, 2 fin.—Of a light (transl. of Gr. *σταντικός*), App. de Mundo, 16, p. 64, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., of or belonging to posts, stations, or quarters (the predom. signif. of the word): praesidium stativum, appointed post or station = statio, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 41, 1, 6; 44, 40, 6; castra, a stationary camp, a camp where an army halts for a long while, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21 fin. al.—Hence, subst. **1.** **stātiva**, ōrum, n., a stationary camp. (a) Lit., Liv. 1, 57, 4; 29, 34, 3; 31, 33, 6; 37, 37, 1 and 5; Tac. H. 1, 66 al.—(β) Transf., of travellers: stativa, a resting-place, stopping-place, quarters: stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.—**2.** **stativae**, ārum, f.: mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.—**B.** In relig. lang.: stativae feriae, fixed or stated feasts (usually statae feriae), Macr. S. 1, 16, § 5.

Statiōnēs, ūm, m., the people of Statonia in S. Etruria, celebrated for its vines and olives, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence **statiōnēnsis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Statonia: ager, Plin. 2, 95, 96,

§ 209: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 67: lacus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8. — *As subst.*: **Statoniensis**, is, m. (sc. ager), Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168; Varr. R. 3, 12, 1.

1. stator, ōris, m. [sto], a *magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger, orderly-man* (since Augustus there were centuriae statorum Augusti): statores mittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 2; Planc. ib. 10, 21, 2; Dig. 4, 6, 10, 1, 16, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2780; 3422; 3524; cf. Kellerm. Vigil. App. 40; 199 sq.; Jahn, Spec. Epigr. p. 28, n. 1; p. 49.

2. Stator, ōris, m. [sisto], one who causes any thing to stand fast, a *stayer, supporter*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12, 6; Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; 1, 13, 31; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 1; Ov. F. 6, 793; Vell. 2, 131. — *Plur.*, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140. — Also, of Mars, Vell. 2, 131, 1.

Statorius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens: Q. Statorius, Liv. 24, 48.

statua, ae, f. [statuo], an *image, statue* (syn.: signum, effigies, imago) (commonly made of metal, Quint. 2, 21, 10); rarely of the gods: statuæ deorum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47; Sen. Q. N. 2, 42, 1. — But freq. and class. of men: statum dare auream Solidam faciundam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 80: statuæ et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: statua istius persimilis, id. Pis. 38, 93: statua equestris inaurata, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41; cf. id. ib. 9, 7, 16; id. Sest. 38, 83; id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: ea statua, quæ ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id. Att. 6, 1, 17: si quaeret Pater urbium Subscribi statuus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28. — As a designation of immovability, taciturnity, etc.: ex hac statuâ volo Erogitare, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Ps. 4, 1, 7; cf. statuâ taciturnus exit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83: iste statuâ pallidior, Cat. 80, 4: statuarum ritu patiemur pannos et vincula? Petr. 102, 12. — **II. A pillar**: marmorea, Vop. Aur. 37, 2: salis, Sedul. Pasch. 1, 106.

† **statualis**, is, m. [statua] = STATVARIVS, a *sculptor*, Inscr. Murat. 937, 1.

statuarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to *statues* (post-Aug.): ars, the art of making statues, statuarius, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33; 36, 5, 4, § 37: temperatura (aeris), id. 34, 9, 20, § 97. — *As subst.* **1. statuaria**, ae, f., the art of statuarius, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156; 36, 5, 4, § 15 (= ars fingendi). — **2. statuarius**, ii, m., a *maker of statues, a statuarius* (syn. sculptor), Quint. 2, 21, 1; Sen. Ep. 88, 15; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.

statuliber (also separate, **statu liber**), bēri, m. [prob. instead of statuto liber; v. infra], a *slave to whom liberty is granted under a certain condition or from a certain time, generally by testament*: statuliber est qui statum et destinatum in tempus vel conditionem libertatem habet, Dig. 40, 7, 1: qui sub conditione testamento liber esse jussus est, statu liber appellatur, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 1; cf. Titin. 2 passim: statu liber est qui testamento certâ conditione propositâ jubetur esse liber, Fest. s. v. statuliber, p. 249 L.: statuliberi, id est ejus servi quo testamento sub aliqua conditione liber esse jussus est, quem constat interea heredis servum esse, Gai. Inst. 2, 200: cum statuliber sub conditione legatus est, et pendente conditione legati condicio statutæ libertatis deficit, legatum utile fit; nam, sicut statuta libertas tunc perimit legatum cum vires accipit, ita, etc., Dig. 30, 1, 81, § 9; cf. ib. 33, 5, 9; 30, 1, 44, § 8; and the whole title of the Dig. 40, 7, De statuliberis. — The word perhaps occurred in the XII. Tables: sub hac conditione liber esse jussus... ad libertatem perveniet: id quæ lex duodecim tabularum jubet, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 4.

Statulinus, i, v. Statanus.

statumaria, ae, f., a *plant, also called proserpinaca*, App. Herb. 18.

statūmen, inis, n. [statuo], that upon which any thing rests, a *support, stay, prop*, Col. 4, 2, 1; 4, 16, 2; 5, 5, 18; Vitr. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79. — **II. Esp.**, a *rib* of a ship, Caes. B. C. 1, 54.

* **stātūminatio**, ōnis, f. [statumino], an *underpropping, foundation*, Vitr. 7, 1, med.

stātūmino, āre, v. a. [statumen], to prop up, to underprop, support (post-Aug.):

oras tossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47: aliquid saxo, Vitr. 7, 1.

* **stātuncūlum**, i, n. dim. [statua], a *little statue, statuette*, Petr. 50, 6.

stātūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [statūm, sup. of sto], to cause to stand (cf.: colloco, pono).

I. Corporeally. A. To cause to stand, set up, set, station, fix in an upright position. **1. To set up, set in the ground, erect:**

ibi arbores pedicino in lapide statuito, Cato, R. R. 18: inter parietes arbores ubi statues, id. ib.: stipites statuito, id. ib.: palis statutis crebris, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 init.: pedamenta jacentia statuenda, are to be raised, Col. 4, 26: pedamentum inter duas vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 21, § 194: hic statui volo primum aquilam, the standard of the troops, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7: signifer, statue signum, plant the ensign, Liv. 5, 55, 1; Val. Max. 1, 5, 1. — **2. To plant** (rare): eodem modo vineam statuito, alligato, flexatogue uti fuerit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198: agro qui statuit meo Te, triste lignum (i. e. arborem), Hor. C. 2, 13, 10. — **3. In gen., to place, set or fix, set up, set forth things or persons.** **a. Without specifying the place:** ollam statuito cum aquâ, let a jar stand with water, Cato, R. R. 156 (157): crateras magnos statuito, i. e. on the table, Verg. A. 1, 724; so, crateras laeti statuunt, id. ib. 7, 147: haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, well placed, i. e. so that the hull stands perpendicularly (cf.: bene lineatum carinam collocavit, v. 42), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44: nec quidquam explicare, nec statuere potuerant, nec quod statutum esset, manebat, omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58, 7: eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, to pitch, Caes. B. C. 1, 81; so, aciem statuere, to draw up an army: aciem quam arte statuerat, latus porrigit, Sall. J. 52, 6. — **b. With designation of the place by in and abl.; by adv. of place; by ante, apud, ad, circa, super, and acc.; by pro and abl.; by abl. alone** (very rare), or by in and acc. (very rare): signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap. Prisc. 7, 19, 95 (p. 782 P.): statuere hic lectulos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7: etiamsi in caelo Capitolium statueretur, Cic. Or. 3, 46, 180: statuatur Sollius in illo gladiatorum convivio... statuitur, ut dico, eques Romanus in Apronii convivio, is taken to the banquet, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61 sq.: tabernacula in foro statuere, Liv. 39, 46, 3: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, Nep. Eum. 7, 1: in nostris castris tibi tabernaculum statue, Curt. 5, 11, 6; 8, 13, 20: statui in medium undique conspicuum tabernaculum jussit, id. 9, 6, 1: (sagittae) longae, nisi prius in terrâ statuerent arcum, haud satis apte imponuntur, id. 8, 14, 19: sedes curules sacerdotum Augustalium locis, superque eas querceae coronae statuere, Tac. A. 2, 83: donum deae apud Antium statuitur, id. ib. 3, 71: pro rigidis calamos columnis, Ov. F. 3, 529: jamque ratem Scythicis auster statuisset in oris, Val. Fl. 3, 653: statuere vas in loco frigido, Pall. Oct. 22. — Of living beings: capite in terram statuerem, Ut cerebro dispergat viam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: qui capite ipse sua in statu vestigia sese (= qui sese ipse capite in sua vestigia statuit), i. e. stands on his head, Lucr. 4, 472: patrem ejus a mortuis excitasset, statuisse ante oculos, Cic. Or. 1, 57, 245: captivos vinctos in medio statuit, Liv. 21, 42, 1: ubi primum equus Curtium in vado statuit, id. 1, 13, 5: quatuor cohortes in fronte statuit, id. 28, 33, 12: ante se statuit funditores, id. 42, 58, 10: puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, id. 7, 2, 9: procul in conspectu eum (Philopoemenem) statuerunt, id. 39, 49, 11: media porta robora legionum, duabus circa portis milites levemque armatum statuit, id. 23, 16, 8: bovem ad fanum Dianae et ante aram statuit, id. 1, 45, 6: cum Calchanta circa aram statuisset, Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 6: marius si qui eo loci statuisset, id. 3, 1, 2 fin.: adolescentes ante Caesarem statuunt, Tac. A. 4, 8: in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, id. ib. 3, 45: puer quis Ad cyathum statuatur? Hor. C. 1, 29, 8: tu cum pro vitulâ statuis dulcem Aulide natam Ante aras, id. S. 2, 3, 199: et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvenum, Verg. A. 9, 627: clarâ regione profundi Aetheros innumeri statuerunt agmina cygni, Stat. Th. 3, 525. — **4. Pregn.**, to construct and place, to set up after construc-

ting, to erect, make. **a. Of statues, temples, columns, altars, trophies, etc.;** constr. with acc. alone, or acc. of the structure and dat. of the person for whom or in whose honor it is erected: siquidem mihi aram et statuam statuis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 122: huic statuam statui decet ex auro, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 1: ne ego aureâ pro statuâ vineam tibi statuam, id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: eique statuam equestrem in rostris statui placere, Cic. Phil. 5, 15, 41; so id. ib. 9, 5, 10; 9, 7, 16; id. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 151; 2, 2, 20, § 48; so, simulacrum alicui statuere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: effigiem, Verg. A. 2, 184: Mancinus eo habitu sibi statuit quo, etc. (effigiem), Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 18: simulacrum in curiâ, Tac. A. 14, 12: quânam in civitate templum statuatur, id. ib. 4, 55: se primos templum urbis Romae statuisse, id. ib. 4, 56; so id. ib. 4, 15: nec tibi de Pario statuam, Germanice, templum, Ov. P. 4, 8, 31: templa tibi statuam, tribuam tibi turis honorem, id. M. 14, 128: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: victimas atque aras diis Manibus statuente, Tac. A. 3, 2: statuente aras e cepite, Ov. M. 7, 240: statuatur arae, Sen. Med. 579: aeneum statuerunt tropaeum, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: monumentum, id. ib. § 70; so, in alio orbe tropaea statuere, Curt. 7, 7, 14; so, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18: ut illum di perdat qui primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5: princeps Romanus solarium horologium statuisse I. Papirius Cursor proditor, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 213: a miliario in capite Romani fori statuto, id. 3, 5, 9, § 66: carceres eo anno in Circo primum statuti, Liv. 8, 20, 1: quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? Verg. A. 2, 150: multo altiore statui crucem jussit, Suet. Galb. 9: obeliscam, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71: at nunc disturba quas statuiti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: incensis operibus quae statuerat, Nep. Milt. 7, 4: si valium statuitur procul urbis illecebris, Tac. A. 4, 2: castra in quinto lapide a Carthagine statuit, Just. 22, 6, 9. — **b. Poet.** and in post-class. prose (rare): aliquem statuere = alicui statuam statuere: inter et Aegidas mediâ statuaris in urbe, Ov. H. 2, 67: statuarque tumulo hilaris et coronatus, my statue will be erected, Tac. Dial. 13; so with two acc.: custodem medio statuit quam villicus horto, whose statue he placed as protectress, etc., Mart. 3, 68, 9; cf. in double sense: nudam te statuet, i. e. nudam faciet (= nudabit fortunam), and statuam tibi nudam faciet, Mart. 4, 28, 8. — **5. Of cities, etc., to establish, found, build** (in class. prose usu. condo): Agamemnon tres ibi urbes statuit, Vell. 1, 1, 2: urbem quam statuo vestra est, Verg. A. 1, 573: urbem praeclearam, id. ib. 4, 655: Persarum statuit Babylonem Semiramis urbem, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 21: ibi civitatem statuerunt, Just. 23, 1; so, licentia et impunitas asyla statuendi (= aperiendi), Tac. A. 3, 60. — Hence, transf.: carmen statuere = carmen condere, to compose, devise a song: nunc volucrum... inexpertum carmen, quod tacitâ statuere brumâ, Stat. S. 4, 5, 12. — **B. To cause to stand still, to stop** (rare; cf. sisto, III. B.): navem extemplo statimimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57: et statuit fessos, fessos et ipse, boves, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 4: famuli hoc modo statuerunt aquas, Arn. 1, p. 30: sanguinem, Oct. Hor. 4. — **C. To cause to stand firm, strengthen, support** (rare; = stabilire), only transf.: qui rem publicam certo animo adjuverit, statuerit, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 56, 120 (Trag. Rel. v. 357 Rib.).

II. Trop. A. To establish, constitute (= constituo). **1. Esp.**: exemplum or documentum (v. edo fin., and cf. Sen. Phoen. 320), to set forth an example or precedent for warning or imitation: statuere exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6: exemplum statuere in me ut adolescentuli Vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: ut illi intellegere possint, in quo homine statueris exemplum hujus modi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45, § 111: in quos aliquid exempli populus Romanus statui putat oportere, id. ib. 2, 3, 90, § 210: statuam in te exemplum, ne quis posthac infelicibus miseris patriae illudat, Just. 8, 14: documentum autem statui oportere, si quis respiscat et antiquam societatem respiciat, Liv. 24, 45, 5: statueretur immo

documentum, quo uxorem imperator acciperet, *a precedent*, Tac. A. 12, 6. — **2.** Jus statuere, *to establish a principle or relation of law*: ut (maiores nostri) omnia omnium rerum iura statuerint, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: qui magistratum potestatemve habebit, si quid in aliquem novi juris statuerit, ipse quoque, adversario postulante, eodem jure uti debet, *if he has established any new principle of law*, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 2, 2, 1, § 1: si quid injungere inferiori velis, id prius in te ac tuos si ipse juris statueris, facilius omnes oboedientes habeas, *if you first admit it against yourself*, Liv. 26, 36, 3: si dicemus in omnibus aequabile jus statui convenire, *equal principles of law should be applied to all*, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4. — **3.** In gen., *to establish by authority* (of relations, institutions, rights, duties, etc.): (Numa) omnis partis religionis statuit sanctissimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: hoc iudicium sic expectatur ut non unae rei statui, sed omnibus constitui putetur, id. Tull. 15, 36: ad formando animos statuendasque vitae leges, Quint. proem. 14: sic hujus (virtutis) ut caelestium statuta magnitudo est, Sen. Ep. 79, 10: vectigal etiam novum ex salariâ annona statuerunt, Liv. 29, 37, 2: novos statuere fines, id. 42, 24, 8: neque eos quos statuit terminos observat, id. 21, 44, 5: quibus rebus cum pax statuta esset, Just. 5, 10, 8; so id. 25, 1, 1: sedesque ibi statuentibus, id. 18, 5, 11. — **4.** With double acc., *to constitute, appoint, create*: Hirtius arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui, Cic. Att. 14, 1, a, 2: telluris erum natura nec illum, nec quemquam constituit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 130: de principatu (vinorum) se quisque iudicem statuet, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 59: praefectus his statuitur Andragoras, Just. 21, 4, 5. — **B.** *To determine, fix, etc.* (of temporal or local relations): constr. usually with acc. and dat. or acc. and gen. **1.** Modum statuere alicui or alicujus rei, *to determine the manner, mode, or measure of, assign limits, restrictions or restraints to a thing or person, to impose restraints upon*. (a) With dat.: diuturnitati imperii modum statuendum putavistis, *that a limit should be assigned to the duration of his power*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: statui mihi tum modum et orationi meae, *imposed restraints upon myself and my words*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: non statuendo felicitati modum, nec cohibendo fortunam, *by not assigning any limits to his success*, Liv. 30, 30, 23 (Pompeium) affirmabant, libertati publicae statutum modum, Vell. 2, 40: cupidinibus statuat natura modum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: quem modum sibi ipsa statuit (crudelitas)? Val. Max. 9, 2 pr.: modum ipsae res statuunt (i.e. sibi), Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 216: modum nuptiarum sumptibus statuerunt, Just. 21, 4, 5: timori quem meo statuam modum? Sen. Thyest. 483; and with finem: jam statui aerumnis modum et finem cladi, id. Herc. Fur. 206. — (β) With gen.: honestius te inimicitiarum modum statuere potuisse quam me humanitatis, Cic. Sull. 17, 48: ipse modum statuam carminis, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 44: errorisque sui sic statuere modum, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 36: modum statuunt fellis pondere denarii, *they limit the quantity of the gall to the weight of a denarius*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 254. — **2.** Conditionem or legem alicui, *to impose a condition or law upon one, to dictate, assign a condition to*: hanc tu conditionem statuis Gaditanis, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: providete ne duriores vobis conditionem statutis ordinis vestro quam ferre possit, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15: alter eam sibi legem statuerat ut, etc., id. Phil. 10, 6, 12: pretio statuta lege ne modum excederet, etc., *the law being assigned to the price that not, etc.*, i.e. *the price being limited by the law, etc.*, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118: pacis legem universae Graeciae statuit, Just. 9, 5, 2. — So with ellipsis of dat., *to agree upon, stipulate*: statutis conditionibus, Just. 6, 1, 3: omnibus consentientibus Carthago conditur, statuto annuo vectigali pro solo urbis, id. 18, 5, 14. — **3.** Finem, *to assign or put an end to, make an end of*: haud opinor commode finem statuere orationi militem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 21: et finem statuit cuppedinis atque timoris, Lucr. 6, 25: cum Fulvius Flaccus finem poenae eorum statuere cogeretur, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 1: majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi

ab diis sunt, et finem statuerunt, *finished*, Liv. 45, 39, 10; so, terminum: nam templis numquam statuetur terminus aevi, Stat. S. 3, 1, 180: cum consilii tibi bene fortiterque suscepti eum tibi finem statueris, quem ipsa fortuna terminum nostrarum contentionum esse voluisset, *since you have assigned that end*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 2. — **4.** Pretium alicui rei, *to assign a price to something; fix, determine the price of something*: quae probast mers, pretium ei statuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132: numquam avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: statuit frumento pretium, Tac. A. 2, 87; so with dat. understood: ut eos (obsides) pretio quantum ipsi statuisset patres redimi paterentur, Liv. 45, 42, 7: pretium statuit (i.e. vecturae et salii), id. 45, 29, 13; so with in and acc.: ut in singulas amphoras (vini) centeni nummi statuatur, *that the price may be set down at 100 sesterces for an amphora*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56. — **5.** Statuere diem, horam, tempus, locum alicui rei, or alicui, or with dat. gerund., *to assign or appoint a day, time, place, etc.* (for the more usual diem dicere): statutus est comitis dies, Liv. 24, 27, 1: diem patrandi facinori statuerat, id. 35, 35, 15: multitudinem diem statuit ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36, 2: dies insidiis statuitur, id. J. 70, 3: ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum, Liv. 28, 35, 4: subverti leges quae sua spatia (ae tempora) quaerendis aut potiundis honoribus statuerint, Tac. A. 2, 36. — With ellipsis of dat.: observans quem statuere diem, Mart. 4, 54, 6: noctem unam poscit: statuitur nox, Tac. A. 13, 44. — Esp. in the part. statutus, *fixed, appointed* (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with status; v. sisto fin.). in statum ut quotannis... libri diebus statutis (status) recitarentur, Suet. Claud. 42: ut die statuta omnes equos ante regiam producerent, Just. 1, 10, 1: quaedam (genera) statutum tempus anni habent, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 135: fruges quoque maturitatem statuto tempore expectant, Curt. 6, 3, 7: sacrificium non esse redditum statuto tempore, id. 8, 2, 6: statuto tempore quo urbem Mithridati traderet, Just. 16, 4, 9: cum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent, id. 1, 10, 8: intra tempus statutum, *fixed by the law*, Dig. 4, 4, 19 and 20. — **6.** To recount, count up, state (very rare): statue sex et quinquaginta annos, quibus mox divus Augustus republicam rexit: adice Tiberii tres et viginti... centum et viginti anni colliguntur, *count, fix the number at*, Tac. Or. 17: Cinyphiae segetis citius numerabis aristas... quam tibi nostrorum statuator summa laborum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 29. — **C.** *To decide, determine*, with reference to a result, to settle, fix, bring about, choose, make a decision. **1.** Of disputes, differences, questions, etc., between others. (a) With interrog.-clause: ut statuatis hoc iudicio utrum posthac amicitias clarorum virorum calamitati hominibus an ornamento esse malitis, Cic. Balb. 23, 65: eam potestatem habetis ut statuatis utrum nos... semper miseri lugeamus, an, etc., id. Mil. 2, 4: in hoc homine statuatis, possitne statutoribus iudicantibus homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimisque damnari, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: vos statuite, recuperatores, utra (sententia) utilior esse videatur, id. Caecin. 27, 77: decidis tu statuisque quid iis ad denarium solveretur, id. Quint. 4, 17: magni esse iudicis statuere quid quemque cuique praestare oporteret, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: mihi vero Pompeius statuisse videtur quid vos in iudicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil. 6, 15: semel (senatus) statuerent quid donatum Masinissae vellent, Liv. 42, 23: nec quid faciendum modo sit statuunt, sed, etc., *decide, dictate*, id. 44, 22: nondum statuatur conservaret eum necne, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: statutumque (est) quantum curules, quantum plebei pignoris caperent, Tac. A. 13, 28: semel nobis esse statuendum quod consilium in illo sequamur, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4. — (β) With de: ut consules de Caesaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, iudicarent, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 8: et collegas suos de religione statuisset, in senatu de lege statutores, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: ut de absente eo C. Licinius statueret ac iudicaret, Liv. 42, 22: si de summa rerum liberum senatui permittat rex statuendi jus, id. 42, 62: qui ab exercitu ab imperatore eove qui de eâ re statuendi potestas fuerit, dimissus erit, Edict. Praet. in

Dig. 3, 2, 1. — Often with reference to punishment: cum de P. Lentulo ceterisque statutis, pro certo habetote, vos simul de exercitu Catilinae decernere, Sall. C. 52, 17: satis visum de Vestiliâ statuere, *to pass sentence against*, Tac. A. 2, 85: jus statuendi de procuratoribus, id. ib. 12, 54: facta patribus potestate statuendi de Caeciliano, id. ib. 6, 7; so id. ib. 13, 28; cf. id. ib. 15, 14; 2, 85; Suet. Tib. 61 fin. — In partic.: de se statuere, *to decide on, or dispose of one's self, i.e. of one's life, — to commit suicide*: eorum qui de se statuebant humabantur corpora, Tac. A. 6, 29. — (γ) With de and abl. and interrog.-clause: si quibusdam populis permittendum esse videatur ut statuatur ipsi de suis rebus quo jure uti velint, Cic. Balb. 8, 22. — (δ) With contra: consequeris tamen ut eos ipsos quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34. — (e) With indef. obj., usu. a neutr. pron.: utrum igitur hoc Graeci statuent... an nostri praetores? Cic. Fl. 12, 27: dixisti quippiam: fixum (i.e. id) et statutum est, id. Mur. 30, 62: eoque utrique quod statuit contenti sunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: senatus, ne quid absente rege statueret, Liv. 39, 24, 13: maturato opus est, quidquid statuere placet (senatui), id. 8, 13, 17: id ubi in P. Licinio ita statutum est, id. 41, 15, 10: interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt. 8, 14, 43: quid in futurum statuerim, aperiam, Tac. A. 4, 37: utque rata essent quae procuratores sui in iudicando statuerent, Suet. Claud. 12: qui statuit aliquid parte inaudita altera, aequum licet statuerit, haud aequus fuit, Sen. Med. 2, 199: non ergo quod libet statuere arbitri potest, Dig. 4, 8, 32, § 15; cf.: earum rerum quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, 11. — (ζ) With de or super and abl.: vos de crudelissimis parriicidis quid statuatis cunctamini? Sall. C. 52, 31: nihil super eâ renisi ex voluntate filii statuere, Suet. Tib. 13: ne quid super tantâ re absente principe statueretur, Tac. H. 4, 9. — (η) Absol., mostly pass. impers.: ita expediri posse consilium ut pro merito cujusque statueretur, Liv. 8, 14, 1: tunc ut quaeque causa erit statutis, id. 3, 53, 10: non ex rumore statuendum, *decisions should not be founded on rumors*, Tac. A. 3, 69. — (θ) With cognoscere, to examine (officially) and decide: petit ut vel ipse de eo causâ cognita statuât, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: consuli ut cognosceret statueretque senatus permiserat, Liv. 39, 3, 2: missuros qui de eorum controversiis cognoscerent statuerentque, id. 40, 20, 1; 45, 13, 11: quod causâ cognita erit statuendum, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 8. — **2.** With reference to the mind of the subject, *to decide, to make up one's mind, conclude, determine, be convinced*, usu. with interrog.-clause: numquam intellegis, statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi homicidae sint an vindices libertatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: illud mirum videri solet, tot homines... statuere non potuisse, utrum iudicem an arbitrum, rem an item dici oporteret, id. Mur. 12, 27: neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: ipsi statuerent, quo tempore possent suo jure arma capere, id. Tull. 5, 12: ut statuerem quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3: statuere enim qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam statutum quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: tu quantum tribuendum nobis putes statuas ipse, et, ut spero, statues ex nostra dignitate, id. ib. 5, 8, 4: vix statui posse utrum quae pro se, an quae contra fratrem petiturus esset ab senatu magis impetrabilia forent, Liv. 45, 19, 6: quam satis statuerat, utram foreveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, an, etc., Tac. A. 4, 40: statue quem poenae extrahas, Sen. Troad. 661. — So with apud animum, *to make up one's mind*: vix statuere apud animum meum possum utrum peior ipsa res an pejore exemplo agatur, Liv. 34, 2, 4: proinde ipsi primum statuerent apud animos quid vellent, id. 6, 39, 11. — Rarely with neutr. pron. as object: quidquid nos de communi sententiâ statuerimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: sic statue, quidquid statuis, ut causam famamque tuam in arto stare scias, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1306. — **D.** *To decree, order, prescribe*. **1.** With ut or ne: statuunt ut decem milia hominum in oppidum submit-

tantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: eos (Siculos) statuisset ut hoc quod dico postularet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 103: statuit illi atque decernunt ut eae litterae . . . removerentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 71, § 173: statuit iste ut arator . . . vadimonium promitteret, id. ib. 2, 3, 15, § 38: orare patres ut statuerent ne absentium nomina reciperentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 103: statuitur ne post M. Brutum proconsulem sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38, 97: (Tiberius) auxit patrum honorem statuendo ut qui ad senatum provocavissent, etc., Tac. A. 14, 28: statuiturque (a senatu) ut . . . in servitute haberentur, id. ib. 12, 53.—So of a decree, determination, or agreement by several persons or parties to be carried out by each of them: statutum esse (inter plebem et Poenos) ut . . . impedimenta diriperent, Liv. 23, 16, 6: Athenienses cum statuerent, ut urbe relicta naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: statuitur ut fallere custodes tentent, Ov. M. 4, 84.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): remedium statuere, to prescribe a remedy against public abuses, Tac. A. 3, 28; 6, 4: Caesar ducentessimam (vectigalis) in posterum statuit, decreed that one half of one per cent. be the tax, id. ib. 2, 42.—So with *sic* (= hoc): sic, di, statuitis, Ov. M. 4, 661.—**3.** With *dat.* and *acc.* (not ante-Aug.): eis (Vestalibus) stipendium de publico statuit, decreed, allowed, a salary, Liv. 1, 20, 3: Aurelio quoque annum pecuniam statuit princeps, decreed, granted, Tac. A. 13, 34: biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur, are allowed, id. ib. 3, 13: itaque et alimenta pueris statuita . . . et patribus praemia statuta, Just. 12, 4, 8: ceu Aeolus insanis statuat certamina ventis, Stat. Th. 6, 300: non hoc statui sub tempore rebus occasum Aeonis, id. ib. 7, 219: statuere alicui munera, Val. Fl. 2, 566.—**4.** With *dat.* and *interrog.* clause: cur his quoque statuiti quantum ex hoc genere frumenti darent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: ordo iis quo quisque die supplicaret, statutus, Liv. 7, 28, 8.—**5.** In part., of punishment, etc., to decree, measure out, inflict. (a) With *poenam*, etc., with or without *in* and *acc. pers.* (mostly post-Aug.): considerando . . . in utrâ (lege) maior poena statuatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: poenam statui par fuisse, Tac. A. 14, 49: qui non iudicium, sed poenam statui videbant, id. ib. 11, 6: eadem poena in Catum Firmium statuatur, id. ib. 6, 31: senatu universo in socios facinoris ultimam statuente poenam, Suet. Caes. 14: so with mercedem (= poenam): debuissse gravissimam temeritatis mercedem statui, Liv. 39, 55, 3; cf. also: Thrasea, non quidquid nocens reus pati mereretur, id. egregio sub principe statuendum disseruit, Tac. A. 14, 48.—*Abol.*: non debere eripi patribus vim statuendi (sc. poenas), Tac. A. 3, 70.—(b) With *indef. obj.*, generally with *in* and *acc.*: aliquid gravius in aliquem, to proceed severely against: obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fac aliquid gravius in Hejum statuissse Mamerinos, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19: res monet cavere ab illis magis quam quid in illos statuamus consulare, Sall. C. 52, 3: qui cum triste aliquid statuit, fit tristis et ipse, Ov. P. 2, 2, 119: si quid ob eam rem de se crudelius statuerent, Just. 2, 15, 10.—(c) With a word expressing the kind of punishment (post-Aug.): in Pompeiam Sabinam exilium statuatur, Tac. A. 6, 24 (18).—(d) De capite, to pass sentence of death: legem illam praeclearam quae de capite civis Romani nisi comitis centuriatis statui videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61.—**E.** Referring to one's own acts, to resolve, determine, propose, to propose, with *inf.* (first in Cic.; freq. and class.): statuit ab initio et in eo perseveravit, ius publicum non dicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam, id. Mil. 9, 24: statuatur excusare, to decline the office, id. Lig. 7, 21: cum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: quod iste certe statuatur et deliberaverat non adesse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: se statuissse animum advertere in omnes nauarchos, id. ib. 2, 5, 40, § 105: nam statuam in perpetuum tacere, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: statuam . . . nihil de illo dicere, id. Fragm. Clod. 1, 1: statuam rectâ Appiâ Romam (i.e. venire), id. Att. 16, 10, 1: Pompeius statuatur bello decertare, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: si cedere hinc statu-

isset, Liv. 44, 39, 7: triumphare mense Januario statuatur, id. 39, 15: immemor sim propositi quo statui non ultra attingere externa nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, id. 39, 48: rex quamquam dissimulare statuatur, id. 42, 21: opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit, id. 42, 54, 9: ut statuissse non pugnare consules cognitum est, id. 2, 45, 9: exaugurare fana statuit, id. 1, 55, 2: Delphos mittere statuit, id. 1, 56, 5: eos deducere in agros statuunt, id. 40, 38, 2: tradere se, ait, moenia statuissse, id. 8, 25, 10: Samnitiū exercitus certamine ultimo fortunam experiri statuit, id. 7, 37, 4: statuit sic adfectos hosti non obicere, id. 44, 36, 2: sub idem tempus statuit senatus Carthaginem excidere, Vell. 1, 12, 2: statui pauca disserere, Tac. H. 4, 73: amoliri juvenem specie honoris statuit, id. A. 2, 42: statuatur urbem novam condere, Curt. 4, 8, 1: statuatur parcere urbi conditae a Cyro, id. 7, 6, 20: rex statuatur inde abire, id. 7, 11, 4: Alexander statuatur ex Syriâ petere Africam, id. 10, 1, 17; 10, 5, 24; 5, 27 (9), 13; so, statutum habere cum animo ac deliberatum, to have firmly and deliberately resolved, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95.—With *sic*: caedis initium fecissse a me, sic enim statuatur, id. Phil. 3, 7, 29.—**F.** To judge, declare as a judgment, be of opinion, hold (especially of legal opinions), think, consider (always implying the establishment of a principle, or a decided conviction; cf.: existimo, puto, etc.). **1.** With *acc.* and *inf.* **a.** In gen.: senatus consulta falsa delata ab eo iudicavimus . . . leges statuimus per vim et contra auspicia latas, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: statuit senatus hoc ne illi quidem esse licitum cui concesserat omnia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 81: quin is tamen (iudex) statuatur fieri non posse ut de isto non severissime iudicetur, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: huiusce rei vos (recuperatores) statuistis nullam esse actionem qui obstitit armatis hominibus? id. Caecin. 13, 39, ut quisquam juris numeretur peritus, qui id statuit esse jus quod non oporteat iudicari, who holds that to be the law, id. ib. 24, 68: is (Pompeius) se in publico statuit esse non posse, id. Pis. 13, 29: tu unquam tantam plagam tacitus accipere potuisses, nisi hoc ita statuisses, quidquid dixisses te deterius esse facturum? id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133: si causa cum causâ contenderet, nos nostram perfacile cuivis probatores statuerebamus, we were sure, id. Quint. 30, 92: non statuit sibi quidquam licere quod non patrem suum facere vidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 211: hisibi nullam societatem communis utilitatis causâ statuunt esse cum civibus, assume, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: cum igitur statuisset opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecuniâ, had become convinced, id. ib. 2, 23, 82: quo cive neminem ego statuo in hac re publicâ esse fortioem, id. Planc. 21, 51: quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis, Ov. F. 1, 34: nolim statuas me mente malignâ id facere, Cat. 67, 37.—So with *sic*: velim sic statuas tuas mihi litteras longissimas quasque gratissimas fore, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 fin.: ego sic statuo a me in hac causâ pietatis potius quam defensionis partes esse susceptas, I hold, lay down as the principle of my defence, id. Sest. 2, 3: quod sic statuit omnino consularem legem nullam putare, id. ib. 64, 135: sic statuo et iudico, neminem tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, id. Or. 2, 28, 122.—Hence, statui, I have judged, i. e. I know, and statuam, I had judged, i. e. I knew: ut ego qui in te satis consilii statuim esse, malle Peducaeam tibi consilium dare quam me, ironically, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4: qui saepe audissent, nihil esse pulchrius quam Syracusarum moenia, statuarent se, si ea Verre praetore non vidissent, numquam esse visuros, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95.—With *neutr. pron.*: si dicam non recte aliquid statuere eos qui consulantur, that they hold an erroneous opinion, Cic. Caecin. 24, 68; cf.: quis hoc statuit umquam, aut cui concedi potest, ut eum iure poterit occidere a quo, etc., id. Tull. 24, 56; Quint. 5, 13, 21.—**b.** Particularly of a conclusion drawn from circumstances, to judge, infer, conclude; declare (as an inference): cum tuto senatum haberi non posse iudicavistis, tum statuitis, etiam intra muros Antonii scelus versari, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: quod si aliter statu-

etis, videte ne hoc vos statuatis, qui vivus decesserit, ei vim non esse factam, id. Caecin. 16, 46: quid? si tu ipse statuisti, bona P. Quinctii ex edicto possessa non esse? id. Quint. 24, 76: ergo ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: Jupiter esse pium statuit quodcumque iuvaret, Ov. H. 4, 133.—With *neutr. pron.*: hoc (i. e. litteris Gabinii credendum non esse) statuit senatus cum frequens supplicationem Gabinio denegavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quod si tum statuit opus esse, quid cum ille decessisset, Flacco existimatis statuendum et faciendum fuisse? id. Fl. 12, 29; cf. id. Caecin. 16, 46, supra; so, hoc si ita statuatis, id. ib. 16, 47.—**c.** Esp. with *gerund.* clause. (a) To hold, judge, think, consider, acknowledge, that something must be done, or should have been done: tu cum tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas . . . non statuebas tibi de illorum factis rationem esse reddendam? did you not consider, did it not strike you? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: statuit, si hoc crimen extenuari vellet, nauarchos omnes vitâ esse privandos, he thought it necessary to deprive, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 40, § 103: ut statuas mihi non modo non cedendum, sed etiam tuo auxilio utendum fuisse, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: statuebam sic, boni nihil ab illis nugis expectandum, id. Sest. 10, 24: Antigonus statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum, Nep. Eum. 8, 4.—So with opus fuisse: ut hoc statuatis oratione longâ nihil opus fuisse, acknowledge, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56: causam sibi dicendam esse statuatur jam ante quam hoc usu venit, knew (cf. a supra), id. ib. 2, 5, 39, § 101.—(b) To think that one must do something, to resolve, propose, usu. with *dat. pers.*: manendum mihi statuebam quasi in vigiliâ quâdam consulari ac senatoriâ, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: quae vobis fit injuria si statuimus, vestro nobis iudicio standum esse, if we conclude, purpose, to abide, etc., id. Fl. 27, 65: ut ea quae statuisses tibi in senatu dicenda, reticeres, id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: statuit tamen nihil sibi in tantis injuriis gravius faciendum, id. Clu. 6, 16: Caesar statuit expectandam classem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: non expectandum sibi statuit dum, etc., id. ib. 1, 11: quod eo tempore statuatur non esse faciendum, id. B. C. 3, 44: statuit sibi nihil agitandum, Sall. J. 39, 5: Metellus statuit alio more bellum gerendum, id. ib. 54, 5: Laco statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo, Nep. Alcib. 10, 2: sororis filios tollendos statuit, Just. 38, 1.—**2.** With *ut*: si, ut Manilius statuebat, sic est iudicatum (= ut iudicandum esse statuatur), Cic. Caecin. 24, 69: ut veteres statuunt poetae (ut = quod ita esse), id. Arat. 267 (33): quae maiora auribus accepta sunt quam oculis noscuntur, ut statuit, as he thought, i. e. that those things were greater, etc., Liv. 45, 27: cum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis qualem te esse video, Cic. Mur. 14, 32.—**3.** With two *acc.* (= duco, existimo): omnes qui libere de re publicâ sensimus, statuit ille quidem non inimicos, sed hostes, regarded not as adversaries, but as foes, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 3: Anaximenes aëra deum statuit, id. N. D. 10, 26: voluptatem summum bonum statuens, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: video Lentulum cuius ego parentem deum ac patrum statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. Sest. 69, 144: si rectum statuimus concedere amicis quidquid velint, id. Lael. 11, 38: Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolere, id. Fin. 2, 6, 19: noster vero Plato Titanum e genere statuit eos qui . . . adversentur magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: decretum postulat, quo iustae inter patros fratrumque filias nuptiae statuarentur, Tac. A. 12, 7: optimum in praesenti statuit reponere odium, id. Agr. 39.—**P. a.**: **stātūtus**, a, um, i. e. baculo, propped, leaning on a stick (dub. v. I. C. supra): vidistis senem . . . statutum, ventriosum? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—Hence, *subst.*: **stātūtum**, i. n., a law, decision, determination, statute (late Lat.): Dei, Lact. 2, 16, 14: Parcarum leges ac statuta, id. 1, 11, 14: statuta Dei et placita, id. 7, 25, 8.

stātūra, ae, f. [status, from sto; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture; hence], height or size of the body, stature. **I.** Lit. (class.): (vir) commodâ staturâ, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: staturâ haud magnâ, id.

Poen. 5, 2, 152: pro facie, pro staturâ. Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 25: velim mihi dicas, L. Turseius quâ facie fuerit, quâ staturâ, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; so, corporis (corresp. to figura), id. Inv. 1, 28, 41: ipse (citharoedus) formâ et specie sit et staturâ appositâ ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: parva statura (hominis), ib. 4, 33, 45: homines tantulae staturae, of so small a stature, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 fin.: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, id. ib. 6, 21.—

II. Transf., of animals or plants, size, growth (post-Aug. and rare): Alinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24, 5: producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantum permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

staturosus, a, um [statura], of great stature, gigantic, Aug. Civ. Dei. 15, 23 fin.

1. status, a, um, v. sisto.

2. status, ōs, m. [sto and sisto]. **I.** In a corporeal sense. **A.** Mode or way of standing, of holding one's body (at rest), posture, position, attitude, station, carriage; sing. and plur.: Ps. Statur hic ad hunc modum. Si. Statur vide hominis, Calipho, quasi basilicum, look at the way he stands, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 41: stat in statu senex ut adoriatur moechum, in an attitude of attack, ready, id. Mil. 4, 9, 12: concrepuit digitis, laborat: crebro commutat status, his posture, id. ib. 2, 2, 51: qui esset status (videre vellem) fabellulum tenere te asinum tantum, what your attitude was, what figure you cut, in holding the fan, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: in gestu status (oratoris erit) erectus et celsus, rarus incessus, attitude, Cic. Or. 18, 59: status quidem rectus sit, sed ducti paulum pedes, Quint. 11, 3, 159: abesse plurimum a saltatore debet orator... non effingere status quosdam, et quidquid dicet ostendere, id. 11, 3, 89: ut recta sint brachia, ne inductae rusticaeve manus, ne status indecorus, id. 1, 11, 16: stare solitus Socrates dicitur... immobilis, isdem in vestigiis, Gell. 2, 1, 2: dumque silens astat, status est vultusque diserti, Ov. P. 2, 5, 51: statum proeliantis componit, Petr. 95 fin.—So of the pose of statues: non solum numerum signorum, sed etiam uniuscujusque magnitudinem, figuram, statum litteris definiri vides, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: expedit saepe, ut in statu atque picturis videmus, variari habitus, vultus, status, Quint. 2, 13, 8: ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statum fieri voluerit. Ex quo factum est ut postea athletae his statibus in statu ponendis uterentur, Nep. Chabr. 1, 3.—And of images in a dream: ubi prima (imago somni) perit, alioque est altera nata inde stat, prior hic gestum mutasse videtur, Lucr. 4, 772: (opp. motus, incessus) quorum (iratorum) vultus, voces, motus statusque mutantur, motions and postures, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: decorum istud in corporis motu et statu cernitur, id. ib. 1, 35, 126: habitus oris et vultus, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56; 5, 17, 47: in quibus si peccetur... motu statumque deformi, id. ib. 5, 12, 35: eo erant vultu, oratione, omni reliquo motu et statu, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: status, incessus, sessio, accubatio... teneat illud decorum, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: in pedibus observatur status et incessus, the posture and gait, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—**B.** Of external appearance, manners, dress, and apparel: quoniam forma hujus cepti in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similis item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: redegitque se ad pallium et crepidas, atque in tali statu biennio fere permansit, Suet. Tib. 13.—**C.** Size, height, stature of living and inanimate beings (cf. statura, post-Aug.): pumilionem, quos natura brevi statu peractos, etc., Stat. S. 1, 6, 58: longissimum... aratorem faciemus; mediastenus qualiscunque status potest esse, Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9; so id. 7, 9, 2; 7, 12 med.: plantae majoris status, Pall. Febr. 25, 20.—**D.** A position, place, in the phrase de statu movere, deicere, or statum conturbare, to displace, drive out, eject, expel, throw from a position (esp. of battle and combat): equestrem procellam excitamus oportet, si turbare ac statu movere (hostes) volumus, Liv. 30, 18, 14: nihil statu motus, cum projecto prae se clipeo staret, in praesidio urbis moriturum se... respondit, id. 38, 25: Manlius scutum scuto

percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit (cf. the next sentence: atque de loco hominem iterum deiecit), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16.—So, out of the military sphere, in order to avoid an attack: ea vis est... quae, periculo mortis injecto, formidine animum perterritum loco saepe et certo de statu demovet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 42.—Transf., of mental position, conviction, argument, etc.: saepe adversarios de statu omni deiecit, Cic. Or. 37, 129: voluptas quo est major, eo magis mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, throws the mind off its balance, id. Par. 1, 3, 15.—Similarly: de statu deducere, recedere, from one's position or principles: fecerunt etiam ut me prope de vitae meae statu deducerent, ut ego istum accusarem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: neque de statu nobis nostrae dignitatis est recedendum, neque sine nostris copiis in alterius praesidia veniendum, id. Att. 1, 20, 2.—So, de statu suo declinare = moveri: neque dubito quin, suspitione aliquâ percussus repentinâ, de statu suo declinarint, i. e. became unsettled, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: qui cum me firmissimis opibus... munire possim, quamvis excipere fortunam malui quam... de meo statu declinare, than abandon my position, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; cf. of the position of heavenly bodies: qui eodem statu caeli et stellarum nati sunt, aspect, id. Div. 2, 44, 92.

II. Trop., condition, state, position, situation, circumstances. **A.** Of persons, condition in regard to public rights, political or civil status, any loss of which was a capitis diminutio (v. caput): capitis minutio est status permutatio, Gai. Dig. 4, 5, 1; id. Inst. 1, 159; cf. Dig. 4, 5, 11: quo quisque loco nostrum est natus... hunc vitae statum usque ad senectutem obtinere debet, Cic. Balb. 7, 18: ad quem proscripti confluebant. Quippe nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, with regard to the civil death of the proscribed, Vell. 2, 72, 5: illorum salus omnibus accepta fuit... quia tam grati exoptatum libertatis statum recuperaverint, Val. Max. 5, 26: si statu periclitari litigator videtur, if his civil status seems in peril, Quint. 6, 1, 36: nec ulla tam familiaris est infelicitibus patria quam solitudo et prioris status oblitio, i. e. the status of full citizenship, lost by banishment, Curt. 5, 5, 11: permanent tamen in statu servitutis, Suet. Gram. 21: vetuit quaeri de cujusquam defunctorum statu, id. Tit. 8 fin.: multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28: qui illegitime concipiuntur, statum sumunt ex eo tempore quo nascuntur, i. e. whether free-men or slaves, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 89: cum servus manumittitur: eo die enim incipit statum habere, a civil status, Dig. 4, 5, 4: homo liber qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, i. e. that of an ingenuus, ib. 1, 5, 21: primo de personarum statu dicemus, civil status, ib. 1, 5, 2; so Titin. 5: de statu hominum (sometimes status used in the jurists absolutely with reference to freedom and slavery): si status controversiam cui faciat procurator, sive ex servitute in libertatem, etc., Dig. 3, 3, 39, § 5; so ib. 3, 33, § 1.—Similarly in the later jurists: status suus = aetas XXV. annorum, years of discretion: cum ad statum suum frater pervenisset, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 19.—**2.** Condition and position with reference to rank, profession, trade, occupation, social standing, reputation, and character: an tibi vis inter istas vorsarier prodesas... quae tibi olant stabulum statumque? their trade, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 59: quod in civitatibus agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, the ranks of the families, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: regum status decemviris donabantur, the rank of kings was assigned to the decemvirs, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: cum alii rem ipsam publicam atque hunc bonorum statum odissent, the social position of the higher classes, id. Sest. 20, 46: non ut aliquid ex pristino statu nostro retineamus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1: equis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. Att. 3, 10, 2: non enim jam quam dignitatem, quos honores, quem vitae statum amiserim cogito, id. ib. 10, 4, 1: quam (statum) esse ejusdem status amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, id. ib. 1, 1, 17: praesidium petebamus ex potentissimi viri benevolentia: ad omnem statum nostrae dignitatis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1:

noster autem status est hic: apud bonos iidem sumus quos reliquisti, apud sordem, etc., id. Att. 1, 16, 11: ego me non putem tueri meum statum ut neque offendam animum cujusquam, nec frangam dignitatem meam? maintain my character, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: quos fortuna in amplissimo statu (i. e. regum) collocarat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: tantam in eodem homine varietatem status, high and low position in life, ups and downs, Val. Max. 6, 9, 4: cum classarios quos Nero ex remigibus justos milites fecerat, Nidre ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12: quaedam circa omnium ordinum statum corripit, id. Claud. 22: cum redieritis in Graeciam, praestabo ne quis statum vestro credat esse meliorem, social position, Curt. 5, 5, 22: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23.—**3.** Condition in reference to prosperity, happiness or unhappiness, and health (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): at iste non dolendi status non vocatur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: neque hic est Nunc status Aurorae meritis ut poscat honores, Ov. M. 13, 594: flebilis ut noster status est, ita flebile carmen, id. Tr. 5, 1, 5: quid enim status hic a funere differt? id. P. 2, 3, 3: pejor ad admonitu fit status iste boni, id. ib. 1, 2, 54: his enim quorum felicitur in domo status fuerat, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7: sin nostros status sive proximorum ingenia contemplerur, id. 6, 9 pr.: caelum contemplare: vix tamen ibi talem statum (i. e. felicitatis deorum) reperias, id. 7, 1, 1: haec quidem (vox) animi magnifici et prosperi status (fuit), id. 6, 5, ext. 4: obliiti status ejus quem beneficio exuistis meo, Curt. 10, 2, 22: sumus in hoc tuo statu iidem qui florente te fuimus, i. e. distress, id. 5, 11, 5: res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81, 21: voverat, si sibi incolumis status (of health) permisisset, proditurum se... hydraulam, Suet. Ner. 54.—**4.** Condition, circumstances, in gen., of life or of the mind: homines hoc uno plurimum a bestiis differunt quod rationem habent, mentemque quae... omnem complectatur vitae consequens statum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: facias me certiorum et simul de toto statu tuo consiliiusque omnibus, id. Fam. 7, 10, 3: tibi declaravi adventus noster qualis fuisset, et quis esset status, id. Att. 4, 2, 1: quid enim ego laboravi, si... nihil consecutus sum ut in eo statu essem quem neque fortunae temeritas, neque, etc., labefactaret, id. Par. 2, 17: sed hoc videant ii qui nulla sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status paraverunt, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: atque is quidem qui cuncta composuit constanter in suo manebat statu (transl. of ἔμεινεν ἐν τῷ εὐατοῦ κατὰ τὸ πᾶν ἦν, Plat. Tim. p. 42, c. Steph.), in his own state, being, Cic. Tim. 13: vitae statum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep. Dion. 4, 4: id suis rebus tali in statu saluti fore, Curt. 5, 1, 5: haec sunt fulmina quae prima accepto patrimonio et in novi hominis aut urbis statu fiunt, in any new condition (when a stroke of lightning was considered an omen), Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.—Rarely of a state: libere hercle hoc quidem. Sed vide statum (i. e. ebrietas), Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—Esp., in augury: fulmen status, a thunderbolt sent to one who is not expecting a sign, as a warning or suggestion, = fulmen monitorium: status est, ubi quietis nec agitantibus quidquam nec cogitantibus fulmen intervenit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2.—**B.** Of countries, communities, etc., the condition of society, or the state, the public order, public affairs. **1.** In gen.: Siciliam ita vexavit ac perdidit ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: nunc in eo statu civitas est ut omnes idem de re publicâ sensuri esse videantur, id. Sest. 50, 106: omnem conditionem imperii tui statumque provinciae mihi demonstravit Tratorius, id. Fam. 12, 23, 1; so id. ib. 13, 68, 1: mihi rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; so, status ipse nostrae civitatis, id. ib. 5, 16, 2: non erat desperandum fore aliquem tolerabilem statum civitatis, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi primum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: ex hoc qui sit status totius rei publicae videre potes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: ex eodem de toto statu rerum com-

munium cognoscere, id. Fam. 1, 8, 1: tamen illa, quae requirit, suum statum tenent, nec melius, si tu adesses, tenerent, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: non illi nos de unius municipis fortunis arbitrantur, sed de totius municipii statu, dignitate, etc., sententias esse laturos, id. Clu. 69, 196: ego vitam omnium civium, statum orbis terrae... redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: eo tum statu res erat ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 9: cum hoc in statu res esset, Liv. 26, 5, 1; so id. 32, 11, 1: eam regiam servitutem (civitatis) collatam cum praesenti statu praeclearam libertatem visam, id. 41, 6, 9: statum quoque civitatis ea victoria firmavit ut jam inde res inter se contrahere audent, i. e. *commercial prosperity*, id. 27, 51: ut deliberare de statu rerum suarum posset, id. 44, 31: ut taedio praesentium consules duo et status pristinus rerum in desiderium veniant, id. 3, 37, 3: jam Latio is status erat rerum ut neque bellum neque pacem pati possent, id. 8, 13, 2: qui se moverit ad sollicitandum statum civitatis, *internal peace*, id. 3, 20, 8: omni praesenti statu spem cuique novandi res suas blandiorem esse, *more attractive than any condition of public affairs*, id. 35, 17: tranquillitatis status, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1: in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16: principes regesque et quocumque alio nomine sunt tutores status publici, *guardians of public order*, Sen. Clem. 1, 4, 3: curis omnium ad formandum publicum statum a tam sollemni munere aversis, Curt. 10, 10, 9; so, ad formandum rerum praesentium statum, Just. 9, 5, 1: populo jam praesenti statu laeto, Suet. Caes. 50: ad componendum Orientis statum, id. Calig. 1: deploravit temporum statum, id. Galb. 10: ad explorandum statum Galliarum, id. Caes. 24: delegatus pacandae Germaniae status, id. Tib. 16: et omnia habet rerum status iste mearum (poet., = reipublicae meae), Ov. M. 7, 509.—2. Esp., of the political sentiments of the citizens: a Maronitis certiora de statu civitatum scituros, Liv. 39, 27: ad visendum statum regionis ejus, id. 42, 17, 1: suas quoque in eodem statu mansuras res esse, id. 42, 29, 9: cum hic status in Boeotia esset, id. 42, 56, 8.—3. *Of the constitution, institutions, form of government, etc.*: Scipionem rogemus ut explicet quem existimet esse optimum statum civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33; 1, 21, 34; 1, 46, 70; 1, 47, 71: ob hanc causam praestare nostrae civitatis statum ceteris civitatibus, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: itaque cum patres rerum potirentur, numquam constituisse statum civitatis, *the form of the government had never been permanent*, id. ib. 1, 32, 49: in hoc statu rei publicae (decemvirali), quem dixi non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37, 62: providete ne rei publicae status commutetur, id. Har. Resp. 27, 60: eademque oritur etiam ex illo saepe optatum praeclearo statu, *aristocratic form of government*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: ut totum statum civitatis in hoc uno iudicio positam esse putetis, id. Fl. 1, 3: ut rei publicae statum convulsuri viderentur, id. Pis. 2, 4: pro mea salute, pro vestra auctoritate, pro statu civitatis nullum vitae discrimen vitandum unquam putavit, id. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: cum hoc coire ausus es, ut consularem dignitatem, ut rei publicae statum... addiceres? id. ib. 7, 16: omnia quae sunt in imperio et in statu civitatis ab his defendi putantur, id. Mur. 11, 24: intelleges (te habere) nihil quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3: quod ad statum Macedoniae pertinebat, Liv. 45, 32, 2: ex commutatione status publici, Vell. 2, 35, 4: haec oblivio concussus et labentem civitatis statum in pristinum habitum revocavit, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4: Gracchi civitatis statum conati erant convellere, id. 6, 3, 1 *fin.*: Cicero ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis affirmat ut his solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 85: qui eloquentia turbaverant civitatum status vel evertant, id. 2, 16, 4: id biduum quod de mutando reipublicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11: nec dissimulasse unquam pristinum se reipublicae statum restitutum, id. ib. 1: conversus hieme ad ordinandum reipublicae statum, fastos correx- it, etc., id. Caes. 40: tu civitatem quis deceat status Curas, *what institutions*, Hor. C. 3, 29,

25.—Hence, 4. *Existence of the republic*: quae lex ad imperium, ad majestatem, ad statum patriae, ad salutem omnium pertinet, Cic. Cael. 29, 70 (= eo, ut stet patria, the country's existence): si enim status erit ali- quis civitatis, quicunque erit, id. Fam. 4, 14, 4: status enim rei publicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, *the existence of the republic depends on the decisions of the courts*, i. e. *their sacredness*, id. Sull. 22, 63.—C. In nature, state, condition, etc.: incolunitatis ac salutis omnium causam vide- mus hunc statum esse huius totius mundi atque naturae, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 178: ex alio alius status (i. e. mundi) excipere omnia debet, Lucr. 5, 829: ex alio terram status excipit alter, id. 5, 835: est etiam quoque pacatus status aeris ille, id. 3, 292: non ex- pectato solis ortu, ex quo statum caeli no- tare gubernatores possent, Liv. 37, 12, 11: idem (mare) alio caeli statu recipit in se fretum, Curt. 6, 4, 19: incertus status caeli, Col. 11, 2: pluvius caeli status, id. 2, 10: mitior caeli status, Sen. Oedip. 1054.—D. *The characteristic, mark, character, essen- tial feature of a thing*. 1. In gen.: atque hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum non perturbatis atque permix- tis, sed suum statum tenentibus, *preserv- ing their essential features*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44.—Hence, 2. Esp. in rhet. jurisp. (a) *The answer to the action* (acc. to Cic., be- cause the defence: primum insisit in eo = the Gr. *oráris*): refutatio accusationis appellatur Latine status, in quo primum insisit quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25, 93; so, statu (sic enim appellamus controversiarum genera), id. Tusc. 3, 33, 79: statum quidam dixerunt primam causarum confictionem, Quint. 3, 6, 4; cf. Cic. Part. Or. 29, 102.—(b) *The main question, the essential point*: quod nos sta- tum id quidam constitutionem vocant, alii quaestionem, alii quod ex quaestione appa- reat, Theodorus caput, ad quod referantur omnia, Quint. 3, 6, 2: non est status prima confictio, sed quod ex prima confictione nascitur, id. est genus quaestionis, the kind, nature of the question, id. 3, 6, 5; cf. the whole chapter.—E. In gram., the mood of the verb, instead of modus, because it distinguishes the conceptions of the speak- er: et tempora et status, *tenses and moods*, Quint. 9, 3, 11: fiunt soloeicim per modos, sive cui status eos dici placet, id. 1, 5, 41.—F. For statu liber, v. statuliber.

* **stātūtio**, ōnis, f. [statuō], a placing, setting up, erecting: tigni, Vit. 10, 5 *med.*

stātūtum, v. statuō *fin.*

stātūtus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from statuō.

Staures, um, m., a people on the Cas- pian Sea, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46.

† **steatītis**, idis, f., = στεατίτις, a pre- cious stone, otherwise unknown; perhaps soapstone, *steatite*, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **steatōma**, ātis, n., = στεατώμα, a kind of fatty tumor, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 144; Veg. 3, 30, 1 (in Cels. 7, 6, written in Greek).

† **stēga**, ae, f., = στῆγν, the deck of a ship, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44; id. Stich. 3, 1, 12.

Stēgānos, i, m., = στεγανός, one of the channels by which the city of Alexandria had access to the sea, Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128.

† **stegnus**, a; um, adj., = στεγνός, mak- ing close, drawing together, *cohesive*: febres, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120.

† **stēla**, ae, f., = στήλη, a pillar, column, stela, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150; 6, 29, 34, § 174; Mart. Cap. 2, § 137.

† **stēlēphūros**, i, f., = στελεφούρος, a plant, perh. *Ravenna sugar-cane*: Saccha- rum Ravennae, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **stēlis**, idis, f., = στελής, a mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245.

stella, ae, f. [for sterula; cf. Sanscr. staras; cf. Gr. ἀστήρ; Germ. Stern; Engl. star; perh. root ster- of sterno; Gr. στερών- νυμι]. 1. Lit., a star (whereas sidus de- notes a group of stars, a constellation; v. sidus; cf. also astrum): ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: sunt stellae naturā flammeae, id. N. D. 2, 46, 118: a magna templa caelium commixta stellis splendida, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6

Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.); cf.: caelum stel- lis fulgentibus aptum, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 357: stellae in radiis solis (non cernuntur), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: maxime sunt admirabiles motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur er- rantes, i. e. *planets*, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51; so, errantes, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. N. D. 1, 13, 34 (but cf. inerrantes, *fixed stars*, id. ib. 3, 20, 51): stella comans, i. e. a comet, Ov. M. 15, 749; cf. id. ib. 15, 850: dum caelum stellas vehat, Tib. 1, 4, 66: si- mul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. C. 1, 12, 28: jam stellarum sublime coegerat agmen Lucifer, Ov. M. 11, 97: usque ad diurnam stellam, *Lucifer*, i. e. *till daybreak*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 64.—Pro v., of an impossibility: Terra feret stellas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 3.—Poet., sometimes for sidus, a constellation: Sa- turni, Verg. G. 1, 336: Coronae, id. ib. 1, 222: vesani Leonis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 19: Icarii stella proterva camis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4: stella mi- lius, id. F. 3, 793; 5, 112.—Of the sun: stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718.—B. Esp., a meteor, shooting-star: saepe stellas videbis Prae- cipites caelo labi, Verg. G. 1, 365: de caelo lapsa per umbras Stella, id. A. 2, 694; Lucr. 2, 208: discursus stellarum, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100; cf.: discurre eae (stellae) viden- tur, id. 18, 35, 80, § 351: videmus ergo stel- larum longos a tergo albescere tractus. Hae velut stellae exsiliunt, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 2 sq.—II. Transf., of things resem- bling a star. A. A figure of a star: vitis in stellam dividitur... refert jugum in stellam decussari, etc., Col. 4, 17, 4 sq.; 4, 26, 3; cf. id. 3, 13, 13: Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. Ner. 25.—B. A bright point on a precious stone, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96; 37, 9, 51, § 134; 37, 10, 67, § 182.—C. A starfish, Plin. 9, 60, 86, § 183; 32, 11, 53, § 151: marina, Veg. Vet. 4 (6), 12, 3.—D. A glowworm, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 251.—E. The pupil of the eye, Claud. Idyll. 1, 36.

stellans, antis, v. stello, I.

stellāris, e, adj. [stella], of or belong- ing to a star, starry (post-class.): essentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*

Stellatinus, a, um, v. Stellatis.

Stellatis ager or **campus**, a dis- trict in Southern Campania, near Cales, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; 1, 7, 20; Liv. 9, 44, 5; 10, 31, 5; 22, 13, 6; Suet. Caes. 20; Sil. 11, 268.

—Hence, **Stellatinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the ager Stellatis: tribus, Liv. 6, 5, 8; cf. Fest. p. 343; Inscr. Grut. 35, 3; 484, 3.

stellātūra, ae, f., a deduction from the soldiers' rations granted to the military tribunes (late Lat.), Spart. Pescenn. 3; Lam- prid. Alex. Sev. 15 *med.*; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28, § 1 al.

stellātus, a, um, v. stello, II.

stellifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [stella-fero], star-bearing, starry (very rare): caeli stel- lifer cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: polus, Sen. Hippol. 785: sphaera, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 1.

stelliger, gēra, gērum, adj. [stella-gero], star-bearing, starry (mostly poet.): viae stelliger aetheris, Varr. ap. Non. 299, 32: orbes, Cic. Arat. 238 (482): polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565: axis, id. S. 3, 3, 77: Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907: apex, Sil. 13, 863.

* **stellimicans**, antis, adj. [stella- mico], glittering with stars: signa, Varr. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31.

1. **stellio** (stēlio), ōnis, m. [stella]. A. A newt, *stellion* (having star-like spots on its back): Lacerto gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90; 11, 26, 31, § 91; Verg. G. 4, 243; Col. 9, 7, 5.—B. Transf., a crafty, knavish person, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89; App. M. 5, p. 172, 19; cf. *stellionatus*.

2. **Stellio**, ōnis, m. [1. stellio], a Roman surname, e. g. C. Afranius Stellio, Liv. 39, 23, 2.

stellionātus, ūs, m. [1. stellio, B.], cozenage, trickery, cheating, *stellionate* (ju- rid. Lat.): stellionatum obici posse his, qui dolo quid fecerunt sciendum est, scilicet si aliud crimen non sit, quod obiciatur; quod enim in privatis iudiciis est de dolo actio, hoc in criminibus stellionatus persecutio. Ubicumque igitur titulus criminis deficit, illic stellionatum obiciemus, etc., Dig. 47, 20, 3 sq.; 13, 7, 36; 17, 1, 29 *fin.*; 40, 7, 9.

stello, no perf., ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [stella]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to be set or covered with stars. So only in the part. pres. stellans, antls, bestarred, starry (poet.): caelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 212; so, caelum, Verg. A. 7, 210: tecta summis patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olympus, Cic. post. Div. 1, 12, 19: nox, id. ib. 1, 11, 18: ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603. — **B.** Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, glittering, shining, Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (i. e. vestes), gleaming, Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (i. e. oculi), id. ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 250: frons, covered as it were with stars, Mart. 2, 29, 9: universa armis stellantibus coruscabant, Amm. 19, 1, 2. — **II.** Act., to set or cover with stars; in the verb. finit. only post-Aug. and very rare (cf. part. infra): quis caelum stellet fomes, Mart. Cap. post. 2, § 118 (al. qui caelum stellet formis, Gron. p. 29): (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, are set with stars, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100. — Trop.: ipsa vero pars materiae digna laudari quanto verborum stellatur auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 11. — Part. and P. a.: **stellatus**, a, um, set with stars, starry, stellate, starred (class.): stellatus Cepheus, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (decorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8; cf. id. Cons. Hon. 4, 209. — **B.** Transf.: stellatus Argus, i. e. many-eyed, Ov. M. 1, 664; Stat. Th. 6, 277: jaspide fulvā Ensis, sparkling, glittering, Verg. A. 4, 261: variis stellatus corpora guttis, thickly set, Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179: animal stellatum, id. 10, 67, 86, § 188: vela, id. 19, 1, 6, § 24: stellatis axibus agger, star-shaped, Sil. 13, 109; Luc. 3, 455.

stellula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little star, asterisk, as a mark in writing; the Lat. word for asteriscus (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

† **stemma**, ātis, n., = στέμμα. **I.** In gen., a garland, wreath (post-class.), Prud. steg. 10, 908; Firm. Math. 3, 8. — **II.** In partic., a garland hung upon an ancestral image (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 1; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6. — **B.** Transf., a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree, Sen. Ep. 44, 1; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Galb. 2; Stat. S. 3, 3, 43; Pers. 3, 28; Juv. 8, 1; Mart. 5, 35, 4. — **2.** Trop., nobility, high value: argenti fumosa sui stemmata narrare, Mart. 8, 6, 3: referre prisca iunoni, the great antiquity, Prud. Cath. 7, 81.

Stēna, ōrum, n., = στενά, a narrow defile near Antigonaea, in Chaonia, Liv. 32, 5.

† **stēnocorialis**, is, f., = στενοκοριαίσις, a contraction of the pupil, a disease of the eyes of horses, Veg. 3, 16.

Stentor, ōris, m., = στένωρ, a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs, Juv. 13, 112. — Hence, **Stentōreus**, a, um, adj., Stentorian, i. e. loud-sounding: vagitus, Arn. 2, 97.

1. Stēphānē, ēs, f., = στεφάνη. **I.** Ancient name of the island of Samos, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135. — **II.** Another name of the city of Praeneste, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

2. Stēphānē, ēs, m., = στεφάνη, a mountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

Stēphānēplōcos, i, f., = στεφανηπλόκος, the Chaplet-wreath, a picture by Pausanias, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; 21, 2, 3, § 4. — Called also, **Stēphānōpōlis**, is, f., = στεφανώπωλις, the Chaplet-seller, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125.

Stēphānō, ōnis, m., a mime of the time of Augustus, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159.

† **stēphānitis**, idis, f., = στεφανίτης, a kind of vine, which winds about in the shape of garlands, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16 fin. — Called also, **stēphanites**, ae, m., = στεφανίτης, Col. 3, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 17, 5.

Stēphānium, ii, f. dim. of Stephane, a character in the Stichus of Plautus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54 al. — Called also, **Stēphāniscidium**, ii, f., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 57.

† **stēphānomelis**, is, f., a plant which checks bleeding at the nose, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136.

Stēphānōpolis, v. Stēphāneplōcos.

† **stēphānos**, i, m., = στέφανος (garland), the name of several plants: Alexandri, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132: Aphrodites, App. Herb. 105.

Stēphānus, i, m., = στεφάνος, a Greek sculptor, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

Stēphānusa, ae, f., = στεφανούσα, the female Chaplet-wreath, a little statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70 Jan. and Sillig. (al. Stephusa, of the same meaning).

stercēia, ae, f. [stercus], a maid-servant who cleans the excrements from children, Tert. adv. Val. 8. — As a nickname, Petr. 75, 9 (al. sterteja).

stercōrarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to dung: crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: porta, a gate in the temple of Vesta (v. stercus), Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Bunsen's Rome, 3, p. 12.

stercōratiō, ōnis, f. [stercoro], a dunging, manuring, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12; Col. 2, 1 fin.; 2, 16, 2; Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192.

stercōrātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. stercoro.

* **stercōreus**, a, um, adj. [stercus], dungy, stinking: miles, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. **I.** To dung, manure with dung, to muck: loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Cic. Sen. 15, 54: agrum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305; Col. 2, 16, 2; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50. — **II.** To cleanse from dung: latrinas, Dig. 7, 1, 15: stercorata colluvies, dungheap, Col. 1, 6, 24. — Hence, **stercōrātus**, a, um, P. a., dunged, mucked, manured: locus stercoratisissimus, Col. 11, 2, 85; 2, 11, 8.

stercōrosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of excrements or dung, well manured: aqua, full of filth, impure, Col. 8, 3, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 6: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7. — Sup.: locus, Cato, R. R. 46.

stercūlinium, i, v. sterquilinum. **Sterculius**, ii, m. [stercus], the deity that presides over manuring, Tert. Apol. 25; Macr. S. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 20 fin.; 1, 36; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21. — Called also, **Stercūlus**, Prud. steg. 2, 450; **Stercutus** or **Stercutius**, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50; Lact. 1, 20, 36; and, **Stercenius**, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 850; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 15; and Becker, Ant. 4, p. 16.

stercus, ōris, n. [Gr. σκῶρ; gen. σκατός, dung; Sanscr. cakra = sakarti]. **I.** Lit., dung, excrements, ordure (syn.: fimus, merda), Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Col. 2, 15; Cato, R. R. 29; 37; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Hor. Epod. 12, 11 al.; Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 32 ib. and Fest. s. v. Quando stercus, pp. 258 and 259 ib.; Juv. 14, 64. — Prov.: aurum in stercore quaerere, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1, p. 510. — **B.** As a term of abuse: nolo stercus curiae dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164. — **II.** Transf.: ferri, i. e. dross, slag, Scrib. Comp. 188.

Stercutius or **Stercutus**, v. Sterculius.

† **sterelētyis**, idis, f., a sort of scum or litharge of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

† **sterēōbāta**, ae, f., = στερεοβάτης, a pedestal of a column or row of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

† **stergēthron**, i, n., = στέργηθρον, a plant, great houseleek, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 180; App. Herb. 123.

Stēria, ae, f., = στερία, a town in Attica, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

* **stēricūla**, ae, f. dim., the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed, Petr. 35, 3.

† **stērigmos**, i, m., = στήριγμος, the standing-still of a planet (pure Lat. stativa lux), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 25.

* **sterilefio**, fieri, v. n. [sterilis-facio], to become unfruitful, barren, or sterile: leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 med. dub. (al. steriles fiunt).

sterilescō, ēre, v. incho. n. [sterilis], to grow unfruitful, barren, or sterile. **I.** Lit.: leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: caprae pingitudine, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200: amygdalae, id. 17, 10, 11, § 63: mamma (suus), id. 11, 40, 95, § 234. — **II.** Trop.: gaudia, Val. Cato, Dir. 9.

stērilicūla, ae, f., = vulva sterilis, the womb of a sow that has never borne young, Petr. 35, 3.

stērilis, e (collat. form, acc. sing. fem. sterilam sterilem, Fest. p. 316 Müll.; neutr. plur. sterila, Lucr. 2, 845; abl. sterile, Apic. 7, 1, § 258), adj. [Gr. στερεός, hard; στεριή, sterile, barren; Sanscr. stari, vacca sterilis], unfruitful, barren, sterile, of plants and animals (class. and very freq.; syn. infecundus): steriles nascuntur avenae, Verg. E. 5, 37; so, ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31; Curt. 4, 1, 21: plauti, Verg. G. 2, 70: agri, id. ib. 1, 84; id. A. 3, 141: tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: harena, Verg. G. 1, 70: humus, Prop. 3, 2 (2, 11), 2; Curt. 7, 5, 34: solum, id. 3, 4, 3: steriles nimium crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1240; Cat. 67, 26: galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Verg. A. 6, 251: multae (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1251: viri, i. e. eunuchs, Cat. 63, 69; Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 78; Mart. 9, 9, 8: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 166. — **B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **1.** Of things, causing unfruitfulness or sterility: rubigo, Hor. C. 3, 23, 6: frigus, Luc. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68, 10: serere pampinariis sterile est, produces sterility, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157. — **2.** In gen., barren, bare, empty: manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datus, bare of gifts, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97; Mart. 10, 18, 3: epistulae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 2: saeculum, id. ib. 5, 17, 6: civitas ad aquas, App. M. 1, p. 106 fin.: vadum, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu (with jejuna succo), that yield no sound, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, without human beings, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: domus, without children, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 62: nummi, that do not bear interest, Dig. 22, 1, 7. — With gen.: sterilis laurus baccharum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: lapides plumbi, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119. — **II.** Trop., unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain: Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: quod monumentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: ne sit sterile et effatum (saeculum), id. Ep. 5, 17, 6: fama (with cassa), Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58, 8: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, i. e. unreturned, unrequited, Ov. M. 1, 496; Stat. S. 3, 4, 42: cathedrae, unprofitable, Mart. 1, 76, 14; Juv. 7, 203: litus sterili versamus aratro, id. 7, 49. — With gen., destitute, deprived of, unacquainted with: urbes talium studiorum fuisse steriles, Vell. 1, 18 fin.: non adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles veri Pers. 5, 75.

sterilitas, ātis, f. [sterilis], unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: frugum, Vell. 1, 1 fin.: arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47, § 111: annonae, Col. 2, 10, 1: vitium, id. 3, 10, 15: terrae, Vulg. Thren. 4, 9: fetus exstitit in sterilitate naturae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36: mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 97: in sterilitatem castrare, id. 18, 14, 36, § 136. — Plur., Suet. Claud. 18: continuatae, Plin. Ep. 10, 8 (24), 5. — **B.** Transf.: caelestis sterilitas, weather that causes unfruitfulness, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, poverty, insufficiency, id. 14, proem. § 4. — **II.** Trop.: in sterilitatem emarcuit (auctoritas), Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121.

stērilus, a, um, v. sterilis in init.

sternax, ācis, adj. [sterno], that throws to the ground (poet.): equus, that throws his rider, Verg. A. 12, 364; Sil. 1, 261: cives, that fall prostrate, Sid. Ep. 5, 14 fin.; so of a suppliant, id. ib. 4, 12 fin.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (pluperf. sync. strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. ap. Non. 86, 8), v. a. [Gr. root ΣΤΟΡ, stop, prevent, to spread; σπάρω, camp; Sanscr. star-struāmi = sterno; cf.: strages, struo, torus, and latus, adj., old Lat. slatus], to spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. only in the part. perf.; cf.: effundo, extendo, subicio, subdo): vestes, Ov. M. 8, 658: in duro vellus solo, id. F. 4, 654: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glareas dura Sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas Sternit, i. e. scatters, strews, Ov. M. 4, 743: harenam, id. F. 3, 813; id. Am. 2, 14, 8: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Verg. E. 7, 54: spongeas ad lunam et pruinās, Plin. 31, 11, 1757.

47, § 123: arma per flores, Grat. Cynege. 487: fessi sternunt corpora, *stretch out their bodies, lie down*, Liv. 27, 47, 9; cf.: sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Verg. G. 4, 432.—M. i. d.: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Verg. A. 3, 509; and: in Capitolinas certatim scandunt arces Sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340.—**Part. perf.** **stratus**, a, um, *stretched out, lying down, prostrate* (syn. prostratus): strata terrae, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): nos humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: quidam somno etiam strati, Liv. 37, 20, 5: ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: stratum jacere et genua complecti, Quint. 6, 1, 34: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.—**2.** Of places, to *extend*: insulae Frisiorum, Chaucorum, etc.: sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; 3, 5, 9, § 60; hence, vites stratae, *spreading*, Col. 5, 4, 2 (for Nep. Milt. 5, 3, v. under rarus, II. A.).—**B.** In part. c., to *spread a thing out flat, i. e. to smooth, level* (mostly poet.): sternere aequora aquis, Verg. A. 8, 89; cf.: placidi straverunt aequora venti, id. ib. 5, 763: nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501: mare, Plin. 2, 47, § 125: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, Verg. A. 1, 700: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3, 1030 (acc. to the Gr. ὁδὸν στορύνουσι): stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16; so, hoc iter Alpes, Hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514; and trop.: praesens tibi fama benignum Stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813.—* **2.** Trop. (the figure borrowed from the sea), to *calm, still, moderate*: odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58 (cf.: constrata ira, Stat. S. 2, 5, 1).—**II.** Transf. **A.** To *cover, cover over* (by spreading something out; the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf. obtendo). **1.** Of a couch, bed, etc., to *spread, prepare, arrange, make*: lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; cf.: strata cubilia sunt herbis, Lucr. 5, 1417: rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret... Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; so, lectum, lectos, bichinium, triclinia, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 33; id. Most. 1, 4, 14; id. Men. 2, 3, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 70; id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73; id. Ad. 2, 4, 21; Cic. Clu. 5, 14; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Hirt. B. G. 8, 61: his foliis cubitus sternere, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59: torum frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: strata cathedra, *cushioned*, id. 9, 62; cf. also, ARGERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; and *absol.*: jubet sterna sibi in primā domus parte (sc. lectum), Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—**2.** Esp., places, to *cover*; of a way, road, path, etc., to *pave*: aspreta erant strata saxis, Liv. 9, 35, 2: via strata, id. 8, 15, 8: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, id. 10, 23 *fin.*; so, vias silice... clivum Capitolinum silice... emporium lapide, id. 41, 27, 5 sq.; and *absol.*: locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: pavimentum stratum lapide, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 17: viam lapide, Dig. 43, 11, 1.—**3.** To *saddle*: equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12; 37, 20, 4; Verg. 5, 77: asinum, Vulg. Gen. 22, 3.—**4.** In gen., to *cover, spread*: argento sternunt iter omne viarum, Lucr. 2, 626: foliis nemus Multis et algā litus inutili tempestas Sternat, *will strew over, bestrew*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: congeriem silvae vellere summam, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: harenam Circi chrysocolia, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: solum tellis, Verg. A. 9, 666: Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: strati bacis silvestribus agri, Verg. G. 2, 189: ante aras terram caesi stravere juveni, *covered*, id. A. 8, 719.—**B.** To *stretch out by flinging down, to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate* (mostly poet.; esp. in Verg.; in prose not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; v. the foll.; cf. profigo): cujus casus prolapsi cum proximis sterneret, Liv. 5, 47: circa jacentem ducem sterne Gallorum catervas, id. 7, 26, 8: turbam invadite ac sternite omnia ferro, id. 24, 33, 7: alius sit fortis in armis, Sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30: caede viros, Verg. A. 10, 119: aliquid leto, id. ib. 8, 566: morte, id. ib. 11, 796; Liv. 31, 21, 15; Ov. M. 12, 604: adversa prensa a fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, id. ib. 2, 477: primosque et extremos Stravit

humum, Hor. C. 4, 14, 32: sternitur volnere, Verg. A. 10, 781: impetus per stratos caede hostes, Liv. 4, 29, 1: aliquem morti, Verg. A. 12, 464: irae Thyesten exitio gravi Stravere, Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: corpore toto Sternitur in vultus, Stat. Th. 12, 318: sternitur, et toto projectus corpore terrae, Verg. A. 11, 87: toto praecipitem sternit, Sil. 4, 182: hostes, Just. 2, 11, 13: Ajax stravit ferro pecus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 202: sternitur et procumbit humi bos, Verg. A. 5, 481: strata belua texit humum, Ov. H. 10, 106: rapidus torrens Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta, Verg. A. 2, 306: moenia, to *overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550; cf.: stratis arietem muris, Liv. 1, 29, 2: sternit a culmine Trojam, Verg. A. 2, 603; so, (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27.—**2.** Trop. (rare): deorum plagā percussis, afflicto se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda Per gentes humiles stravit pavor, Verg. G. 1, 331: virtus populi Romani haec omnia strata humi erexit ac sustulit, Liv. 26, 41, 12: strata Germania, *subdued*, Amm. 16, 1, 5.—Hence, **stratus**, a, um, P. a.; as *subst.* **A. strata**, ae, f. (sc. via), a *paved road or way* (post-class.), Eutr. 9, 15: amplas sternite jam stratas, Juvenc. 1, 315: in margine stratae, id. 3, 656.—**B. stratum**, i, n. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; acc. to II. A.).—**1.** A *bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket*; a *pillow, bolster*: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 849: proripere se e strato, Suet. Calig. 51; Ov. M. 5, 34; 10, 267.—**2.** Meton. (pars pro toto), a *bed, couch*: haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Verg. A. 3, 513; cf. id. ib. 8, 415; 3, 176: tale, Nep. Ages. 8: quies neque molli strato neque silentio arecscita, Liv. 21, 4, 7.—**Plur.**: strataque quae membris intepuere tuis, Ov. H. 10, 54: dura, id. Am. 1, 2, 2; Lucr. 1, 239.—Once also (sc. lectus) in the masc., Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—**3.** A *horse-cloth, housing, a saddle*, Ov. M. 8, 33; Liv. 7, 14, 7; Sen. Ep. 80, 9; Plin. 7, 66, 67, § 202.—Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit (v. asinum), Petr. 45, 8.—**4.** A *pavement*: saxea viarum, Lucr. 1, 315; 4, 415: extraneum, Petr. poet. 55, 6, 11.

sternumentum, i, n. [sternuo], a *sneezing* (class.; but cf. sternutamentum). **I.** Lit., Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 25, 5, 21, § 62; 28, 6, 15, § 57; Gell. 12, 5, 11; Cels. 3, 20; 8, 4; 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., a *means of provoking sneezing, sneezing-powder*, Cels. 6, 7, 9; Plin. 25, 11, 86, § 135; 25, 13, 109, § 173.

sternuo, ūi, 3, v. n. and a. [cf. Gr. πτύπτωμαι, v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 696]. **I.** Neutr., to *sneeze*: adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107; 28, 6, 15, § 57; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (al. sternuto); Col. 7, 5, 18 Schneid. N. cr.—**B.** Transf., of a light, to *sputter, crackle*: sternuit et lumen... sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. H. 19, 151 sq.—**II.** Act., to *sneeze out, give by sneezing*: omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24; so, approbationem, Cat. 45, 9 and 18.

sternutamentum, i, n. [sternuto], a *sneezing* (post-Aug.): sternutamenta erunt observanda, Sen. Ira. 2, 25, 4; Scrib. 10 (in Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84, the better reading is sternumenta).

sternutatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *sneezing, sternutation* (post-class. and rare for sternumentum), App. M. 9, p. 228, 24; Scrib. Comp. 10 *fin.*; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5 *fin.*

sternūto, āvi, 1, v. freq. n. [sternuo], to *sneeze*, Petr. 98, 4; 102, 10; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40.

Stērōpē, ēs, f., = Στερόπη. **I.** One of the Pleiades, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 130 (Trag. Rel. p. 135 Rib.); Ov. F. 4, 172; id. Tr. 1, 11, 14.—**II.** One of the horses of the sun, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Stērōpes, is, m., = Στερόπης, one of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy, Verg. A. 8, 425; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 195; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 239; acc. Steropem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4.

sterquilinium (in MSS. also written **stercul-** and **stercil-**, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41; Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 2), ii, n. (collat. form **sterquilinum**, i, Phaedr. 3, 12, 1) [stercus], a *dung-pit, lay-*

stall, mizen, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; Varr. 1, 13, 4; 1, 38, 3; Col. 1, 6, 21; 7, 5, 8; Phaedr. I. 1.—As a term of reproach, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; id. Cas. 1, 26; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41.

Stertinus, ii, m., a *Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 33; 2, 3, 296.—**Adj.** **Stertinus**, a, um, of *Stertinus*: acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.

sterto, ūi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3, v. n. [cf.: δέπρω, δαπνώω], to *snore*: noctem totam stertere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 22; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7: stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. 4, 3, 5; id. Ac. 2, 29, 93: diem totum stertebat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: qui vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1048; Pers. 3, 3, 5, 132: vigilanti stertere naso, Juv. 1, 57: altiore stertitur somno, Amm. 27, 12, 8.—**II.** Trop.: qui stertit aestate, Vulg. Prov. 10, 5.—P. a. as *subst.*: **stertens**, entis, a *snorer*: prodi stertentium sonitu, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36.

Stēsichōrus, i, m., = Στησίχορος, a Greek lyric poet of Himera: Stēsichori graves Camenae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 8; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 62; Cic. Sen. 7, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87; Stat. S. 5, 3, 154.

Sthēnēboea or **Sthēnōboea**, ae, f., = Σθενέβοια, Σθενόβοια, daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, Juv. 10, 327; Hyg. Fab. 57 and 243.—Hence, **adj.**: **Sthēnēboeus**, a, um, of or belonging to *Sthēnēboea*: heros, i. e. Bellerophon, whom *Sthēnēboea* loved, Sid. Carm. 11, 74.

Sthēnelus, i, m., = Σθενελος. **I.** King of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus, Hyg. Fab. 244.—**II.** King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan, and who, from his father, is called proles Stheneleia, Ov. M. 2, 367; cf. sqq.—**III.** One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse, Verg. A. 2, 261; Hor. C. 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 20.—**IV.** A Rutulian, slain by Pallas, Verg. A. 10, 388.—Hence, **A. Sthēnelius**, a, um, **adj.**, *Stheneleian*. (a) (Acc. to I.) Eurystheus, Ov. M. 9, 273: hostis, i. e. Eurystheus, id. H. 9, 25.—(β) (Acc. to II.) Proles, i. e. Cycnus, Ov. M. 2, 367.—**B. Sthēnelis**, idis, **adj.**, *Stheneleian*: volucris, i. e. Cycnus, Ov. M. 12, 581.

Sthēnius, ii, m., a *Thermitan*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83 sqq.

Sthennis, idis, m., = Σθένης, a sculptor of Olynthus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

Sthēno, ūs, f., = Σθενώ, a daughter of Phorcus and Ceto, sister of Medusa, Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **stibādium**, ii, n., = στίβαδιον, a semicircular seat or couch, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698; Sid. Ep. 1, 11 med.; 2, 2 med.; Mart. 14, 87 in lemm.; Inscr. Orell. 2358.

stibinus, a, um, **adj.** [stibium], *antimonial*, of *antimony*: lapides, Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 2.

† **stibium**, ii, n.; also called **stibi**, is, and **stimmī** = στίβι, στίμμι, *antimony*, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium, used by women in the form of powder, to color their eyebrows and eyelashes black; and in medicine, as an eye-salve, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101; 29, 6, 37, § 115; Cels. 6, 6, 6; 6, 6, 8; 6, 6, 12 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 27; 34 al.; Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 30.

* **sticha**, ae, f., = στίχνη, a kind of vine (pure Lat. apiana), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

Stichus, i, m., the name of a slave, Gai. Inst. 2, 193; 2, 199; 4, 55; Dig. 2, 14, 27, § 7 al.—Hence, **II.** Title of a comedy of Plautus.

Stictē, ēs, f., one of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **sticula**, ae, f. dim., a kind of grape, Col. 3, 2, 27.

† **stigma**, ātis, n. (fem. collat. form, acc. stigmam, Petr. 45, 9; 69, 1), = στίγμα, a prick, puncture (post-Aug.). **I.** A mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace. **A.** Lit., Petr. 103, 2; 105, 11: inscribere, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 4: stigmata fugitivo scribere, Quint. 7, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30: stigmata dignus, Juv. 10, 183; Mart. 10, 66, 6 al.; or as a mark of ownership, Vulg. Gal. 6, 17.—**B.** Trop., a mark of disgrace, a

stigma, Suet. Caes. 73; Mart. 6, 64, 26; 12, 61, 11. — **II.** A cut on the face, made by an unskilful barber, Mart. 11, 84, 13.

† *stigmātias*, ae, m., = *στυματίας*.
I. One who is branded, of a slave, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. — **II.** Title of a comedy of Naevius, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.; v. Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.

stigmo, āvi, 1, v. a. [stigma], to brand, *stigmatize* (late Lat.), Prud. *στυγμ.* 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of brand-marks, branded, Petr. 109, 8; Regul. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

Stilbon, ōnis, m., = *Στίλβων* (the shining, glittering), a name of the planet Mercury, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42 fin. (as Greek, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53). — **II.** One of Acteon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Stilicho (written *STELICHO*, Inscr. Orell. 4999), ōnis, m., the famous general and father-in-law of the emperor Honorius, celebrated by Claudian in his poem De laudibus Stilichonis; cf. also Oros. 7, 37 sq. — Hence, adj.: *Stilichonius*, a, um, of or belonging to Stilicho: virgo, i. e. Maria, daughter of Stilicho and wife of Honorius, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 177.

stilla, ae, f. [dim. of *stiria*; cf. Fest. s. v. *stiricipium*, p. 345 Müll.; Corss. 1, p. 518], a drop (a dense, viscous, gummy, fatty drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop: gutta imbrum est, stilla olei vel acetii, Suet. Fragm. p. 319, 27 Roth). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stilla muriae, *Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: sicca et sine stillis arbor, Vitr. 2, 9, 3; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 366: olei, App. M. 5, p. 169: stilla saeva (arborum), Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 92. — **II.** Transf., a drop, i. e. a small quantity (post-Aug.): olei, Mart. 12, 70, 3. — Trop.: pauculae temporum, a very little, a moment Aug. Ep. 140. — **III.** In later Lat. = gutta, stillae pluviae, Vulg. Job, 36, 27: roris, id. ib. 38, 28: pluviarum, id. Jer. 3, 3.

stillanter, adv. [stillo], drop by drop, Ambros. Ep. 41, 14.

stillarium, ii, n. [stilla], an added drop, a trifling addition, Sen. Ep. 97, 2.

* *stillaticius*, a, um, adj. [stillo], dropping, dripping, stillatitious: resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 54.

* *stillatim*, adv. [stilla], by drops, drop by drop: stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.

stillatio, ōnis, f. [stillo], a dropping down, falling in drops (late Lat.): pluviae, Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

stillativus, a, um, adj. [id.], dropping, dripping (late Lat.): mel, Plin. Val. 1, 18.

stillicidium (also written *stiliid-*; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 33), ii, n. [stilla-cado], a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture, *stillicide*: stillicidium eo quod stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 2: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 66; cf. vesicae, id. 28, 8, 32, § 122: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18, § 89: mellis, Tert. Spect. 27 fin.: raritas nubium stillicidia dispergit, App. de Mundo, p. 61. — **B.** Trop.: per stillicidia emittere animam quam semel exhalare, little by little, Sen. Ep. 101, 14. — **II.** In partic., falling rain, rain-water falling from the eaves of houses (class.): jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; id. Or. 21, 79; id. Top. 5, 27; Vitr. 2, 1; Dig. 8, 6, 8; 8, 2, 20; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.

stillo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [stilla]. **I.** Neutr., to drop, drip, trickle, distil (mostly poet.; syn. roro). **A.** Lit.: vas, unde stillat lente aqua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1060: umorem, quasi igni cera super calido tabescens multa liquecat, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 26 (2, 8 b, 26 (10)): unguenta capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: de viridi ilice mella, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, id. ib. 11, 57: haemorrhoidi lacrima stillat in harenis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107. — **B.** Transf., of things which drop or drip with a liquid: saxa guttis manantibus stillent, Lucr. 6, 943: paenula multo nimbo, Juv. 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sanguine sidera, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11; cf.: arbor sanguineis roribus, Lucr. 7, 837; Sen. Thyest. 1061. — Without abl.: umida saxa,

super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 951: ille, qui stillantem praese pugionem tulit, *Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: ura, Mart. 10, 56, 5; Vulg. Job, 16, 21. — **C.** Trop.: stillantes voces, words that ooze out drop by drop, Calp. Ecl. 6, 23; cf.: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40, 3: plumis stillare diem, to be full, to abound in, Stat. Th. 3, 537. — **II.** Act., to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil: stillabit amicis Ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. P. 429: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40: stillata De ramis electra, dropped, distilled, Ov. M. 2, 364: stillata cortice myrrha, id. ib. 10, 501: acre malum stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109. — **B.** Trop., to drop, instil: cum facilem stillavit in aurem Exiguam de veneno, Juv. 3, 123.

* **1.** *stilo*, āvi, 1, v. n. [stilus, I.], to get stalks, Col. 4, 33, 3.

* **2.** *Stilo*, ōnis, m., a surname of L. Aelius Praeconinus, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29; Suet. Gram. 3; cf. v. Hensde, Disquis. de L. Aelio Stilone; and Ritschl, Parerga, p. 239.

Stilpo or *Stilpon*, ōnis, m., = *Στίλπο*.
I. A proper name, Ter. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157. — **II.** Esp., a philosopher of Megara, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 24, 75; Sen. Ep. 9, 1.

† *stilus* (not *stylus*), i, m. [for *stiglus*; Gr. *στιγλή*, to stick, puncture; *στιγμα*, mark, point; Sanscr. *tig*, to be sharp; *tigmas*, sharp; cf. Engl. stick, sting; Lat. *stimulus*; not connected with *στυλος*]. **I.** In gen., a stake, pale: extra vallum stili caeci, concealed stakes, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5; cf. Sil. 10, 415 (for which *stimuli*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.): ligneus, Amm. 23, 4, 5; 15, 10, 5. — In agriculture, a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms or from shoots which grow too rankly, etc., Col. 11, 3, 53; Pall. Mart. 10, 20. — Of the stem or stalk of many plants (e. g. of the asparagus), Col. 11, 3, 46; 11, 3, 58; 5, 10, 13; 5, 10, 21. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A style used by the Romans for writing on waxen tablets (pointed, and usually made of iron): effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 76; 4, 9, 73; Quint. 1, 1, 27: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccabat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, with an Attic pen, id. ib. 45, 167; so, (comoediae quaedam) resipiant stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 13. — And with reference to the economical use, in a double sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. — Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase stilum vertere, for to erase what one has written, Cic. Verr. 2, 41, § 101: saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint, Scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73. — But cf.: et mihi vertenti stilum in Gallias, i. e. turning to write of, Amm. 29, 3, 1. — Comically: stilis me totum usque ulmeis conscribito, i. e. with elm switches, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131 (cf. conscribo). — **B.** Transf. **1.** = scriptio and scriptura; a setting down in writing, composing, composition; the practice of composing; manner of writing, mode of composition: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; 1, 60, 257; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 1, 9, 2; cf.: multus stilus et assidua lectio, id. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, i. e. a practised pen, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: neglegens, id. 2, 4, 13: multus, id. 10, 1, 1: tardus, id. 10, 3, 5: rudis et confusus, id. 1, 1, 28: fidelis, id. 10, 7, 7: stilo incumbere, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 9: aliquid stilo prosequi, id. ib. 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 3: signare stilo, Vell. 1, 16: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, in speech and writing, Ter. And. prol. 12 (for which: oratione et scriptura, id. Phorm. prol. 5); cf.: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, an artistic style, id. ib. 25, 96: familiares opes velut supremo distribuens stilo, i. e. by his last will, Amm. 25, 3, 21. — **2.** A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking (post-Aug. and very rare; not as early as Quint.; in class. Lat. sermo, oratio, dictio, dicendi modus, ars, genus or forma): stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8,

5: pugna et quasi bellatorius, id. ib. 7, 9, 7: laetior, id. ib. 3, 18, 10; cf.: diligentia stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: (Octavius) traegodiam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stilo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85: affectatione obscurabat stilum, id. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, etc., Macr. S. 5, 1; 6, 3. — * **3.** A decision, verdict, opinion, App. M. 10, p. 242, 20.

stimmi, v. *stibium*.

Stimula (*Simila*, Liv. 39, 12), ae, f. [stimulus], the goddess who pricks on, excites, stimulates to action or pleasure, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 4, 16; perh. for Semele, Ov. F. 6, 503; Schol. Juv. 2, 3; cf. Müller, Etrusk. 2, 77.

stimulatio, ōnis, f. [stimulo], a pricking on, incitement, stimulation (post-Aug.): ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 90 fin.

stimulator, ōris, m. [id.], a pricker-on, instigator, stimulator, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 501; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 5 (in Cic. Dom. 5, 11, Orell. and B. and K. read *instimulator*); Vulg. Jer. 46, 20.

stimulatrix, icis, f. [stimulator], she that pricks on, instigates, or stimulates, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46; 1, 3, 62.

* *stimulēus*, a, um, adj. [stimulus], consisting of prickles or goads: supplicium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stimūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to prick with a goad, to prick or goad on, to urge on (syn. pingo). **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and rare): quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 439: equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9; for which, poet. transf.: turbatos currus, Lucr. 7, 570; Sil. 16, 367: arbes stimulat, Col. 7, 3, 5. — **II.** Trop., to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb, (class. and freq.; syn. agito): jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, vorator in amoris rota miser, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum tuorum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus huius (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15, 2: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, id. ib. 12, 13, 1: consulens cura de minore filio stimulat, Liv. 44, 44: stimulat furenti rabie, Cat. 63, 4: curis animum stimulantibus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 326. — **B.** In gen., to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate to any action (syn. cieo, excito). (a) With simple acc.: Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 620: alique, Liv. 3, 68, 10: avita gloria animum stimulat, id. 1, 22, 2: ira stimulant animos, id. 1, 12, 1; 30, 11: cupido animum stimulat, Curt. 4, 7, 8; 6, 5, 19: stimulat pellicis ira, Ov. M. 4, 335. — With inanim. objects: jurgia praecipue vino stimulat, Ov. A. A. 1, 591: Persicorum sucus sitim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132; so, venerem, id. 20, 5, 15, § 32; cf. conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6, § 38: fugam hostium, id. 9, 8, 9, § 32: iras fandas, to revive, arouse, Stat. Th. 12, 437. — (β) With ad: ad aliquid salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad perturbandam rempublicam, Sall. C. 18, 4: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23, 7: ad iram, Tac. H. 2, 44. — (γ) With in: injuria dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat, Liv. 1, 40, 4: animos eorum ira in hostes stimulat, id. 21, 11, 3; cf. in a mixed construction: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulantur, Tac. H. 2, 44 fin. — (δ) With ut or ne: vetus nostra simulas antea stimulat me, ut caverem, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: rubore stimulantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37; Curt. 7, 26. — (e) Poet., with inf.: festinare fugam ... iterum stimulat, Verg. A. 4, 576: stimulant metu fati praenosceret cursus, Lucr. 6, 423: juvenco lactare accensis stimula cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504. — (ζ) Absol.: stimulant fame, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 9: stimulant conscientia, Curt. 5, 11, 7: metu stimulant, id. 7, 7, 26.

stimulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of incentives, stimulative (post-class.): desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 9; id. Acut. 2, 14; 3, 18.

stimūlus, i, m. [for *stigmulus*, from the root stig; Gr. *στιγμή*; v. *stilus*]. **I.** A goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc. (class.,

esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu: Agite equi, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 112: parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris, Ov. M. 2, 127: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30 (12); cf. Ov. M. 14, 647: ita te forant patibulum per vias Stimulus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: aliquem stimulo fodere, id. Curc. 1, 2, 40: dum te stimulis fodiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: numquam stimulo lacessat juvenum, Col. 2, 2, 26.—As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulum reges, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 11: stimulum tritor, id. Pers. 5, 2, 17.—Prov.: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. *an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55; cf.: adversum stimulum calces, kick against the pricks, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28.—**B.** Trop., a goad (as in Engl., either that which vexes, irritates, torments, or, more freq., that which spurs on, incites, stimulates). **1.** A sting, torment, pang: mens sibi conscia factis... adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1019; cf.: subesse caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, id. 3, 874: ne illa stimulum longum habet, quae usque illinc cor pungit meum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 79: stimulos doloris continere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, etc., id. ib. 3, 16, 35: stimulus in pectore caecos Condidit, Ov. M. 1, 726.—**2.** A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus: animum gloriae stimulis concitare, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: quidam industriae ac laboris (with illecebrae libidinum), id. Cael. 5, 12: quot stimulos admovent homini victoriae studioso, id. Sest. 5, 12; cf.: defendendi Vatini, id. Fam. 1, 9, 19: omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris Accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ardet, et in-justi stimulis agitatur amoris, id. P. 2, 779: non hostili modo odio sed amoris etiam stimulis, Liv. 30, 14, 1: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribunicis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54; cf.: acrioris quippe aeris alieni stimulos esse, id. 6, 11: subdere stimulos animo, id. 6, 34: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45; cf.: suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, id. ib. 3, 53: secundae res acrioribus stimulis animos explorant, id. ib. 1, 15: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, Verg. A. 6, 101: movere acres stimulos irarum, Luc. 2, 324: accensae stimulis majoribus irae, Stat. Th. 11, 497: dare stimulos laudum, id. Achill. 1, 203.—**II.** In milit. lang., a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops (syn.: sudes, stipes), Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.: se stimulis induere, id. ib. 7, 82.

stinguo, ōre, v. a. [cf. stig; Gr. στίγω; cf. also Germ. ersticken], to quench, extinguish (poet. and very rare, for the usu. extinguo): ut cernere possis Evanescere paulatim stinguere colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stinguere, id. 1, 666; so, stinguuntur radii (solis), Cic. poet. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882: stinguens praeclara insignia caeli, id. ib.: ardorem membrīs, Lucr. 4, 1098.

stipa, v. stappa.

stipatio, ōnis, f. [stipo], a crowd pressing around any one, a suite, retinue, train. **I.** Lit.: latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll. fin.: concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, *Cic. Sull. 23, 66; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 1; Auct. Pan. ad Maxim. et Const. 8 fin.—Of geese swarming together, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53.—***II.** Trop., a crowd, throng: aggressio-num et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

stipator, ōris, m. [stipo; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence], an attendant of a nobleman; in plur., attendants, train, suite, retinue, body-guard, etc. (class.; used by the Romans in a bad sense; cf. satellites): latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll.: Alexander Phae-raeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; of a royal train, Hor. S. 1, 3, 138; Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 1; Tac. A. 4, 25; 11,

16; Just. 13, 4 al.: stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: Veneri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65; cf.: Catilina omnium flagitiorum at-que facinorum circum se, tamquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.

stipatrix, triceis, adj. f. [stipator], attending upon, thronging in attendance: tur-mae stipatrices, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 16, 53.

stipatus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of stipo.

***stipendiālis**, e, adj. [stipendium], of or belonging to tribute: foedere stipendiāli, by which one engages to pay tribute, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

stipendiarius, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to tribute, liable to impost or contribution, tributary (of imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis denotes those payable in kind; the former was held to be the most humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 fin.): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; Liv. 38, 39; 28, 25, 9: Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29: provincia, Flor. 2, 17: vectigal, i. e. a fixed yearly impost or contribution in money, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12: praedia, Gai. Inst. 2, 21.—**Plur. subst.:** **stipendiarii**, ōrum, m., tributaries (in money; whereas vectigales in kind): socii stipendiarii populi Romani, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7; id. Balb. 9, 24; id. Leg. 3, 18, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 10; (opp. vectigales) Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; cf. Liv. 24, 47; 37, 55 fin.—**Sing.:** vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** In milit. lang., receiving pay, serving for pay, stipendiary: (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, Liv. 8, 8, 3: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stipendior, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [id.], to receive pay, to serve for pay (very rare): regi eorum pedum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68.—**Transf.:** (infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, serving for butter, getting butter for pay, i. e. for their maintenance, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

***stipendiosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], belonging to military service: milites (opp. tiroes), soldiers in the very service, Veg. 1, 18.

stipendium, ii, n. [contr. from stipendium, from stips-pendo]. **I.** In publicists' lang., a tax, impost, tribute, contribution (payable in money; whereas vectigal in kind; the former being regarded as the more humiliating; v. stipendiarius, I.): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll. (Ann. v. 269 Vahl.); so, pendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 5, 27; Sall. C. 20, 7; Liv. 2, 9; 21, 10: conferre, id. 33, 42:olvere, id. 39, 7: imponere victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 7, 54: stipendia liberare aliquem, id. 5, 27: de stipendio recusare, id. ib. 1, 44: stipendi spem facere, Liv. 28, 25, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., tribute, dues (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (sc. Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me maret stipendium? penalty, Hor. Epod. 17, 36: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, contribution, Col. 1, 1, 10.—**2.** Income, subsistence, salary: iis, ut adsiduae templi antistites essent, stipendium de publico statuit, Liv. 1, 20, 3.—**II.** In milit. lang., pay, stipend in full: stipendium militare, Liv. 4, 60, 5; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; commonly stipendium alone: militis stipendia id eo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; Liv. 4, 59 and 60: cum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14, 1: dare, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26; Liv. 2, 12; 5, 12; cf.: dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Liv. 27, 9 fin.: accipere, id. 5, 4: stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: fraudare, id. ib. 3, 59: stipendium duum mensium, Curt. 5, 1, 45: dum in calamitosus stipendiis versaretur, might get pay by the misfortunes of others, Amm. 19, 12, 2.—**B.** Transf., military service (mostly in plur.): merere stipendia, Cic. Mur. 5, 12: stipendia merere (mereri), to perform military service, to serve, id. Cael. 5, 11; id. de Or. 2, 64, 258; also, facere, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27; 5, 7; 42, 34 al.; cf.: opulenta ac ditia facere, id. 21, 43: emereri, to complete the time of service, to serve out one's time, id. 25, 6; Cic.

Sen. 14, 49; Sall. J. 84, 2; Liv. 3, 57; Val. Max. 6, 1, 10; v. emereo, II.: auxiliaria stipendia mereri, Tac. A. 2, 52: numerare, Liv. 4, 58: enumerare, id. 3, 58: qui (militēs) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26; cf.: stipendiis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9: adulescentuli statim castrensibus stipendiis imbuiebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 5.—**Sing.:** homo nullius stipendi, Sall. J. 85, 10: exercitui dare, id. H. 2, 96, 6 Dietsch: sextus decimus stipendi annus, Tac. A. 1, 17.—**2.** In part., military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign: si in singulis stipendiis is ad hostes exuvias dabit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerant, Tac. A. 1, 17: vicena stipendia meritis, id. ib. 1, 36: stipendia sua numerari jubebat, Just. 12, 11, 4: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv. 31, 8 fin.—**Sing.:** (juven-tus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2; cf. with both numbers together: secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit, stipendiis duobus ter et vicies vulneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29 § 104.—**C.** Trop., in gen., service (very rare): functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendiis, i. e. duties, Sen. Ep. 93, 4: tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: plurium velut emeritis annorum stipendiis, Col. 3, 6, 4: rex cui (Hercules) duodecim stipendia debebat, services, labors, Just. 2, 4, 18.

stipēs, itis (collat. form stips, stipsis, Petr. 43, 5), m. [root stip-, = Gr. στεφ-, v. stipo; Sanscr. sthapa-jampi, to cause to stand, to fix, place; cf. stipula]. **I.** Lit., a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc. (class.; syn.: palus, sudes), Cat. 64, 289; Caes. B. G. 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 1, 1, 11 (21); Prop. 4 (5), 2, 18; Ov. M. 8, 451; id. F. 2, 642; 5, 506; Verg. A. 7, 524; Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 3, 10: deligare ad stipitem, to a stake, Suet. Ner. 29.—As a term of contempt, like our log, stock, post, of a stupid person: in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui, tamquam truncus atque stipes, si stetit modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19; cf. id. Har. Resp. 3, 5; id. ap. Senat. 6, 14; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 126.—**II.** Transf., poet. **1.** A tree, Ov. F. 3, 37; id. de Nuce, 32; Verg. A. 4, 444; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 179.—**2.** A branch of a tree, Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 13, 19, 2: candelabri, the main stem of the candlestick, Vulg. Exod. 37, 19.

stipidōsus, a, um, adj. [stipes], woody, ligneous: radix, App. Herb. 67; 74.

stipo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [στέφανω, to surround, crowd upon, στεμμα, στέφανος; cf.: stipator, stipulor], to crowd or press together, to compress (class.; esp. of personal objects, and in part. perf.; cf.: comprimo, compo-no). **I.** Lit.: qui acceperant majorem numerum (assium), non in arcā ponebant, sed in aliquā cellā stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: ingens argentum, Verg. A. 3, 465: apes mella Stipant, id. G. 4, 164; id. A. 1, 433: materies stipata, Lucr. 1, 345: nec tamen undique corporea stipata tenentur omnia naturā, id. 1, 329; cf. id. 2, 294; 1, 611; 1, 664: Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 33, 18: ita in arto stipatae erant naves, ut, etc., id. 26, 39: frutum stipata cohors, Verg. A. 10, 328.—**Poet.:** stipare Platona Menandro, i. e. to pack up together the works of Plato, Menander, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 11: custodum gregibus circa seu stipat euntem, closely surrounds her with, Prop. 3, 8 (4), 7, 13; cf. mid.: cuncta praecipiti stipantur saecula cursu, throng, crowd, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 311.—**II.** Transf., to press, cram, stuff, or fill full of any thing: ut pontes calanibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Calig. 51: hos (poetas) ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60; cf.: curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. P. 3, 1, 143: multo Patrum stipatur curia coetu, Sil. 11, 503: recessus equi, Petr. 89: tribunal, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4: calathos prunis, Col. 10, 405: nucem sulfure, Flor. 3, 19: calceum, Tert. Virg. Vel. 12: tectum omne, App. M. 3, p. 130, 13.—**B.** With a personal object, of a dense crowd, to surround, encompass, environ, attend, accom-

pany, etc. (syn.: comitor, prosequor): *Ca-*
tilina stipatus choro juvenutis, vallatus
indicibus atque scariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49:
qui stipatus semper scariis, saeptus arma-
tis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95:
stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1;
cf. id. Mil. 1, 1: telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6,
17: qui senatum stiparit armatis, id. ib. 3,
12, 31: stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40,
§ 86: senectus stipata studiis juvenutis,
id. Sen. 9, 28: comitum turba est stipata
suorum, Ov. M. 3, 186: juvenus stipat du-
cem, Val. Fl. 7, 557; Plin. Pan. 23; Capitol.
Max. et Balb. 13.—*Absol.*: magnā stipante
catervā, Verg. A. 4, 136; Liv. 42, 39: huc
coetus ministrum stipantur, Stat. S. 3, 1, 87.
—Hence, ***stipatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *begirt*,
surrounded: ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate
stipatissimus, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

1. stips, *stipis* (*nom.* does not occur, al-
though *stips* is assumed by Varr. L. L. 5,
§ 182 Müll.; Charis. 85 P.; cf. Gloss. *stips*,
ἔπαυος), *f.* [kindr. with *stipulo*, and therefore,
orig., small coin in heaps; hence, in partic-
lar, a gift, donation, alms, contribution,
given in small coin: etiam nunc dis cum
thesauris asses dant, *stipem* dicunt, Varr.
L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: *stipem* esse nummum
signatum testimonio est, quod datur in *stip-*
pendium militi et cum spondetur pecunia,
quod stipulari dicitur, Fest. pp. 296 and 297
Müll.; cf.: *stipendium* a *stipe* appellatum
est, quod per *stipes*, id est modica aera col-
ligatur, Dig. 50, 16, 27: *stipem* Apollini con-
ferre, Liv. 25, 12; so of religious *donations*,
id. 27, 37; 5, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40;
Suet. Aug. 57: quis beneficium dicat quad-
ram panis aut *stipem* aeris abjecti, Sen.
Ben. 4, 29, 2; so of *alms*, id. Vit. Beat. 25;
Dig. 47, 22, 1; cf. Liv. 38, 45; Suet. Aug. 91
fin.: ad captandas *stipes*, id. Calig. 42; Ov.
F. 1, 189: *pastiones* non minimam colono
stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*,
Col. 8, 1, 2: suburbanum hortum exigua colere
stipe, Curt. 4, 1, 19: parvā cur *stipe*
quaerat opes, Ov. F. 4, 350; cf. Quint. 1, 12,
18: e prostituta ancilla mercenariae *stipis*,
living by the wages of prostitution, Plin. 10,
63, 83; § 172: nodosam exsolvit *stipem*,
penalty, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1.

2. stips, *ipis*, *v. stipes in it.*

stipula, ae, *f.* *dim.* [*stipes*], a stalk,
stem, blade, halm; of grain (syn. culmus):
frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia tur-
gent, Verg. G. 1, 315; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101;
17, 27, 47, § 260; 18, 18, 47, § 169: e segete
ad spicilegium stipulam relinquere, Varr.
L. L. 7, § 109 Müll.—Of the stalks of grain
left behind in reaping, *straw, stubble*, Varr.
R. R. 1, 53; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62; Verg. G. 1, 321;
Ov. Am. 1, 8, 90; id. F. 4, 781: in stipula
placidi carpebat munera somni, id. ib. 3,
185; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 30.—Of hay, Varr. R. R.
1, 49, 1.—Of a reed, Verg. E. 3, 27; Plin. 37,
10, 67, § 182.—Of bean-stalks, Ov. F. 4, 725.
—Prov.: *flammaque de stipula nostra bre-*
visque fuit, of a quickly extinguished fire,
Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 20: postmodo de stipula magnus
acervus erit, id. Am. 1, 8, 90.

stipulatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*stipulator*], *jurid.*
t. l., a promise given on demand; an en-
gagement, agreement, bargain, covenant,
stipulation, *obligation* (syn. pactum), Gai.
Inst. 2, 31: stipulatio est verborum con-
ceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum
facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, re-
spondet, Dig. 45, 1, 5: stipulatio non potest
confici, nisi utroque loquente, etc., ib. 45, 1,
1 sq.: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.
de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipula-
tione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: aliquem
stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36:
nondum stipulationes legeram, id. Att. 16,
11, 7: stipulationum et judiciorum formu-
las componere, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; Nep. Att. 9,
5; Just. Inst. 3, 19 pr.; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 1:
is contractus stipulationum sponsonum
sponsalia, Serv. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2; Vulg.
Jer. 32, 11.

* **stipulatiuncula**, ae, *f.* *dim.* [*stipu-*
latio], a little, insignificant promise or *stipu-*
lation, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stipulator, *ōris*, *m.* [*stipulator*], *jurid.*
t. l., one who demands a formal promise or
covenant (opp. promissor, the one who gives
the promise); a bargainer, stipulator, Dig.
2, 10, 3; 45, 1, 41 sq.; 45, 38, 5; Suet. Vit.
14; Isid. Orig. 10, 5.

stipulatus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*], *jurid. t. l.*, a

promise formally demanded; a bargain,
stipulation, Quint. Decl. 12, 21: si quid ad-
versus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agi-
tur, etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 94; 4, 116; Dig. 45, 1,
1; 45, 1, 4 sq.; 45, 1, 103 sq.; Paul. Sent. 5,
7, 2 sq. al.

stipulo, *āre*, *v. a.* (collat. form of *stipu-*
lator), to exact, bargain for, stipulate, Symm.
Ep. 1, 11: *ἐπαραιώ*, stipulo, Gloss.; mostly
pass.: Suetonius autem passivo protulit in
III. Pratorum, Laetoria, quae vetat mino-
rem annis viginti quinque stipulari (*ἐπαρω-*
ραῖσθαι), Prisc. 8, 4, 21, p. 794 P.; cf. id. 18,
19, 149, p. 1164 ib.—*Part. pass.*: pecunia
stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5,
14.

stipulor, *ātus*, *1* (*inf.* paragog. stipula-
rier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14), *v. dep.* [acc. to Varr.
L. L. 5, § 182 Müll., kindr. with *stips*: qui
pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari;
cf. also: cum spondetur pecunia, stipulari
dicitur, Fest. p. 297 Müll.—More prob. from
unused *adj.* stipulus, firm, from root *stip-*
v. stipo], *jurid. t. l.*, to demand a formal
promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate.

1. Lit.: stipularier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14 sq.;
cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 115; Gai. Inst. 3, 92 sq.: ita-
que stipulantur sic, Illas capras hodie recte
esse et bibere posse habereque recte licere,
haec spondes? Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; cf. id.
ib. 2, 5, 11: si is, cui legatum est, stipulatus
est id ipsum, quod legatum est, ut ea pecu-
nia ex stipulatione debeatur, Cic. Leg. 2, 21,
53: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse di-
cat... Stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente?
quis spondidisse me dicit? id. Rosc. Com.
5, 13: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus ac-
cipe quod do, i. e. *ask, demand*, Juv. 7, 165:
quod stipulanti spondideram, Col. 10 praef.;
Dig. 45, 1, 4; 46, 7, 3.—**II.** Sometimes
transf., of him who gives the promise or
pledges himself (for the usu. promittere),
to promise, engage, pledge one's self: si quis
usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus,
Dig. 46, 3, 5; so ib. 12, 6, 26 *fin.*; 13, 4, 7.

stipulus, a, um, *adj.* (old Lat.), firm:
stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur,
Just. Inst. 3, 15; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, § 1.

1. stiria, ae, *f.* [cf. stilla; Engl. tear], a
frozen drop; an ice-drop, icicle (poet. and
in post-Aug. prose), Verg. G. 3, 366; so too
Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124; Mart. 7, 37, 5; Claud.
B. Get. 327; Tert. Pall. 4.

2. stiria, ae, *f.*, an island near the
coast of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

* **stiriacus**, a, um, *adj.* [*stiria*], frozen:
gutta, Sol. 27 *med.*

stiricidium, ii, n. [*stiria-cado*], a fall-
ing of snow-flakes, a snowing: stiricidium
quasi stillidium, cum stillae concretae
frigore cadunt. *Stiria* enim principale est,
stillia deminutivum, Fest. p. 345 Müll.; so
Cato ib. p. 344.

stirpes, *v. stirpis in it.*

* **stirpesco**, *ēre*, *v. in ch.* n. [*stirps*], to
run to stalk: asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42,
§ 149.

stirpitus, *adv.* [*id.*; cf. radicitus from
radix], by the stalk, by the roots, root and
branch, stock and stump (very rare). * **1.**
Lit.: arborem transferre, Dig. 47, 7, 3, § 4.
—* **B.** *Transf.*: barbam forcipibus evel-
lere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—* **II.** Trop. (for the
usu. radicitus), utterly: hunc errorem, qua-
si radicem malorum omnium, stirpitus ex-
trahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

stirps (collat. form of the *nom.* **stir-**
pes or **stirpis**, in the best MSS., Liv. 1,
1 *fin.*; 41, 8, 10; 26, 13, 16; v. Drak. ad
locc.), *pis. f.* (poet. and post-Aug.; also *m.*,
Enn. ap. Fest. p. 313 Müll. and ap. Non. 226,
32 (Ann. 184); Pac. ap. Non. 227, 2 (Trag.
Fragm. 421), and ap. Charis. p. 85 P.; Cato,
R. R. 40, 2; Verg. G. 2, 379; id. A. 12, 208,
12, 770; 12, 781; Col. 5, 9, 13; Plin. 8, 26, 40,
§ 96; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2) (root star-; cf. sterner-
e; Gr. *σπορέννυμι*; prop. that which ex-
tends or spreads). **1.** Lit., the lower part
of the trunk of plants, including the roots;
a stock, stem, stalk; a root (class. and very
freq.; cf. radix): arborum altitudo nos de-
lectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or.
43, 147: terra stirpes amplexa alat, id. N.
D. 2, 33, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 26; 2, 47, 120; 2,
51, 127: ut tantum modo per stirpis alan-
tur suas, id. ib. 2, 52, 81: sceptrum in silvis
imo de stirpe recisum, Verg. A. 12, 208: ha-
rundo omnis ex una stirpe numerosa, Plin.

16, 36, 65, § 163: palmarum stirpibus ali,
Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 99; so, palmarum, id.
ib. 2, 5, 50, § 131 (for which: radices palma-
rum, id. ib. 2, 5, 33, § 87); cf. lento in stirpe
moratus, Verg. A. 12, 781 (for which, just
before: lenta in radice): stirpes raptas vol-
vere, Hor. C. 3, 29, 37: validis amplexae
stirpibus ulmos, Verg. G. 2, 367: hic stirpes
obruit arvo, id. ib. 2, 24: domos avium cum
stirpibus imis Eruit, id. ib. 2, 209; cf. of
hair: vellere albos ab stirpe capillos, Prop.
3 (4), 25, 13; Tib. 1, 8, 45: ex hac nimia li-
centia, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere, etc.,
Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** Of
vegetables. **a.** A plant, shrub (esp. freq.
in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4,
10; cf.: cum arborum et stirpium eadem
paene natura sit, id. ib. 5, 11, 33; so (with
arbores) id. Phil. 2, 22, 55; (with herbae)
id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: pati (terram) stirpium
asperitate vastari, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: stirpes
tenent, Luc. 4, 42: internatas saxis stirpes
et herbas vellentes, Tac. H. 4, 60.—**b.** A
shoot, sprout: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5,
1100: stirpem praecisum circumligato, etc.,
Cato, R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stir-
pis deponere, i. e. malleolos, Col. 3, 5, 4:
stirpem post annum praecidi, id. 5, 6, 13:
stirpis committere ramis, engraff, Lucr. 5,
1365.—**2.** Of persons. **a.** A stem, stock,
race, family, lineage (cf.: genus, familia):
ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70:
stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39,
176: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post.
1, 2: a stirpe supremo, Enn. ap. Non. 226,
32 (Ann. v. 184 Vahl): divinae stirpis Ace-
stes, Verg. A. 5, 711: Priami de stirpe, id.
ib. 5, 297: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic.
Rep. 2, 12, 24: hinc orti stirpe antiquissi-
ma sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: hominum scele-
ratorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: ab stirpe socius
et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14, 2 et
saep.: unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae
futurum, Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*—**b.** Like Engl. *scion*,
= offspring, descendant, progeny (mostly
poet.; not in Cic.): stirps liberum, Enn. ap.
Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl);
so, liberum, Liv. 45, 11; cf.: aliquis magnā
de stirpe nepotum, Verg. A. 6, 864: stirps
et genus omne futurum, id. ib. 4, 622; cf.:
en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot di-
catorum, Tac. A. 2, 37 *fin.*: stirpis virilis,
Liv. 1, 1, 11; cf.: qui stirpem ex sese domi
relinquerent, id. 41, 8, 9.—**II.** Trop., source,
origin, foundation, first beginning, cause,
etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6,
13: superstitionis stirps, id. Div. 2, 72, 149:
virtutis, id. Cael. 32, 79: quā ex stirpe ori-
entur amicitiae cognationum, id. Fin. 4, 7,
17: quodsi exquiratur usque ab stirpe au-
toritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: populum a
stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21 Mos.: re-
petam stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6,
20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id.
Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf.: ea pars, quae quasi stirps
est hujus quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5: non
ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe
generis ac seminis, quam, etc., original
nature, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; cf.: exoletā stirpe
gentis, Liv. 37, 8, 4.—So esp. in phrase ab
stirpe, utterly: Karthago ab stirpe interit,
Sall. C. 10, 1: gens ab stirpe extincta est,
Liv. 9, 34, 19: omne genus ab stirpe subla-
tum esse, id. 34, 2, 3; cf.: omnis intra an-
num cum stirpe extinctos, id. 9, 29, 10:
velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, id. 6, 1, 3.

stiva, ae, *f.*, a plough-handle, Varr. L.
L. 5, § 135 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 174; Ov. M. 8,
218; id. F. 4, 825; Col. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 15, 4, 3.

stivarius, i, m. [*stiva*], a ploughman
(late Lat.), Aldhel. Laud. Virg. 28.

stlata, ae, *f.* [*latus*, q. v. *in it.*], a kind
of ship: stlata gens navigii latum magis
quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum,
sed ea consuetudine, quā slocum pro locum
et stlitem pro litem dicebant, Fest. p. 312
Müll.; cf. Aus. Ep. 22, 31; Gell. 10, 25, 5.—
Acc. to Caper, Orth. p. 2246 P., and Gloss.
Philox. s. h. v., a kind of piratical vessel or
corsair: stlata, πειρατικὸν σκάφος εἶδος.

stlatarius (stlatt-), a, um, *adj.* [*stla-*
ta], of or belonging to a ship (very rare),
Enn. ap. Schol. Juv. 7, 134 (Ann. v. 469 Vahl).
—Poet., *transf.*: stlataria purpura, brought
by ship, i. e. costly, Juv. 7, 134 Schol. (al. de-
ceitful, cf. Mayor ad Juv. l. l.).

stlembus, gravis tardus, sicut Lucilius

pedibus stlembum dixit equum pigrum et

tardum, Fest. pp. 312 and 313 Müll.

stilis, v. *lis init.*

stilocus, v. *locus init.*

***stio**, *stio*, i, m., a *stap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek), Pers. 5, 13.

sto, *stēti*, *stātum*, 1 (scanned *stētūrunt*, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. H. 7, 166; Prop. 2, 8, 10), v. n. (root *sta-*; Sanscr. *sthā*, *sthālam*, locus; Gr. *στα-*, *ἵστημι*, to set; place; *στατήρ*, weight; O. H. Germ. *stām*; Goth. *standa*; Engl. *stand*), to *stand*, in opposition to sitting, walking, or lying prostrate, to stand still, remain standing, stand upright.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, Illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 sq.; cf.: cum virgo staret et Caecilia in sellā sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: si iste ibit, ito: stabit, astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 74: abi intro, noli stare, id. Mil. 4, 3, 36; so (opp. ire) id. Merc. 3, 3, 21; id. Mil. 4, 2, 95; 4, 9, 10; id. Pers. 3, 3, 43; 4, 4, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6; 3, 2, 12: i: quid stas, lapis? id. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: ante aedes, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 56; 1, 1, 250; 2, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4; id. And. 3, 1, 17; id. Hec. 3, 4, 14; 5, 4, 14: ante oculos, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 17: ad janua, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: ad undam, Verg. G. 4, 356: orantem juxta, Stat. Th. 11, 618: hic foris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78; cf.: qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 3: propius, Hor. A. P. 361: sta ilico, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 18: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 et saep.—Of things: ita statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: quorum statuae steterunt in Rostri, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: statua, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: signa ad impluvium, ad valvas Junonis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61: statbat acuta silex, Verg. A. 8, 233: columna, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14: cerea effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32; cf. poet.: aeneus ut stes, id. ib. 2, 3, 183.—*Pass. impers.*: Ps. Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Sim.* Statum videt hominis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 44: Gn. Quid agitur? Pa. Statur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: confecto munere cursu moriar stando, Amm. 24, 3, 7.—*Pro v.*: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, i. e. *I am in a pinch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; v. *sacrum*.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Pregn.*, to stand firm or immovable; to last, remain, continue: cui nec arae patriae domi stant; fractae et disiectae jacent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 115 Vahl.): nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Fl. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv. 38, 5: urbem innoxiam stare incolumem pati, id. 31, 31, 15: hasta, quae radice novā, non ferro stabat adacto, stuck fast, remained fixed, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, id. ib. 5, 132; cf. id. ib. 5, 34; 8, 415: stat glacies iners, Hor. C. 2, 9, 5: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 732: longa stare senectū, Sil. 3, 94: cornus stetit inter tempora frontis, id. 4, 142.—**2.** To remain, tarry, linger anywhere (cf. moror): paulisper stetimus in illā gane-arum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: cur non aut stantem comprehenderint, aut fugientem consecuti sint, remaining in the city, id. Cael. 28, 67; so (opp. fugio), id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: cum gladiis in conspectu senatus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: qui domi stare non poterant, id. Fl. 6, 13: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21; Juv. 10, 239; cf. of minerals not attracted by the magnet: pondere enim fretae partim stant, quod genus aurum, Lucr. 6, 1058.—**3.** In milit. lang. **a.** To stand in the ranks or under arms, to fight: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 86: ut sustinere corpora plerique nequeunt arma sua quisque stantes incumberet, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 229 (H. 3, 72 Dietsch): cum milites a mane diei juni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42, 3: primo haud impari steterae acie, Liv. 26, 44: in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, id. 37, 58: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 fin.: pars acie stabat, Auct. B. Afr. 51, 6: stetit acies in armis, Sen. Phoen. 389; cf.: stetit ordine certo infelix acies, Lucr. 7, 2, 16.—**b.** *Pregn.*, to stand firm in

fight, stand one's ground, maintain the contest (opp. abjecto scuto fugere), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. in castra refugere), Liv. 22, 60, 25: Tarquiniensis, novus hostis non stetit solum, sed etiam ab sua parte Romanum pepulit, id. 2, 6, 11: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43; cf.: contra leonem, Spart. Carac. 5.—**c.** Transf., of a battle, to last, hold out, continue (a favorite expression of Livy): ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse, id. 8, 38: primo stetit ambigua spe pugna, id. 7, 7.—**4.** Nautical t. t., to lie, to lie or ride at anchor: ante hostium portus in salo stare, Liv. 37, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 62: naves regiae in sinu Maliaco, Liv. 36, 20: classis instructa in portu, id. 37, 11: classis in salo ad Lep-tim, Auct. B. Afr. 62, 4: litore puppes, Verg. A. 6, 901.—**5.** Of servants, to stand, wait, attend (very rare): neque pueri eximia facie stabant, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 2: sto exspectans, si quid mihi impertent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49; cf.: ad pedes, id. Galb. 22.—**6.** Of buildings, cities, etc., to stand finished, be erected (mostly poet.): intra annum nova urbs stetit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 131: moenia jam stabant, id. F. 3, 181: stetit Capitolium Fulgens, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42: aedificans muros... Stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205: jam stare ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 96.—**7.** Of the countenance, to be unmoved, to be at rest (poet.): stat numquam facies, Luc. 5, 214: stant ora metu, aere rigid, Val. Fl. 4, 639; cf.: cur ad patris non stant tua lumina vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 693.—**8.** To stand up, stand upright, stand on end; to bristle up, stiffen, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papillae, Lucil. ap. Non. 391, 26: mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249: steterunt comae, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. M. 7, 631; cf. id. ib. 10, 425: crines fulvi pulvere, Stat. Th. 3, 326: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: in vertice cristae, id. ib. 6, 672: aristae, id. ib. 10, 655: stantes oculi, prominent, Ov. F. 6, 133: oculis rigentibus et genis stantibus, fixed, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—In mal. part., Mart. 3, 73, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 39; Auct. Priap. 75, 2.—Rarely of fluids, to coagulate, stiffen: sanguis stetit, Sen. Oedip. 585.—**9.** With *abl.*, to stand out with, be thick with, full of any thing (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 1 (Ann. v. 592 Vahl.): cupressi stant rectis foliis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 444 (Ann. v. 268 ib.): stat sentibu' fundus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. And. 4, 2, 16; Titin. ap. Non. 391, 21; so, ager sentibus, Caecil. ib. 391, 23: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: caelum caligine stat, Sisenn. ap. Non. 392, 8: pulvere caelum, Verg. A. 12, 408: pulvere globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flammā, Verg. A. 6, 300: stant pulvere Syrtis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 257.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to stand: mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Pregn.*, to stand one's ground, stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist, abide, continue: moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21 (Ann. v. 492 Vahl.): disciplinam militarem, quā stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: stante urbe et curia, id. Planc. 29, 71: ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit, id. Cael. 1, 1: utinam res publica stetisset, quo cooperat statu, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: qui illam (rem publicam) cadere posse stante me non putant, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: ut stante re publica facere solebamus, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: neque enim aliter stare possemus, id. Sest. 45, 97: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: eorum auxilio, qui me stante stare non poterant, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: res publica stetit virtute tuā, Liv. 4, 40: stetit regnum pueri, id. 1, 3: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium sine provincia stare non posse, could not hold out, subsist, Cic. Pis. 6, 12; cf. id. Fl. 6, 14; Suet. Oth. 5: nedum sermonem stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69.—Hence, nearly=esse, tantā stat praedita culpā (na-

tura), Lucr. 5, 199: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 747.—**b.** (Acc. to its use as a milit. t. t., v. supra, I. B. 3.) To maintain the contest: cum in senatu pulcherrime starem, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**c.** Stare in aliquā re, simply aliquā re, and post-class. also abicū rei, to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to, continue in a thing. (a) In aliquā re: si in fide non stetit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: sin in eo non stat, id. Att. 2, 4, 1: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: in sententiā, Liv. 4, 44.—(b) With *abl.*: ea omnes stant sententiā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare iudiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 81: censoris opinione, id. Clu. 47, 132: alicuius decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conditionibus, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 2: stare conventis, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4: nihil quo stat loco stabit, omnia sternet abducetque vetustas, Sen. ad Marc. 26, 4.—*Pass. impers.*: stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19: famā rerum statum est, id. 7, 6.—(c) With *dat.*: arbitri sententiā stare, Dig. 4, 7, 23 fin.: voluntati patris, ib. 26, 7, 3; 36, 3, 6: rei judicatae, ib. 42, 1, 32: emptio, ib. 19, 1, 13; ib. 4, 8, 27 (five times) et saep.—(d) Stat sententiā, aliquid, or, impersonally, stat (aliēni), the determination stands or holds good; I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: Pa. Vide quid agas. Ph. Stat sententiā, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententiā stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: stat sententiā tradere mecum Dotalē patriam, Ov. M. 8, 67: modo nobis stat illud, unā vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 6: stat pectore fixum, Aetiae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: mihi stat alere morbum, Nep. Att. 21, 6: quos ut seponi stetit, Sil. 3, 68: stat, casus renovare omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750.—**d.** In aliquā re, or simply aliquā re, to rest on, be fixed on, depend upon, etc.: omnia in Ascanio stat cura parentis, Verg. A. 1, 646: regnum fraternā stare concordia, Liv. 45, 19: quā (disciplina) stetit Romana res, id. 8, 7: hac arte (i. e. bello) in patriā steti, id. 5, 44, 2; Val. Fl. 3, 673; Verg. A. 2, 163: magis famā quam vi stare res suas, Tac. A. 6, 30: apud quos virtute quam pecuniā res Romana melius stetit, id. H. 2, 69 fin.: famā bella stare, Curt. 3, 8, 7.—**2.** In theat. lang., of plays and actors, to stand, i. e. to please, take, succeed: quod si intellegeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), Actoris operā magis stetisse quam suā, Ter. Phorm. prol. 9 sq.: partim vi steti, id. Hec. prol. alt. 7: securus, cadat an recto stat fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi, scripta quibus comedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. S. 1, 10, 17.—**3.** Stare, ab, cum, or pro aliquo, or aliquā re, or with *adv. loci*, to stand by, on the side of; adhere to a person or thing, take the part of: ut nemo contra civium perditorum mentem tiam a senatu et a bonorum causā steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273: a se potius quam ab adversariis, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81: a mendacis contra verum, id. ib. 1, 3, 4: a contrariā ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum di prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41, 17; 5, 38: stabat cum eo senatus majestas, id. 8, 34, 1: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5, 4: si pro meā patriā ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro vobis adversus reges stetimus, id. 45, 22, 10; 23, 8, 3 Fabri ad loc.: pro Jubbā atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200: quamvis duces non essent praesentes, staret tamen pro partibus invicta fortuna ultoris, Flor. 4, 7, 10: hic primo pro Pompei partibus, mox simulatione contra Pompeium stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 4: voluptas pro iisdem partibus stendi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4, 1; cf.: et dii quoque pro meliore causā, Curt. 4, 1, 13: hinc stas, illinc causam dicis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48: unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, Just. 5, 4, 12: non semper vestra evēret: nunc Jupiter hac stat, stands at your side, stands by you, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 263 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 12, 565.—So with *in*: Graeci, qui in Darei partibus steterant, Curt. 3, 11, 18.—**4.** Stare per aliquem, to stand to one's account, be chargeable or owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault; followed by a negative consequence or effect, expressed by *quān*,

quominus, or *ne*. (α) With *quin*: quoniam per eum non stetit, quin praestaretur, etc., Liv. 2, 31, 11 Weissenb. ad loc. — (β) With *quominus* (freq.): si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, Quominus haec fierent nuptiae, volo: sed si id non poterit, Id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16 sq.: Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: graviter eam rem tulerunt, quod stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, id. ib. 2, 13; so, nec, quominus perpetua cum eis amicitia esset, per populum Romanum stetisse, Liv. 8, 2, 2; 9, 14, 1; 6, 33, 2; 44, 14, 12. — (γ) With *ne*: ne praestarem per vos stetit, qui, etc., Liv. 45, 23, 6; non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, id. 3, 61, 2: quasi per ipsum staret, ne rediret, Suet. Aug. 28. — Rarely without the negation; so with *ut*: per quam (ignorantiam) stetit, ut tibi obligaret, Plin. Ep. 10, 6 (22), 2; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 17 supra; *absol.*: id est, non per me stetit, sed per illud, Quint. 3, 6, 78; with *subj.-clause*: si per eum non stetit, parere defuncti voluntati, Dig. 32, 1, 36. — 5. Of price, to stand one in, to come to, to cost (mostly post-Aug.): Periculum vitae meae tuo stat periculo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 82: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50; cf.: sit argumentum tibi gratis stare navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo Hospitia, Verg. A. 10, 494: quae neque magno Stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30: haud scio an magno detrimento certamen statum fuerit, id. 3, 60: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. F. 2, 812 et saep.: nulla pestis humano generi pluris stetit, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 1.

Stobi, *drum*, *m.*, an ancient and important city of Paonia in Northern Macedonia, Liv. 33, 19, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; 39, 53, 15; 40, 21, 1: oppidum Stobi civium Romano-rum, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34. — The inhabitants are called **Stobenses**, *ium*, *m.*, Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 8.

stobrus, *i*, *f.*, a tree in Carmania yielding an odorous gum, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.

† **stoebe**, *es*, *f.*, = *στοβή*, a plant, called also pheos, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91; 22, 11, 13, § 28.

Stoechades insulae, = *Στοιχάδες*, a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia, now Isles d'Hyères, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Schol. Cic. Sest. p. 293 Orell. — Hence, **stoechas**, *adis*, *f.* (sc. herba), French lavender, *sticados*: Lavandula Stoechas, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 107, § 131; 26, 7, 27, § 42.

Stoicē, *adv.*, v. Stoicus.

Stoicida, *ae*, *m.* [Stoicus], a nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic, Juv. 2, 65.

Stoicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *Στωικός*, of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, *Stoic*: schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 fin.: secta, Sen. Ep. 123, 14: sententia, id. ib. 22, 7: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: turba, Mart. 7, 69, 4: dogmata, Juv. 13, 121: disciplina, Gell. 19, 1, 1: Stoicum est, it is a saying of the Stoics, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85: non loquor tecum Stoicā linguā, sed hac submissiore, Sen. Ep. 13, 4: est aliquid in illo Stoici dei: nec cor nec caput habet, Sen. Apoc. 8. — *Subst.*: **Stoicus**, *i*, *m.*, a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic, Cic. Par. praef. § 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160; 2, 3, 300; *plur.*: Cic. Mur. 29, 61; and in philosophical writings saepissime. — 2. **Stoica**, *drum*, *n. plur.*, the Stoic philosophy, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15. — *Adv.*: **Stoicē**, like a Stoic, Stoically: agere austere et Stoicē, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: dicere, id. Par. praef. § 3.

Stoidis (-des), *is*, *f.*, an island off the Indian coast, famous for pearls: Stoades quae stonosa margaritis, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: Stoadis, id. 9, 34, 54, § 106.

† **stola**, *ae*, *f.*, = *στολή*, a long upper garment. 1. Orig., as with the Greeks, worn by any one: squalida saeptus stola, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 27 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.); Ov. F. 6, 654: saeptus mendici stola, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 28 (Trag. v. 372 Vahl.): lugubris stola succincta, id. ib. 198, 4 (Trag.

v. 134 id.); so, muliebris, Varr. ib. 537, 29 sq. — 2. Later, with the Romans, in partic., **A**. Lit., a long female upper garment, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles, a robe, gown, stole (cf. palla): vestimenta muliebria... veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae, etc., Dig. 34, 2, 23; cf.: vir fortis stola indutus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stola, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; Ov. P. 3, 3, 52; cf. id. Tr. 2, 252; Mart. 3, 93, 4; 10, 5, 1; Auct. Priap. 12, 11: tamquam stola dedisset, in matrimonio conlocavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44. — Hence, also, of the dress of a voluptuary, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; of a cithern-player, Varr. R. 3, 13, 3; Ov. F. 6, 654; of the priests of Isis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 5. — **B**. Transf., a noble woman, lady, dame, matron: hic eques, hic juvenum coetu stola mixta laborat, Stat. S. 1, 2, 235; Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 140; Val. Max. 2, 1, 5. — 3. In eccl. Lat., a royal robe, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 27. — 2. Of the Jewish priests, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 15. — 3. A dress of ceremony, Vulg. Luc. 20, 46.

stolatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stola]. 1. Lit., dressed in or wearing a stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 med. — *Subst.*: **stolatae**, *arum*, *f.*, = matronae, noble dames, matrons, Petr. 44, 18. — 2. Transf.: pudor, i.e. befitting a matron, Mart. 1, 36, 8: Ulixes, Ulysses in petticoats, a jocose appellation of Livia on account of her cunning, Calig. ap. Suet. Calig. 23.

stolidē, *adv.*, v. stolidus fin.

stoliditas, *ātis*, *f.* [stolidus], dullness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity (post-class.), Flor. 3, 3, 12; 4, 12, 16; Gell. 18, 4, 6; Arn. 2, 80 al.

stolidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [root star-; Gr. *στερεός*, firm; cf. stultus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 155 sq.]. 1. Unmovable; and hence, slow, coarse, uncultivated, rude (class.); cf.: fatuus, insipiens, stupidus, stultus, insulsus. — **B**. Lit.: stolidum genus Aecidarum Bellipotentis sunt magi? quam sapientipotentis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 187 Vahl.): nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, id. ib. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 109 id.). — 2. Dull, senseless, slow of mind, obtuse, stupid, stolid: mī stolido, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: quid, stolidē, clamas? id. Aul. 3, 2, 1; id. Ep. 3, 3, 40; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. And. 3, 1, 12: indocti stolidique, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184: Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4 (H. 4, 35 Dietsch): dux ipse inter stolidissimos, Liv. 22, 28, 9: o vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774. — Of the Stoics, Lucr. 1, 641; 1, 1068. — **B**. Transf., of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 162; cf.: nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, id. Mil. 4, 2, 33: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 176; cf. barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28: vires, Liv. 28, 21, 10: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quietia, nihil agentia, stolidia quodammodo, i.e. inert, inoperative, * Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolidia impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20: fiducia, id. 34, 46, 8: superbia, id. 45, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15: procacitas, Mart. 1, 42, 19. — Hence, *adv.*: **stolidē**, stupidly, stolidly. 1. Lit.: id non promissum magis stolidē quam stolidē creditum, Liv. 25, 19; 7, 5: laetus, id. 7, 10; 27, 17; cf. Tac. A. 1, 3; Just. 2, 3: stolidē castra subgressus, Sall. H. 4, 67 Dietsch. — *Comp.*, Amm. 19, 5, 2. — 2. Transf., of things: stolidē tument pulmonea (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

1. **stōlo**, *ōnis*, *m.*, a shoot, branch, twig, or scion springing from the stock or root of a tree, a useless sucker, water-shoot: qui (Licinius Stolo) propter diligentiam culturae Stolonum confirmavit cognomen, quod nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat stolo, quod effodiebat circum arbores, e radicibus, quae nascerentur e solo, quos stolones appellabant, Varr. R. 1, 2, 9; cf.: Stolonum Liciniac genti (cognomen): ita appellatur in ipsis arboribus fructificatio inutilis, unde et pampinatio inventa primo Stoloni dedit nomen, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7; 17, 20, 34, § 150; 17, 13, 20, § 95; 17, 26, 39, § 248; 27, 13, 109, § 133.

2. **Stōlo**, *ōnis*, *m.*, a cognomen in the gens Licinia; v. 1. stolo.

† **stōmācācē**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *στομακᾶκη*, a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.

* **stōmācābundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stomachor], pettish, angry, stomachy: puer, Gell. 17, 8, 6.

stōmāchanter, *adv.*, v. stomachor.

stōmāchatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, anger (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 33, 2.

† **stōmāchicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *στομαχικός*, disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach, Sen. Ep. 24, 14; Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 100; 24, 14, 75, § 123; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

stōmāchor, *ātus*, *1*, *v. dep. n.* and *a*. [stomachus, II.], to be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry, or out of humor; to fume, fret (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; syn.: irascor, succensco). 1. *Neutr.*: si stomachachare et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; so (with irasci) id. Brut. 95, 326. — With *abl.*: jucundissimis tuis litteris stomachatus sum in extremo, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: proximam stomachandi occasionem adripio, Sen. Ep. 12, 2. — With *quod*: non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachare, quod tecum de eadem re agam saepius, Cic. Att. 16, 16, F, § 17. — With *st*: stomachabatur seusc, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93. — With *cum* and *abl.*: stomachari cum aliquo, i.e. to quarrel with him, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267. — With *ob* and *acc.*: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104. — 2. *Act.*, to be angry or vexed at any thing (very rare, and only with the general objects aliquid or omnia). stomachor omnia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: si quid stomachor, August. ap. Suet. Tib. 21; cf.: id equidem adveniēns mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: Venus stomachata biles Venereas, nursing, App. M. 5, p. 172, 31. — Hence, * **stōmāchanter**, *adv.*, irritably, peevishly, pettishly: arridens, Aug. Vit. Beat. med.

stōmāchōsē, *adv.*, v. stomachosus.

stōmāchōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stomachus, II.], wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humored, peevish, pettish, choleric (rare but class.; syn. iracundus): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67, 236: genus irarum, Sen. Ira, 1, 4, 2. — *Comp.*: stomachosiores litteras meas, quae dicas esse, non intellego, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 5. — * *Adv.*: **stōmāchōsē**, angrily, peevishly; *comp.*: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3 (cf. id. ib. 10, 11, 5: *θυμικώτερον* eram jocatus, id. ap. Charis. 193 P.).

† **stōmāchus**, *i*, *m.*, = *στόμαχος*. 1. The gullet, the alimentary canal, oesophagus: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 4, 1, § 6; 5, 26, n. 2, § 15. — 2. Transf., the stomach (freq. and class.): eas cum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Cels. 4, 5; Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 53: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, id. 11, 37, 68, § 179: tendit (gula) ad stomachum, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176; Lucr. 4, 832; Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 fin.: stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8: aestuans, id. 1, 3: aeger, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: dissolutus, Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 53: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: marces, Suet. Calig. 58: corpora, quae stomacho praebent incendia nostro, Lucr. 4, 872: qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Juv. 6, 100. — 3. Trop. 1. Taste, liking (class.): ludi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: nostri stomachi mei fastidium, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: stomacho esse languenti, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3. — 2. Bonus stomachus, good digestion; hence, peace, rest, quiet, good-humor: bono sane stomacho contenti, Quint. 2, 3, 3; cf. id. 6, 3, 93: adversus quos difficile cottidie habere bonum stomachum, Mart. 12, praef. — 3. Distaste, dislike to any thing; hence, displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin concerning any thing (freq., esp. in Cic.): locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf. id. ib. 15, 15, 2: 1763

consuetudo diurna callum jam obduxit stomacho meo, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59 *fin.*: clamore ac stomacho non quo labori suppeditare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17: homo exarsit iracundi ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: epistula plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3, 1: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16, 7: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: stomachum movere alicui, id. Mur. 13, 28: for which: stomachum facere alicui, id. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: quae tum mihi maiori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto, fuerunt, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2: intelleges eam (fortitudinem) stomachum non egere, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: summo cum labore, stomacho miseriarum erudit, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nesci Conamur (scribere), Hor. C. 1, 6, 6.—In jest, for the contrary affection: Cicero reddens rationem, cur illa C. Caesaris tempora tam patienter toleraret, Haec aut animo Catonis ferenda sunt, aut Ciceronis stomacho, i. e. with his patience, endurance, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 102.

† **stōmaticē**, ēs, f., = *στοματική*, a medicine for diseases of the mouth, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26; 23, 7, 71, § 136: efficacior, id. 24, 13, 73, § 120; Scrib. Comp. 64.

stōmis, midis, f., = *στομῖς*, the mouth-piece of a flute-player, Lucil. Sat. Fragm. 15, 12.

† **stōmōma**, ātis, n., = *στόμωμα*, a kind of fine scales which fly off in hammering, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108 (in Cels. 6, 6, 5, written as Greek).

stōrax, ācis, v. styraax.

storbus, v. strobis.

stōrēa (in good MSS. also **stōrīa**; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 9), ae, f. [from the root *ster*, sterno; Gr. *σπορέννυμι*, to spread out], a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc.; a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 30, 3; Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59.

1. stōria, ae, f. (late Lat.), = historia, Schol. Juv. 7, 99.

2. stōria, v. storea.

strāba, v. strava.

† **1. strābo**, ōnis, m. (collat. form **strābōnis**, i, Petr. 68, 8; v. also strabus), = *στραβών*. **I.** Lit., that has oblique, distorted eyes, i. e. one who squints strongly, a squinter (class.): equos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? *Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; Hor. S. 1, 3, 44, Petr. 39, 11; Dig. 21, 1, 12.—**II.** Trop., one who looks askance, i. e. an envious, jealous person (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 27, 7 (Sat. Fragm. 27, 8); Varr. ib. 4 (opp. integris oculis).

2. Strābo, ōnis, m. [1. strabo], a Roman surname, Cic. Att. 12, 17; 14, 1; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81 al.; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.

strābōnis, v. 1. strabo init.

strābus, a, um, adj. [1. strabo], squinting: de Venere paetā strabam facit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.; cf.: strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus, Non. 27, 2: straba foeditas, Cassiod. Orthogr. praef. p. 2278.

strādes, is, f. [sterno, II. B.], a throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow; confusion, confused heap or mass (cf.: acervus, strues; not freq. till after the Aug. per, esp. in Liv.; not in Caes.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With *gen.*: strage armorum saepia via est, Liv. 35, 30: nemorum, Sil. 3, 205: ruinarum, Liv. 42, 63: minarum, id. 37, 32: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: obstantis molis, id. H. 1, 86: rerum in trepidatione nocturna passim relictarum, Liv. 10, 34: boum hominumque, id. 41, 21: canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov. M. 7, 536: exercituum, Val. Max. 6, 6, ext. 1.—(b) Absol.: dabit ille (nimbus) ruinas Arboribus stragemque satis, Verg. A. 12, 454: atrox tempestas multis locis stragem fecit, Liv. 40, 2: strage ac ruinā fudere Gallos, id. 5, 43; cf. id. 4, 33.—**B.** Pregn., a mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage (syn.: caedes, clades): stragem horribilem caedemque vereri, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20; so (with caedes) Tac. A. 14, 36; Just. 10, 3, 1; Val. Max.

5, 6, 5; cf.: quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Verg. A. 6, 829: confusae stragis acervus, id. ib. 6, 504: complere strage campos, Liv. 7, 24.—In *plur.*: strages facere, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: strages edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; id. Att. 1, 16, 1; Verg. A. 9, 526; 9, 784; Just. 33, 2, 2; cf. also II.: cruentae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 132.—**II.** Trop., overthrow, ruin, destruction: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

strāgulātus, a, um, adj., = stragulatustas vestes, Vulg. Prov. 31, 22.

strāgulūm, i, v. stragulum, II.

strāgulū, a, um, adj. [sterno, I.; v. the passages from Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. under II.], that serves for spreading or covering over any thing (viz., over a bed). **I.** Adj.: vestis, a covering, bedspread, coverlet, blanket, rug, carpet, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; 2, 4, 26; 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 72; Liv. 39, 6; 34, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 118 al.; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; cf.: in strato omne vestimentum contineri, quod iniciatur, Labeo ait; neque enim dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci *περίστρωμα* vocant. In victu ergo vestem accipimus, non stragula, in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig. 50, 16, 45.—**II.** As subst. freq.

1. strāgula, ae, f. **a.** A pall, a covering for a corpse, Petr. 78, 1.—**b.** A horse-cloth, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 3.—**2. strāgulū**, i, n., a spread, covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc. (cf.: tapes, tapetum): hac (culcita) quicquid insternerant, a sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 2.—Of a bed-covering, bedspread, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; Tib. 1, 2, 79; Mart. 14, 147 al.—Of a covering for a corpse, Petr. 42, 6; Suet. Ner. 50.—Of a horse-cloth, blanket, housing: veredi, Mart. 14, 86, 1.—Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Sol. 7, § 29.

strāmen, inis, n. [sterno, I.], straw, litter spread under any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); *sing.*: tectam stramine vidit Forte casam, Ov. M. 5, 447; id. H. 5, 15; Verg. A. 11, 67; Sil. 10, 562; Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 8, 701; id. F. 3, 184; Stat. Th. 6, 56: straminum molities, of a bed, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

***strāmentarius**, a, um, adj. [stramentum], of or belonging to straw: falces, i. e. for cutting straw, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

strāmenticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of straw, straw: casae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16, 2; Petr. 63, 8.

***strāmentor**, āri, v. dep. n. [id.], to fetch straw: Idmōn cum stramentatum exisset, Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, n. [sterno, I.], that which serves for spreading or littering. **I.** Straw, litter (syn. palea): fascies stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, bundles of straw, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv. 2, 5, 3; Cato, R. R. 5, 7.—Of a straw-bed: in stramentis pernacto, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23; Varr. R. R. 1, 50; Col. 6, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79; Phaedr. 2, 8, 23: si et stramentis incubet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117 al.; cf.: antiquis enim torus e stramento erat, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: stramentum ab stratu, quod id subternatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3.—Of a thatched roof: casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Liv. 25, 39.—**II.** A covering, rug, coverlet, housing, etc. (very rare): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri; sine his enim vivere neminem posse, bedclothes, Dig. 50, 16, 234: cameli, Vulg. Gen. 31, 34.

strāmineus, a, um, adj. [stramen], made of straw, straw: Quirites, Ov. F. 5, 631: casa, covered with straw, Prop. 2, 16, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 9, 18.

† **strangias**, ae, m., = *στραγγίας*, a kind of Grecian wheat, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 64.

***strangulābilis**, e, adj. [strangulo], that can be choked or strangled: anima submersu, Tert. Anim. 32.

strangulātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a choking, suffocating, strangulation (post-Aug.), Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 59: vulvae, suffocation of the womb, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; cf. strangulatus.

***strangulātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a choking, strangler: Commōdi, Spart. Sev. 14.

***strangulātrix**, icis, f. [strangulator], she that chokes or strangles: faucium (manus), Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 1103.

strangulātus, ūs, m. [strangulo], a choking, strangling: vulvae, suffocation of the womb, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 26, 15, 90, § 155; cf. strangulatio.

† **strangulō**, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., = *σπαραγιάω* (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.), to throttle, choke; and, in gen., to stifle, suffocate, strangle (syn. suffoco). **I.** Lit. (class.): Domitium strangulavit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.*: strangulata laqueo, Tac. A. 6, 25: strangulatus in carcere, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8; Flor. 4, 1, 10: venena quae strangulando necant, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 63: obesi difficultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*: piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27: strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114: cuniculos vapore, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71: ne nimio sanguine strangulatur pecus, Col. 6, 38, 4; Cels. 4, 4: volvam strangulati, Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 32: sinus (togae) nec strangulet nec fluat, too closely drawn together, Quint. 11, 3, 140.—In an obscene double sense: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefatur. Sin de Aureliā aliquid aut Lolliā, honos praefandus est, *Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—**2.** Transf., of things: hedera arborescens sicut et strangulat, chokes, i. e. kills, makes unfruitful, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152: truncum, Col. 4, 26, 2: sata, Quint. 8, prooem. § 23: solum, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, choke, stifle, constrain, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonitum, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113.—Poet.: non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca Divitias, i. e. contains, Stat. S. 2, 2, 150.—**II.** Trop., to torment, torture (poet. and in post-class. prose): strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuatus intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: voluptates in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut strangulent, Sen. Ep. 51, 13: plures nimia congesta pecunia curā Strangulat, Juv. 10, 12: venditor omnes causas, quibus strangulatur, exponat, i. e. is forced to the sale, Cod. Th. 12, 3, 1.

† **strangūria**, ae, f., = *σπαραγγούρια*, a painful discharge of urine, strangury, Cato, R. R. 127; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99 (in Cels. 2, 1 med. written as Greek, and transl. by urinae difficultas).

***strangūriosus**, i, m. [stranguria], one who is afflicted with strangury, Marc. Emp. 26 med.

Straor, v. Stratos, II.

strāta, ae, v. sterno *fin.*

† **strātēgēma**, ātis (dat. and abl. plur. strategematibus, Front. 4 praef.), n., = *στρατηγήμα*. **I.** Lit., a piece of generalship, a stratagem: consilium illud imperatorum fuit, quod Graeci *στρατηγήμα* appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Val. Max. 7, 4, De strategematis; Flor. 1, 13, 6; 2, 6, 12 sq.; 3, 10, 2 et saep.; and cf. the work of Frontinus, Strategematicōn libri quattuor.—**II.** Transf., in gen., any stratagem, artifice, trick: interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.

† **strātēgēmaticus**, a, um, adj., = *στρατηγηματικός*, of or relating to military stratagems, strategemical; hence, subst.: **Strātēgēmatica** (gen. -ōn), the title of a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

† **strātēgēm** (-ium), i, n., = *στρατηγείον*, the general's tent, the name of a public building in Smyrna, Vitr. 5, 9; cf. Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18.

† **strātēgia**, ae, f., = *στρατηγία*, a government, i. e. a district, province: Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; cf. id. 6, 9, 10, § 27.

† **strātēgica**, ōn, n., = *στρατηγικά*, the deeds of a general, Front. Strat. 4 praef.

† **strātēgus**, i, m., = *στρατηγός*. ***I.** Lit., a military leader, general, commander: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** Transf., the presider, president at a banquet: strategum te facio huius convivio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20; 5, 4, 23.

Stratiē, ēs, f., a town of Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 285.

Stratii, v. Stratos, I.

† **strātiō**, ōnis, f. [sterno], the laying of cloths and coverings, the preparation of a

room for a feast, Inscr. Fabr. 404, 306; Inscr. Att. Ac. Rom. Archaeol. 2, 462.

† **stratiōtes**, ae, m., = στρατιώτης, a water-plant; either the *aloe-leaved water-soldier*: Stratiotes aloides, Linn.; or the *great duck-weed*: Pistia stratiotes, Linn.; Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169.—Called also **stratiōticē**, App. Herb. 88.

† **stratiōticus**, a, um, adj., = στρατιωτικός, of or belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military: homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 12: nuntius, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49.—Subst.: **stratiōticum**, i, n., a kind of eye-salve, Scrib. Comp. 33; Inscr. Spon. Misc. Ant. p. 237.

Stratiōton, i, n., a promontory in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173.

Stratippōcles, is, m., the name of a man, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 3.

Stratius, i, m., the physician of king Eumenes, Liv. 45, 19, 8.

Stratō or **Stratōn**, ōnis, m., = Στράτων. **I.** A philosopher of Lampascus, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; 1, 2, 38; id. Fin. 5, 13.—**II.** A slave and physician, Cic. Clu. 63, 176; 64, 179.—**III.** Stratōnis turris, a town of Palestine, otherwise called Caesarea, now Kaisariyeh, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.

Stratōcles, is, m., = Στρατοκλῆς, a celebrated comedian, Quint. 11, 3, 178; Juv. 3, 99.

Stratōclia (-clēa), ae, f., = Στρατόκλεια, a town on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.

Stratōn, ōnis, m., a Peripatetic philosopher, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13, 2.

Stratōnicē, ēs, f., daughter of Demetrius Nicator, and wife of Seleucus Nicator, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139 sq.

Stratōnicēa, ae, f., a considerable town of Caria, now Eskî-hissar, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; Liv. 33, 18, 7 and 10.—Hence, **A.**

Stratōnicēus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Stratōnicēa: Menippus, i. e. of Stratōnicēa, Cic. Brut. 91, 315; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16.—**B.**

Stratōnicensis, e, adj., of Stratōnicēa: ager, Liv. 33, 18, 4 and 7.—In plur.: **Stratōnicenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Stratōnicēa, Tac. A. 3, 62.

Stratōnicis, idis, f., = Στρατονικίς, an appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans, Tac. A. 3, 63.—Hence, **Stratōnicēum**, i, n., the temple of Venus Stratōnicis, Vitr. 6, 9.

Stratōnicus, i, m., = Στρατόνικος. **I.** A Greek sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**II.** The name of a man, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27.

† **stratōpēdon**, i, n., = στρατόπεδον, a camp, Jul. Obs. Prodig. 116.

Stratōphanes, is, m., the name of a soldier, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 22.

strator, ōris, m. [sterno, II. A.], one who saddles a horse, a groom, equerry (post-class.), Dig. 1, 16, 4; Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 30, 5, 19; 29, 3, 5; Cod. Th. 6, 31; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1 med.; Inscr. Orell. 798; 1584; 3250 al.—**II.** From sterno, II. B., a thrower down, Vulg. Jer. 48, 12.

stratorius, a, um, adj. [stratum, from sterno], used for covering, = stragulus: vestes, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 67.—Subst. plur.: **stratoria**, ōrum, m., bedding, Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28.

Stratos or **Stratus**, i, f., = Στράτος. **I.** A town of Acarnania, on the Achelous, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 36, 11; 38, 4; 43, 22, 1.—Hence, **Stratii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Stratos, Liv. 43, 22, 7.—**II.** A river of Hyrcania, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46 (al. Sraor).

strātrum, i, v. sterno fin.

strātūra, ae, f. [sterno] (post-Aug.). **I.** A paving, pavement: viarum, Suet. Claud. 24; Fall. 1, 40, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3286; 4130.—***II.** A layer of manure, Paul. Nov. 7, 11.

1. strātus, a, um, Part. of sterno.

2. strātus, i, m., v. stratum, under sterno fin.

3. strātus, ūs, m. [sterno]. **I.** A spreading, strewing, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3.—**II.** Transf. for the usual stratum, a cover, spread: in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig. 50, 16, 45; Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—Of a horse-cloth, Sol. 45 med.

strāva (-ba), ae, f., a monument of

victory, built of captured arms, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 12, 62; Jormand. Get. 49.

strebulā, ae, f., and **strebulā** (**stri-bulā**), ōrum, n., the flesh about the haunches: strebulā Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum, etc., Fest. p. 313; cf. id. p. 312 Müll.: strebulā, ut Opilius scribit, circum coxendices sunt bovis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 67 ib.: non placet carnem strebulam appellare, quae taurorum e coxendicibus demitur, Arn. 7, 230.

† **stremma**, ātis, n., = στρέμμα, a dislocation, Pelag. Vet. 16.

strēna, ae, f. [Sabine]. **I.** Lit., a sign, prognostic, omen (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 8; 5, 2, 24.—**II.** Transf., a new-year's present given for the sake of the omen (syn. xenium; cf. the Fr. *étrennes*), Suet. Calig. 42; id. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 34; Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 1 al.; cf. strēnam vocamus, quae datur die religioso, omnis boni gratia, Fest. s. h. v. p. 313 Müll.; Aus. Ep. 18, 4.

Strēnia (**Strēnuā**), ae, f. [strēna], the goddess that presides over new-year's gifts, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16.

Strēnuā, v. Strenia.

strēnuē, adv., v. strenuus fin.

strēnuitas, ātis, f. [strenuus], nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): ab strenuitate et nobilitate strenui et nobiles, Varr. L. L. 8, § 15 Müll.: strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

***strēnuū**, āre, v. a. [id.], to make brisk, lively, busy: dum te strenuas, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 34 dub.

strēnuus, a, um, adj. [root in Gr. στερεός, firm, hard; cf. sterilis, and Germ. starren], brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous. **I.** Of persons (freq. and class.; syn.: fortis, alacer, agilis): mercator strenuus, Cato, R. R. praef. § 3; cf.: vilicus strenuior, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 601 P. (Sat. 16, 5): strenui nimio plus prosunt populi quam arguti et cati, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 12: homo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 12: multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev. 1, 17: strenuior (opp. deterior), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 10: viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, Cato, R. R. praef. § 4; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78: strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46; Liv. 21, 4, 4: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: strenui ignavique in victoria idem audent, Tac. H. 2, 14 fin.; so (opp. ignavus) id. ib. 4, 69; (opp. iners) id. ib. 1, 46; Sall. C. 61, 7; 51, 16: noli me tam strenuum putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22, 8; Tac. H. 3, 57: quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70 et saep.—With gen.: strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 42.—**B.** Restless, turbulent (post-Aug.): multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, Tac. H. 1, 52: strenuus in perfidia, id. ib. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf., of things (not in class. prose): operam reipublicae fortem atque strenuam perhibere, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf. Plaut. ib. 7, 7, 3: adulescens strenuā facie, id. Rud. 2, 2, 8: manus (chirurgi), nimble, quick, dexterous, Cels. 7 praef. med.: corpus, Gell. 3, 1, 12: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34: strenua nos exercet inertia, busy idleness, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28: transliebant in vehicula strenuo saltu, Curt. 9, 3, 15: toxica, quick, speedy, Col. 10, 18: remedium, Curt. 3, 6, 2: causa tam strenuae mortis, id. 9, 8, 20.—Hence, adv.: **strēnuē**, briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously: strenue quod volumus ostendere factum, celeriuscule dicemus, at aliud otiose, retardabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: aliquid facere, Plant. Mil. 2, 5, 48: converterte scopis, agite strenue, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: abi prae strenue ac aperi fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13: arma capere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: praesto fuit sane strenuo, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1.—Without a verb: Da. Jam hercle ego illum nominabo. Tr. Euge strenue, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 59; id. Ps. 1, 5, 94.—Sup.: per hos strenuissime omnia bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17.—Comp. seems not to occur.

strēpito, āre, v. freq. a. [strepo], to make a great noise, rustling, rattling, etc. (poet. and very rare): (corvi) inter se foliis

strepitant, Verg. G. 1, 413: viden ut strepitantibus advolet alis Amor, Tib. 2, 2, 17: arma strepitantia, id. 2, 5, 73: pulsus strepitant incedibus nrbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288: (lugentes) strepitant per urbem, Albin. 1, 183.

streptitus, ūs (gen. streptiti, Enn. ap. Non. 490, 8; or Trag. v. 205 Vahl.), m. [strepo]. **I.** Lit., a (wild, confused) noise, din of any kind; a clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc. (class. and very freq.; cf.: crepitus, stridor, fragor): streptitus, fremitus, clamor tonitruum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf.: streptitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: molarum streptitus, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 3 (Com. v. 7 Vahl.): fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strepitu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib. 1, 8, 60; so, ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: audis quo strepitu janua remugiat, id. C. 3, 10, 5: rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 7: obscurus, i. e. ventris, Petr. 117 et saep.: comitum conventus, streptitus, clamor mulierum Fecere, ut, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 (cf. id. Agr. 3, 1, 2): inde fragore gravi strepitus loca terret, Ov. M. 11, 365: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27, 8: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so (with tumultus) id. ib. 6, 7, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: concursus hominum forique strepitus, id. Brut. 92, 317: Romae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 12: inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1, 5; cf.: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, 2.—In plur.: canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47, 3: vino, strepitibus clamoribusque nocturnis attoniti, id. 39, 15, 9.—**II.** Poët., transf., a (measured, regular) sound: citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: testudinis aureae, id. C. 4, 3, 18: tibicinae, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26.

strēpo, ui, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr.

A. Lit., to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fremo, strideo): com Achivi coeppissent inter se strepere, *Cic. poët. Div. 1, 16, 29: vocibus truculentis, Tac. A. 1, 25: apes in alvo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 26; cf. id. 11, 17, 17, § 54.—Of musical instruments (poët.): rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Verg. A. 8, 2; so, litui, Hor. C. 2, 1, 18: fluvii strepunt Hibernā nive turgidi, id. ib. 4, 12, 3.—Of arms, etc.: strepit assiduus cava tempora circum Tinnitu galea, Verg. A. 9, 808: lancea, Val. Fl. 6, 302: tonitrua, Sil. 15, 145.—Of the place in which the sound is heard: strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg. A. 6, 709: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 25, 25, 9; cf. id. 21, 11, 6: urbs apparatu belli, id. 26, 51, 7; cf. Tac. H. 2, 84: aures clamoribus plorantium, Liv. 22, 14, 8: placidum aequor mille navium remis, Tac. A. 2, 23: armorum paratu provinciae, id. H. 2, 84: mons tibiaram cantu tympanorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7.—**B.** Trop.: Scythici equitatus equorum gloria strepunt, ring, resound with the glory, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156: intra Albanam arcem sententia Messalini strepebat, i. e. was not heard beyond, Tac. Agr. 45.—**II.** Act. (very rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperet, bawled out, vociferated, Liv. 2, 45, 5: strepens immania, making strenuous accusations, Amm. 16, 6, 1: qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, fills with rustling, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

† **strepsicēros**, ōtis, m., = στρεπικέρος, a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans adax, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124; 8, 53, 79, § 214.

† **streptos**, on, adj., = στρεπτός, twisted: uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

striā, ae, f., a furrow, channel, hollow: quā ararum vomere striam facit, sulcus vocatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3; the flute of a column, Vitr. 3, 4, 14; 4, 1, 7 al.; 4, 1 med.; 4, 4 med.; Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.

striāta, ae, f. [striō], a species of shell-fish; perh. a scallop, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

striātūra, ae, f. [id.], a being channelled or fluted, a fluting, striature, Vitr. 4, 3, 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

stribligo and **stribiligo**, inis, f. [perh. kindr. with στρεβλόω, twisted, awry], an impropriety in language, a solecism (ante- and post-class.): solecismus Lati-

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no vocabulo a Sennio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, vetustioribus Latinis strigilo dicebatur, a versura videlicet et privitate tortuosae orationis, tamquam strigillo quaedam, Gell. 5, 20, 1; Arn. 1, 36.

stribula, ae, v. strebula.

strictē, adv., v. stringo, P. a. fin.

strictim, adv., v. stringo, from stringo], *straitly, closely*. **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class, and very rare): strictim attendere, i. e. *close to the skin*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13: cithara balteo caelato aptata strictim sustinetur, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 7.—**II.** Trop., *slightly, superficially*. **A.** In gen. (Ciceronian, but very rare): aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *briefly, cursorily, summarily* (freq. and class.): haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr. L. L. 9, § 39 Müll.: brevis strictimque dicere (opp. copiosissime), Cic. Clu. 10, 29: strictim dicere (opp. multa), id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: subungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliquā re, Suet. Tib. 73 saep.

strictio, ōnis, f. [stringo], a drawing or pressing together, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 79; 3, 9, 100 al.

strictivilla, ae, f. [stringo-villus, that plucks off her hair], an appellation of a vile woman, Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8 (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. written strittabillae).

strictivus, a, um, adj. [stringo], that is stripped or plucked off: oleae, Cato, R. R. 146, 1.

strictor, ōris, m. [id.], one who strips or plucks off: olearum, Cato, R. R. 144, 3.

strictoria, ae, f. [id.], a shirt with long sleeves, Edict. Diocl. 7, 56 al.

strictura, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** In abstr., a contraction, compression, stricture (late Lat.): stomachi (opp. solutio), Plin. Val. 4, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 sq.; plur., id. Tard. 4, 8, 115; 5, 4, 64.—**II.** Pressure, suffering, torment: dura, Juvenc. 2, 789: vehementior est virtutis strictura quam poenae, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 1, 9, § 108.—**III.** In concr., a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 11; Varr. ap. Serv. A. 10, 173; Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143; Verg. A. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from stringo.

strideo, di, 2, and **strido**, di, 3 (both forms equally in use; v. in the foll.) [perh. root star, to resound; cf. Gr. *στρίξω, τρύπος*; also Lat. *turdus, sterto, trisso*], v. n., to make or utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating, or creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, rattle, buzz (mostly poet.; cf. strepo, fremo): ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Ann. v. 364 Vahl.): striderat hasta, id. ib. p. 817 P. (Ann. v. 365 Vahl.): candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr. 6, 149; cf. Verg. A. 8, 450; Ov. M. 9, 171; 12, 279: stridentem cavernis Stricturae chalybum, Verg. A. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore stridet, Tib. 1, 3, 72; cf. Verg. A. 6, 288: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138: barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat. 64, 264: serrae stridentis acerbus Horror, Lucr. 2, 410: foribus cardo aënis, Verg. A. 1, 449: plaustra, id. G. 3, 536: mare refluentibus undis, id. ib. 4, 262: alae cygnorum, id. A. 1, 397: sagitta, id. ib. 12, 319; cf. id. ib. 5, 502: silvae, id. ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 med.: jecur in verubus, Sen. Thyest. 770: funes, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4.—With human subjects, of any loud or inharmonious sound: quidnam hoc soniti est, quod strident foris? Pac. ap. Non. 491, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 133 Rib.): cum striderat (Alcestis) retracta rursus inferis, Att. ap. Prisc. 9, p. 867 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 57 Rib.): Troglodytae strident magis quam loquuntur, Mel. 1, 8: strident animae currumque sequuntur, Stat. Th. 7, 770: pressoque diu stridere molari, gnash, Juv. 5, 160.

strido, ēre, v. strideo.

stridor, ōris, m. [strideo], any harsh, shrill, hissing, grating, or creaking sound; a creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, whizzing, whistling, etc. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf.: strepitus, clangor): serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65; cf. id. ib. 8, 287: elephantorum,

Hirt. B. Afr. 72, 5; 84, 1; Liv. 30, 18; 44, 5: stellionis, id. 29, 4: simiae, Ov. M. 14, 100: volant pinnarum stridore (locustae), Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104: Troglodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: horrifer Aquiloni' stridor, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 567 Rib.): ne stridorem quidem serae, cum acuitur (audient), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; id. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: procellae, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 47: rudendum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Ov. M. 11, 495: januae, id. ib. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267: pinnarum, id. 11, 29, 35, § 104: lituum, Luc. 1, 237: catenae, Juv. 14, 23: harena, quae manu confricata fecerit stridorem, Vitr. 2, 4 et saep.: tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15; Sil. 6, 179; Petr. 122: consonantium tristior stridor, Quint. 9, 4, 37.—**Plur.**: stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 45.

stridulus, a, um, adj. [strideo], creaking, rattling, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stridula cornus (i. e. hasta), Verg. A. 12, 267: fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: fax lacrimoso stridula fumo fuit, id. M. 10, 6: manus monstri (i. e. elephant), Sil. 9, 627: stridula et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56, 2: examina apum, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 380.

1. striga, ae, f. [stringo]. **I.** A row of grain or hay cut down, a swath, windrow, Col. 2, 18, 2; cf. Fest. s. h. v. pp. 314 and 315.—**II.** A furrow drawn lengthwise of the field, Jul. Front. Agr. p. 38.—In a camp, the spaces between the squadrons, Charis. 1, p. 85 P.

2. striga, ae, f. [1. strix], a woman that brings harm to children, a hag, witch, Petr. 63; cf. Fest. s. v. strigem, p. 314 Müll.: striga, *γυνή φαρμακίς*, Gloss. Philox.

***strigatus**, a, um, adj. [2. strix], among surveyors: ager, a field whose length (or measurement from north to south) is greater than its breadth (opp. scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goez.

***strigilecula**, ae, f. dim. [strigilis], a small strigil, App. Flor. p. 346, 27; cf.: strigilecula, *στλεγγιδίου*, Gloss. Philox.

strigilis, is (gen. plur. strigilium, Vitr. 4, 4, 3; abl. strigilibus, Juv. 3, 263), f. [stringo]. **I.** Lit., a scraper (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin, a strigil, = *στλεγγίς*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 7; Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Hor. S. 2, 7, 110; Pers. 5, 126; Suet. Aug. 80; Sen. Ep. 97, 47; Juv. 3, 263; Pers. 5, 126; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 86 (2d. ed.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** A surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear, Cels. 6, 7; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164.—**B.** Among the Spaniards, a small bit of native gold, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62.—**C.** = stria, the flute of a column, Vitr. 4, 4, 3.

strigmentum, i, n. [id.]. **I.** In gen., that which is scratched or scraped off, a scraping (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—**II.** In partic., filth or dirt scraped off, Cels. 2, 6 med.; 5, 2, 4; Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 28, 4, 13, § 51; Val. Max. 9, 14, ext. 2 al.

strigo, āre, v. n. [2. strix]. **I.** Lit., to hold up, halt, stop in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 31, 4.—**2.** Poet., to give out, give way, lose strength, sink, Verg. Cat. 8, 19.

strigosus, a, um, adj. [stringo], lean, lank, thin, meagre (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11, and ap. Non. 168, 26: canis (opp. obesus), Col. 7, 12, 8: hic strigosus bovinatorque, Lucil. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 10.—**Comp.**: equi, Liv. 27, 47: hinc strigosior, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—**Sup.**: (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9.—***II.** Trop., of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

strigula, ae, f., = strigilis, I., Schol. Juv. 3, 263.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a. [root strig; Gr. *στρίγγω*, to squeeze; *στράγξ*, a drop; cf. O. H. Germ. *strong*; Engl. *strong*], to draw tight, to bind or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, etc. (syn. ligo). **I.** Lit.: te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Luc. 5, 143: caesariem

crinali cultu, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 85: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51: pectora pigro gelu, Luc. 4, 652: strictos insedimus amnes, Val. Fl. 1, 414: mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8, 16: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denovo et cohaesa, having closed together, id. 15, 16, 4: habenam, to draw tight, Stat. Th. 11, 513: ferrum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6.—**B.** Transf. (through the intermediate idea of drawing close), to touch, touch upon, touch lightly or slightly, to graze (syn. tango): litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Verg. A. 5, 163; cf.: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: aequor (aurā), id. ib. 4, 136: metas interiore rotā, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536 et saep.: equos, to stroke, Charis. 84 P.: tela stringentia corpus, i. e. slightly touching, Verg. A. 10, 331; cf. Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1: coluber Dente pedem strinxit, Ov. M. 11, 776: strictus ac recreatus ex vulnere in tempus, Flor. 4, 12, 44.—**2.** To pull or strip off, to pluck off, cut off, chip off, prune, etc. (cf. destringo): oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato, R. R. 65, 1; so, oleam, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12: bacam, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2: quernas glandes, Verg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58; Liv. 23, 30, 3: frondes, Verg. E. 9, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: hordea, Verg. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7: celestiter gladios strinxerunt, drew from the sheath, unsheathed, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: strictam aciem offerre, Verg. A. 6, 291: ensem, id. ib. 10, 577; so, gladios, id. ib. 12, 278; Ov. M. 7, 333: ensem, id. ib. 8, 207; 14, 296: ferrum, Liv. 7, 40 al.: cultrum, id. 7, 5, 5; 3, 50, 3; and poet. transf.: manum, to bare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14; id. Tr. 5, 2, 30 al.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, to touch upon, treat briefly, Sil. 8, 48.—Hence, to compress, abridge: narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128 Spald.—**B.** To hold in check, to rule, sway (syn. coercere): quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu Stringitur, adveniat, Claud. B. Get. 371.—**C.** To waste, consume, reduce: praecalam stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8.—**D.** (Acc. to I. B.) To touch, move, affect; esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain: atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Verg. A. 9, 294: quam tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, id. ib. 2, 350.—**E.** To draw in hostility, attack with: in hostes stringatur iambus, Ov. R. Am. 377: bellum, Flor. 3, 21, 1.—Hence, **strictus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I.), drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc. **A.** Lit.: laxaret pedem a stricto nodo, Liv. 24, 7, 5: duriora genti corpora, stricti artus, Tac. G. 30: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: si strictior fuerit pedatura, Hyg. Grom. 3, 1: emplastrum, thick, Scrib. Comp. 45 fin.: venter, i. e. bound up, costive, Verg. 3, 16: strictior aura, more severe, colder, Aus. Idyll. 14, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, brief, concise: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52.—**2.** Of character, severe, strict: Catones, Manil. 5, 106: mentes, id. 1, 769: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87.—**3.** Rigid, exact (law Lat.): restitutio stricto jure non competebat, Dig. 29, 2, 85; 39, 3, 3 al.—**Adv.**: **strictē** and **strictim**, closely, tightly: in foramen conicies, Pall. Mart. 8, 2.—**Comp.**, Pall. 1, 6.—**Sup.**, Gell. 16, 3, 4.—**2.** Fig., accurately: strictius interpretari, Dig. 8, 2, 20.

***stringor**, ōris, m. [stringo], a touching, touch, shock: gelidae aquae, Lucr. 3, 693.

1. strio, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [stria], to furnish with furrows or channels; to hollow out, groove, flute, striate: columnas viginti striis, Vitr. 4, 3 fin.: asparagum in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; cf. concham, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: lilium, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: conchula, App. Mag. p. 297, 3: frons striata, wrinkled, id. M. 10, p. 239, 18.

2. strio, ōnis, m., rare collat. form of histrio, Schol. Juv. 1, 1.

***stritavus**, v. tritavus init.

strittabillae, v. strittivilla.

***strittare**, to be weak in the feet: strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.

† 1. strix, strigis (on the i cf. Lachm.

Lucr. II. p. 36), *f.*, = *στροίγῃ* [from *στροίχω*, *τροίχω*, the screecher], a screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 31; Ov. F. 6, 133 sq.; Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Tib. 1, 5, 52; Ov. M. 7, 269; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 17; 3 (4, 5), 6, 29; Petr. 134, 1; cf. Fest. p. 314, 33.

2. strix, *igis*, *f.*, a furrow, channel, groove, *flute*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*: strigium circuitus, id. 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 3; 4, 4 (al. striae; but cf. strigatus and strigo).

† **1. ströbilus**, *i. m.*, = *στροβίλος*, a pine-nut, pine-cone, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 10.

2. Ströbilus, *i. m.*, the name of a slave, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 2; 4, 7, 17.

ströbus or **storbus**, *i. m.* **I.** A tree in Carmania, yielding an odoriferous gum, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.—**II.** Another name of the ladanum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

† **ströma**, *ätis*, *n.*, = *στρώμα*, a bed-covering, coverlet, Capitol. Ver. 4, § 9.—**II.** Transf.: **strömata**, *um*, *plur. n.*, miscellaneous writings, Hier. Prol. in Ep. Gal.

Strömäteus, *ei*, *m.*, = *στρωματεύς*. **I.** Prop., the writer of miscellaneous (*στρώματα*), a surname of Clemens of Alexandria, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1, 8.—**II.** = *stromata* (v. *stroma*, II.), Prisc. 6, p. 696 P.

† **strombus**, *i. m.*, = *στρομβός*, a kind of spiral snail, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **strongyla**, *ae*, *f.*, = *στρογγύλη*, a bust, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **1. strongyle**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *στρογγύλη*, a kind of atom, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 187.

2. Strongyle, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Στρογγύλη*, one of the *Lipari* islands, now *Stromboli*, Avien. Or. Mar. 453; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; cf. Sil. 14, 259.

Strongylion, *önis*, *m.*, = *Στρογγυλίον*, a Grecian sculptor, Plin. 34, 18, § 21.

† **strophä**, *ae*, *f.*, = *στροφή*. **I.** A strophe in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*; Victor. p. 2501 P.—**II.** A trick, artifice (not ante-Aug.; and, as in Greek, mostly *plur.*): verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4; Sen. Ep. 26, 5; Prud. Apoth. 37 proem.; Hier. in Ruf. 3, 14 al.—*Sing.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Mart. 11, 7, 4.

Strophades, *um*, *f.*, = *Στροφαδες*, two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called *Phloa*, celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies, now *Strofahia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55; Verg. A. 3, 210; Ov. M. 13, 709; Val. Fl. 4, 513.

* **strophärius**, *ii*, *m.* [strophium], a maker of or dealer in strophia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strophöolum, *i. n. dim.* [id.], a small wreath or chaplet, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **strophium**, *ii*, *n.*, = *στροφίον* (a band). **I.** A band, breast-band, stay, worn by females under the breasts, Plaut., Turp., Varr., and Cic. ap. Non. 538, 7 sq.: tereti strophio vincta papillas, Cat. 64, 65: a strophio, a psalterio, a flagitio, est factus, repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf.: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginali tumore cohibet papillarum, Non. 1, 1.—**II.** A head-band, chaplet, Verg. Copa, 32; Prud. Cath. 3, 26; esp. of priests; cf. Fest. s. v. stroppeus, p. 313 Müll.—**III.** A rope: ancoralia, cables, App. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

Strophius, *ii*, *m.*, = *Στροφίος*, a king of Phocis, father of Pylades, Ov. P. 2, 6, 25.

† **strophöma**, *ätis*, *n.*, = *στροφώμα*, the bellyache, gripes, colic, Hier. in Isa. 13, 8.

strophösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [strophus], that has the gripes, Veg. 3, 57; Ven. Carm. 8, 9, 17 (scanned strophösus).

† **strophus**, *i. m.*, = *στροφός*, the bellyache, gripes, colic, Veg. 1, 43; 1, 57; App. Herb. 26 (in Cels. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 121, and Fest. s. v. vermina, p. 375 Müll., written as Greek.).

stroppeus, *i. v. struppus*.

structä, *adv.*, v. struo *fin.*

structilis, *e*, *adj.* [struo], of or belonging to building; that is built or constructed; that is designed or used for building (post-Aug.): canales, walled, Vitr. 8, 7; so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Dig. 8, 5, 8: bases, ib. 50, 16, 245: opus, ib. 50, 16, 241:

gemellar, Col. 12, 52, 10: caementum, building-cement, i. e. that is used in building, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structio, *önis*, *f.* [struo], a joining together, building, erecting, construction (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: **SCALARIS**, Inscr. Orell. 4570: petrosolinum sternes inter spatia structiois (olivorum), between the layers of the heap, Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**II.** Trop.: arma venatoribus parabant, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, apparatus, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Pat. 3.

structor, *öris*, *m.* [id.]. **I.** One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter: res agebatur multis structoribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; id. Att. 14, 3, 1; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Capitol. Ver. 5; Lampr. Heliog. 27 al.—**II.** One who spreads the table or serves up food and carves; a server, carver (post-Aug.): ferculorum compositor, Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 703; Petr. 35, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 15; Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136.—**B.** Trop.: orationis, App. Flor. p. 365, 18.

* **structorius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [structor], of or belonging to building, architectural: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structura, *ae*, *f.* [struo], a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and very rare): ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structurä quädam inter se conectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**B.** In partic., an architectural fitting together, a building or erecting. **1.** In abstr. (class.): parietum, the mode of building, construction, *Caes. B. C. 2, 9; cf.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11; and: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: (silex) globosus sed structurae infidelis, for building, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: in structurä saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27.—*Plur.*: in structuris lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63.—**2.** In concr., a building, erection, edifice, structure, Front. Aquaed. 123; Vitr. 5, 12: subterraneae, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: aerae structurae, i. e. mining works, mines, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* (al. structuraeque).—**II.** Trop., of language, an arrangement, order, structure (in Cic. only as a figure of speech, with quasi or quaedam; later in gen.): verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: quasi structura quaedam, id. Or. 44, 149: et verborum est structura quaedam, id. Opt. Gen. 2, 5: proprietates verborum exigit, et structuram et argumentationes, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: mei carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 23; 8, 5, 27; 8, 6, 67; 9, 4, 45; Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

1. structus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, v. struo.

2. structus, *üs*, *m.* [struo], a heap, pile: lignorum structibus incensis, Arn. 7, 15 Hildeb.

strues, *is*, *f.* [id.], a heap, pile of things put together. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: acervus, cumulus, congeries): laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3: corporum, Liv. 23, 5; Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 83: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53: arma cum telis in strue mixta, Ov. P. 2, 1, 40: rogi, a funeral pile, pyre, Tac. G. 27; Luc. 8, 757; Sen. Phoen. 112; id. Oedip. 33: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51 et saep.: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, a heap, mass, phalanx, Liv. 44, 41, 7.—Collect., with a verb in the *plur.*: locvs quo EA STRVES CONGERANTVR, i. e. piles of wood, Cenot. Pis. I. (in Inscr. Orell. 642).—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang., a heap of little offering-cakes: strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjuntorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. p. 310 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Ov. F. 1, 276; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 403.

† **strufertäri**, *örum*, *m.*, they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning: strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulgurias faciebant, a fertio scilicet, quodam sacrificii genere, Fest. p. 295 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85.

strux, *icis*, *f.* [struo], a heap, pile of things put together (ante- and post-class. for the class. strues). **I.** Lit.: struces antiqui dicebant extructiones omnium rerum, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: tantas struces cinnat patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: et

Livius: per struces saxae lapsu accidit, Livius ap. Fest. 1, 1: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222: caementiciae, Sol. 28.—*** II.** Trop.: struix malorum, Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 267 (Trag. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

1. strüma, *ae*, *f.* [struo], a scrofulous tumor, strüma, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 1, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206; 22, 14, 16, § 38; 26, 5, 14, § 26 al.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; cf. sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii δαβάφω vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9, 2.

2. Strüma, *ae*, *m.* [1. strüma], a Roman surname, Cat. 52, 2; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81.

* **strümäticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], having a strüma, scrofulous, strumous, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strümëa, *ae*, *f.* (sc. herba) [id.], an herb that cures the strüma, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174; App. Herb. 8.

* **strümëlia**, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.], a small strüma, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

strümentum, *i. n.*, = instrumentum, aeternitatis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

strümösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. strüma], having a strüma, scrofulous, strumous, Col. 7, 10, 3: homo, Juv. 10, 309: facies, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 65.

strümus, *i. m.* [id.], a plant that cures the strüma, called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; App. Herb. 74.

strüo, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, *v. a.* [root *strop*; Gr. *στρώννμι*, to spread; cf. Sanscr. upa-star, to make ready; and v. sterno], to place by or upon each other; to pile up, arrange, etc.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.; cf. condo, compono): quasi structa et nexa verbis, etc., Cic. Or. 41, 140: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; aliaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, id. ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: ordine longo penum, Verg. A. 1, 704; Sil. 11, 279; hence, poet., transf.: altaria donis, Verg. A. 5, 54: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, rem, to heap up, accumulate, Petr. 120, 85; Pers. 2, 44: PEDEM, to heap up steps, i. e. to flee: SI CALVITVR PEDEMVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOIACITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. 313 Müll.—*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, pile up (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To make by joining together; to build, erect, fabricate, make, form, construct (syn. aedifico): fornacem bene struito... lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato, R. R. 38, 1 and 3: per speluncas saxis structas, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.); imitated by Lucr. 6, 195; cf.: templa saxo structa vestusto, Verg. A. 3, 84: moenia saxo, Ov. M. 6, 573: moenia, Verg. A. 5, 811: domos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Verg. A. 11, 204: ingentem pyram, id. ib. 6, 215; Luc. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, to make, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20: cubilia, Luc. 9, 841: convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac. A. 15, 37 et saep.—*Absol.*: reticulata structura, quä frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.—*Part. perf.*, subst.: saxorum structa, masonry, Lucr. 4, 361.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating, to set in order, arrange: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, arranges, draws up in rank and file, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; so, aciem, Liv. 9, 31; 8, 8; Verg. A. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to join together, compound, compose: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, Nerei repandirostrum, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To prepare something detrimental; to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc. (very freq., esp. in Cic.): struunt sorores Atticae dirum nefas, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2596 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 272 Rib.): aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: sycphantias, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57: num me fefellit hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: consilia recuperandi regni, id. 2, 3; Tac. A. 2, 65 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 198: periculum ruinae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: periculum alicui, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10 *fin.*: crimina et accusatores, id. ib. 11, 12; cf.: ultroque struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exerci-

Lucr. II. p. 36), *f.*, = *σπρίγξ* [from *σπρίζω*, *τρίζω*, the screecher], a screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 31; Ov. F. 6, 133 sq.; Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Tib. 1, 5, 52; Ov. M. 7, 269; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 17; 3 (4, 5), 6, 29; Petr. 134, 1; cf. Fest. p. 314, 33.

2. strix, *igis*, *f.*, a furrow, channel, groove, *fute*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*: strigium circuitus, id. 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 3; 4, 4 (al. striae; but cf. strigatus and strigo).

† **strōbilus**, *i*, *m.*, = *σπρόβιλος*, a pine-nut, pine-cone, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 10.

2. Strōbilus, *i*, *m.*, the name of a slave, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 2; 4, 7, 17.

strōbus or **storbus**, *i*, *m.* **I.** A tree in Carmania, yielding an odoriferous gum, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79. **II.** Another name of the ladanum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

† **strōma**, *ātis*, *n.*, = *στρώμα*, a bed-covering, coverlet, Capitol. Ver. 4, § 9. **II.** Transf.: **strōmata**, *um*, *plur.* *n.*, miscellaneous writings, Hier. Prolog. in Ep. Gal.

Strōmateus, *ei*, *m.*, = *στρώματεύς*. **I.** Prop., the writer of miscellanies (*στρώματα*), a surname of Clemens of Alexandria, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1; 8. **II.** = *stromata* (v. *stroma*, II.), Prisc. 6, p. 696 P.

† **strombus**, *i*, *m.*, = *στρομβός*, a kind of spiral snail, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **strongyia**, *ae*, *f.*, = *στρογγύλη*, a bust, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **1. strongyle**, *ēs*, *f.*, = *στρογγύλη*, a kind of alum, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 187.

2. Strongyle, *ēs*, *f.*, = *Στρογγύλη*, one of the Lipari islands, now Stromboli, Avien. Or. Mar. 453; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; cf. Sil. 14, 259.

Strongylion, *ōnis*, *m.*, = *Στρογγυλίον*, a Grecian ascultor, Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 21.

† **strophæa**, *ae*, *f.*, = *στροφή*. **I.** A strophe in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*; Victor. p. 2501 P. **II.** A trick, artifice (not ante-Aug.; and, as in Greek, mostly *plur.*): verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4; Sen. Ep. 26, 5; Prud. Apoth. 37 proem.; Hier. in Ruf. 3, 14 al. *Sing.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Mart. 11, 7, 4.

Strophades, *um*, *f.*, = *Στροφαδες*, two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called *Plotæ*, celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies, now *Strofahia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55; Verg. A. 3, 210; Ov. M. 13, 709; Val. Fl. 4, 513.

* **strophæarius**, *ii*, *m.* [strophium], a maker of or dealer in strophæa, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strophæolum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [id.], a small wreath or chaplet, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **strophium**, *ii*, *n.*, = *στροφίον* (a band). **I.** A band, breast-band, stay, worn by females under the breasts, Plaut., Turp., Varr., and Cic. ap. Non. 538, 7 sq.: tereti strophio vincta papillas, Cat. 64, 65: a strophio, a psalterio, a flagitio, est factus, repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf.: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalium tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. l. l. **II.** A head-band, chaplet, Verg. Copa, 32; Prud. Cath. 3, 26; esp. of priests; cf. Fest. s. v. stroppeus, p. 313 Müll. **III.** A rope: ancoralia, cables, App. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

Strophius, *ii*, *m.*, = *Στροφίος*, a king of Phocis, father of Pyliades, Ov. P. 2, 6, 25.

† **strophōma**, *ātis*, *n.*, = *στροφώμα*, the bellyache, gripes, colic; Hier. in Isa. 13, 8.

strophosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [strophus], that has the gripes, Veg. 3, 57; Ven. Carm. 8, 9, 17 (scanned strophosus).

† **strophus**, *i*, *m.*, = *στροφός*, the bellyache, gripes, colic, Veg. 1, 43; 1, 57; App. Herb. 26 (in Cels. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 121, and Fest. s. v. vermina, p. 375 Müll., written as Greek).

stroppus, *i*, *v.* struppus.

structē, *adv.*, v. struo *fin.*

structilis, *e*, *adj.* [struo], of or belonging to building; that is built or constructed; that is designed or used for building (post-Aug.): canales, walled, Vitr. 8, 7; so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Dig. 8, 5, 8; bases, ib. 50, 16, 245: opus, ib. 50, 16, 241:

gemellar, Col. 12, 52, 10: caementum, building-cement, i. e. that is used in building, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structio, *ōnis*, *f.* [struo], a joining together, building, erecting, construction (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: SCALARIS, Inscr. Orell. 4570: petrosolinum sternes inter spatia structiois (olivum), between the layers of the heap, Pall. Nov. 22, 5. **II.** Trop.: arma venatoribus parabant, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, apparatus, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Pat. 3.

structor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.]. **I.** One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter: res agebatur multis structoribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; id. Att. 14, 3, 1; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Capitol. Ver. 5; Lampr. Hellog. 27 al. **II.** One who spreads the table or serves up food and carves; a server, carver (post-Aug.): ferculorum compositor, Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 703; Petr. 35, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 15; Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136. **B. Trop.: orationis, App. Flor. p. 365, 18.**

* **structorius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [structor], of or belonging to building, architectural: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, *ae*, *f.* [struo], a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and very rare): ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structurā quādam inter se conectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9. **B.** In partic., an architectural fitting together, a building or erecting. **1.** In abstr. (class.): parietum, the mode of building, construction, *Caes. B. C. 2, 9; cf.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11; and: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: (silex) globosus sed structurae infidelis, for building, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: in structurā saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27. **Plur.**: in structuris lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63. **2.** In concr., a building, erection, edifice, structure, Front. Aquaed. 123; Vitr. 5, 12: subterraneae, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: aerariae structurae, i. e. mining works, mines, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* (al. structuraeque). **II.** Trop., of language, an arrangement, order, structure (in Cic. only as a figure of speech, with quasi or quaedam; later in gen.): verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: quasi structura quaedam, id. Or. 44, 149: et verborum est structura quaedam, id. Opt. Gen. 2, 5: proprietates verborum exigit, et structuram et argumentationem, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: mei carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 23; 8, 5, 27; 8, 6, 67; 9, 4, 45; Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

1. structus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, v. struo.

2. structus, *ūs*, *m.* [struo], a heap, pile: lignorum structibus incensis, Arn. 7, 15 Hildeb.

strues, *is*, *f.* [id.], a heap, pile of things put together. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: acervus, cumulus, congeries): laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3: corporum, Liv. 23, 5; Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 83: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53: arma cum telis in strue mixta, Ov. P. 2, 1, 40: rogi, a funeral pile, pyre, Tac. G. 27; Luc. 8, 757; Sen. Phoen. 112; id. Oedip. 33: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51 et saep.: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, a heap, mass, phalanx, Liv. 44, 41, 7. **Collect.**, with a verb in the *plur.*: locvs quo ea strues congerantur, i. e. piles of wood, Cenot. Pis. I; (in Inscr. Orell. 642). **II.** In partic., in relig. lang., a heap of little offering-cakes: strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. p. 310 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. fectum, p. 85; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Ov. F. 1, 276; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 403.

† **strufertarii**, *ōrum*, *m.*, they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning: strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulgurit faciebant, a ferro scilicet, quodam sacrificii genere, Fest. p. 295 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. fectum, p. 85.

struix, *icis*, *f.* [struo], a heap, pile of things put together (ante- and post-class. for the class. strues). **I.** Lit.: struices antiqui dicebant extructiones omnium rerum, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: et

Livius: per struices saxaeas lapsu accidit, Livius ap. Fest. l. l.: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222: caementiciae, Sol. 28. *** II.** Trop.: struix malorum, Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 267 (Trag. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

1. strūma, *ae*, *f.* [struo], a scrofulous tumor, struma, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 1, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206; 22, 14, 16, § 38; 26, 5, 14, § 26 al.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; cf. sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii *διδάσκει* vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9, 2.

2. Strūma, *ae*, *m.* [1. struma], a Roman surname, Cat. 52, 2; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81.

* **strūmaticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], having a struma, scrofulous, strumous, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmea, *ae*, *f.* (sc. herba) [id.], an herb that cures the struma, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174; App. Herb. 8.

* **strūmella**, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [id.], a small struma, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

strūmentum, *i*, *n.*, = instrumentum, aeternitatis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

strūmōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. struma], having a struma, scrofulous, strumous, Col. 7, 10, 3: homo, Juv. 10, 309: facies, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 65.

strūmus, *i*, *m.* [id.], a plant that cures the struma, called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; App. Herb. 74.

strūo, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, *v.* a. [root *στρο*; Gr. *σπράννμι*, to spread; cf. Sanscr. *upa-star*, to make ready; and v. *sterno*], to place by or upon each other; to pile up, arrange, etc.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.; cf. *condo*, *compono*): quasi structa et nexa verbis, etc., Cic. Or. 41, 140: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, id. ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: ordine longo penum, Verg. A. 1, 704; Sil. 11, 279; hence, poet., transf.: altaria donis, Verg. A. 5, 54: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, rem, to heap up, accumulate, Petr. 120, 85; Pers. 2, 44: PEDEM, to heap up steps, i. e. to flee: SI CALVITVR PEDVXVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOICITO, Fragg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. 313 Müll. — *Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae pollunt, aliae suggerunt, pile up (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.

B. In partic. **1.** To make by joining together; to build, erect, fabricate, make, form, construct (syn. *aedifico*): fornacem bene struito . . . lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato, R. R. 38, 1 and 3: per speluncas saxis structas, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.); imitated by Lucr. 6, 195; cf.: templa saxo structa vestusto, Verg. A. 3, 84: moenia saxo, Ov. M. 6, 573: moenia, Verg. A. 5, 811: domos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Verg. A. 11, 204: ingeniem pyram, id. ib. 6, 215; Lucr. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, to make, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20: cubilia, Lucr. 9, 841: convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac. A. 15, 37 et saep. — *Absol.*: reticulata structura, quā frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172. **Part. perf., subst.**: saxorum structa, masonry, Lucr. 4, 361. **2.** With the idea of order predominating, to set in order, arrange: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, arranges, draws up in rank and file, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; so, aciem, Liv. 9, 31; 8, 8; Verg. A. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51. **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to join together, compound, compose: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, Novei repandirostrum, Quint. 1, 5, 67. **B.** In partic. **1.** To prepare something detrimental; to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc. (very freq., esp. in Cic.): struunt sorores Atticae dirum nefas, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2596 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 272 Rib.); aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: sycophantias, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57: num me fefellit hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: consilia recuperandi regni, id. 2, 3; Tac. A. 2, 65 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 198: periculum ruinae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10 *fin.*: crimina et accusatores, id. ib. 11, 12; cf.: ultroque struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exerci-

lus, id. ib. 4, 67: controversiam de nomine, Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: causas, Tac. A. 2, 42: quid struit? Verg. A. 4, 235: quid struis? id. ib. 4, 271; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6.—**2.** To order, arrange, dispose, regulate: rem domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 8: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232: orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7: orationem solutam, Prob. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 1: dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possumus, Quint. 10, 7, 8: quid parum structum (in oratione), Sen. Ep. 100, 5: cum varios struerem per saecula reges, *ordained*, Val. Fl. 1, 535.—**3.** To fit out, provide with (late Lat.): quot steriles utriusque naturae infructuosus genitalibus structi, Tert. Res. Carn. 61: sermo autem spiritu structus est, id. adv. Prax. 8; id. Verg. Vel. 9.—Hence, **structe**, *adv.*, orderly, regularly, methodically (very rare): historiam scribere Sallustius structe, Pictor incondite, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1: quae nobis causa est structus prodeundi? *with more embellishment, more ornately*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 11.

† **struppēaria**, *ōrum*, v. struppis.
struppis (stroppus; v. the foll.), i, m. [στρόφιον], a band, thong, strap (ante-class.): remos jussit religare struppis, Liv. And. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 9; Vit. 10, 3, 6: struppis verberari, Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5: stroppus est, ut Ateius Philologus existimat, quod Graece στρόφιον vocatur, et quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent in capite. Quidam coronam esse dicunt, aut quod pro coronā insignie in caput imponatur, quale sit strophium. Itaque apud Faliscos diem festum esse, qui vocetur struppēaria, quia coronati ambulant; et a Tusculanis, quod in pulvinari imponatur Castoris, struppum vocari, Fest. p. 313 Müll.; cf. tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes: unde nata strophiole, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3.

† **struthios (struthius)**, a, um, *adj.*, = στρουθίος, of or belonging to sparrow: mala (sparrow-apples), a particular kind of apples, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38; Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7; Col. 5, 10, 19: struthium in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest. p. 313 Müll.

struthio, *ōnis*, v. struthiocamelus.

† **struthiocamelinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στρουθιοκαμήλιος, of or belonging to an ostrich: sevim, Plin. 29, 5, 30, § 96.

† **struthiocamelus**, i, m. (f., Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 155) = στρουθιοκαμήλιος, an ostrich, Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 1; 10, 22, 29, § 56; 11, 37, 47, § 130 (Jahn, struthiocamelus); Petr. 137, 5 al.—By later writers also called simply **struthio**, *ōnis*, m., = στρουθίω, Capitol. Gord. 3 fin.; Lampr. Heliog. 30; Vopisc. Firm. 6; Vulg. Lev. 11, 16 et saep.

† **struthion**, i, n., = στρουθίων, a plant, soapwort: Saponaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48; 24, 11, 58, § 96 al.

struthōpus, *pōdis*, *adj.*, = στρουθόπους, sparrow-footed, i. e. having small feet, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

† **strychnos**, i, m., = στρύχνος, a kind of nightshade, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68.—Called also **trychnos**, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177; App. Herb. 74.

Strymon (nom. Strymo, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef. med.; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38), *ōnis* and *ōnos* (acc. Strymona, Nep. Cim. 2, 2; Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27: Strymonem, Liv. 44, 44, 8; 45, 29), m., = Στρυμών. **I.** The river Strymon, in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, now Struma or Kara-su, Mel. 2, 2, 2 and 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; 22, 10, 12, § 27; Verg. G. 4, 508; Ov. M. 2, 257; Liv. 44, 44, 8; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 72 al.—Many cranes lived upon its banks, Luc. 3, 199; Claud. B. Gild. 476.—**II.** P. o. e. t., Thrace, Stat. Th. 5, 188.—Hence, **A.**

Strymonius, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Strymon, Strymonian: grues, Verg. G. 1, 120; id. A. 10, 265; also called grex, Mart. 9, 30, 8.—Poet. for Thracian or northern: matres, Ov. Ib. 602; Arctos, Stat. Th. 3, 526; Aquilo, Sen. Agam. 479.—**B.** **Strymonis**, *idis*, *adj. f.*, of or belonging to Thrace; *subst.*, a Thracian woman: qualis Strymonis abscisso fertur aperta sinu, i. e. Amazon, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 72.

Stubera, ae, f., a city in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 39; 43, 18; 43, 19.

studēo, *ūi*, 2 (perf. studīvi, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5), v. a. and n. [perh. kindr. with σπουδα, σπουδή, to speed, haste], to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, be diligent in, anxious about, busy one's self with, strive after, to apply one's self to or pursue some course of action, etc.; to desire, wish, etc. (very freq. and class.; cf. operam do). **I.** In gen. (a) *Absol.* (very rare), Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31: si qui in eā re studebat, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5.—(β) With acc. (rare; mostly with neut. pron. and *adj.*): horum ille nihil egregie studebat; et tamen omnia haec medicocriter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 32: eadem, id. Hec. 2, 1, 2: illud ipsum, quod studeat, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: perspexi ex tuis litteris, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31, 1: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 72; so, id. ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2: id. ne, etc., Liv. 40, 56, 2: unum studeatis Antonii conatum avertere a re publica, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120.—With a *defin. obj.* (very rare): minus has res, Plaut. Mil. 5, 44: res Graecas, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—(γ) With *inf.* or *acc.* with *inf.* (freq.): si merito meo referre studeant gratias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: verum audire ex te studeo, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42; cf. de quo studeo ex te audire quod sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: scire studeo, quid egeris, id. Att. 13, 20, 3: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: fieri studebam ejus prudentia doctior, id. Lael. 1, 1: hanc acerbitate opprimere studuit, Nep. Dion. 6, 5: portum intrare, id. Chabr. 4, 2: ego me id facere studeo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 52: si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis Quam plurimis, Ter. Eun. prol. 1: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: te sociam studeo scribendis versibus esse, Lucr. 1, 24: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1, 1: neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51; cf. rem ad arma deduci, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Matt. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 2.—(δ) With *dat.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): somno, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 42: illi rei studet, id. As. 1, 3, 30; cf. huic rei studendum, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 14: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: praeturae, id. Cael. 11, 26: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, id. Fin. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 10; 4, 5: agriculturae, id. ib. 6, 22; 6, 29: sacrificiis, id. ib. 6, 21: litteris, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; cf. alicui scientiae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17: commodis communibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13: nomini, Flor. 3, 10, 19: lectis sternendis studuimus munditibus apparandis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 5: armamentis complicandis et componendis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 83: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3, 5: revocandis regibus, Flor. 1, 9, 5.—(e) With *gen.*: parens, qui te nec amet nec studeat tui, troubles himself about you, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72 (Com. Rel. v. 201 Rib.).—(ζ) With *ut* (rare): Caesar maxime studebat, ut partem oppidi excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 4: ut habere; Cato, R. R. 5; Dig. 43, 10, 1; cf. with *ne*: ne solus esset, studui, Phaedr. 2, epil. 6: ne sint, Dig. 43, 10, 1.—(η) In *aliquid* (rare): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut scient, id. 10, 2, 6.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** To be zealous for any one, i. e. to be friendly, attached, or favorable to one; to favor him (syn. favere). (a) With *dat.*: ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Cael. 4, 10: Catilinae, id. ib. 5, 12: cui (with favere), Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67: quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43: nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62, 2: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Lys. 1 med.: petitioni alicujus, Quint. 11, 1, 69.—(β) *Absol.*: neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51, 13.—**B.** To apply one's self to learning, to study, be diligent in study (only post-Aug.; for which in Cic. litteris, arti, etc.; v. supra, A. δ): computamus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; 2, 7, 1: Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, id. 11, 3, 7: aliquid a proposito studendi fugare, id.

2, 2, 7: non est, quod post cibum studeas, Sen. Ep. 94, 20: duo, qui apud Chaldaeos studuisse se dicunt, id. Q. N. 7, 4, 1: negat enim te studere, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2: studes an piscaris? id. ib. 2, 8, 1; 2, 13, 5; 5, 5, 18: solacium studendi, Suet. Tib. 61: videtur mihi inter Menenius et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21; so id. ib. 32; 34.—*Subst.*: **studens**, *entis*, m., a diligent student: in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5.

studiolum, i, n. *dim.* [studium]. ***I.** A little study, a little piece of composition, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.—**II.** A little study, i. e. a little room or closet to study in, Inscr. Murat. 937, 13.

studiosē, *adv.*, v. studiosus *fin.*

studiosus, a, um, *adj.* [studium], eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after any thing, fond or studious of any thing. **I.** In gen. (a) With *gen.* (most freq.): venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: nemorum caedisque ferinae, Ov. M. 7, 675: placendi, id. A. A. 3, 423: culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: florum, id. C. 3, 27, 29: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; Quint. 2, 13, 1: eloquentiae, id. 5, 10, 122: summe omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 12: sapientiae, id. 3, prooem. § 2; 12, 1, 19: sermonis, id. 10, 1, 114: juris, occupied with, studious of, the law, Suet. Ner. 32.—*Comp.*: ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.—*Sup.*: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46: aleae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.—(β) With *dat.*: nisi adulterio, studiosus rei nulli aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: armorum quam conviviorum apparatus studiosior, Just. 9, 8, 4.—(γ) With *ad*: studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—(δ) With *in*: in argento, Petr. 52, 1.—(e) *Absol.*: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo inchoare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 9.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** Zealous for any one, i. e. partial, friendly, attached, devoted to him (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae παραστὰς eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, id. ib. 3, 22, 4: sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: studiosa Pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91.—*Comp.*: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 med.: te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1.—*Sup.*: hunc cum ejus studiosissimo Pammene, Cic. Or. 30, 105: existimationis meae studiosissimum Platonis auditorem fuisse, Tac. Or. 32.—**B.** Devoted to study or learning, learned, studious (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. always with *gen.*: litterarum, doctrinarum, etc.; v. supra, A. α, and cf. studeo, II. B.): quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, litteratus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 1: juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32.—*Transf.* of things: studiosa disputatio, a learned disputation, Quint. 11, 1, 70: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11.—*Plur. subst.*: **studiosi**, *ōrum*, m., studious men, the learned, students, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 13; Quint. 2, 10, 5; 10, 1, 45; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; 4, 28, 2.—Also, *sing.*: **Studiosus**, i, m., The Student, the title of a work of the elder Pliny, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **studiosē**, eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously (freq. and class.): texentem telam studiose offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: cum studiose pila luderet, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: libenter studioseque audire, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; cf. Tac. Or. 2: aliquid studiose diligenter curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 7: studiose discunt, diligenter docentur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: aliquid investigare, id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: studiose cavendum est, id. Lael. 26, 99.—*Comp.*: ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcellum, tum multo nunc studiosius, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 54; Quint. 3, 1, 15; 3, 6, 61; Ov. M. 5, 578; Nep. Ages. 3, 2; Col. 8, 11, 2; Just. 43, 3, 5 al.—*Sup.*: aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15; id. Off. 3, 28, 101; Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Aug. 45.

studium, i, n. [studeo], a busying one's self about or application to a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study: stu-

dium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, litterarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36. — **I.** In gen. (a) *Abso.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P. (Praecepta. v. 4 Vahl.): tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Phorm. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 18: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curâque discere, id. Fam. 4, 3, 3; so (with cura, industria, labor, diligentia, etc.) id. ib. 2, 6, 3; 10, 1, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: studio incendi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Milla, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; Sall. C. 3, 3: sunt pueritiae certa studia, sunt ineuntis adolescentiae... sunt extrema quadam studia senectutis, Cic. Sen. 20, 76 et saep.: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *with zeal, from inclination*, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; cf.: laedere gaudes, et hoc studio pravus facis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.—In late Lat. studio often means simply *voluntarily, on purpose, intentionally*: non studio sed fortuito, Dig. 40, 5, 13.—(β) *With gen.*: studiumque iteris reprimere, Att. ap. Non. 485, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 627 Rib.): in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginenses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: efflor studio patres vestros videndi, id. Sen. 23, 83: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Lael. 27, 104; so, discendi, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; 1, 22, 36 al.: doctrinae, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; id. Balb. 1, 3: dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: nandi, Tac. H. 4, 12: scribendi, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 5: vitae studium, *way of life*, Afran. ap. Non. 498, 15: studium armorum a manibus ad oculos translatum, Plin. Pan. 13, 5.—(γ) *With ad* (usu. to avoid multiplying genitives): ea res studia hominum ad eundem ad consulatum mandandum Ciceroni, Sall. C. 23, 5: studium ad frugalitatem multitudines provocavit, Just. 20, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Zeal for any one; good-will, affection, attachment, devotion, favor, kindness*, etc. (cf.: officium, favor): tibi proffere atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Corn. 10, 29; Suet. Vit. 15: studium ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum muire, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: Pompeius significat studium erga me non mediocre, id. Att. 2, 19, 4: suum infelix erga populum Romanum studium, Liv. 3, 56, 9; cf.: omne suum erga meam dignitatem studium, Cic. Dom. 56, 142: studium in aliquem habere, id. Inv. 2, 34, 104: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: studium suum in reipublicam, Sall. C. 49, 5: studium in populum Romanum, Tac. A. 4, 55: studiis odisque carens, Luc. 2, 377: putabatur et Marius studia volgi amissurus, Sall. J. 84, 3: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit, partisanship*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: for which simply studium: quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. A. 14, 42: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, id. H. 4, 6.—**B.** *Application to learning or studying, study*; in the plur., *studies* (very freq.; also in Cic.; cf.: studio et studiosus): pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: (eum) non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: studia exercere, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: studia Graecorum, id. Rep. 1, 18, 30: illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: relinque te studiis, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: studia ad voluptatem exercere, id. ib. 6, 8, 6: famam ex studiis petere, id. ib. 6, 11, 3; Tac. A. 16, 4; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 18 (36), 1: studia graviora iracundis omittenda sunt, id. Ira. 3, 9, 1; cf.: studiis annos septem dedit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non intendes animum studiis, id. ib. 1, 2,

36: o seri studiorum! i. e. ὀψιμαθείς, id. S. 1, 10, 21.—Hence, **2.** Transf. (a) *The fruits of study, works* (post-class.): flagitante vulgo ut omnia sua studia publicaret, Tac. A. 16, 4.—(β) *A place for study, a study, school* (late Lat.): philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 26; Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

stulte, adv., v. stultus fin.

stultifico, āre, v. a. [stultus-facio], to turn into foolishness (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 5 fin.

* **stultiloquentia**, ae, f. [stultiloquus], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquence*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

* **stultiloquium**, ii, n. [id.], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquy*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 25; Hier. Eph. 5, 3; Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

stultiloquus, a, um, adj. [stultus-liquor], *talking foolishly, babbling* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): tace stultiloque, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 45: ignoratio, Hilar. Trin. 10, 65.

stultitia, ae, f. [stultus], *folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity*, etc.: delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: stultitia atque insipientia, Plaut. Mil. 3, 5: inscitiae meae et stultitiae ignoscas, id. ib. 2, 6, 62: utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: stultitiâ ac temeritate vestrâ Galliam prosternere, Caes. B. C. 7, 77: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 7, 77: stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8, proem. § 3: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4; 3, 3, 1; id. Ep. 3, 3, 50; id. Stich. 1, 2, 82 al.; cf.: esse enim stultitiam nolle sumere, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: hujus istius facti stultitiam alia jam superior stultitia defendit, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 124 sq.: stultitiamque meum crimen debere vocari, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 35: meae stultitiam patiuntur opes, *extravagance*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 29.—Esp. of *folly, weakness*, etc., in love: supplicatum venio ob stultitiam meam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 22: stultitiae adolescentiae ejus ignoscas, id. Most. 5, 2, 35; id. Trin. 2, 4, 106; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 8.—**Plur.**: hominum ineptias ac stultitias, quae devorandae nobis sunt, non ferebat, Cic. Brut. 67, 236.

* **stultivideus**, a, um, adj. [stultus-ideo], *simple-sighted, that sees things in a foolish light*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, a, um, adj. [root star-; v. stolidus], *foolish, simple, silly, fatuous*, etc. (cf.: insulsus, ineptus, insipiens, brutus). **I.** Lit.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, bucones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: inepte stultus es, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 64: mulier stulta atque inscita, id. Men. 2, 3, 85: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: deum qui non summum putet, stultum (existimat), Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum, rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: auditor, id. Font. 6, 13: stultus est, qui cupida cupiens cupienter cupit, Enn. ap. Non. 91, 8: Sicut ego feci stultus! contrivi diem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 4: ut vel non stultum quasi stulte cum sale dicat aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274: quos ait Caecilius comicos, stultos senes, hos significat credulos, obliuissos, dissolutos, id. Sen. 11, 36; cf. id. Lael. 26, 100: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 26: stultior stulto fuisti, id. Curc. 4, 3, 19.—As *subst.*: **stultus**, i, m., a fool: stulto intellegens quid interest! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; id. Ad. 4, 7, 6: stultorum plena sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: lux stultorum festa, Ov. F. 2, 513; cf.: stultorum feriae appellabantur Quirinalia, quod eo die sacrificabant hi, qui solenni die aut non poterunt rem divinam facere aut ignoraverunt, Fest. p. 316 Müll.—**II.** Transf., of things concrete and abstract: nulla est tam stulta civitas, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: stultâ ac barbarâ arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4: laetitia, Sall. C. 51, 31: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 7, 3:

gloria, id. 3, 17, 12: dies, i. e. *foolishly spent*, Tib. 1, 4, 34; cf. vita, Sen. Ep. 15, 10: ignes, Ov. M. 9, 746: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23, 11: opes, Mart. 2, 16, 4: labor, id. 2, 86, 10: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius quam, etc., Cic. Lael. 15, 55; cf. id. Rab. Post. 8, 22 (v. in the foll.).—Hence, *adv.*: **stulte**, *foolishly, sillily*: stulte facere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30: dupliciter stulte dicunt, Varr. L. L. 9, § 45 Müll.—**Comp.**: quid stultius quam, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—**Sup.**: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 70.

stupa, ae, v. stuppa.

stupe-facio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. [stupeo], to make stupid or senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy (rare; usu. in the part. perf.). (a) In verb. fin.: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 39; Sil. 9, 122.—**Pass.**: ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 7.—(β) In part. perf., *stupefied, stunned*: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: spectas tuam stupefacta figuram, Ov. H. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Verg. G. 4, 365; Sen. Thyest. 547; Luc. 4, 633; Val. Fl. 6, 228.

stupefio, facere, v. stupefacio.

stupeo, ui, ēre, v. n. and a. [Sanscr. stūpas, cumulus; Gr. στῖπος; Lat. stipes, a block, stump; cf. στειβα]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck aghast, to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. torpeo): animus lassus curâ confectus stupeat, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: cum hic etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stupeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95: torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 6: haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf.: quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: dum stupeat obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3: adhuc in oppidis coartatus et stupens, Cic. Att. 7, 10: vigiles attoniti et stupentibus similes, Curt. 8, 2, 3.—**With gen.: tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38.—(β) *With abl. or in with abl.*: stupere gaudio—Graecus, Cael. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58: expectatione stupere, Liv. 8, 13, 17: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5: carminibus stupens, Hor. C. 2, 13, 33: stupeat Albius aere, id. S. 1, 4, 28: laetitia, Sen. Herc. Fur. 621: rex subito malo, Flor. 2, 12: qui stupeat in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: stupeat in Turno, Verg. A. 10, 446.—(γ) *With ad*: mater ad auditas stupuit voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: et stupeat ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad supervacua, Sen. Ep. 87, 5: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate or abstract things, to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): multum refert, a fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro quae stupeat unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10: flumina bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763; cf.: ad frigus stupeat (vinum), opp. gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, id. Am. 2, 6, 47: stupente ita seditione, Liv. 28, 25.—**II.** Act., to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at anything (poet.; cf. admiror): pars stupeat innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Verg. A. 2, 31: omnia dum stupeat, Val. Fl. 5, 96: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4: dum omnia stupeo, Petr. 29 al.—Hence, part. fut. pass.: **stupendus**, a, um, *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous*: virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6, § 1.**

stüpesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [stupeo], to grow astonished, become amazed, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; Vulg. Ezech. 32, 10.

stüpeus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stüpiditas, ātis, f. [stupidus], *senselessness, dulness, stupidity* (very rare), Att. ap. Non. 226, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 287 Rib.): incredibilis, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80.

stüpido, āre, v. a. [id.], to confound, amaze, astonish (post-class.): pavidum vulgus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 572; 7, § 725.

stüpidus, a, um, adj. [stupeo], *struck* 1769

senseless, confounded, amazed. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stupida sine animo asto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas stupida? quid taces? id. Ep. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37; cf.: populus studio stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Senseless, dull, stupid, foolish, stolid: Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7, 1; cf. Capitol. M. Aur. 29; Juv. 8, 197; Arn. 7, 239. — **Sup.**: homo, Varr. ap. Non. 400, 12; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 26. — **B.** Of things: colles, i. e. not susceptible of tillage, Ven. Carn. 3, 12, 39. — **Adv.** seems not to occur.

stūpor, ōris, m. [stupeo], numbness; dullness, insensibility, stupidity, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, wonder, amazement (class.; syn. torpor): stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: sensus stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: stupor obstitit lacrimis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 29; cf.: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 9, 2: oculus stupor urget inerte, Verg. G. 3, 523: stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: tantus te stupor oppressit, ut, etc., id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; cf.: cum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv. 6, 40: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just. 22, 6 fin.; 12, 7; Arn. 1, 28; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 344.

— **II.** Esp., dullness, stupidity, stolidity: quae mandata! quā adrogantiā! Quo stupore! Cic. Phil. 8, 24: stuporem hominis, vel dicam pecudis, attendite... Sit in verbis tuis hic stupor: quanto in rebus sententiaque major, id. ib. 2, 12, 30: Quis stupor hic, Menelae, fuit? Ov. A. A. 2, 361. — **Poet.**, for stupidus, a fool, simpleton: talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat. 17, 21; cf.: tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12.

* **stūporatus**, a, um, adj. [stupor], regarded with amazement or wonder: gloria, Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

† **stūppa** (less correctly **stūpa**, **stīpa**), ae, f., = στύπη (στύπη), the coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lucr. 6, 880; Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Liv. 21, 8, 10; Verg. A. 5, 682; Pers. 5, 135; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll. — **stūpparius** (**stūpar-**), a, um, adj. [stūppa], of or belonging to tow, tow: mal-leus, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.

stūppēus (**stūpēus**), a, um, adj. [id.], made or consisting of tow: vincula, Verg. A. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547: verbera fundae, Verg. G. 1, 309: flamma, burning tow, id. A. 8, 694: messis, i. e. flax, Grat. Cyn. 86.

stūprātor, ōris, m. [stupro], a defiler, debaucher, ravisher (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 2, 69; 7, 4, 42; Suet. Dom. 8; Sen. Hippol. 896; App. M. 9, p. 229, 11.

* **stūprē**, adv. [stuprum], shamefully: foede stūprēque castigor cottidie, Neleus ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.

stūpro, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a. [id.], to defile. **I.** In gen. (very rare): pulvinar, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: stuprandis moribus, Tert. Apol. 6. — **II.** In part., to dishonor by unchastity, to debauch, deflower, ravish, stuprate (class.): qui illam supravavit noctu, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36: ne stupraretur (filia), Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: Lucetia vi stuprata, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 8, 22, 3: simillimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15, 9; cf.: ingenium stupravit et stupratus se suspendit, Quint. 4, 2, 69.

* **stūprōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], unchaste, debauched, corrupt: mens, Val. Max. 6, 1, n. 8.

stūprum, i, n., defilement, dishonor, disgrace. **I.** In gen. (so only ante-class.): stuprum pro turpitudine antiquos dixisse apparet in Appii sententiis: qui animi compotem esse, ne quid fraudis stuprique ferocia pariat. Naevius: seseque il perire mavolunt ibidem, quam cum stupro redire ad suos populares, Fest. p. 317 Müll. — **II.** In part., dishonor, disgrace by unchastity of any sort, debauchery, lewdness, violation, always implying the infliction of dishonor on the subject, whether male or female; not used of dealings with prosti-

tutes, etc. (opp. pudicitia; cf.: adulterium, incestum; class.): conjugem inlece in stuprum, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 205 Rib.): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84: probri, stupri, dedecoris argutum, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 17: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum (factum)? id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: stupri plenus, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: cum stuprum Bonae Deae pulvinaribus intulisset, id. Pis. 39, 95; cf.: stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38; and: quaecumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: (eum) cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum fecisset, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulvia stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23, 3: qui primo ingentis sumptus stupro corporis toleraverant, id. ib. 24, 3: rapere ad stuprum virgines matronasque, id. ap. Non. 456, 15: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31; 14, 2; id. H. 4, 44: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. C. 4, 5, 21: stupri mercede, Ov. M. 2, 529: auctor stupri tui, id. A. A. 1, 704: matronas ad populum stupri damnatas pecunia multavit, Liv. 10, 31, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.; 32, 21; 39, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 84; Suet. Calig. 24; Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: stuprum saevi pati tyranni, Sen. Herc. Oet. 302: Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4; Just. 8, 6, 6. — **Of animals**, Col. 7, 6, 3. — **Poet.**, transf., for the person committing it: una Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, i. e. the paramour, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 57.

Stūra, ae, m., a river of Cisalpine Gaul, that flows into the Po near Turin, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

Sturii, ōrum, m., a German tribe, who held an island in the Rhine, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101.

Sturium, ii, n., an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Gaul, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Sturnini, ōrum, m., a people of Calabria, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

sturninus, a, um, adj. [sturnus], speckled, like a starling: equi, Hier. in Isa. 66, 20.

sturnus, i, m. [Gr. στῆρ; mod. Gr. στῆρ; Germ. star; Engl. starling], a starling or stare: Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 72; 18, 17, 45, § 160; 10, 42, 59, § 120; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Stat. S. 2, 4, 18; Dig. 19, 2, 15.

Stygiālis, e, v. Styx, II. 2.

Stygius, a, um, v. Styx, II. 1.

† **stylōbates**, is, or **stylōbata**, ae, m., = στύλοβάτης, the pedestal of a column or row of columns, a stylobate, Vitruv. 3, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11 sq.; 1, 13, 3.

stylus, i, v. stilus.

† **stymma**, ātis, n., = στύμμα, the chief ingredient or foundation of an unguent, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

Stymphālus, i, m., or **Stymphālium**, i, n., = Στύμφαλος, a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, celebrated in fable as the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, very vexatious to the inhabitants, but which were finally destroyed by Hercules, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Suet. Vit. Ter. 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 100; id. Th. 4, 298; Claud. Idyll. 2, 1. — **Plur.**: Stymphala, Lucr. 5, 30. — Hence,

A. Stymphālicus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Stymphalus, Stymphalian: aves, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4. — **B. Stymphālius**, a, um, adj., Stymphalian: monstra, Cat. 68, 113. — **C. Stymphālis** (scanned Stymphālis, Aus. Idyll. 19, 5), idis, adj. f., of Stymphalus, Stymphalian: undae, Ov. M. 9, 187; id. F. 2, 273; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: aves, Hyg. Fab. 20; 30; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 300. — Called, absol.: Stymphalides, Mart. 9, 102, 7; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, prooem. 37. — **Sing.**, Sen. Phoen. 422; id. Agam. 849 al.

Styphēlus, i, m., a Centaur, Ov. M. 12, 459.

stypsis (stipsis), is, f., = στύψις, the contracting power, tendency: vini, astringency, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4 (in Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 1, as Greek).

† **stypteria**, ae, f., = στυπτηρία, alum, Dig. 27, 9, 3, § 6; Plin. Val. 1, 14 med.

† **stypticus**, a, um, adj., = στυπτικός, astringent, styptic: medicamenta, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: natura herbae, id. 32, 9, 36, § 111: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 fin.: vinum, of an acid taste, Pall. Jan. 17; id. Oct. 14, 1.

† **stýrax** (**stōrax**, Sol. 33 med.; Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 3), ācis, m., = στύραξ, a tree; and also the resinous gum of that tree, storax, Plin. 12, 25, 55, § 125; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Verg. Cir. 167. — Hence, **stýracinus**, a, um, of or made from storax: oleum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

Styx, ŷgis and ŷgos, f., = Στύξ. **I.** A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 231; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 1; Vitruv. 8, 3, 16; Just. 12, 14, 7; Curt. 10, 10, 17. — **II.** In mythology, a river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. G. 4, 480; Ov. M. 12, 322; id. A. A. 1, 635; Sil. 13, 570; Stat. Th. 8, 30; id. Achill. 1, 269 al. — Hence, poet., the infernal regions, the lower world, Verg. G. 1, 243; Ov. M. 10, 13; id. P. 4, 8, 60; id. Tr. 5, 2, 74; Mart. 4, 60, 4; and for poison: miscuit undis Stygia Sidi-niis, Sen. Oedip. 163. — Hence, **1. Stygius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Styx, Stygian; and poet., of or belonging to the lower world, infernal: palus, Verg. A. 6, 323: aquae, id. ib. 6, 374: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 290: cymba, i. e. of Charon, Verg. G. 4, 506; so, carina, id. A. 6, 391: Juppiter, i. e. Pluto, id. ib. 4, 638; cf. id. ib. 6, 252: frater, id. ib. 9, 104: Juno, i. e. Proserpine, Stat. Th. 4, 526: canes, Luc. 6, 733: manes, Val. Fl. 1, 730: umbrae, Ov. M. 1, 139. — Hence, poet., deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful, etc.: vis, Verg. A. 5, 855; cf. nox, i. e. death, Ov. M. 3, 695: bubo, id. ib. 15, 791 et saep. — **2. Stygiālis**, e, adj., Stygian: sacra, Verg. Cir. 373.

† **suad ted** idem ait esse sic te, Fest. p. 351 Müll.

Suāda, ae, v. suadeo.

suādella (less correctly **suādella**), ae, f. [suadeo]. **I.** Exhortation, suasion, persuasion (ante- and post-class.): jam perducebam illam ad me suādella mea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suādella depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 15. — **Plur.**: his et hujusmodi suadelis, etc., App. M. 9, p. 225, 20. — **II.** Suadella, personified, the goddess of Persuasion, the Gr. Πειθώ, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

suādenter, adv., v. suadeo fin.

suādeo, si, sum, 2 (scanned as a trisyl., suādent, Lucr. 4, 1157: suavis, Key, § 972), v. n. and a. [Sanscr. svad- to taste, please; Gr. ἀδ-, ἀνδάνω, to please; Lat. suavis, suadela, etc.; Germ. süß; Engl. sweet], to advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade (freq. and class.; cf.: hortor, moneo). **I.** In gen., constr. absol., with dat. of pers., and with acc. rei, an obj.-clause, ut or ne, or the simple subj.; rarely with acc. pers. (a) Absol.: non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 13: instare, suadere, orare, Ter. And. 4, 1, 37; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37: recte suadere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: pulchre, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: itane suades? id. Eun. 1, 1, 31: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: male suadendo lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22: bene suadere, Cic. Lael. 13, 44. — (β) With dat. pers.: an C. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1. — (γ) With acc. rei: modo quod suasis, dissuadet, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692: longe diversa, Vell. 2, 52, 2: asperiora, Suet. Caes. 14: quietem et concordiam, id. Oth. 8. — So with dat. pers.: quod tibi suadeam, suadeam meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 40: multa multis saepe suasis perperam, id. ib. 2, 2, 78: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 2: quid mi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101. — **Pass.**: minus placet, magis quod suadetur: quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44. — (δ) With inf. or obj.-clause (mostly poet.): vide ne facinus facias, cum mori suadeas, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: nemo suaserit studiosis dicendi adulescentibus in gestu discendo elaborare, id. Or. 1, 59, 251: Juturnam misero fateor succurrere fratri Suasi, Verg. A. 12, 814; Aus. Idyll. 2, 53: ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidibus one-

randas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32.—With *dat. pers.*: nisi mihi ab adulescentia suasisset, nihil esse in vitā magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, *persuaded*, *convinced*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: suadebant amici nullam esse rationem, etc., id. Caecin. 5, 15; Quint. 2, 5, 23.—*Cf. pass.*: nec potest aliquid suaderi perdere, Arn. 2, n. 26: Megadorus a sorore suasus ducere uxorem, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 1, v. 6.—(e) With *ut* or *ne*: interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; Cic. Att. 11, 16, 4: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: orat, ut suadeam Philolacheti, Ut istas remittat sibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 110; id. Ep. 3, 2, 19: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suavit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: qui suadet, ne praecipitur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: cum acerrime suasisset Lepido, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63, 2: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8 fin.—(ζ) With simple *subj.*: proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus, nobis suades, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 54: suadeo cenemus, Petr. 35 fin.: se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4, 1.—(η) With *acc. pers.* (very rare): ego neque te jubeo, neque veto neque suadeo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 120: uxorem ejus tacite suasi ac denique persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228, 37; so, aliquem, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1; cf. also supra, e, the *pass.* Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42.—Hence, *part. pass.*: paucorum asseverationibus suasi, Arn. 1, 64.—(θ) With *de* and *abl.*: suauri de pace, Quint. 3, 8, 14.—**B.** Transf., of things (mostly poet.), to urge, induce, impel: autumno suadente, Lucr. 1, 175: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340; 10, 724: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668; 12, 12: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 6: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 101: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Verg. A. 2, 9: cui nulla malum sententia suadet, Ut faceret facinus, Eun. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 248 Vahl.): me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis sufferre laborem suadet, Lucr. 1, 142; 1, 175: saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro, Verg. E. 1, 56.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang.: suadere legem, rogationem, etc., to recommend, advocate, speak in favor of a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. Sen. 5, 14; so, legem, id. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 45, 21 (opp. dissuadere): rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; cf.: in hac rogatione suadendā, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 14.—*Absol.*: in suadendo et dissuadendo tria primum spectanda, Quint. 3, 8, 15.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*: **suāsum**, i, n., a persuasion, persuasive saying (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 17.—**II.** *Persuasive*: doctrina, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 51.

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *persuading*, *persuasive* (poet.): delentifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 453: majestas, App. M. 11, 272, 26: con-jux, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.—Hence, **Suāda**, ae, f., personified, the goddess of Persuasion, the Greek Πειθή: Suadae medulla (Cethegus), Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 59; id. Sen. 14, 50; Gell. 12, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.).

sualitericum, i, n., a kind of reddish amber, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

suāmet, v. suus and met.

Suanenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Suana, in Etruria, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Suanetes, ium, m., an Alpine people, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Suani, ōrum, m., a people of Pontus, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13; 33, 3, 15, § 52.

Suardones, um, m., a German tribe between the Oder and the Elbe, Tac. G. 40.

Suāri, ōrum, m., a people of India, north of the Ganges, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69; 6, 23, 25, § 94.

suārius, a, um, *adj.* [sus], of or belong-

ing to swine, swine.—**I.** *Adj.*: negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10: forum, Dig. 1, 12, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*: **A. suārius**, ii, m. 1. A swine-herd, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208.—2. A swine-dealer, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 3; Symm. Ep. 10, 27; Inscr. Orell. 3672.—**B. suāria**, ae, f., traffic in swine, Edict. ap. Inscr. Grut. 647, 7.

Suasani, ōrum, m., a people of Umbria, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

suāsio, ōnis, f. [suadeo], a counselling, advice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion. **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 95, 65.—*Plur.*: omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In publicists' lang., a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140.—**B.** In rhetoric, the suatory species of eloquence, Cic. Or. 11, 37: praecepta dare de suasionibus, id. de Or. 2, 81, 333.

suāsor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** In gen., one who exhorts, advises, or persuades, an adviser, counsellor, persuader (class.): esse suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2 (Ann. v. 375 Vahl.): me suasore et impulsore id factum, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: suasoris finis est utilitas, Quint. 3, 8, 42: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., one who recommends or advocates a proposed law: Caesar legem tulit ut, etc.: suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44, 4: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, § 9.

suāsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to counselling or persuading, suatory, persuasive (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161, 29.—**II.** In partic., in rhet., of or belonging to the suatory species of discourse, hortatory, suatory. **A.** *Adj.*: pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasio-ria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1; 11, 1, 48.—**B. Subst.**: **suāsōria**, ae, f. (sc. oratio), a hortatory or suatory speech, Quint. 2, 4, 25; 3, 5, 8; 3, 8, 10; 3, 8, 20; 3, 8, 34; Petr. 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **suāsōrie**, adverbially, Prisc. 1150 F.

1. suāsūm, i, v. suadeo fin.

2. suāsūm colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo. Plautus (Truc. 2, 2, 16): quia tibi suaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam: quidam autem legunt in suaso (or insuaso). Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suāsūm vocari, etc., Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. insuāsūm, p. 111; cf. Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 245, 2 c.

1. suāsus, a, um, *Part.* of suadeo.

2. suāsus, ūs, m. [suadeo], an advising, persuading (ante- and post-class.): ob meum suāsūm, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suāsūm, Dig. 2, 9: jussu et increpitu ea expellens, non suasu, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8 (but not Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 48; v. Ritschl ad loc.).

3. suātīm, adv. [sus], after the manner of swine, swinishly, Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 26.

suāve, adverb., v. suavis, i. fin.

suāve-olens (also written separately), entis, *adj.* [suavis-oleo], sweet-smelling, fragrant: amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāveolentia, ae, f. [suave-olens], a sweet odor, fragrance (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

suāviatio (sāv-), ōnis, f. [suavior], a kissing (ante- and post-class.): suavis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63.—*Plur.*, Gell. 18, 2, 8.

***suāvidicus**, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-dico], sweet-spoken, pleasant: versus, Lucr. 4, 180.

suāvifico, ātus sum, i, v. sem. dep. [suavis-facio], to make acceptable or dear, Isid. 17, 8, 11; Arn. in Ps. 103.

suāvifragrantia, ae, f., fragrance (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. ad Neoph. fin.

suāvillum (sāv-), i, n. [suavis], a kind of sweet cake, Cato, R. R. 84, 1.

suāvilēquor, entis, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 31; and v. suaviloquentia; so perh. in imitation of Ennius: jucunditas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7 (hence, ex-

pressly censured by Seneca as Ennian): carmen, Lucr. 1, 945.

***suāvilōquentia**, ae, f. [suavilo-quens], sweetness of speech, suaviloquence: et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegus) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; cf. suaviloquens.

suāvilōquium, i, n., the speaking pleasant things (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Mendac. 11.

†suāvilōquus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], sweet-spoken, pleasant, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 560: senectus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

suāvilūdus, ii, m. [suavis-ludus], one that delights in plays, a lover of plays (Ter-tullian): defensio suaviludii, propter suaviludios nostros, Tert. Spect. 20; Cor. Mil. 6.

suāvio (sāvio), āre, v. suavior.

suāviolum (sāv-), i, n. dim. [suavi-um], a little kiss, perh. only in Cat. 99, 2 and 14.

suāviōr (sāvior), ātus, i, v. dep. a. [id.], to kiss (class.): Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53; Gell. 3, 15, 3: os oculosque, Cat. 9, 9.

***a.** Act. collat. form **suāvio**, āre, Pompon. and Novat. ap. Non. 474, 13.—**b.** **suāviātus**, a, um, in a pass. signif., Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvis, e (stīaves, trisyl., Sedul. 1, 274), *adj.* [Gr. root ἀδ-, ἀδάω, to please; ἡδύς, sweet; Sanscr. svad-, taste; cf. suadeo], sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful (freq. and class.; cf. dulcis, jucundus). **I.** As affecting the senses: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 658: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, Suaves res, si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114: radix suavissimi gustus et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110: spiritus unguen-ti, Lucr. 3, 223: tibi suavis daedala tellus Summitit flores, id. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140: sonus Egeriae, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.: cantus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: cantatio, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: sermo, id. As. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: appella-tio litterarum, id. 11, 3, 35: vox, Gell. 19, 9, 10: sopor, Lucr. 4, 453.—*Poet.*, suave, *adv.*, sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly: suave locus vici resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Verg. E. 3, 63: rubenti Murice, id. ib. 4, 43.—**II.** As affecting the mind or feelings (cf. gratus, jucundus): doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 Vahl.); so, homo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, qui er-ranti comiter monstrant viam, benigne, non gravate, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; cf.: suavis, sicut fuit, videri maluit quam gravis, id. Brut. 9, 38: amor suavissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 141: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1: suavis suaviatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63: hunc diem suavem Meum natalem agite-mus amoenum, id. Pers. 5, 1, 16: modus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 17.—Suave est with *subj.-clause*: ut rei servire suave est! Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 73: suave, mari magno... E terrā magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1: non qui mihi suavissimum sit... tuae memoriae dare operam, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **suāvi-ter**, sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delight-fully (class.). **1.** To the senses: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: nec tam bene quam suaviter loquendo, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43; cf. dicere, id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Sup.*: suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: peuce-danum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 118.—**2.** To the mind, etc.: secunda ju-cunde ac suaviter meminimus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistula copiose et suaviter scrip-ta, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf. *sup.*: litterae suavissime scriptae, id. ib. 13, 18, 1: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5; Petr. 71, 10; 75, 8: sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. Fam. 3, 12.

suāvīsonus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-sono], *sweet-sounding*: echo, Att. Fragm. Tr. v. 572: Melos, Naev. Fragm. Trag. v. 25.

suāvitās, ātis, *f.* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness* (class. and freq.).

I. To the senses: is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 27: quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: (muriatica) Sine omni lepore et sine suavitare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 33: cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: odorum, id. Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: me tuus sonus et suavitatis ista delectat: omitto verborum... sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae erit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: villa mirifica suavitare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3 et saep.—**Plur.**: ut conquirat undique suavitates, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: Lact. 7, 5, 23 al.—**II.** To the mind or feelings: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: humanitatis, id. Cael. 11, 25: quem omnes amare meritissimo pro ejus eximia suavitare debemus, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Lael. 18, 66: studiorum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7: mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitatis, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 7.—**Plur.**: propter multas suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.

suāviter, adv., v. suavis *fin.*

suāvitudo, inis, *f.* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (very rare for the class. suavitatis): cor meum, spes mea, mel meum, suavitudo, cibus, gaudium, *my sweet*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 173, 3; id. Stich. 5, 14; Turp. ap. Non. 173, 5 (Com. Fragm. v. 110): pronuntiationis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22.—**Plur.**: suavitudinum mollitie capiti, Lact. 6, 22, 5.

suāvium (sāvium), ii, n. [id.]. **I.** A mouth puckered up to be kissed (ante-class. and very rare; syn. osculum): dum semihulco savio meo puellum savior, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. As. 4, 1, 53; App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.—**II.** Transf., a kiss, a love-kiss, *φίλημα* (mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: osculum, basium; cf.: sciendum osculum religionis esse, sāvium voluptatis; quamvis quidam osculum filiis dari, uxori basium, scorto sāvium dicant, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 260): qui tuae non des amicae suāvium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 5; id. As. 5, 2, 41: da sāvium priusquam abis, id. ib. 5, 2, 91: sāvium posco, id. Cas. 5, 2, 14: saliendo sese exercebant magis quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: savia suavia, App. M. 6, p. 176, 15 et saep.: Atticae... quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suāvium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 8.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum sāvium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 1, 2, 170; 1, 2, 175; 1, 2, 178: mea salus, meum sāvium, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.

sub (on the form *sub* from *sub* v. infra, *fil.*), *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.* [perh. for *es-ub*, *ens-ub*, = *evs* (e.s.) and *imō*; Sanscr. *upa*; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 290], *under*. **I.** With *abl.*, to point out the object under which a thing is situated or takes place (Gr. *imō*, with *dat.* or *gen.*), *under, below, beneath, underneath*. **A.** Of space: si essent, qui sub terrā semper habitavissent... nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 72: sub aquā, id. Cas. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Ep. 2, 32; Liv. 1, 58; cf.: saepe est sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: ingenium ingens inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 34: sub pellibus hiemare, Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 23, 18, 15: manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: sub divo moreris, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: vitam sub divo agat, id. ib. 3, 2, 5 (v. divus, II.): sub terrā vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28, 11: pone (me) sub curru nimium propinqui Solis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21 et saep.—**Trop.**: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 12.—**2.** Transf., of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighborhood, any thing is situated, *under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at by, near, before*: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; so, sub monte considerare, id. ib. 1, 21: sub colle constituere, id. ib. 7, 49: sub montis radicibus esse, id. ib. 7, 36 al.: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: est ager sub urbe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 107; so, sub urbe, Ter. Ad. 5, 8,

26; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Hor. C. 3, 19, 4: sub Veteribus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266 Örell. *N. cr.*; id. Ac. 2, 22, 70 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.: sub basilica, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11 et saep.—**Trop.**: sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.*: omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28; cf. Vell. 2, 21, 3: classum sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15.—**B.** Of time, *in, within, during, at, by*: ne sub ipsa protectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494; Hor. A. P. 363; Liv. 25, 24: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med. al.*—**C.** In other relations, where existence under or in the immediate vicinity of any thing may be conceived. **1.** *Under, in rank or order*; hence, *next to, immediately after*: Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diore, Verg. A. 5, 322.—**2.** In gen., of subjection, domination, stipulation, influence, effect, reason, etc., *under, beneath, with*: omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71: sub armis vitam cernere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl.); so, sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 42: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17; 3, 24: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66 et saep.—**3.** *Trop., under, subject to, in the power of; during, in the time of, upon, etc.*: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 13: sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: sub imperio alicujus esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: sub ditione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Auct. B. Alex. 66, 6; Sall. J. 13, 1; Nep. Con. 4, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; cf.: sub Corbulone Armenios pellere, Tac. H. 3, 24: sub manu alicujus esse, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; Hor. C. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub dominā meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub nutrice, id. ib. 2, 1, 99: sub iudice lis est, id. A. P. 78: praecipua sub Domitiano miseriarum pars erat, *during the reign of*, Tac. Agr. 45: scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5: gnarus sub Nerone temporum, Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Tit. 8 et saep.: sub vulnere, *from the effects of the wound*, Ov. M. 5, 62; cf.: sub iudice, *under*, id. ib. 13, 190: nullo sub indice, *forced by no betrayer*, id. ib. 13, 34.—So in certain phrases where the simple *abl.* is more freq.: sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97: sub conditione, Liv. 6, 40, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub conditionibus, id. 21, 12, 4: sub eā conditione, ne cui fidem meam obstringam, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11: sub eā conditione, si esset, etc., id. ib. 8, 18, 4; so, sub conditione, ut (ne, si, etc.), Suet. Tib. 44; 13; id. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6: sub specie (= specie, or per speciem): sub specie infidae pacis quieti, Liv. 9, 45, 5; 36, 7, 12; 44, 24, 4: sub tutelae specie, Curt. 10, 6, 21; Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 2; cf.: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 17: sub alienis auspiciis rem gerere, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6: sub lege, ne, Suet. Aug. 21: sub exceptione, si, id. Caes. 78: sub poenā mortis, id. Calig. 48: servituti, id. Tib. 36 et saep.: sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*—**II.** With *acc.*, to point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc. (Gr. *imō*, with *acc.*), *under, below, beneath*. **A.** Of space, usually with verbs of motion: et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 78: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subiecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 1, 12; Sall. J. 38, 9 Dietsch ad loc.: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. C. 1, 18, 13: sub terras ire, Verg. A. 4, 654.—**Trop.**: sub iudicio sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: quod sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadat, id. Or. 20, 67: columbae Ipsa sub ora viri venere, Verg. A. 6, 191: quod sub oculis venit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 6.—Rarely with verb of rest: quidquid sub Noton et Borean hominum sumus, Luc. 7, 364.—**2.** Transf. (cf. supra, I. A. 2.), of lofty objects, to the foot of which, or into whose immediate neighborhood, any thing comes, or near to which it extends, *under, below, beneath, to, near*

to, close to, up to, towards, etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpbat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: missi sunt sub muros, Liv. 44, 45: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5, 11; 3, 21: aedes suas detulit sub Velliam, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 35: jactatus amnis Ostia sub Tusci, id. ib. 2, 2, 33: (hostem) mediam ferit ense sub alvum, Ov. M. 12, 389: sub orientem secutus Armenios, Flor. 3, 5.—**B.** Of time, denoting a close approximation. **1.** *Before, towards, about, shortly before, up to, until*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; so, sub noctem, Verg. A. 1, 662; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 1, 9; 2, 7, 109; id. Ep. 2, 2, 169: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 33; id. B. C. 1, 42: sub lucem, id. B. G. 7, 83; Verg. G. 1, 445: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Verg. G. 1, 211: simulacra Visa sub obscurum noctis, id. ib. 1, 478: prima vel autumnii sub frigora, id. ib. 2, 321: quod (bellum) fuit sub recentem pacem, Liv. 21, 2, 1.—**2.** *After, immediately after, just after, immediately upon*: sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub adventum praetoris, id. 23, 15, 1; 23, 16, 3; 45, 10, 10: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc erus inquit, *hereupon*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43.—**C.** In other relations, in which a coming under any thing may be conceived: lepidè hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand, convenient*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: sub manus succedere, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: sub manu submittere, *at hand, convenient*, Auct. B. Afr. 36, 1: sub ictum venire, Liv. 27, 18: sub manum annuntiar, Suet. Aug. 49 (al. sub manu; cf. supra, I. C.): sub legum et iudiciorum potestate cadere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, id. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): incolas sub potestate Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1: matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv. 4, 4: sub unum fortunae ictum totas vires regni cadere pati, Curt. 3, 8, 2.—**III.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before *m* and *r* it is frequently, and before the remaining consonants, *c, f, g, p*, it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in *ob, ad, in, etc.* Before some words commencing with *c, p, t*, it assumes the form *sub*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo. Before *s*, with a following consonant, there remains merely *sub* in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro; cf., however: subterno, substituo, substo, substruo al.; v. esp. Neue, Formenl. 2, 775 sqq.—**B.** In composition, *sub* denotes, **1.** Lit., a being situated or contained under, a putting or bringing under, or a going in under any thing: subaeratus, subcavus; subdo, subigo, subicio; subhaereo, subapero; subedo.—**2.** Hence, also, a concealing or being concealed behind something; a secret action: subnoto, surripio, suffuror, subausculto, suborno.—**3.** Transf., a being placed or ranked under: subcenturio, subcurator, subcustos, etc.; or a being or doing any thing in a lower or inferior degree, *a little, somewhat, rather, slightly*: subabsurdus, subagrestis, subalbus, etc.; subaccusare, subrascor, etc.

subabsurde, adv.; v. subabsurdus *fin.*

sub-absurdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat or rather absurd* (Ciceronian): sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, id. ib. 2, 71, 289: tempus decessus, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 6, 3, 23; 6, 3, 99.—**Adv.**

subabsurde, *somewhat absurdly*: aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sub-accuso, are, v. a., *to blame or accuse somewhat* (Ciceronian): alicujus discesum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86; id. Att. 16, 7, 1: subaccusa quaeso Vestorium, id. ib. 13, 46, 2.

sub-ācer, acris, acre, *adj.*, somewhat sharp (late Lat.): gustus, Isid. 17, 10, 8.

sub-ācidus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat sour, *sourish*: vinum, Cato, R. R. 108, 2: sucus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.

subactio, ōnis, *f.* [subigo]. **I.** Lit., a working through, working up, preparing (rare): harena fluviatrica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitruv. 2, 4 fin.: subactiones ciborum, Arn. 3, 107.—**II.** Trop., preparation, discipline: subactio mihi ingenio opus est... subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

subactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], a debaucher, polluter (syn. paedico; post-class.), Lampr. Helio. 31; 5; id. Commod. 3.

1. subactus, a, um, *Part.* of subigo.

2. subactus, ūs, *m.* [subigo], a working up, kneading, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67.

sub-adjūva, ae, *m.* [adjuvo], an assistant (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 27, 3 fin.; Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

sub-admiratio, ōnis, *f.*, admiration (late Lat.), Dion. Exeg. Greg. Nyss. Creat. Hom. 10.

sub-admōvēō, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, to bring close, Col. 6, 36, 4 (dub.).

sub-ādūno, are, 1, *v. a.*, to unite (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 134, 4.

sub-aemulatio, ōnis, *f.* [subaemulor], secret rivalry, Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

sub-aemulor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, to accumulate secretly, Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

sub-aerātus, a, um, *adj.*, that has copper underneath, i. e. inside: aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

subagitatio, subagitatix, sub-agito, *v.* subigitatio, etc.

sub-āgrestis, e, *adj.*, somewhat rustic, rather boorish (Ciceronian): subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12: ingenium, Amm. 14, 11, 11.

sub-ālāris, e, *adj.*, that is under the arms, placed or carried under the arms: telum, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: culcitae, Lampr. Helio. 19 fin.—As subst. **1. subālāres**, ium, *f. plur.*, the feathers under the wing, Vulg. 4 Esd. 11, 25.—**2. subālāre**, is, *n.*, an under-girdle, Edict. Diocl. p. 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33.

sub-albens, entis, *adj.*, somewhat white, whitish: prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

sub-albicans, antis, *adj.*, somewhat white, whitish: palea rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sub-albīdus, a, um, *adj.*, rather whitish: pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8: folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96, § 168; Isid. 12, 1, 50.

sub-albus, a, um, *adj.*, rather white, whitish: sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5.

sub-alpinus, a, um, *adj.*, lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine: montes, Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71: Italia, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 65.

subalatericum, i, *n.*, a kind of reddish amber, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sub-āmarus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat bitter, bitterish (Ciceronian), Cic. Fat. 4, 8.—*Adverb.*: subamarum aridens, somewhat bitterly, Amm. 27, 11, 5.

sub-āperio, ire, *v. a.*, to open from within (post-class.): nivem, Arn. 2, 84: auriculam sub cute, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

sub-āquāneus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua], that is or belongs under water, sub-aqueous: subterraneum et subaquaneum viventia carent haustu aëris, Tert. Anim. 32.

sub-āquīlus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny (ante- and post-class.): corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

sub-ārator, ōris, *m.*, one who ploughs close to any thing, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

sub-ārescens, entis, *adj.* [aresco], growing somewhat dry: trullissatio, Vitruv. 7, 3 med.

sub-argūtulus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat subtle, tolerably keen, Gell. 15, 30, 1.

sub-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus], passing under the arms (post-class.): vestis (perh. thrown back under the arm), Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.—As subst.: **subarmāle**, is, *n.*, subarmalis vestis, Valer. ap. Treb. Claud.

14; Spart. Sever. 6 fin.; Vop. Aur. 13; cf. subalaris.

sub-aro, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to plough close to any thing (Plinian), Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: subarata oculus senescunt, id. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

sub-arroganter, adv., somewhat proudly or arrogantly: facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 114.

sub-asper, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, rather rough, roughish: ἀλφός, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

sub-assentiens, a, um, *P. a.* [assentio], assenting or yielding a little: manus subassentientibus umeris movetur, Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sub-asso, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to roast a little, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 2; 7, 5; 8, 8: squilla, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 6.

subatio, ōnis, *f.* [subo], the heat, brimming of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 46.

sub-audio, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* (post-class.). **I.** To understand, supply a word omitted: subaudito jubeo, Dig. 28, 5, 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 7; 17, 11; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 17.—**II.** To hear a little: nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 4.

subaudito, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio], an understanding, supplying a word omitted (post-class.), Serv. Verg. A. 10, 80; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Reg. 2, 3, 13.

sub-aurātus, a, um, *adj.*, slightly gilt: anulus, Petr. 32, 3: tabellae, Schol. Juv. 7, 23: statua, Inscr. Orell. 1126.

sub-ausulto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to listen secretly, to eavesdrop (rare but class.): subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprime os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 40: tace, subauscultemus, equid de me fiat mentio, id. Mil. 4, 2, 3: videntur subauscultare quae loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, id. Top. 20, 75.

sub-austerus, a, um, *adj.*, rather harsh: vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels. 3, 6, § 61; 6, 6, 8, § 68.

sub-balbē, adv. [balbus], somewhat stammeringly: canorus, Spart. Get. 5, § 1.

Sub-ballio, ōnis, *m.*, Under-Ballio, Sub-Ballio: a comically-formed name: Ha. Tune es Ballio? Ps. Immo vero ego ejus sum Subballio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 13.

sub-basilicanus, i, *m.* [basilica], one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounging: quorum odos subbasilicanos omnes abigit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35 Brix ad loc.

sub-bibo, bibi, 3, *v. a.*, to drink a little, to tittle (very rare), *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 58 (dub.; Speng. si urnas bibit): si paulum subbibisset, *Suet. Ner. 20.

sub-blandior, i, *fut.* subblanditur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; inf. subblandier, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22), *v. dep. n.*, to caress or fondle a little (ante-class.): subblanditur, palpatur, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 33: viris alienis, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22: mihi inani atque inopi, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; 4, 8, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 64.

sub-brevis, e, *adj.*, rather short: folium (salicuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43.

sub-bullio, ire, 4, *v. n.*, to foam or bubble slightly, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2; Plin. Val. 1, 11.

subc-, *v. succ-*.

sub-dēalbo, āre, *v. a.*, to whiten a little, make whitish, Varr. ap. Non. 72, 11.

sub-dēbilis, e, *adj.*, somewhat weak or enfeebled: femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

sub-dēbilitatus, a, um, *adj.* [debilito], somewhat enfeebled or debilitated; trop., somewhat discouraged, rather spiritless, Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1 (dub.; better: subitā re quasi debilitatum, B. and K.).

subdefectio, ōnis, *f.* [sub-deficio], a slight failure: fidei, Aug. Quaest. in Heph. 6, 30.

sub-dēficio, ēre, *v. n.*, to become more and more feeble, to fail somewhat (post-Aug.), Curt. 7, 7, 10: in labore, Aug. Serm. 343 fin.

subdeligo, ēre, 3, *v. a.* [sub-deligo], to choose (late Lat.), Aug. Cat. 6.

subdescendo, ēre, 3, *v. n.* [sub-descendo], to descend lower (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Commonit. 4, 6.

sub-diāconus, i, *m.*, a sub-deacon,

Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Aug. Ep. 53; 63; Isid. 7, 12, 23.

sub-dīālis (subdivalis, Amm. 19, 11, 4), e, *adj.* [dius], that is in the open air (post-Aug.): inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29, § 117.—As subst.: **subdīālia**, ium, *n.*, open galleries or terraces; a transl. of the Gr. ὑψιθρία, ὑψιθρία, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—Also in sing.: subdīval domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

sub-difficilis, e, *adj.*, somewhat difficult: quaestio, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

sub-diffido, ēre, *v. n.*, to be somewhat distrustful, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

sub-dimidiūs, a, um, *adj.*, of a number, half as much less, less by one half of itself (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 2 to 3): numerus (opp. superdimidiūs), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

sub-disjunctio, ōnis, gram. t. t., a minor stop, colon, Diom. p. 432 P.

sub-disjunctivus, a, um, *adj.*, sub-disjunctive; said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good (post-class.): haec verba: ille aut ille, non solum disjunctiva sed etiam subdisjunctivae orationis sunt, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, to make a smaller interpolation (perh. a colon), Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13 fin.

subditicius (later -tius), a, um, *adj.* [subdo], substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit (perh. only ante- and post-class., since the correct read. in Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69, is subditivum; and in Quint. 1, 4, 3, subditos): servus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Helio. 17; Amm. 14, 6, 15.

subditivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit (rare but class.): de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 198; 1, 2, 35: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: fratrem ut subditivum argueret, Suet. Ner. 7.—*Subst.*: **Subditivus**, i, *m.*, the title of a comedy of Cæcilius, Gell. 15, 9, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 39 sq. Rib.).

(**subdito**, āre, a false read., Lucr. 6, 604; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

subditus, a, um, *Part.*, from subdo.

sub-diū, adv., by day, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78.

subdival, ālis, *v.* subdivialis.

subdivalis, e, *v.* subdivialis.

sub-divido, isi, isum, 3, *v. a.*, to subdivide (late Lat.): libros, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 3 med.: deinde subdivisimus, id. Trin. 3 proem.: hebdomades, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 fin.

subdivisio, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido], a subdivision (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 28, 37; 6, 2, 22; Hier. Ep. 58, § al.

subdivisus, a, um, *Part.* of subdivido.

sub-do, didi, dītum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** To put, place, set, or lay under (syn.: suppono, sterno). **A.** Lit. (class.). **1.** In gen.: ego puerum interead ancillae subdam lac tantem meae, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 26 Rib.): ignem subdito, Cato, R. R. 105, 1; so, ignem, id. ib. 38, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; Liv. 8, 30 al.: faces, Lucr. 6, 1285: lapidem magnetem, id. 6, 1046: manum oculo uni, id. 4, 447; cf.: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 101: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20; 4, 19; 22, 6; cf.: risus stimulos animo subdidit, id. 6, 34, 7: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, to plunge under, Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90 et saep.: versus, to append, add, Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 11, 3; cf.: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde illico subdidisti: quid de duobus consulis, etc., subjoined, Aus. Grat. Act. 23.—*Esp.*, of places, in part. perf.: Celaetae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, that dwell at the foot of Mount Haemus, etc., Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; cf.: Libye subdita Canro, lying under, Sil. 1, 194.—**2.** In part., to bring under, subject, subdue, = subicere (very rare): Plutonius subdita regno Magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: tot subdite rebu! Pers. 5, 124: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42: Hispanum Oceanum legibus, id.

III. Cons. Stil. praef. 8: rem tam magnam iisdem tempestatibus, iisdem casibus subdere, *to expose*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: imperio feminae, Tac. A. 12, 40. — *Part.*: **subditus**, a, um, *subject* (late Lat.): subditas viris, Vulg. Tit. 2, 5: tibi, id. Jud. 3, 2: justum est, subditum esse Deo, id. 2 Macc. 9, 12: subditi estote in omni timore, id. 1 Pet. 2, 18. — **B.** Trop., *to bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford* (so not in Cic.): irai fax subdita, Lucr. 3, 303: id nobis aciores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25: irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76; Liv. 6, 34: alicui spiritus, id. 7, 40. — **II.** *To put in the place of another person or thing, to substitute* (rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 7: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12: iudicem in meum locum, id. Dom. 32, 85; Plin. Pan. 25, 3; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 54: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4, 8. — **B.** In part., *to put something spurious in the place of another person or thing; to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit, make up* (not in Cic.; syn. substituo): subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: me subditum et pellice genitum appellat, Liv. 40, 9: partum, Dig. 4, 10, 19; cf.: liberos tamquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. subditios): abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44: reum, id. ib. 1, 6; cf.: subditis, qui accusatorum nomina sustinent, *suborned*, id. ib. 4, 59: testamentum, id. ib. 14, 40: crimina maiestatis, id. ib. 3, 67: rumorem, id. ib. 6, 36 et saep.

sub-dōcco, ēre, v. a. and n., *to teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher for a person* (very rare): aliqueum, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

* **sub-doctor**, ōris, m., *an under-teacher, assistant-instructor*, Aus. Prof. 22.

subdōle, adv., v. subdolosus fin.

sub-dōlens, entis, adj. [sub-doleo], *somewhat painful*: faucium sensus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 7.

subdōlositas, ātis, f. [sub-dolosus], *craft, cunning*, Isid. 10, n. 229.

subdōlosus, a, um, adj. [id.], *crafty* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 106, 34.

sub-dōlus, a, um, adj., *somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive, or deceitful* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: fallax, astutus): homo et sycophanta et subdolos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 4, 2; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; id. Aul. 2, 5, 8; id. Poen. 5, 2, 129: ut viro subdola sies, memento, id. Cas. 4, 4, 5: subdola adversus senem, id. Ep. 2, 3, 13: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolos ejus augere amensiam, Sall. J. 38, 1: occultus ac subdolos fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51. — *Transf.*, of things: animus audax, subdolos, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4: subdolos ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102, 1: mendacia, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5: perfidia, id. Mil. 3, 3, 68: oratio, *Caes. B. G. 7, 31: lingua, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20 et saep.: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560; 5, 1003; cf.: ea loci forma incertis vadis subdola et nobis adversa, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26. — *Adv.*: **subdōle**, *somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully*: subdole blanditur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

* **sub-dōmo**, āre, v. a., *to subject by taming, to tame, subdue*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 112.

sub-dūbito, āre, v. n., *to be a little doubtful or undecided, to have some hesitation* (Ciceron.): antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: significabant tuae litterae, te subdubitare, quā essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (perf. sync. subduxi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; inf. subduxe, Poët. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6), v. a., *to draw from under or from below*. I. Without the idea of removal. **A.** In gen., *to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise* (rare): brassicam ad nasum admoveo: ita subduco susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato, R. R. 157, 15: aliquid sursum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28, 10:

subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguē, *pulled up* (opp. demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Turp. ap. Non. 399, 30; Varr. ib. 399, 33; Sen. Ep. 48, 5; id. Ben. 1, 1, 6 al.; cf.: subducto voltu, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 9. — **B.** In part., naut. t. t., *to draw or haul up on land* (a ship out of the water; class. and freq.): navim in pulvinarium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27: longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navis subducta in terrā, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 50: naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42: ab classe, quae Corcyrae subducta erat, id. 31, 22: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; so, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; id. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 23 fin.; Liv. 27, 17, 6; 37, 10; 42, 27: classem, id. 45, 2 al.; Vulg. Luc. 5, 11. — **II.** With the idea of removal implied, *to draw away from among; to take away, lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove, etc.* (class.; syn. subtraho). **A.** In gen.: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subduco, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conflux fidum capiti subduerat ensem, Verg. A. 6, 524: subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Verg. E. 3, 6: pugnae Turnum, id. A. 10, 615; so, id. ib. 10, 50: aliqueum manibus Graium, id. ib. 10, 81: aliqueum praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72, 5: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1106: se ab ipso Vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781 et saep. — **2.** Esp. (a) *To purge, evacuate*: quoniam is cibis subduceret sensum alvum, Gell. 4, 11, 4; so, alvum, Cels. 3, 4. — (β) *Vela celeriter, to take in, fur*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: rem de iudicio, Dig. 10, 2, 14. — **B.** Milit. t. t., *to draw off forces from one position to another* (class.): cohortes aliquot subductas ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: Numidas ex mediā acie, id. 22, 48: triarios ex postrema acie, id. 44, 37: subductis ordinibus, id. 36, 18; cf. id. 40, 30: ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos... in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59, 3: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 1, 22: milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98, 4: agmen in aequiore locum, Liv. 7, 34. — **C.** With the idea of stealth or secrecy. **1.** *To take away secretly or by stealth, to steal, hide*: Atrous quam (pecudem auream) sibi Thyestem subduxe queritur, Poët. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: alicui anulum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81: subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aethera domo Subduco, id. C. 1, 3, 30: nec mihi rivalis subducit certos amores, Prop. 1, 8, 45: saculari partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, Dig. 47, 11, 7: obsequia furto, Liv. 9, 11: cubiculum subduco omnibus ventis, *secured against*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10. — **2.** Esp., with *se, me, etc.*, *to take one's self away by stealth, withdraw, steal away*: tempus est subducere hinc me, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 62: clam te subduxi mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: modo se subducere ab ipso Vulnere visa fera est, Ov. M. 7, 781: se clam, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 93, 1: at nos quaerimus illa (verba), tamquam lateant semper seseque subducant, Quint. 8, prooem. § 21. — *Poet.*: neve terra se pedibus subducit, Lucr. 1, 1106: quā se subducere colles incipiunt, i. e. *to slope down gradually*, Verg. E. 9, 7; cf. mid.: fons subducitur, i. e. *loses itself*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 39. — **III.** Trop. **1.** *Rationem, to draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate, or balance an account* (by subtracting one set of items from another; class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; cf.: intus subducam ratiunculam, quantum illi argenti mi siet, id. Capt. 1, 2, 89: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; cf.: assidunt, subducunt: ad numum convenit, id. ib. 5, 21, 12. — **2.** In gen.: rationem, *to deliberate, calculate*: rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Medea et Atrous... initā subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71; cf.: ineundis subducendisque rationibus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 399, 16; for which also, calculus subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subductā ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1: hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 31. — Hence, **subductus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Raised, elevated, upturned*:

quod vituperosus suos subducti supercillii carptores appellavit (Laevius), Gell. 19, 7, 16. — **B.** (Acc. to II. A. 1.) *Withdrawn, removed, remote*, = remotus (post-Aug. and very rare): terra subductor, Mart. Cap. 6, § 591.

subductarius, a, um, adj. [subduco, I.], *that serves for drawing up: fuses, hoisting-ropes, lifts*, Cato, R. R. 12; 68; 135, 3.

subductio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to subduco, I. B. 1.) Naut. t. t., *a hauling ashore of a ship: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores* (naves), *Caes. B. G. 5, 1: navium, Vitr. 10, 2, 10. — **II.** (Acc. to subduco, II. B.) *A reckoning*, Cic. Or. 2, 30, 132.

sub-ductus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, v. subduco.

sub-dulcis, e, adj., *somewhat sweet, sweetish* (Plinian): radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; 26, 10, 63, § 98.

sub-dūrus, a, um, adj., *somewhat hard, hardish*. ***I.** Lit.: (genus verrucae) subdūrum, Cels. 5, 28, 14. — **II.** Trop., Q. Cic. Pctit. Cons. 12, 46.

sub-ēdo, ēdi, 3, v. a., *to eat, waste, or wear away below*: e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783; Hier. in Jer. 1, 2, 37.

subēlectio, ōnis, f. [sub-eligo], *a further selection* (late Lat.): subēlectio est quando de bonis electis eliguntur meliores, Ps.-Aug. ad Frater. Erem. Serm. 39.

subēligo, ēre, 3, v. a., *to choose further* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frater. Serm. 39.

sub-enaro, āre, 1, v. a., *to relate* (late Lat.), Anon. [Hilar.] in Job, 2, p. 174.

sub-ēo, ī, itum, īre (perf. subivit, Ov. F. 1, 314; Stat. S. 2, 1, 155: subivimus, Claud. ap. Tac. A. 11, 24 dub.), v. n. and a., *to come or go under any thing; to come or go up to, to approach, draw near, advance or proceed to a place; to come or go on; to follow, succeed; to go down, sink; to come up, spring up* (cf. succedo). **I. Neutr.** **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: subire sub falas, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10: in nemoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601; cf.: in aliqueum locum, *to enter*, Auct. B. Alex. 74, 4: in adversum Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12, 1: in adversos montes, id. 41, 18, 11: testudine factā subeunt, *advance*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 7: Albani subiere ad montes, Liv. 1, 28, 5: subire ad portam castrorum, id. 34, 16, 2; cf.: ad urbem subeunt, id. 31, 45, 4; 39, 27, 10; 36, 19, 1; and: subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31, 4: ad tecta subibant, Verg. A. 8, 359. — *With dat.*: muro subibant, Verg. A. 7, 161; so, muro, id. ib. 9, 371: portu Chaonio (with accedere urbem), id. ib. 3, 292: luco, id. ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Verg. A. 6, 222: age cervici inponere nostrae: Ipsos subio umeris, id. ib. 2, 708: per vices subeunt elephantum, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: pone subit conflux, *follows*, Verg. A. 2, 725; so Vāl. Fl. 4, 197; cf.: dexterae alae sinistra subit, Liv. 27, 2, 7: subeuntis alii aliis in custodiam, id. 25, 37, 6; and: subit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipse meumque Explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, id. ib. 3, 648: Volscus saxa obiacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntis, *climbing*, Liv. 2, 65, 4: vel eodem anme vel Euphrate subire eos posse, i. e. *sail up stream*, Curt. 9, 10, 3; cf.: ad verso anme Babylona subituros, id. 10, 1, 16. — **b.** Of things: stamen a stando: subtemen, quod subit stamini, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.: cum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4, 4: tertio die mixtum flumini subibat mare, Curt. 9, 9, 7: venae nonnumquam incipientie febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks*, Cels. 3, 6 med.: subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up*, Verg. G. 1, 180; so: barba, i. e. *sprouts, grows*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: subisse aquam in caelum, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 32. — **2.** In part., *to come on secretly; to advance or approach stealthily, to steal upon, steal into* (poet.), Prop. 1, 9, 26; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 1, 742. — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to come in, succeed, take place; to enter stealthily, come secretly or by degrees*: in quarum locum subierunt iniquitiae impietas, perfidia, impudentia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 27: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov. M. 1, 130: pulchra subit facies, id. ib. 14, 827: subit ecce priori Causa recens, id. ib. 3, 259: an subit (amor) et tacita callidus arte nocet? id. Am. 1, 2, 6: subeunt morbi

tristisque senectus, Verg. G. 3, 67: namque graves morbi subeunt segnisque senectus, Nemes. Cyn. 117; cf. duo pariter subeunt incommoda, *arise, come up*, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov. P. 4, 15, 30: regio, quā vero ipsa subit ad Medos, *approaches*, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 115.—2. In partic., *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself*: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 151: cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, reminiscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: cum subeant audita aut cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 307: subit umbra, id. ib. 12, 591: subeunt illi fratresque parensque, id. ib. 11, 542: subit car genitoris imago... subiit deserta Creusa Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli, Verg. A. 2, 560 sq.; Tac. A. 1, 13: subeant animo Latonia saxa tuo, Ov. H. 18, 62: ne subeant animo taedia, id. P. 4, 15, 30: quantum subire animo sustineris, tantum tecum auferas, *to grasp with the mind*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.—(β) Subit, with *subi.* or *rel. clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Ov. M. 2, 755: quo magis ac magis admirari subit, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2; 36, 7, 31, § 49: misereri sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7, § 23: quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38.

II. Act. A. Lit. 1. In gen., *to come or go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach*, etc.: exercitissimum in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subsissent, *had not come under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: tecta, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Ov. M. 6, 669: jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta, Verg. A. 6, 13: limina victor Alcides subiit, id. ib. 8, 363: domos, Ov. M. 1, 121: penates, id. ib. 5, 650: macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: cum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov. M. 15, 358; id. F. 1, 314: et juncti currum dominaeque subiere leones, Verg. A. 3, 313: leones jugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62, § 128: asellus gravior dorso subiit onus, i. e. *submits to, receives*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: iniquum locum, Auct. B. Alex. 76, 2; id. B. Hisp. 24, 3: collem, *to go up, mount, climb, scale*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: consules utrimque aciem subeuntium jam muros adgrediuntur, Liv. 7, 12, 3: muros, id. 27, 18: impositum saxis Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2 et saep.: perfurit, Fadumque Herbesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks, assaults*, Verg. A. 9, 344; cf. interim fallendus est iudex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approaches*, Stat. Th. 9, 510: subit ille minantem, id. ib. 8, 84: Aeneae mucronem, Verg. A. 10, 798: qui procul hostium conspectu subibant aquam, Curt. 4, 13, 10: Hispo subit juvenes, i. e. *paedicae*, Juv. 2, 50.—**h.** Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, *enter*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 8: montes Trasimenus, Liv. 22, 4, 2: litora pelagus, Mel. praef. 2: mare quod Ciliciam subit, Curt. 7, 3, 19: radices (petrae) Indus annis subit, id. 8, 11, 7: clarus subit Alba Latinum, *succeeds*, Ov. M. 14, 612 (al. clarus subit ecce Latinum Epytus); cf. id. ib. 1, 114: furcas subiere columnae, *come into the place of, succeed*, id. ib. 8, 700: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches*, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57: lunamque deficere cum aut terram subiret aut sole premeretur, Curt. 4, 10, 5.—2. In partic., *to approach secretly, to steal upon or into* (cf. supra, I. A. 2.): multi Nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. H. 19, 56.—**B. Trop. 1.** In gen. (very rare): sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook*, Curt. 3, 2, 19.—2. In partic. **a.** *To come into, enter, occur to one's mind* (cf. supra, I. B. 2.): deinde cogitatio animum subit, indignum esse, etc., Liv. 36, 20: ut beneficiorum memoria subiret animos patrum, id. 37, 49, 3: spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras posse, id. 40, 8, 9: otiosum animum aliae cogitationes, Quint. 11, 2, 33: majora intellectus animos non subibunt, id. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto, etc., Ov. M. 12, 472; 7, 170: subit ergo regem verecundia, Curt. 5, 2, 15: me recordantem miseratio, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 10: feminas voluptas, id.

Pan. 22, 3: horum cogitatio subibat exercitum, Curt. 7, 1, 4.—**b.** *To follow in speech, interrupt, answer* (post-class. and rare): dictum plurima parentem Voce subis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 352: subit ille loquentem talibus, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 173; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 133.—**c.** (The figure taken from stooping under a load, under blows, etc.) *To subject one's self to, take upon one's self an evil; to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer it* (class.; a favorite expression of Cic.): omnes terrores periculaque omnia succurrant atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: omnia tela intentata in patriam subire atque excipere, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf. quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: subire vim atque injuriam, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4: invidiam, pericula, tempestates, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: contumeliarum verbera, id. Rep. 1, 5, 9: majora Verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: non praecipuum, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: fortunam, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1: iudicium multitudinis imperitiae, id. Fl. 1, 2: odium eorum, id. Att. 11, 17, 2: usum omnium, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: dupli poenam, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: summae crudelitatis famam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; cf. minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: poenam exsilii, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: simulates, Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 5: offensas, id. ib. 13, 9, 26: periculum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 7: jam tum peregrinos ritus nova subeunte fortuna, Curt. 4, 6, 29.—With *inf.*, *to attempt, try, undertake*: adversa tela pellere, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105: clavum torquere, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 46.—Hence, **subitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that has come on suddenly or unexpectedly, i. e. sudden, unexpected* (freq. and class.; cf. repens, improvisus): res subita, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: laetitia, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 8, 13: subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: incursiones hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: ministeria belli, Liv. 4, 27: imbres, Lucr. 5, 216: vis, id. 1, 286; 4, 1210: res, id. 6, 1282: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: casus, id. 10, 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 73: tristitia, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12: silentium, Quint. 12, 5, 3: miles, *hastily collected* (opp. vetus expertusque; syn. subitarius), Tac. H. 4, 76; cf. aqua mulsa subita ac recens (opp. inveterata), Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110: imagines non subitae, *not newly sprung up, i. e. old, ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: homo, *rash*, Cic. Pis. Fragm. 5: clivi, *sudden, i. e. steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258.—Esp., = subito (post-Aug.): non percussor ille subitus erumpet? Quint. 6, 2, 31; so, manus dux Trapezuntum subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47: subitum inopinatumque venisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 3: evadere, Flor. 4, 2, 59.—2. As subst.: **subitum**, i, n., *a sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.*: Lesbonicum foras evocate: ita subitum est, prope eum conventum volo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 51; cf. subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: si tibi subiti nihil est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143.—In plur.: ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint. 10, 7, 30; cf. etiam fortes viros subitis terri, Tac. A. 15, 59: quamvis non deficeretur ad subita extemporali facultate, Suet. Aug. 84: si repentina ac subita dominatur, Sen. Ep. 16, 6: sive meditata sive subita proferret, *whether he spoke after deliberation or off-hand*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—With *gen.*: ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43: ad subita belli, id. 6, 32; 25, 15, 20; Flor. 1, 1, 11.—**b.** Adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly*: per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 505; so, per subitum, id. 7, 594; 8, 628; 12, 654; 14, 330; 15, 145; 15, 404: in subitum, id. 7, 527: ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. praef. med.—Hence, adv.: **subito**, *suddenly, unexpectedly* (freq. and class.; cf. repente, extemplo, ilico): ut

subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 4: nova res subito mihi haec objecta est, id. Ps. 2, 2, 7: ita abrupit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 21: subito tanta te impendunt mala, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 2: cum tot bella subito atque improvise nascentur, Cic. Font. 19, 42: ex oculis subito fugit, Verg. G. 4, 499: cum subito ecce, Cic. Caecin. 10, 30: ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. H. 12, 137; Curt. 9, 9, 19: subito defecere, Quint. 7, 2, 14: quod serenā nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: subito opprimi, Liv. 41, 3: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17 et saep.: subito dicere, *without preparation, extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: quod vox et gestus subito sumi non potest, id. ib. 1, 59, 252: neque potest quisquam nostrum subito fingi, id. Sull. 25, 69: aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div. 1, 33, 72; so, dicere, Quint. 10, 3, 30; 11, 3, 12: inventa (opp. domo allata), id. 4, 5, 4: cum subito evaserunt, Col. 9, 9, 3: tam subito copias contrahere non potuit, *so quickly*, Nep. Dat. 7, 3.

suber, *eris, n.*, the cork-oak, cork-tree: Quercus suber, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; 16, 25, 41, § 98; Col. 4, 26, 1; 9, 6, 1; Verg. A. 7, 742.—**II. Transf. cork**: silvestre, Verg. A. 11, 554; cf. ut ramale vetus vegrandi subere coctum, i. e. *a thick bark*, like that of the cork-tree, Pers. 1, 97.—The tree is called **suberies**, *ei, f.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27.

suberectus, a, um, *Part. of suberigo*. **subereus**, a, um, *adj.* [suber], of the cork-tree, cork-: cortex, Ser. Sann. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3 Schneid. N. cr.

suberies, *ei, v.* suber.

sub-erigo, no perf., ectum, 3, v. a., *to raise up from below* (post-Aug.): Isthmum curvata sublime suberigit unda, Sil. 15, 155: effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App. M. 2, p. 123 fin.; Marc. Emp. 20.

1. suberinus, a, um, *adj.* [suber], of the cork-tree, cork- (syn. subereus): cortices, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

2. Suberinus, i, m. [I. suberinus], a Roman surname, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 6.

* **sub-erro**, *äre, v. n.*, *to wander about under* any thing: fluvii Italici suberrant Montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

Subertani, *orum, m.*, a people of Etruria, the inhabitants of Subertum, the modern Sovetto in Tuscany, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Subertanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Subertani: forum, Liv. 26, 23, 5.

subex, *icis, v.* subices.

sub-excuso, *äre, 1, v. a.*, *to excuse in part*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 3.

* **sub-exhibeo**, *äre, v. a.*, *to exhibit under* any thing, Arn. 6, 195.

sub-explicans, *antis, Part.* [explico], *unfolding below* (late Lat.): non pedibus se ferens neque suas subexplicans itiones, Arn. 7, 251.

subf, v. suff.

subg, v. sugg.

* **sub-haerco**, *äre, v. n.*, *to stick under or behind; to cleave, adhere to* a thing, Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

subhastarius, a, um, *adj.* [sub-hasta], *that is sold by public auction* (jurid. Lat.): possessiones, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9.

subhastatio, *onis, f.* [subhasto], a sale by public auction (late Lat. for venditio palam habita), Cod. Just. 4, 44, 16; Cod. Th. 10, 17, 3.

sub-hasto, *avi, atum, 1, v. a.* [sub-hasta], *to sell by public auction* (jurid. Lat. for hastae subicio, palam vendo): res pignori datas, Cod. Just. 7, 53, 3; Sol. 10, 4.

* **sub-heres** (-haeres), *edis, m.*, the next or second heir (syn.: heres secundus), Inscr. Orell. 3612.

* **sub-horresco**, *äre, v. incho. n.*, *to become rough or stormy from below, to boil up*: subito mare subhorrescere, Sisen. ap. Non. 423, 9.

* **sub-horridus**, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat rough, roughish: subhorridus atque incultus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

sub-humidus, v. subumidus.

Subi, *m. indecl.*, a river of Spain, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—Called also **Subis**, *is, m.*, Mel. 2, 6.

subīces, *um, f.* [subicio], *underlayers, supports*: Ennius in tragedia, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aëre alto ponit, qui caelo subjectus est, in his versibus: per ego deum sublimes subices umidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu, Gell. 4, 17, 14; cf. Fest. p. 305 Müll., and Non. 168, 33 (Trag. v. 5 Vahl.).

sub-icio (less correctly **subjicio**; post-Aug. sometimes **sub-.**), *jectum*, 3, v. a. [sub-jacio]. **I.** Lit., *to throw, lay, place, or bring under or near* (cf. subdo); in all senses construed with *acc.* and *dat.*, or with *acc.* and *sub* and *acc.*; not with *sub* and *abl.* (v. Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48; cf. II. B. 2. infra). **A.** In g. n.: si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: manum ventri et sub femina (boum), Col. 6, 2, 6: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, *discharged their javelins and darts below*, i. e. between the wagons and the wheels, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, id. B. C. 3, 40: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; cf. ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ignem, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 1; 91, 3; Ov. M. 1, 229 al.: facies, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; Vell. 2, 48, 3; Val. Max. 5, 5, 4: braccia palleae, Ov. M. 3, 167: eburnea collo Brachia, id. Am. 3, 7, 7: scuto sinistram, Canitiem galeae, id. Tr. 4, 1, 74: laxiorem sinum sinistro brachio, Quint. 11, 3, 146: umeros lecto, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: pallium togae, id. 2, 2, 2: ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231; 10, 59, 79, § 161: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subiecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139 et saep.: sub aspectum omnium rem subicit, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19: aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139; Liv. 3, 69; Quint. 2, 18, 2: oves sub umbriferas rupes, *to place near, close to*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56: aciem suam castris Scipionis, id. ib. 3, 37: se iniquis locis, id. ib. 3, 85: terram ferro, *to throw up with the share, to plough up*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Moser N. cr.: corpora saltu subiciunt in equos, *throw up*, i. e. *mount*, Verg. A. 12, 288: pavidum regem in equum, *to set*, Liv. 31, 37: me e postremo in tertium locum esse subjectum, *have been brought*, Cic. Toga Cand. Fragm. p. 522 Orell.: copias integras vulneratis defessisque subiciebat, i. e. *put in the place of, substituted*, Auct. B. Alex. 26, 2.—Hence (poet.): se subicere, *to mount, grow*: quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, *shoots up*, Verg. E. 10, 74: laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbrā, id. G. 2, 19 Forbig. ad loc.—**B.** In part. **1.** *To hand to, supply*: cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: ipse manu subicit gladios ac tela ministrat, Luc. 7, 574.—**2.** *To substitute false for true; to forge, counterfeit* (syn.: suppono, substituo): testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73: locupleti falsum testamentum, Val. Max. 9, 4, 1: partum, Dig. 25, 4, 1 fin.: falsum aliquid, Quint. 12, 3, 3: aes pro auro in pignore dando, Dig. 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9.—**3.** *To suborn*: subicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: testes frequenter subici ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspitione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To submit, subject*: ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36; id. Ac. 1, 8, 31: cogitationi aliquid subicere, *submit*, id. Clu. 2, 6; Quint. 5, 12, 13: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intellegere neque videre, sub hanc vocem honestatis quae sit subiicienda sententia, i. e. *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48 B. and K.; Madvig. ad loc.; cf.: huic verbo (voluptas) omnes qui Latine sciunt dnas res subiciunt, laetiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13: dico eum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subicitur, id. ib. 2, 2, 6; cf.: quaeritur,

quae res ei (nomini) subiicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4.—**2.** *To substitute*: mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92; so Quint. 3, 6, 28: aliud pro eo, quod neges, id. 6, 3, 74 et saep.—**B.** In part. **1.** *Pregn., to place under, to make subject, to subject*: subiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, i. e. *submit*, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 1: exterarum gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49: Albui et Atrius quibus vos subiecistis, id. 28, 28, 9: ut alter alterius imperio subiceretur, id. 28, 21, 9: gentem suam dicioni nostrae, Tac. A. 13, 55; Curt. 8, 1, 37; cf.: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: omnia praeter eam (virtutem) subjecta, sunt sub fortunae dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: nos sub eorum potestatem, id. 2, 31, 50: matribus familias sub hostili libidine subjectis, id. 4, 8, 12: sub aspectus omnium rem subicit, id. 4, 47, 60; cf.: deos penatis subjectos esse libidini tribuniciae, Cic. Dom. 40, 106: populum senatui, Val. Max. 8, 9, 1: si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: id quod sub eam vim subjectum est, id. Top. 15, 58: cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub praecone subjectus est, id. Quint. 15, 49 B. and K.: bona civium voci praeconis, id. Off. 2, 23, 83; for which, simply reliquias spectulorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. Calig. 38; so, delatores, id. Tit. 8: hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: domum periculo, Quint. 7, 1, 53: scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, id. Planc. 23, 56: aliquid calumniae, Liv. 38, 48.—**2.** *To subject or subordinate a particular to a general, to range or treat it under, append it to, etc.*; in the pass., *to be ranged under or comprised in any thing*: quattuor partes, quae subiciuntur sub vocabulum recti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7 B. and K.: unum quodque genus exemplorum sub singulos artis locos subicere, id. 4, 2, 3; cf. with *dat.*: formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: qui vocabulum sive appellationem nomini subicerent tamquam speciem ejus, Quint. 1, 4, 20; cf.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16; 4, 8, 19; Quint. 3, 5, 1: fas, justum, etc. . . subici possunt honestati, id. 3, 8, 26: dicere apte plerique ornatui subiciunt, id. 1, 5, 1 et saep.—**3.** *To place under in succession or order, in speaking or writing, i. e. to place after, let follow, affix, annex, append, subjoin* (cf.: addo, adicio): post orationis figuras tertium quandam subicit locum, Quint. 9, 1, 36: longis (litteris) breves subicere, id. 9, 4, 34: B litterae alsonam et ipsam S subiciendo, id. 12, 10, 32: narrationem prooemio, id. 4, 2, 24; cf. id. 5, 13, 59: cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, *adds, subjoins*, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subicit, Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, etc., id. Sull. 21, 60: a quibusdam senatoribus subjectum est, Liv. 29, 15, 1: subicit Scrofa: De forma culturae hoc dico, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: non expectare responsum et statim subicere, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subiecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20, 5 et saep.: vix pauca furenti Subicio, i. e. *answer, reply*, Verg. A. 3, 314.—**4.** *To comprehend under, collect or embrace in*: per quam res disperse et diffuse dictae unum sub aspectum subiciuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98.—**5.** *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest, etc.*: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40 Ruhnk.; cf.: cupio mihi ab illo subici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25: subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Fl. 22, 53: quae dolor querentibus subicit, Liv. 3, 48, 18: nec tibi subiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20: spes est Pelia subjecta creatis, Ov. M. 7, 304.—Hence, **sub-jectus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Of places, *lying under or near, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent*: alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: Ossa, Ov. M. 1, 155: rivus castris Scipionis subjectus, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38: Armenia subjecta suo regno (opp. Cappadocia longius remota), Auct. B. Alex. 35, 2; 28, 3: genae deinde ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae, Cic. N. D.

2, 57, 143.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B. 1.) *Subjected, subject*: si quidem Ea (natura deorum) sub-jecta est ei necessitati, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 77: servitio, Liv. 26, 49, 8: subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae, *exposed*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: ancipiti fortunae, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2: species, quae sunt generi subjectae, *subordinate*, Quint. 5, 10, 57: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior est, *submissive*, Ov. A. 2, 411; cf.: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853.—**Subst.**: **sub-jectus**, i, m., *an inferior, subject*: (vilicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4; 11, 1, 25: Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, etc., Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 7.—**C.** In the later philos. and gram. lang.: **sub-jectum**, i, n. (sc. verbum), *that which is spoken of, the foundation or subject of a proposition*: omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, etc., Mart. Cap. 4, § 361; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 4 et saep.—*** Adv.**: **subjecte** (cf. B. supra), *humbly, submissively*: haec quam potest demississime et subjectissime exponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84 fin.

subjicere, v. subigito, I.
(**subiculum**, a false read., Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

*** subidus**, a, um, *adj.*, *knowing, sensible*, Poët. ap. Gell. 13, 9, 11 (dub.; Hertz, subitus).

*** subigatio** (**subagit-**), *ōnis, f.* [subigito], *illicit intercourse*, Plaut. Capt. cat. 2.

*** subigatrix** (**subagit-**), *icis, f.* [id.], *she that indulges in illicit intercourse, a lascivious woman*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

subigito (**subagito**), *āre, v. freq. a.* [sub-ago]. **I.** Lit., *to lie with illicitly* (ante-class.): scortum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53 (649 Ritschl): aliquam, id. ib. 5, 9; id. Cas. 5, 4, 2 (al. subicitare); id. Merc. 1, 2, 91; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to work upon, incite to any thing* (post-class.): aliquem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: mulierem blanditiis, App. Mag. p. 329, 3.

subigo, *ēgi, actum, 3* (subigit, scanned with u long, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106), v. a. [sub-ago], *to bring under, get under; bring or get up, or up to any place*. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosos locum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: qui adverso flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, i. e. *roues up stream*, Verg. G. 1, 202: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 7: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: saxum contra ardua montis, id. 13, 610: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641 et saep.: celso sonipedes oculus subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke*, Sen. Hippol. 1002.—In mal. part.: ancillam, i. e. *to lie with*, Aus. Epigr. 142; cf. Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** In gen., *to turn up from beneath, to break up, dig up, plough, cultivate; to work, knead; to rub down, sharpen, whet; to tame, break (class.; syn. domo)*: terram ferro, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 fin.: locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito, *to turn over and over, turn up*, Cato, R. R. 161, 1: segetes aratri, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 9: agrum bipalio, Col. 3, 5, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: vomere terram, Ov. M. 11, 31: arva, Verg. G. 1, 125.—Poet.: ratem conto, *to work, move*, Verg. A. 6, 302: pontum remis, i. e. *to plough, furrow*, Val. Fl. 1, 471: fari nam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulchre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, *knead it thoroughly*, Cato, R. R. 74; so, corium pilis, id. ib. 18, 7: harenam argillae usque ad lentorem, id. ap. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 111: panem, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105: aliquid oleo, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: digitis opus, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, i. e. *sharpen*, Verg. A. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down*, Col. 6, 30, 1: (beluam) faciem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67; cf. vitulos, Col. 6, 2, 1: ubera, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue*, etc. (freq. in prose and poetry): plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum iudicium, Naev. Bell. Pan. Fr. Inc. 7 (p. 18 Vahl.): Persas, Paphlagonas . . . subegit solus, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.

Rosc. Am. 36, 103: quos armis subegimus, id. Balb. 10, 25: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2, 2: totam inter Alpes fretumque Italian armis, Flor. 1, 26, 9: Africam, Val. Max. 6, 9, 14; Just. 30, 3, 9: postea consuetudine subigere aures populi debent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 38: nos in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 38: vitulos, to break in, Col. 6, 2: bos subactus, id. 6, 3.—*Plur. subst.*: victi ac subacti, Cic. Font. 16, 36.—*Absol.*: mors amici subigit, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22.—In mal. part. (cf. signif. I.): Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.—**2.** To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain to any thing; constr. with *ut*, *ad*, or *in aliquid*; rarely with *inf.*: subegi, fenore argentum ab danistâ ut sumeret, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me numquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: subigor, ut, etc., id. Trin. 4, 2, 6; cf.: nec subigi queantur, ut, etc., id. Pers. 2, 12: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40: egestate stipendii ad deditionem subigi, id. H. 3, 8: ad deditionem Volscos, Liv. 6, 2: hostes ad deditionem, id. 9, 41; 9, 1: urbes metu subactae in dicionem, id. 28, 43: hostes fame in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 18: vis subegit verum fateri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquiniensem metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv. 9, 41: subegit socios ignota inquirere terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 794: ambitio multos mortalis falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5: injuria te subegit decernere, etc., id. ib. 51, 18; cf. Tac. A. 1, 39: insidiis subactus, Verg. A. 12, 494.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) To cultivate, of the mind; to train, discipline (very rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

Sûbîgus, i, m. [subigo, I.], the tutelary god of the wedding-night, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

subimpleo, ãre, 2, v. a. [sub-impleo], to fill up, Aug. c. Epist. Manich. 22, 24.

***sub-impudens**, entis, adj., somewhat shameless or impudent: saepe, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.

***sub-inânis**, e, adj., somewhat empty or vain: quod est subinane in nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 2.

sub-inde, adv., a particle of time. **I.** In gen., immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon (not ante-Aug.): primum gaudere, subinde Praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: ager primum aretur ultimâ parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11: primo autumno arandi et subinde conserendi, id. 11, 2, 8; Tac. Agr. 14: sparge subinde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27; cf. id. 28, 25, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: semperne cosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2; Liv. 7, 10: duac subinde urbes captae direptaque, id. 30, 7: legem suis liberis subinde dare, Quint. 11, 1, 83; Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** In partic., of repeated actions, one after the other, from time to time, now and then, repeatedly, frequently, continually (cf. interdum): praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, Liv. 35, 21; 10, 17: subinde exsecuntur legati, id. 9, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae subinde nuntiata sunt regi, continuac felicitati rerum ejus imposuerant labem, Curt. 7, 7, 30: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus, Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: Oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: mentitur tua subinde tussis, Mart. 5, 39, 6.

sub-indico, ãre, 1, v. a., to indicate slightly, to hint at (late Lat.), Mar. Marc. Cyril. Incarn. Unigen. 31.

sub-indo, ãre, 3, v. a., to subjoin, add, Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 3, 7.

sub-inféro, tûli, ferre, irreg. v. a., to subjoin, add, Aug. Genes. Litt. 3, 24; Rutill. Lup. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 5.

sub-inflo, ãre, 1, v. a., to puff up somewhat; pass. subinflari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 71.—Rare, except in part., somewhat puffed up or inflated (late Lat.): vultus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 sq.: pulsus, id. ib. 1, 6: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

(**sub-inflo**, a false read. for subterfluo, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.)

***sub-injectus**, a, um, Part. [inicio], laid down upon: subinjectâ manu, Sen. Contr. 3, 13 init.

sub-inscribo, ãre, 3, v. a., = *παρεγγράφω*, to subjoin, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1208 B.

***sub-insulsus**, a, um, adj., somewhat tasteless or insipid: si quid absurdum... aut subinsulsum est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7.

sub-intellêgo, ãre, v. a., to understand or perceive a little (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; Hier. Ep. 145 med.—**II.** To supply in thought, understand in addition, Aug. Trin. 6, 4; id. Sermon. 104, 3 fin.; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 7 al.

sub-intro, âvi, âtum, 1, v. n., to go into secretly, to enter by stealth, steal into (late Lat.); trop.: populo bellicosus ludorum scenicoorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 32; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3 al.

sub-introducto, ãre, v. a., to introduce in secret (late Lat.): eum, Aug. Ep. 137: fratres, Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sub-introëo, ãre, v. a., to go into, enter: subintroire speciem alicujus, Arn. 6, 198; Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

subintromitto, ãre, 3, v. a. [sub-intromitto], introduced temporarily, Facund. Defens. 9, 1 (probably an error for subintromitto).

sub-invidêo, no perf. sum, 2, v. a. **I.** To envy a little or slightly, to be somewhat envious of (Ciceronian): subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam accessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1.—***II.** Part. perf., a little disliked, somewhat odious: subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

***sub-invito**, âvi, 1, v. a., to invite slightly: aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 6.

sub-irascor, âtus, 3, v. dep. n., to be somewhat angry (Ciceronian): interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: brevitati litterarum, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: in Epirum quod me non invitâs, subirascor, id. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Hence, **subirâtus**, a, um, P. a., somewhat angry: tibi, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1: anus subirator, App. M. 4, p. 154 (dub. al. irator).

1. subis, is, f., a kind of bird that breaks eagles' eggs, otherwise unknown, Nigid. ap. Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

2. Subis, is, m., v. Subi.

subitâneus, a, um, adj. [subitus], sudden: imber, Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 4, 4; Sen. Q. N. 7, 22, 1; Vulg. Sap. 17, 6; 17, 14; 19, 16.

subitârius, a, um, adj. [id.], done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hernicique dare Quintio subitariis milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) jussi, Liv. 3, 4, 11; so, milites (corresp. to tumultuarii), id. 40, 26, 6: exercitus, id. 3, 30, 3; 31, 2, 6; 41, 17, 9: res, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A. 15, 39: gradus theatri (with scena in tempus structa), id. ib. 14, 20: dictio, a speaking extempore, Gell. 9, 15, 5: consilium, App. M. 9, p. 228, 17.—*Plur. subst. n.*: subitaria ista nostra, off-hand sayings, App. de Deo Soer. p. 104.

subitatio, ãnis, f. [id.], suddenness (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 5, 2.

subitô, adv., v. subeo, P. a. fin.

subitum, i, n., v. subitus, 2. s. v. subeo fin.

subitus, a, um, v. subeo, P. a.

subjacentia, ae, f. [sub-jaceo], the being a subject (philos. t. l., = τὸ ὑποκείμεναι): omni qualitate remotâ ipsum subjacentiae solius punctum contuetur, absolute objectiveness, Rufin. Orig. Princ. 4, 1.

sub-jacêo, cûi, 2, v. n., to lie under or near any thing (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: feles coeunt mare stante, femina subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83; § 174: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73; § 301: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; cf.: subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3, 18: campus aedificio subjacet, adjoins, lies close to the building, Col. 1, 2, 3; so, monti, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 2: fenestra subjacens, id. ib. 2, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop., to be under, subject to any thing; to belong to or be connected with, etc.: causa, cui plurimac subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27; cf. id. 3, 6, 41: subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, id. 7, 4, 12: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7,

4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91 et saep.: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266, 10: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 31: viliores personae capitali supplicio subjacent, Cod. Just. 4, 40, 4: delicto, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3: ditioni regis, id. Esth. 9, 16: ex materia subjacente (deo) ac paratâ, within his power, Lact. 2, 8.

subjecto, ãre, v. subjecto init.

subjectâ, adv., v. subicio, P. a. fin.

subjectibilis, e, adj. [subicio], submissive, Vulg. Baruch. 1, 18.

subjectio, ãnis, f. [id.], a laying, putting, or placing under. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A representation, Vitruv. 9, 8; 9, 9.—**2.** A substituting, forging: testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18.—**II.** A subjugation, reduction to obedience: provinciarum, Oros. 3, 14 fin.: mentium, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Sermon. 12, § 27: in omni subjectione, in all submissiveness, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 11; the state of slavery, Jomand. Get. 32.—**III.** Trop., an annexing, subjoining. **A.** In gen.: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.—*Plur.*, Vitruv. 9, 7, 7; 9, 8, 1.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. l. (a) An answer subjoined by an orator to a question which he has just asked, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 9, 3, 98.—(b) An added explanation, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

subjectivê, adv., v. subjectivus.

subjectivus, a, um, adj. [subjectus], of or belonging to the subject of a proposition, subjective: pars, i. e. the subject, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, 30; Mart. Cap. 4, § 393; Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 fin.—*Adv.*: **subjectivê**, subjectively, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

subjecto (also written **subjecto**, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), ãre, v. freq. a. [subicio], to lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): manus, Ov. M. 4, 359: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: saxa, Lucr. 6, 700: nigram alte harenam, to cast up from its depths, Verg. G. 3, 241; so, grana e terrâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

***subjector**, ãris, m. [id.], one who substitutes, a substitutor, forger: testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectum, i, v. subicio, II. C.

1. subjectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from subicio.

2. subjectus, ãs, m. [subicio], a laying under (post-Aug. and very rare), Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 154.

subjicio, v. subicio.

***sub-jugalis**, e, adj., accustomed to the yoke: subjugales beluae, Prud. στέφ. 10, 333.—*Subst.*, a beast of burden, Vulg. Matt. 21, 5.

subjugâtor, ãris, m. [subjugo], one who brings under the yoke, a conqueror, subjugator (post-Aug.): ORBIS TERRARVM, Inscr. Orell. 838: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 16, 17.

subjugius, a, um, adj. [sub-jugum], of or belonging to the yoke, that is attached to the yoke: lora, Cato, R. R. 135, 5; Vitruv. 10, 3, 3 Schneid. N. cr.—*Subst.*: **subjugia**, ãrum, n. plur. (sc. lora), yoke-straps, Cato, R. R. 63.

subjugo, âvi, âtum, 1, v. a. [id.] (post-class.). **I.** To bring under the yoke: decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129: exercitum, Eutr. 4, 17.—**II.** In gen., to subject, subjugate: ORBEM TERRAE ROMANO NOMINI, Inscr. Grut. 281, 2: hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: provinciam, Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 21: multi periculo subjugati sunt, Lact. Mort. Pers. 34.—With *dat.*: aliquem poenae, Dig. 4, 8, 43: aliquem personali muneris, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 9: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10, 10: totum hominem alienae dicioni, id. 3, 8, 19: gentes servituti, id. 7, 24, 4.

subjugus, a, um, adj. [id.]. ***I.** That is attached to the yoke, yoked: molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194, 29.—**II.** **subjûgum**, i, n., the name of an unknown animal: eidem auctores subjugum, quod nec quale esset animal, nec ubi nasceretur, tradiderunt, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

subjunctivus, a, um, *adj.* [subjungo], *of or belonging to binding together, connecting*; in the later gram. lang., *modus, the subjunctive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P.; Prisc. p. 820 ib. al.: conjunctiones, e. g. si, cum, antequam, etc., Charis. p. 200 sq. P.: vocales, Prisc. 561 ib.

subjuncterium, ii, n. [id.], a carriage drawn by animals, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 10.—**II.** = ὑποζύγιον, a beast used for draught, Ambros. Interp. Job et Dav. 2, 5, § 20.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part. of subjungo.*

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. pass.* sub-jungier, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 586), v. a., to yoke, harness (rare): curru subjungere tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: (juvencos) plostro, Col. 6, 2, 8: carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** To join or add to, to annex, affix, subjoin. * **1.** Lit.: Aeneia puppis... rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, having affixed, Verg. A. 10, 157.—**2.** Trop., to bring under, make subject, subordinate, subjoin (class.): aliquid sub suum iudicium, Naev. 1, 5: tu fac utrumque uno subjungas nomine eorum, Lucr. 3, 421: omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. M. 5, 340: quod memoriam quidam inventioni, quidam dispositioni subjunxerunt, have associated, Quint. 3, 3, 10.—**Poet.** and **post-Aug.**, of speech, to add, subjoin: verbo idem verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: nunc quae sit narrandi ratio subjungam, id. 4, 2, 31: subjunxit egregiam causam, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14: quid praeterea novi? Nihil: alioqui subjungerem, id. ib. 3, 14, 6; 5, 7, 4; 5, 14, 3; 7, 33, 7: at ille subjunxit, Vulg. Gen. 27, 36.—**B.** To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate (class.): urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 55: urbes sub vestrum jus, id. Agr. 2, 36, 98: nulli fas Italio tantum subjungere gentem, Verg. A. 8, 502: novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell. 2, 39, 3: et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19.—**C.** To lay under (very rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr. 2, 862.—**D.** To put in the place of, to substitute: exempta una litera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **sublabium**, ii, n. [sub-labium], a plant, dog's-tongue, App. Herb. 96.

sub-labor, lapsus, 3, v. dep. n., to fall, glide, or sink under or down, to sink (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Lit.: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71, § 34: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 1; cf. poet. transf.: annis sublapsa vetustas, Verg. A. 12, 686.—* **B.** In part., to slip down, glide away: lues nudo sublapsa veneno Pertentat sensus, Verg. A. 7, 354.—**II.** Trop.: retro sublapsa Spes, Verg. A. 2, 169: memoria senum, Sen. Oedip. 817.

* **sub-lābro**, āre, v. a. [labrum], to put into the mouth, Nov. ap. Non. 170, 8.

Sublācensis, e, v. Sublaqueum.

sub-lacrimans, antis, P. a. [lacrimo], weeping a little: oculi, Verg. Vet. 1, 30.

* **sub-lāmina**, ae, f. an under-plate, Cato, R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, P. a. of sublabor.

Sublaqueum, i, n., a little town of the Aequi, in Latium, near which Nero had a country-seat, now Subiaco, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Tac. A. 14, 22.—Hence, **Sublācensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sublaqueum: villa, that of Nero, near Sublaqueum, Front. Aquaed. 93: viae, constructed there by him, id. ib. 7; 14; 15.

sublatē, adv., v. tollo, P. a. *fin.*

sublatiō, ōnis, f. [tollo], a lifting up, raising, elevation. **1.** Lit.: a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, an upward beat in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so (opp. positio) id. 9, 4, 48, § 55.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen., an elevation, exaltation: animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.—**B.** In part., a removal: furtiva, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 112.—**2.** An abrogation, annulling: iudicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, *Part. of tollo*; as P. a., v. tollo *fin.*

sub-lāvo, āre, v. d., to wash from beneath (post-Aug. and rare): os vulvae vino,

Cels. 6, 18, 10: se, Capitol. M. Aur. 19; App. Herb. 79.

sublectiō, ōnis, f. [sublego], a glean-ing, leasing (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 med.

* **sublecto**, āre, v. freq. a. [sub-lacio], to wheedle, cajole: os, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part. of sublego.*

sub-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a. **1.** To gather from below, to gather or search for underneath, to gather up: (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque Posset cenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: bacca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1: ficum viridem, id. 12, 17, 1.—**B.** In part., to catch up secretly or by stealth. **1.** Lit.: liberos, to kidnap, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.—**2.** Trop.: clam alicujus sermonem, to overhear, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98; so, sermonem hinc, Turp. ap. Non. 332, 30 (Com. Fragm. 5 Rib.): carmina, Verg. E. 9, 21.—**II.** To choose or elect in the place of another, to substitute: collegae, qui una lecti: et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi, allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.; Plebisc. Viator. tab. 1, line 41; tab. 2, line 4; 10: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23: in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 11, 25: senatum, Just. 3, 3, 2: principes Latiorum in ordinem suum, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 sq., perh. from sublevo; and hence, light], slight, trifling, trivial (ante-class.): sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 20: fides sublestior, id est, infirmior. Idem in Nervolaria vinum ait sublestissimum, quia infirmos faciat vel corpore vel animo, Fest. pp. 294 and 295 Müll.; cf.: sublestum est leve, frivolum, Non. 177, 11: sublestus infirmus, tristis, Gloss. Isid.: fides, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13.

sublēvatiō, ōnis, f. [sublevo, II. B.], a lightning, alleviation; trop.: sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59.

sub-lēvo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lift up from beneath, to raise up, hold up, support (class.: esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn.: extollo, erigo). **1.** Lit.: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: in ascensu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34; id. B. G. 7, 47: alterni innixi sublevantesque invicem et trahentes alii alios, Liv. 5, 47, 2; 28, 20, 5; cf.: jubes equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: erigere se aut sublevare, id. ib. 6, 27: terrā sublevat ipsum, Verg. A. 10, 831: apes regem fessum umeris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54: inter manus sublevantium extinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 34 et saep.: mentum sinistra, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: oculos, Vulg. Joan. 6, 5.—**II.** Trop., to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console any one in misfortune (syn.: auxilior, subvenio, lenio, sedo): aratores (opp. evertere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: aliquem (opp. deridere), id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: aliquem (opp. laedere), id. Caecin. 9, 23: gravior eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: oppidanos re frumentaria, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: provincias liberalitate, Suet. Tib. 48: ad sublevandos alios, Nep. Epam. 3, 4.—Of things: hic est status, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1.—**B.** To lighten, qualify, alleviate, mitigate, lessen an evil, to assuage: non denique aliquo mediocri vitio tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 47: res adversae sublevantur, id. Sull. 27, 75: fortunam industria, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: omnium rerum inopia, id. ib. 3, 80: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32: hominum pericula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: calamitates hominum, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: una illa sublevanda offensio est, id. Lael. 24, 88: fugam pecunia, Nep. Att. 2: odia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 1: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4: nominis novitatem dicendi gloria maxime sublevabis, will compensate for, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 2.

sublica, ae, f., a stake or pile driven into the ground, a palisade (cf.: palus, sudes, stipes), Caes. B. C. 3, 49; Liv. 23, 37; Vitr. 3, 3.—E s p., of the piles for a bridge,

Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 7, 35; Liv. 1, 37.—In the form sublices, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 77; cf. Gloss. Labb.

sublicius, a, um, *adj.* [sublica], consisting of or resting upon piles: Pons Sublicius, the pile-bridge, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33, 2, 10; Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 1; Plin. 36, 16, 23, § 100; Tac. H. 1, 86; Varr. L. L. 5, § 83, and 6, § 44 Müll.; Fest. p. 293 ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 693 sq.—As the place where beggars sat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.

sublido, ēre, v. a. [sub-laedo], to press out: murmur voce, Prud. Apoth. 915.—**II.** To injure by degrees, Vitr. 6, 8 (12), 2 dub.

subligaculum, i, n. [subligo], a waist-band, breech-cloth, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. Non. 19, 21.—Called subsequently **subligar**, āris, n., Mart. 3, 87, 4; Juv. 6, 70; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; and **subligatūra**, ae, f., Theod. Prisc. 1, 26.

* **subligatiō**, ōnis, f. [id.], a binding or tying below: uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-ligo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bind or tie below, to bind on (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; syn. subnecto): vites, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197: lateri atque umeris ense, Verg. A. 8, 459: clipeum sinistrae, id. ib. 11, 11: arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445; cf. poet., transf.: quem (virum) balteus asper Subligat, girds, id. 5, 579: tiaram extremā cervicē, id. 6, 700 et saep.: subligata ludit, trussed up, tucked up, Mart. 7, 67, 4.

sublimatiō, ōnis, f. [sublimo], a lifting up, deliverance, Alcim. Ep. 2.

sublimātor, āris, m. [id.], an elevator, exalter (late Lat.): Deus est Abrahami sublimator, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 8.

sublime, adv., v. sublimis *fin.*

sub-limen, adv. [acc. to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 464, = sublimen superum, referring to the hanging up of slaves for punishment; but acc. to Ussing ad Plaut. As. v. 859 from sublimis], on high, upwards (mostly ante-class.): facite illic homo jam in medicinam ablatum sublimen siet, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 3 Ritschl: jam sublimen raptum oportuit, id. ib. 5, 7, 6 ib.: sublimen ferre, id. ib. 5, 7, 13 ib.; 5, 8, 3 ib. (in all these passages Brix reads sublimis, sublimem); cf.: illum jubes ancillas rapere sublimen domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18 (Fleck. sublimem; cf. Ussing ad loc.): sublimen intro hunc rape, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20 Fleck. (Umpfenb. sublimem): sublimen medium arriperem, id. Ad. 3, 2, 18 ib.: aspice hoc sublimen candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; 2, 25, 65; 3, 4, 10; 3, 16, 40 B. and K. (al. sublime); cf. Liv. 1, 16, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; and Rib. writes sublimen (for sublimis, etc.), Verg. G. 1, 242; 1, 404; id. A. 1, 259; 10, 144; 11, 67; 11, 722.—(For a full discussion of these passages and the word, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 462 sqq.; Rib. in Fleck. Jahrb. 77, p. 184 sqq.; and contra, R. Klotz ad Ter. And. p. 197 sqq.)

sublimis, e (collat. form **sublimus**, a, um: ex sublimo vertice, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Enn. ap. Non. 169; Att. and Sall. ib. 489, 8 sq.; Lucr. 1, 340), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. sub-limen, up to the lintel; cf. sublimen] (sublimem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest. p. 306 Müll.), uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: editus, arduus, celsus, altus). **1.** Lit. **A.** In gen., high, lofty: hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg. G. 1, 242; cf. Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: montis cacumen, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, id. ib. 14, 752: columna, id. ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: arcus (Iridis), Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 151: portae, Verg. A. 12, 133: nemus, Luc. 3, 86 et saep.: os, directed upwards (opp. to pronus), Ov. M. 1, 85; cf. id. ib. 15, 673; Hor. A. P. 457: flagellum, uplifted, id. C. 3, 26, 11: armenta, Col. 3, 8: currus, Liv. 28, 9.—**Comp.**: quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24.—**Sup.**: triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33.—**B.** E s p., borne aloft, uplifted, elevated, raised: rapite sublimem foras, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1: sublimem aliquem rapere (arripere, auferre, ferre), id. As. 5, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 7, 3; 5, 7, 6; 5, 7, 13; 5, 8, 3; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20; id. Ad. 3, 2, 18; Verg. A. 5, 255; 11, 722 (in all these passages others read sublimen, q. v.); Ov. M. 4, 363 al.: campi armis sublimibus ardent, borne aloft, lofty, Verg. A. 11, 602: sublimes in

equis redeunt, id. ib. 7, 285: apparet liquidum sublimis in aëre Nisus, id. G. 1, 404; cf.: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high through the air*, id. A. 1, 415: sublimis abit, Liv. 1, 16; 1, 34: vehitur, Ov. M. 5, 648 al.—

C. *On high, lofty, in a high position*: tenuem texens sublimis aranea telum, Cat. 68, 49: juvenem sublimem stramine ponunt, Verg. A. 11, 67: sedens solio sublimis avito, Ov. M. 6, 650: Tyrio jaceat sublimis in ostro, id. H. 12, 179.—**D.** *Subst.*: **sublime**, is, n., height; sometimes to be rendered *the air*: piro per lulum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27; so, in sublime, Auct. B. Afr. 84, 1; Plin. 10, 38, 54; § 112; 31, 6, 31, § 57: per sublime volantes grues, id. 18, 35, 87, § 362: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105, § 129.—**Plur.**: antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque caeli, Lucr. 1, 340.—

II. *Trop.*, **lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished**. **A.** In gen.: antiqui reges ac sublimis viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9; cf. Luc. 10, 378: mens, Ov. P. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: nomen, id. Tr. 4, 10, 121: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor. A. P. 165; cf.: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15.—**Comp.**: quā claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10; Juv. 8, 232.—**Sup.**: sancimus supponi duos sublimissimos iudices, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 39.—

B. In part. c. of language, **lofty, elevated, sublime** (freq. in Quint.): sublimia carmina, Juv. 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: clara et sublimia verba, id. ib.: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (opp. causae summissae), id. 11, 3, 153: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60 et saep.—**Transf.**, of orators, poets, etc.: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.—**Comp.**: sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, Quint. 10, 1, 68: sublimius aliquid, id. 8, 3, 14: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, Saxa atque solitudines voc respondent, id. 8, 3, 75.—**Hence, adv.** **1.** Lit., **aloft, loftily, on high**. (a) Form **sublimiter** (rare): stare, *upright*, Cato, R. R. 70, 2; so id. ib. 71: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1: munitur locus, id. 8, 15, 1.—(b) Form **sublime** (class.): Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; cf.: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: volare, Lucr. 2, 206; 6, 97: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 56, 141 Orell. *N. cr.*: elati, Liv. 21, 30: expulsa, Verg. G. 1, 320 et saep.—**b.** *Comp.*: sublimius altum Attollet caput, Ov. Hal. 69.—**2.** *Trop.*, of speech, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (very rare): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublimitas, ātis, f. [sublimis], height, loftiness (post-Aug.; cf. altitudo). **I.** Lit.: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—**In plur.**: lunae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** In gen.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: in pictura, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**B.** In part. c. of language, **loftiness, elevation, sublimity** (while elevatio means disparagement): heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf.: ab his (poëtis) in verbis sublimitas petitur, id. 10, 1, 27: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: narrandi (with splendor), Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Platonica illa sublimitas, id. ib. 1, 10, 5.

sublimiter, adv., v. sublimis fin.
* **sublimitus**, adv. [sublimis], *up high, high*: pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 med. Mai.

sublimo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to lift up on high, to raise, elevate* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: facem (sol), Enn. ap. Non. 170, 11 (Trag. v. 319 Vahl.): se nubium tenuis, App. Flor. p. 340, 38; cf. mid.: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138, 34; Vitruv. 6, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 10.—**II.** *Trop.*: sublimavit dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Origenum, l. II.: in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: aliquem, Macr. S. 1, 24 med.: Pallas praetoris ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4 med.

sublimus, a, um, v. sublimis init.

* **sublingio**, ōnis, m. [sub-lingo], a lick-dish, under-scullion: coqui, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinguūm, ii, n. [id.], the epiglottis, Isid. 11, 1, 59.

sub-lino, lēvi, lītum, 3, v. a., *to besmear or anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-color, to prime with anything* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: caeruleum, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45: argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *To put underneath, underlay* (syn. subterno): maceriam calce, Cato, R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonichis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, etc., Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.—**B.** *Sublinere os alicui, to befool, cheat, bamboozle* (the allusion being to the practice of smearing the face of a sleeping person; cf. Non. 45, 21) (Plautinian): pulchre os sublevit patri, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 19; id. Mil. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 75; 2, 5, 57; id. Aul. 4, 6, 2; id. Capt. 3, 4, 123; id. Merc. 2, 4, 17; 3, 4, 46; id. Ps. 2, 4, 29; id. Trin. 2, 4, 157; id. Ep. 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 55.

sublītus, a, um, *Part.* of sub-lino.

sub-livīdus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat blue, bluish (very rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1 and 11 med.

* **sub-lūcānus**, a, um, *adj.* [lux], towards day, towards morning: temporibus, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.

sub-lūcō, ēre, v. n., *to shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aries subluet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula subluet, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis), subluceant, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127: (liquor) nigrantis rosae colore subluceus, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: violae subluet purpura nigrae, Verg. G. 4, 275; cf.: candida nec mixto subluet ora rubore, Ov. H. 21, 217.

* **sub-lūcīdus**, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat light, lightish: lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

sub-lūco, āre, 1, v. a. [lux], *to trim, cut away, thin out* the branches of a tree, to admit light: subluere arbores et ramos earum supputare, et veluti sublus lucem mittere, Fest. p. 348 Müll.: arbor... nisi a domino sublucri non potest, isque conveniendus est ut eam subluat, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 13; cf. colluco.

* **sub-lūgō**, ēre, v. n., *to lament a little*, Inscr. Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. 643.

sub-lūo, no perf., lītum, ēre, v. a., *to wash or bathe underneath* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid aquā calidā, Cels. 4, 15; Col. 6, 32, 1: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1.—**II.** *Transf.*, of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: hunc montem flumen subluabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (fluminis), id. B. G. 7, 69.—**Pass.**: Asia, quā Helle-sponto, quā rubro mari subluitur, Curt. 9, 6, 20.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [sub-lux], giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: nox, Hor. C. 3, 27, 31; Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Verg. A. 9, 373; Val. Fl. 3, 141.—**II.** *Trop.*: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24, 12.

sub-lūteus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat yellow, yellowish (post-class.): color, App. Flor. p. 343, 29: color purpurei luminis suffectione subluteus, Arn. 5, 164.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* of subluo.

subluvies, em, e, f. [subluo], that which is washed off, filth, dirt (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: via subluvie caenosa lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221, 2: limosa, Amm. 15, 4.—**II.** In part. c., *a disease in the feet of sheep, the foul*, Col. 7, 5, 11; so in the feet of men, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—**Called also** **sublūvium**, ii, n., Marc. Emp. 18 fin.

subm-, v. summ-

sub-nascor, nātus, 3, v. dep. n., *to grow up under, out of, or after; to follow after, succeed* (not ante-Aug.): num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascente alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234; so, folia, id. 16, 22, 34, § 84: poma, id. 12, 3, 7, § 15: castaneae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 148: pilus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27, § 78: ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 5: aqua, id. Ira, 2, 10, 5: ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-nāto, āre, v. n., *to swim beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare): pars subnatat unda Membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482: curus bijuges alii subnatant, App. M. 4, p. 157, 6.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* of subnascor.

sub-nāvigo, āvi, āre, v. a., *to sail under the lee*: Cyprum, Vulg. Act. 27, 4 (transl. of the Gr. ὑπὲρ λέως αἶψα).

sub-necto, nexui, xum, ēre, v. a., *to bind or tie under, bind on beneath* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: antennis velum, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Verg. A. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circulos Cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. A. 4, 139: fragmentum clavi collo, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46: specieque comam subnexus utraq̃ue, wreathed, garlanded, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113 et saep.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to add, subjoin* in speaking: ut inventioni iudicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5 Spald.: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4, 4; so, dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistulas esse, Just. 14, 1, 11.

* **sub-nēgo**, āvi, 1, v. a., *to half deny or refuse*: quod praesenti tibi prope subnegāram, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 init.

Subnēro, ōnis, m. [sub-Nero], the second Nero, an appellation given to the emperor Domitian, on account of his crimes, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. of the same: calvus Nero, Juv. 4, 37).

subnervo, āvi, 1, v. a. [sub-nervus], *to cut the sinew beneath*, *to hamstring*, hough (post-class.). **I.** Taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 med.: equos, Vulg. Jos. 11, 6: jugales, id. 2 Reg. 8, 4.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to invalidate, refute*: calumnias, App. Mag. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* of subnecto.

sub-niger, gra, grum, *adj.*, somewhat black, blackish: ventriosus, subniger, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: labris (canum), Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nisus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (-nisus), a, um, *Part.* [nitor], supported from beneath, under-propped, propped up, supported by, resting or leaning upon any thing, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. suffultus). **I.** Lit.: (duos circulos) caeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: solioque alte subnixa resedit, Verg. A. 1, 506: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, supported, i. e. defended by, id. ib. 3, 402: subnixae nubibus altis, id. Cir. 195: cubito subnixa, id. ib. 348: Caesariem tunc forte Venus subnixa corusco Fingebat solio, Claud. Epith. Hon. et Mar. 99; Aus. Cent. Nupt. 48: subnixas jugis immanibus aedes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49: galea coruscis subnixa cristis, Sil. 2, 398: subnixis alis me inferam, i. e. with my arms a-kimbo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** *Relying or depending upon any thing*. (a) With abl.: victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: cum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxilii, Liv. 41, 19: Hannibal subnixus victoria Cannensi, id. 25, 41; cf. id. 26, 13: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, id. ib. 1, 11: arrogantia subnixa, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: robore mentis, Mart. 1, 40, 7: manu servorum, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. 8.—(b) With ex: Latini subnixo animo ex victoria inerti, consilium ineunt, Cael. (or Quadrig.) ap. Non. 405, 29; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 4.—(c) *Absol.*: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42, 5.—**B.** *Subject to*: servitute, Tert. Patient. 4.

subnotatio, ōnis, f. [subnoto], a signing underneath, subscription (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22; Hier. Ep. 123.

sub-nōto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (post-Aug.).

I. *To mark, note, or write underneath* (cf. subscribo): in inferiori lineā particulares propositiones subnotatur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 27: nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet. Calig. 41.—**Transf.**: libellos, *to subscribe*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.—**II.** *To note secretly, to mark, watch, observe*: et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

* **subnūba**, ae, f. [sub-nubo], a rival: lecti subnuba nostri, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbilis, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat

cloudy or overcast, rather gloomy: nox, *Caes. B. C. 3, 54: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

subō, āre, v. n., to be in heat. **I.** Prop. of sows, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other animals, Lucr. 4, 1199; App. Mag. p. 298, 22.—**B.** Of women, Hor. Epod. 12, 11; Tert. Apol. 46; 14; Hier. ap. Jovin. 1, 38; 2, 36.

* **sub-obscēnus** (-caenus), a, um, adj., somewhat smutty or obscene: ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

subobscūrē, adv., v. subobscurus.

sub-obscūrus, a, um, adj., somewhat obscure; trop., of language: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: ingressio, id. Or. 3, 11: ciatrix, Vulg. Lev. 13, 21.—**Adv.** **subobscūrē**, somewhat obscurely: dixit, Gell. 10, 1, 7: explicat, id. 3, 14, 6.

Sub-ocrini, ōrum, m., an Alpine people, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133.

* **sub-ocularis**, e, adj., that is beneath the eye, subocular: venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

* **sub-odiosus**, a, um, adj., somewhat vexatious or odious, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4.

* **sub-offendo**, ēre, v. n., to give some offence: apud faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

sub-ōlēo (-ōlo, mres. subj. subolat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 26; cf. oleo *init.*), Gre, v. n. (prop. to emit a smell; only trop. in and *third pers. sing.*): hoc subolet alicui, or *impers.* subolet (alicui), to smell, scent, perceive any thing; *I* (thou, etc.), perceive, detect, etc. (ante-class.): id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; id. Cas. 2, 3, 59; 3, 2, 24; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 10: propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14 Brix ad loc.: scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, id. ib. 3, 2, 72; id. Cas. 2, 3, 48.

subōles (less correctly **sōboles**), is, f. [sub- 2. oleo, olesco], a sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray: suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut adolescentes quoque et adultae et indoles dicitur, Fest. p. 309 Müll. **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. surculus), of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2: caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10; Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65 et saep.—Of the hair: ex subolibus parvuli (capilli) demittebantur, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 218, 36.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage (class.; mostly poet.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; syn.: proles, progenies): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Lucr. 4, 1232; cf. (rex Superum) subolem priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirā, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Verg. E. 4, 49: hem subolem sis vide! Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102: suboles juvenutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: robur et suboles militum interit, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41, 22: fortunati patris matura suboles, id. 40, 6: stirpis, id. 39, 24: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 328: diva (Lucina), producas subolem, Hor. C. S. 17: Romae suboles, the race of Rome, id. C. 4, 3, 14: Archytas, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 77: Sarmatae, Medorum suboles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: haec suboles nomen habuit Epigoni, Just. 12, 4, 11: stirpem regiae subolis delere, id. 16, 1, 15.—Of the gods: per suboles subolum multiplicata semper innumerabilitas ampliatur, Arn. 3, 9 Hildebr.—Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 31.

sub-ōlesco, ēre, v. *inchoat. n.* to grow up (very rare): juvenus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

* **sub-olfacio**, cēre, v. a., to smell out, perceive by the scent: subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45, 10.

sub-ōrior, iri, v. dep. n., to spring up, arise, proceed (very rare), Lucr. 1, 1036; 1, 1049; 2, 1138: metallorum opulentia tot saeculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Arn. 3, 9.

subornātor, ōris, m. [suborno], an instigator, abettor, suborner (post-class.): subornatores ac delatores puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: servorum, Lampr. Commod. 19 *fin.*: subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorio, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sub-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** With the idea of the verb predominating, to fit out, furnish, provide, equip, adorn (class.; syn. instru): aliquem pecuniā, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: vigilantem nervoseque nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: qui se ipse norit, intelliget, quem admodum a naturā subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24, 5: leporem plinis, Petr. 36.—**II.** With the idea of the preposition predom., to incite secretly, to instigate, suborn (class.; cf.: seduco, suppono): fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 35, 71: falsum testem, id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 32; cf.: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: hominem subornatis, qui sibi manus adlatas esse dicat, id. Clu. 59, 163: militem, ut perferret nuntium, Liv. 34, 31: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, id. 42, 15, 3: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34; Liv. 44, 44, 4: fratrem, Curt. 6, 10, 16: ab eo subornati falsis criminibus occupant aures, id. 10, 1, 36: parentes in-fectorum, Just. 14, 6, 6: ceterosque, ejusdem amentiae, in corpus meum subornavit, Curt. 6, 9, 5: regem in bellum, Just. 9, 7, 7: ad occupandum regnum filium, id. 12, 14, 6; 11, 11, 6.

* **subortus**, ūs, m. [suborior], a rising or springing up, Lucr. 5, 303.

sub-ostendo, di, sum, 3, v. a., to point out secretly, to show indirectly (post-class.): aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33 *med.*; id. adv. Valent. 1: spes adventus Domini subostensa, id. Bapt. 19; id. Anim. 12.

subostensus, a, um, Part. of subostendo.

Subota, ōrum, n., an island of the Aegean Sea, Liv. 44, 28, 6.

subp-, v. supp.

sub-quartus, a, um, adj., = ὑποτέταρτος, one fourth less (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

subr-, v. surr.

sub-salsus, a, um, adj., somewhat salt, brackish: aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

sub-sannatio, ōnis, f. [subsanno], mockery by gestures, derision in pantomime, Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; 43, 14.

subsannator, ōris, m. [id.], one who insults or mocks by gestures, Vulg. Ecclus. 33, 6.

sub-sanno, āre, v. a. [sanna], to insult by derisive gestures, to deride, mock (late Lat.): ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 40, 2; Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; id. Isa. 37, 22.

subsarcino, āre, 1, v. a., to repair, heal (late Lat.), Victor Fuon. Poenit. 29.

* **sub-scalpo**, ēre, v. a., to scratch or rub underneath, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

sub-scribendarius, ii, m. [scribo], an under-secretary (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 1; 7, 84, 8 al.

sub-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. **I.** To write underneath or below (class.; cf. sub-noto). **A.** In gen.: statuis inauratis... subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf.: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: utinam viveres, etc., Suet. Caes. 80: si quaeret Pater Urbium Subscribi status, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28; cf.: meo subscribi causa sepulchro, Ov. M. 9, 563: quarum (litterarum) exemplum subscripsi, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A. § 1; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; cf.: seminaria ulmorum parentur ea ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., to write down, sign, or subscribe one's name to an accusation (either as principal prosecutor or as seconding others), together with the ground of the charge; hence, in gen., to charge, accuse, prosecute: in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, quod

is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret, Cic. Clu. 47, 131; cf.: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Iuv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; cf.: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69, 5; and: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3; Nep. Att. 6, 3: cras subscribam homini dicam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5: in crimen, Dig. 47, 1, 3; 47, 2, 92: in crimine, ib. 48, 10, 24.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, to write down, set down, note down the reason of his official censure under or against the name of the person censured: video animadvertisse censores in Judices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, cum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: censor C. Ateium notavit, quod ementitum auspicia subscripsit, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: haec quae de judicio corrupto subscriperint, etc., id. Clu. 45, 127: ac primum illud statuamus, utrum quia censores subscriperint, ita sit; an quia ita fuerit, illi subscriperint, id. ib. 44, 123: quod censores de ceteris subscriperunt, Quint. 5, 13, 33.—**3.** To sign, subscribe a document (by appending one's name or a formula of greeting; perh. not ante-Aug.): omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationibus, testamento, ib. 40, 7, 40; for which, also, rationes, ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.*; 34, 3, 12: si subscriperit in tabulis emptionis, concessisse videtur, ib. 20, 6, 8 *fin.*: cum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10; id. Calig. 29: ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et negligens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis Vale tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13; Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**b.** Transf. (a) To assent to, agree to, approve of any thing: nec quicquam prius pro potestate subscripsit, quam quingentes sestertium ad peragendam Auream domum, Suet. Oth. 7: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22: luxuriae, Cels. 3, 4: si fortuna voto subscriperit, Col. 1, 2, 3: tuo desiderio, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 95 (96): amoribus alicujus, Val. Max. 4, 7, 4.—(β) To grant, allow, accord a thing to any one (post-class.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; id. Idol. 13; id. Anim. 40.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predom.) To write or note down (=notare; very rare): numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: suspiria nostra (a delatoribus), Tac. Agr. 45 (acc. to others this passage belongs to B. 1.).

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subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* of subscribo.

sub-scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), somewhat sharp or critical: examinatore meritorum, Amm. 21, 16, 3.

subscūs, ūdis, *f.* [sub-cudo], *the tongue or tenon of a dovetail*: subscudes appellantur cuneatae tabellae, quibus tabulae inter se configuntur, quia, quo eae immittuntur, succiditur, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: nec ulla subscūs cohibet compagem alvei, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 250 Rib.): terebratus multum sit et subscudes additae, Plaut. ib.; Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 4, 7; 10, 6; 10, 10.—*Plur.*: subscudibus et catenis uncis retentari, Arn. 6, 16.—*Collat. form of plur.* subscudines, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 27.

subsecivus, v. subsecivus.

sub-sēco, cui, ctum, *1, v. a., to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare* (rare; not in Cic.): stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: herbam, id. ib. 1, 49, 1: legumina, id. ib. 1, 23, 3: radices, Col. 2, 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: unguis ferro, id. F. 6, 230: papaveras ungue comas, id. ib. 4, 438; Cels. 7, 33.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* of subseco.

***sub-sēcundārius**, a, um, *adj.*, *that comes afterwards, additional*: tempora, spare time, *leisure moments* (with subseciva), Gell. N. A. praef. § 23.

subsellium, ii, n. [sub-sella], *a low bench* (quod non plane erat sella, subsellium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.); hence, *transf.*, *a bench for sitting upon, a seat of any kind* (in a house, the theatre, the curia, a court, etc.; syn.: scamnum, sedile). **I.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21; 1, 2, 36; id. Capt. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Ter. 2; cf. Cels. 7, 26, 1.—*Of places in the theatre*: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant per totam caveam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 65; id. Poen. prol. 5; Cic. Corn. Fragni. Med. (ap. Orell. V. 2, p. 68); Suet. Aug. 43; 44; id. Ner. 26; id. Claud. 41 al.—*Of the seats of senators in the curia*: volo, hoc oratori contingat, . . . ut locus in subsellis occupetur, etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia senatus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18; cf. id. ib. 2, 8, 19; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; Suet. Claud. 23 al.—*In the courts*, Cic. Vatin. 14, 34: sedere in accusatorum subsellis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subsellis sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 132; cf. id. 6, 1, 39; 12, 3, 2.—*Prov.*: vir imi subselli, *a man of no account*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 33.—**II.** In part. **A.** Lit., *an judge's seat, the bench*: accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ab subsellis, Cic. Clu. 34, 93: rem ab subsellis in rostra detulit, id. ib. 40, 111.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The bench, i. e. the occupants of a bench*: bibis quantum subsellia quinque solus, Mart. 1, 27, 1.—**2.** *A court, tribunal*: age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditare, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiore et pleniori vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: longi subsellii judicatio et mora, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: qui habitaret in subsellis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: versatus in utrisque subsellis, i. e. *as judge and advocate*, id. Fam. 13, 10, 2.

***subsentātor**, ōris, *m.* [sub-sentio, formed after the analogy of assentator], *a flatterer, fawner*: subdoli, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13, p. 62 Nieb.

***sub-sentiō**, si, 4, *v. a., to notice or perceive secretly, to smell out*: etsi subsensi id quoque, illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsequenter, adv., *v. subsequor fin.* **subsequum**, i, n. [sub-sequor], *the sequel, what follows after* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 9, 5.

sub-sequor, cūtus, 3, *v. n. and a., to follow close after or immediately; to follow, succeed, ensue* (class.). **I.** Lit. (a) With

acc.: subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 52; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: has (cohortes) subsidiariae terna subsequabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: signa, id. B. G. 4, 26: ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131: senem, id. F. 4, 528.—(b) *Absol.*: quom verba facis, subsequere, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 116: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 11; 5, 18; Liv. 27, 31 al.: subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17: subsequiturque manus, id. F. 2, 336.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedit, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; cf.: minorem Septentrionem Cepheus a tergo subsequitur, id. ib. 2, 43, 111: digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220; cf.: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, id. ib. 3, 59, 220: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2; Lucr. 2, 496: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36: subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4, 3; so, subsequenti anno, the following, next year, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: proxima subsequitur, quid agas, audire voluptas, Ov. P. 2, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop., to follow after, mentally or in opinion, to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform to, imitate a person or thing; with acc.: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 6: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84, 5.—*With abl.*: mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 8, 35; Dig. 42, 2, 6: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 25.—*Hence, adv.*: subsequenter, in succession, one after another, Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23; Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 87.

subsequus or **subsecūsus**, a, um, *adj.* [subsequor], following, succeeding (late Lat.); form subsequus: probatio, Oros. 1, 1; form subsecūsus: metus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 21 fin.

sub-sēricus, a, um, *adj.*, half-silken: vestis, Lampr. Helio. 26; Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Vop. Aur. 15, 4.

1. sub-sēro, ēre, *v. a., to sow or plant after*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., to plant or distribute secretly: nutrimenta fictis criminibus, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

2. sub-sēro, no perf., sertum, 3, *v. a., to put or insert under* (late Lat.). ***I.** Lit.: subsertis manibus, App. M. 7, p. 200, 23.—**II.** Trop.: res monuit super Euthero pauca subserere, to add, subjoin, Amm. 16, 7, 4; 14, 11, 3.

subsertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. subsero. **sub-servio**, ire, *v. n., to be subject to, to serve* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit.: istaec, quae viros subservire Sibi postulant, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 14; Naev. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 13, p. 62 Nieb. (Com. Rel. p. 22 Rib.).—**II.** Trop., to comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to: orationi, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20.

subsessā, ae, *f.* [subsido], *an ambush, ambuscade* (post-class.): subsessas occultius collocare, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 med.: in subsessā esse, id. ib. 3, 22; cf.: hostium dolos subsessas vocamus, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 268.

subsector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waylayer, liar-in-wait* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: subsector vocatur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 268; cf. id. ib. 5, 498: subsector cum venabulis, Petr. 40, 1.—**II.** Trop.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5; 7, 2, ext. 1; cf.: subsectoris et adulteri persona, Arn. 4, p. 142.

subsecivus, less correctly **subsecivus** (also transp. **subcivivus** or **succivivus**), a, um, *adj.* [sub-seco]. **I.** Lit., as t. t. of the agrimensores, *that is cut off and left remaining, in surveying lands*.—*Subst.*: **subsecivum**, i, n., *a remainder or small patch of land*, etc.: subsiciva, quae divis per veteranos agris carptim superfluerunt, etc., Suet. Dom. 9 fin.; Auct. Rei Agr. ap. Goes. p. 17, 23; 39: mensores nonnumquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.—**II.** Transf., of time, *that remains over and above the principal occupation*, etc.; *over-, odd, extra* (class.): subsiciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, spare time, *leisure hours, odd hours*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9; cf. Plin. H. N. praef. § 18 Sillig:

aliquid subsicivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 1: tempora (with subsecundaria), Gell. N. A. praef. § 23: tempus, id. 18, 10, 8: haec temporum velut subsiciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13.

—**B.** *Of that which is done in extra time, etc., accessory work, over-work*: opera, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 22; so in plur.: subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364: operae, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subsiciva, ordinaria est, i. e. *a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep. 53, 10.

—**C.** In gen., *remaining over, occasional, incidental*: una tantum subsiciva sollicitudo nobis relicta est, App. M. 3, p. 132, 41; 8, p. 212, 9: quam (Italiam) subsicivam Graeciam fecit, id. Mag. p. 294, 23: succisiva proles, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 15 Bünem.; Arn. 5, 30: vivacitas illic aeterna est, hic caduca et subsiciva, App. de Deo Socr. 4, p. 44, 7.

subsicūsus, a, um, *v. subsequus*. ***subsidentia**, ae, *f.* [subsido], *a sinking down, subsidence*; concr., *a settling, sediment*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 med.

subsideo, ēre, *v. subsido*.

subsidiālis, e, *adj.* [subsidiūm], *of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary* (late Lat. for the class. subsidiarius): acies, Amm. 14, 6, 17: manus, id. 27, 10, 15.

subsidiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in milit. lang., *of or belonging to a reserve, reserve, subsidiary*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (class.): cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83; Liv. 9, 27; Tac. A. 1, 63: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 59, 2: naves, Auct. B. Alex. 14, 3.—**B.** *Subst.*: **subsidiarii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the reserve, body of reserve*, Liv. 5, 38; 6, 8; 9, 32.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *out of the military sphere, serving for support, subsidiary*: palmes, = resex, Col. 4, 24, 13 and 16.—**B.** Esp.: *actio, jurid. t. t., a form of action by which the ward seeks compensation from the magistrate who has given him an improper guardian*, Dig. 27, 8, 1 pr.; cf. Cod. Inst. 5, 75, 1 and 5.—*Hence, adverb.*: subsidiaria agere, to institute such an action, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 4.

***subsidiōr**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to act as a reserve, stand in reserve*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 2.

subsidiūm, ii, n. [subsideo]. **I.** Milit. t. t. **A.** *Orig.*, *the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle (behind the principes), the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii*: subsidiūm dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extremā acie labentique aciei succurrebant. Quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui emeruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu: quae erat tertia acies triariorum, Fest. p. 306 Müll.; cf.: subsidiūm, quod postpositum est ad subveniendum laborantibus, id. p. 223 ib.: triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio ponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo subsidiūm dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 ib. (very rare): subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28: jaculatores fugerunt inter subsidia ad secundam aciem, id. 21, 46: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidii illata, id. 6, 13: in subsidiiis pugnantissimas locaverunt gentes, Curt. 3, 9, 3: in subsidiiis positi, id. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** *A body of reserve, an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces*, etc. (class.; syn.: suppetiae, auxilium): duae cohortes de subsidio procedunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 363, 18: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: neque certa subsidia collocari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiiis locat, stationed as a reserve, Sall. C. 59, 5.—**C.** *Abstr.*, *support in battle, aid, help, relief, succor, assistance*: cum aliis alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id. ib. 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: integros subsidio adducit, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *support, assistance, aid, help, protection*, etc. (syn. adjumentum). (a) *Sing.*: abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (sc. juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adulescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199; cf.: ut illud subsidium (sc. bibliotheca-

cam) sepectuti parem, id. Att. 12, 3, 52: subsidium bellissimum existimo senectuti otium, id. de Or. 1, 60, 255; cf. id. Quint. 1, 4: sine talium virorum subsidio resistere, id. Clu. 1, 3: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63: nec tibi subsidio sit praesens numen, Ov. Ib. 285.—(β) *Plur.*: industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: his ego subsidii ea sum consecutus, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 12: ad omnes casus subsidia comparare, to prepare resources, make provision, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: mare circa Caepreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sub-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3 (collat. form acc. to 2d conj., subsident, Luc. 1, 646; Amm. 28, 4, 22), v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, to sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down (class.).

A. Lit. **1.** In gen.: agite nunc, subsidite omnes, quasi solent triarii, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. 5, § 89 Müll.; and ap. Fest. p. 306 ib.; cf.: subsident Hispani adversus emissam tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2: partem militum subsidere in subsidii jussit, id. 1, 14; cf.: poplite subsidens, Verg. A. 12, 492: alii elephantum clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5: subsedit in illa Ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297.—**b.** Of things, to sink, settle, subside: sidebant campi, crescebant montibus altis Ascensus: neque enim poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 493: valles, Ov. M. 1, 43; Curt. 9, 9, 19: limus mundi ut faex, Lucr. 5, 497; cf.: faeces in fundis vasorum, Col. 12, 50, 14; Sen. Ep. 108, 26: in urina quod subsedit, si album est, etc., Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68: aqua subsedit, settles, becomes clear, Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, fall, subside (opp. surgit humus), Ov. M. 1, 344: undae, subside, abate, Verg. A. 5, 820; hence, transf. venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13 (15); Ov. Tr. 2, 151.—**Poet.**: extremus galeaeque ima subsedit Aestes, remains at the bottom, Verg. A. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore Subsedit digitis cediteque, gives way, yields, Ov. M. 10, 284: multae per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, are sunk, Lucr. 6, 590: terraeque dehiscent Subsidentque urbes, Luc. 1, 646: subsidere fata videbat, sink, like the heavier weight on the scales, Sil. 6, 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., to settle down, establish one's self in a place; to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsedit pars aliqua, Varr. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedit in ipsa via, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: in Sicilia, id. Fam. 6, 8, 2: multitudo... quae in castris subsederat, *Caes. B. G. 6, 36: quodam ex Vitellii subsedis Nuceria, Suet. Vit. 1 fin.: in oppido Reatino, id. Vesp. 1: commixti corpore tantum Subsident Teucri, Verg. A. 12, 836; Quint. 2, 1, 3.—(β) Of things: in Nilo navicula subsedit, ran aground, Liv. Epit. 112.—**b.** To crouch down on the watch, to lie in wait, lie in ambush: cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villā resideret: nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidentum atque expectandum fuit, id. ib. 19, 49: partem militum subsidere in insidiis jussit, Liv. 1, 14, 7; v. II. infra.—**c.** Of female animals, to yield, submit to the male (poet. and very rare): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1198: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.—**B.** Trop., to subside, decrease, abate (rare): in controversiis subsedit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsident, Sen. Ep. 94, 69: formidata subsident et sperata decipiunt, id. ib. 13, 12.—**2.** To settle down: hinc accidit ut aetas jam altioribus disciplinis debita in scholā minore subsidat, i. e. is held back, Quint. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** Act. (acc. to I. A. 2. b.), to lie in wait for, to waylay any one (poet. and in post-class. prose): devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Verg. A. 11, 268: leonem, Sil. 13, 221: copiosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8, 3: serpens foramen, to watch, id. 16, 2, 4:

regnum, Luc. 5, 226 Heyne and Mart. (dub. Lag. regno).

***subsiduus**, a, um, adj. [subsideo], sinking down, settling: fraces, Grat. Cyn. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, adj. [subsignum], that is or serves under the standard: miles, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve to strengthen the centre, Tac. H. 1, 70 fin.; 4, 33; Amm. 29, 5, 23.

subsignatio, ōnis, f. [subsigno], a subscription, signature. ***I.** Lit.: veteres subscriptionis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Dig. 50, 16, 39.—***II.** Trop., a firm promise, assurance: poenitentiae, Tert. Poen. 2 med.

sub-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to mark or write beneath, to undersign, subscribe (mostly post-Aug.; syn. subscribo). **I.** Lit.: traditas notas subsignabimus Catonis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61, § 228: subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est, Dig. 50, 16, 39; cf.: adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. p. 281 Müll.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** To set down, enter, register on a list: subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80.—**B.** To pledge by signing: praedia, Inscr. Grut. 207, 1 and 3: res pro cautela litis, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 28 med.: facultates eorum, quae subsignatae sunt fisco, Dig. 50, 6, 5.—**III.** Trop., to pledge; to engage, warrant: aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 4: id jam nunc apud te subsigno, id. ib. 3, 1, 12.

sub-silio, lili, 4, v. n. [salio], to spring upwards, leap up (mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50; cf. id. Curc. 1, 2, 64: non subsillis ac plaudis? Varr. ap. Non. 135, 28: semper damnosus subsiluisse canes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 46: Pegasus adusque caelum subsilit ac resultat, App. M. 8, p. 208, 33: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191.—***B.** Trop.: subsiliisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13, 3.—**II.** To leap into: jamdudum flammis dexteram objecimus aut voluntariam subsilivimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 5.

‡**subsilles** dicebantur quaedam lamellae sacrificiis necessariae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 307 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 306 ib.

sub-similis, e, adj., somewhat like, partly similar (very rare): μελίκρηρα meli albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 20: subsimile aliquid, Dig. 35, 3, 1 med.

***sub-simus**, a, um, adj., with a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed or pug-nosed: boves, Varr. R. 2, 5, 7.

‡**subsipere** quod non plane sapit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.

subsistentia, ae, f. [subsisto], = ὑπόστασις, the substance, reality, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 38; 9, 3; 12, 4 fin.; Boëth. Duab. Nat. p. 950.

sub-sisto, stiti, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, to take a stand or position, to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: reliqui in itinere subsisterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in locis campestribus, id. ib. 1, 79: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1: circa ima (opp. ad summa niti), Quint. prooem. § 20.—**Absol.**: quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere... coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Verg. A. 12, 491; 12, 622; Petr. 111, 8; 115, 8; Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in aliquo flexu viae... occultus subsistebat, stationed himself in ambush, Liv. 22, 12; so, occultus, id. 9, 23.—**b.** Of things: substitit unda, Verg. A. 8, 87: amnis, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: lacrimae, Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros saluus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71: subsistit radius cubiti, remains in its place, Cels. 8, 16: substitit auspicii lingua timore mali, Ov. H. 13, 86.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To stay, tarry, abide, remain in a place: locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: erimus ibi die dedicationis: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: intra tecta (opp. in aperto vagari), id. ib. 6, 16, 15: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57, 2.—**b.** Esp. (late Lat.), to remain alive, Dig. 34, 4, 30, § 3; Vulg. Job, 32, 22.—**c.** To make a stand, i. e. to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 78: Hanni-

bali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7: clipeo juvenis, Verg. A. 9, 806.—(β) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque, etc., stood, held out, Caes. B. G. 5, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subsist: subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20; Ov. M. 12, 147: subsistit omnis sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 27: altius ibunt qui ad summa nitentur, quam qui circa ima substiterint, id. 1, prooem. 20: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, still remains or subsists only in, etc., Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 30: servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, we pause, hesitate, are in doubt, Dig. 3, 3, 33; 12, 1, 32.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To stand still permanently, i. e. to come to a stop, to cease: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: ingeniumque meis substitit omne malis, id. H. 15, 196: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo deedit hoc, illud subsistit, Quint. 9, 4, 94.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. c.) To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support a thing: non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5: tantis periculis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 368: liti, Dig. 21, 2, 62, § 1.—**c.** To stand by, support any one (Appuleian): meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257, 39; so id. ib. 2, p. 126, 23; 3, p. 139, 28; 5, p. 167, 9; 6, p. 174, 14.—**d.** To stand or hold good, to subsist (late Lat.): non eo minus sententia adversus te lata juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14; 7, 2, 11.—**e.** To withstand, make resistance: aut hanc esse veram religionem, cui ad vincendum tanta vis inest, aut illam falsam, quae subsistere non potest, Lact. 4, 27, 6.—**II.** Act. (acc. to I. A. 2. c.), to make a stand against, withstand, encounter any one (very rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31: feras, id. 1, 4.

***sub-situs**, a, um, adj., lying or situated below: convallis, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

‡**subsolanēus**, a, um, adj. [sub-solum], underground, from under the earth: subsolanee res, Fest. p. 306 Müll.

sub-solanus, a, um, adj., lying beneath the sun, eastern, oriental (post-Aug.): montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.—As subst.: **subsolanus**, i. m. (sc. ventus), the east wind, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 4; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Gell. 2, 22, 8; plur.: salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2, 1.

***sub-sōno**, āre, v. a., to express secretly, to hint, intimate: quanti pretii (dentur), Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortior, titus, 4, v. a., jurid. t. t., to choose by lot as a substitute, sc. a judge in place of one rejected by the parties: judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96.—**Absol.**: subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.—**Part. in pass.** sense: si ex lege subsortitus non erat Junius, Cic. Clu. 34, 92.

subsortitio, ōnis, f. [subsortior], a choosing of substitutes by lot, sc. of other judges in place of those rejected by the parties, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 157; id. Clu. 33, 91: a selection of citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41 fin.

***sub-spargo**, ōre, v. n., to scatter under: semina versutis haereticorum, Tert. Res. Carn. 63 fin.

subspissus, a, um, adj. [sub-spissus], thickish, medic. t. t.: pleureticorum pulsus, Ps.-Soran. Puls. p. 279.

sub-stāmen, inis, n., the woof or weft in weaving (late Lat.), Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 66.

substantia, ae, f. [substo], that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, contents, material, substance (post-Aug.): hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6, prooem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: de substantiā aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 38: singula animalia singulas habere debent substantias, Sen. Ep. 113, 4: esse diversae substantiae, Front. Strat. 4 praef.: earum rerum pretium non in substantiā, sed in arte positum est, in the material, Dig. 50, 16, 14: delebo omnem substantiam, every thing that exists, Vulg.

Gen. 7, 4. — **II.** Esp., *fortune, substance, property*: sine substantia facultatum, *without store of riches, without fortune*, Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnis paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19: rei familiaris, Paul. Sent. 2, 29; Dig. 36, 1, 16 al. — Also *absol.*, *worldly goods*, Vulg. Gen. 36, 6; id. 1 Esd. 1, 6.

substantialis, e, *adj.* [substantia].

I. Lit., *of or belonging to the essence or substance, essential, substantial* (post-class.): differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 fin. — **II.** Transf., *substantial, substantive*: potestates, i.e. *spirits*, Amm. 21, 1, 8. — **Adv.**: **substantialiter**, *essentially, substantially*, Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4; id. adv. Marc. 35 fin.

substantialitas, atis, *f.* [substantialis], *the quality of being substantial or essential*, Hier. in Didym. Spir. Sanc. 15; Casiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 14.

substantiōla, ae, *f.* dim. [substantia], *a little substance, a small property* (late Lat.): paternata et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26: tenuis, id. ib. 125, 16.

substantivālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus], *substantive, substantial*: forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 fin.

substantivus, a, um, *adj.* [substantia], *self-existent, substantive* (post-class.).

I. In gen.: res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26; id. adv. Hermog. 26. — **II.** In gram.: substantivum verbum, *the substantive verb*, i.e. sum (a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαρκτικόν), Prisc. p. 812 fin. P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under or beneath* (class.; cf. subicio). **I.** Lit.: segetem ovibus, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. And. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi lenis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398; Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158: folia, id. 21, 84, § 226: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to spread underneath, lay as a ground-color*, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 (syn. sublimo): se (mulier), *to submit*, in mal. part., Cat. 64, 403: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *stretched out under, lying under*, Liv. 22, 51, 9: pelage late substrata, *spread out or extended beneath*, Lucr. 6, 619; 4, 411: si forte lacus substratus Averni'st, id. 6, 746; cf.: natura insidians pontum substravit avaris, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 37: pullos, i.e. *to furnish them with a couch*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93. — *Absol.*: male substravisse pecori, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194. — *Impers. pass.*: pecori diligenter subternatur, Cato, R. R. 37, 2. — **B.** Transf., *to bestrew, spread over, cover any thing*: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime subternunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fundamenta carbonibus, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95. — **II.** Trop., *to spread out, submit for examination, acceptance, etc.*; *to give up, surrender, prostitute*: omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Univ. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22; cf.: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68; Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-stillo] (ante- and post-class.), *slightly dripping, dribbling*. **I.** *Adj.*: lotium, i.e. *strangury*, Cato, R. R. 156, 6. — **II.** *Subst.*: **substillum**, i, n., *a slight dripping, a sprinkling*: substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene avidum et post pluviam non persiccum, quod jam stillaret, aut nondum desisset, Fest. pp. 306 and 307 Müll.: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo].

I. *To set, put, place, or lay under, to set or place next to any thing* (so rare and mostly post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. B. Afr. 59, 3. — **B.** Trop.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35; cf.: funera fratrum Debueras oculis substituisse tuis, Ov. R. Am. 574: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge, were accused*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 8: aliquem arbitrio, Dig. 38, 1, 30. — **II.** *To put instead or in the place of another; to substitute* (class.; syn.: suppono, subrogo). **A.** In gen.: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4; Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; cf. Col. 5, 6, 1: nunc pro te Verrem substitui alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161; cf. Liv. 38, 42: aliam tabulam pro ea, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91: substituta fili persona, id. 18, 3, 4, § 17: philo-

sophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratore, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7. — With *dat.*: consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58, 3; cf. Suet. Caes. 76: equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3: libros de oratore his, Quint. 3, 6, 60: fortunam cuplae, id. 7, 4, 15: personas, id. 3, 8, 54: defuncto altero e consilibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9. — With *in* and *abl.* (late Lat.): in locis suis secunda, Amm. 15, 5, 23. — **B.** In partic., in jurid. lang.: substituere heredem (alicui), *to make second or alternate heir*, in case the first should die: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.: heredes invicem, Suet. Tib. 76; so, heredem (alicui), id. Galb. 9; Quint. 7, 6, 9 al. — So with ellipsis of *heredem*: in puberi filio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.

substitutio, ōnis, *f.* [substitutio, II.]. **I.** In gen., *a putting in the place of another, substitution*, Arn. 3, p. 104. — **II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *the appointment of a second or alternate heir*, Gal. Inst. 2, § 174 sq.; Dig. 28, tit. 6.

***substitutivus**, a, um, *adj.* [substitutio], *conditional: propositio*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 36.

substitutus, a, um, *Part.* of substituo.

sub-sto, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand or be under or among, to be present* (very rare; not in Cic.): si pure substante non rumpuntur hi tumores, Cels. 6, 10 med.: nullo dolore substante, id. 2, 7 med.; 2, 12, 2. — **II.** *To stand firm, hold out*, = subsisto: matuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11.

***sub-stōmachans**, antis, *Part.* [stomachor], *somewhat angry or vexed: taedio*, Aug. Conf. 3, 12.

substrāmen, inis, *n.* [substerno], *what is strewn under, litter: molle*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4; 3, 6, 5; 3, 9, 8. — **II.** Transf., *supports: lubrica roboreis aderant substramina plaustris, i.e. rollers*, Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, n. [id.], *litter*, = substrāmen, Cato, R. R. 161, 2 (al. sub stramentis).

1. substrātus, a, um, *Part.* of sub-sterno.

2. substrātus, ūs, *m.* [substerno], *a spreading or laying under; only in abl. sing.*, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 61.

***sub-strepens**, entis, *Part.* [strepo], *just sounding, just uttering, gasping: verba*, App. M. 5, p. 166 fin.

sub-strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of substringo.

***sub-stridens**, entis, *Part.* [strido], *grating or gnashing somewhat*, Amm. 10, 4, 2.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Luc. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: carmen fasciā, Suet. Galb. 21. — **II.** Transf., *to bind or draw together; to draw up, contract, check: aurem, i.e. to point or prick the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8: bilem, Juv. 6, 433. — **B.** Trop., *to check, restrain, etc.*: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4. — Hence, **substrictus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *drawn together, contracted; hence, small, narrow, tight, close: ilia*, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, id. ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 26: tunica, Gell. 7, 12, 3. — *Comp.*: venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

substructio, ōnis, *f.* [substruo], *an under-building, foundation, substructure*, Vitruv. 1, 5: maxima debet esse cura substructionum, id. 6, 11: maxime, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: insaniae, Cic. Mil. 20, 53; 31, 85; Liv. 38, 28; Front. Aquaed. 3, 5 sq.; Col. 1, 5, 9; v. substruo fin.

substructus, a, um, *Part.* of substruo.

sub-strūo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build beneath, to underbuild, lay; lit.: fundamentum*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitruv. 7, 7 med.; cf.: intervalla substructis canalibus junguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: locus substructus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo iter facere, Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glareā, i.e. *to lay, to pave*, Liv. 41, 27. — *Absol.*: non alte substruitur, the

foundation is not laid deeply, Vitruv. 8, 6, 5. — *P. a.* as *subst.*: **substructum**, i, n., = substructio, Vitruv. 8, 7 med.

***subsultum**, adv. [subsilio], *with leaps or jumps*, decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to spring up, to leap, jump, hop* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 10: tu subsultas, ego miser vix asto, id. Capt. 3, 4, 104. — **II.** Trop.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: compositio multis clausulis concisa, id. 9, 4, 42.

sub-sum, no perf., esse, *v. n.*, *to be under, among, or behind; to be near, close, or at hand* (class.): ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69; Lucr. 3, 873; cf. id. 4, 1082: si quid intra cutem subest ulceris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: subcula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan illicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. C. 4, 5, 40. — **B.** *To be near, to be at hand, of places and persons*: mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: vallis, id. ib. 1, 79: planities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa mari, Ov. M. 11, 359; cf.: regnum Ariobarzani illi, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac. med.: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2. — **2.** Transf., *of time, to be near or at hand, to approach*: nox jam suberat, *was near*, Caes. B. C. 3, 97; so, hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27: dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42. — **II.** Trop., *to be underneath, be at the bottom, be or exist under, lie concealed in*: in qua (legatione) periculi suspitio non subesset, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: in qua re nulla subesset suspitio, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; and simply *suspitio*, id. Quint. 21, 66: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: causa aliqua, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; cf.: si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: ratio, Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 6: si negabimus temere famam Naxi solere, quin subit aliquid, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, Cic. Att. 3, 25: nata illi regi amabili, Cyro, subest ad imitandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Quint. 3, 5, 9: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, *are hid under, exist under*, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9, 11 et saep. — *P. o. e. t.*: notitiae suberit amica tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov. A. 1, 398.

sub-summo, āre, *l, v. a.* [sub-summa], *to sum up, to multiply* (late Lat.), Primas in Apoc. V. 21.

sub-surdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat deaf: vox indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 32 Halm. (al. surda).

sub-sūtura, ae, *f.* [sub-suo], *the hem of a garment*, Edict. Diocl. 7, n. c. 49.

***sub-sūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [suo], *sewn beneath or at the lower part: vestis, trimmed, edged, or fringed at the bottom*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

***sub-tābīdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat shrunken: stetit subtabidus*, Amm. 26, 6, 15.

***sub-tācītus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat still, silent: secta*, Prud. Ham. 174.

sub-tālāris, e, *adj.* [sub-talus], *lying under the heel: calcei*, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 7.

subtecō, ōnis, *f.* [sub-tego], *a covering* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 15.

subtegmen, inis, *v. n.* subtemen.

sub-tēgo, xi, ēre, *v. a.*, *to cover underneath: caelum*, Amm. 19, 7, 3 (al. sub-te-xunt); Vitruv. 9, 9: aëra ipsum subtexisse jaculis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 4: sub avis caudā pedes equi sunt subteci, Vitruv. 9, 9: subtecto nubibus caelo, Hilar. in Psa. 146, 7; Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

***sub-tēgulanēus**, a, um, *adj.* [tegu-la], *that is under the roof, = in-doors: pavimenta*, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

†subtel, τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός, *the hollow of the foot*, Prisc. p. 644 P. [sub-talus].

subtēmen (subtegmen), inis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtemen, from sub-texo], *that which is wrought or woven in, the woof, weft of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, etc.*, Ov. M. 6, 56; Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Verg. A. 3, 483; Vitruv. 10, 1 med.; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81;

13, 12, 24, § 79. — **II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *any thing spun, thread, yarn* (rare, and mostly poet.): subtemen tenue nere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52: Front. Nep. Am. 2 med.: Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121; Stat. Th. 7, 656: picto braciae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: croceo vestes, id. 8, 234. — Of the threads of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae Rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducere subtemina, Cat. 64, 328: rubrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 260: auratum, Nemes. Cyg. 91.

sub-tendo, no perf., tum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to stretch underneath: lectos loris, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 10, 25. — **II.** Neutr., to extend underneath: linea, Front. Expos. Form. p. 32 Goes.

* **sub-tēno**, ēre, v. a., to hold underneath: vinaceos lectos cestibus subteno (contr. for subteneto), Cato, R. R. 25 Schneid. N. cr.

subtentus, a, um, Part., from subteno.

* **sub-tēnūis**, e, adj., rather thin, thin-nish: setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

subter (also **supter**), adv. and prep. [sub]. **I.** Adv., below, beneath, underneath: navem in fugam transdunt subter saxa, Att. ap. Non. 155, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 630 Rib.): terram fac ut esse rearis Subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537: partim quod supter per terras diditur omnis, id. 5, 268: aliam naturam supter habere, id. 5, 536: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20; id. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914: oculum subter premere, id. 4, 447: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17. — **Comp.**: subterius (opp. superius), Isid. 16, 8, 4. — **II.** Prep. with acc. and abl., below, beneath, underneath, under (rare but class.). (a) With acc.: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 4: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 67: subter fastigia tecti, Verg. A. 8, 366: agere vias subter mare, id. ib. 3, 695: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9: super subterque terram pugnare, id. 39, 4: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, underneath, i. e. close to the walls, id. 34, 20: latitudo Italiae subter radices (Alpium), Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132; Stat. Th. 12, 711; Petr. 98. — (β) With abl.: Rhoeeto subter litore, Cat. 65, 7: subter densa testudine, Verg. A. 9, 514. — **III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes underneath, beneath: subteractus, subterfluus, etc.; and also, transf., secretly, privately, clandestinely: subterduco, subterfugio. It is sometimes doubtful whether subter forms a compound with a verb, or is an adverb qualifying it.

* **subter-actus**, a, um, Part. [ago], driven below or underneath: subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

* **subter-ānhelo**, āre, v. n., to pant or gasp beneath, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

* **subter-cāvātus**, a, um, Part. [cavo], hollowed out underneath, Sol. 2 fin.

* **subter-currens**, entis, Part., moving underneath: basim Veggiliarium, Vitruv. 5, 6.

subter-cūtāneus, a, um, adj. [cutis], that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous (post-class.): morbus, the dropsy, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 fin.: amor, Verg. Vet. 3, 2, 18.

subter-dūco, xi, 3, v. a., to carry off secretly, to steal away any thing (Plautin.): ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72: si huic occasione tempus sese subterduxerit, id. As. 2, 12.

subter-fluo, ēre, v. n., to flow beneath (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitruv. 8, 2 med.: torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201: aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4, acc. to Fickert and Haase (not subinfluo). — **II.** Trop.: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fūgio, fūgi, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to flee secretly or by stealth, to get off (so very rare): subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 2; Dig. 42, 6, 20. — **II.** Act., to escape, evade, avoid, shun (class.): a favorite word of Cic.: mare, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: imprudentiam, id. ib. 1, 4, 13: militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut ca-

lamitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100: periculum, id. Fam. 15, 1, 4: omnia quasi fata, id. Lael. 10, 35: tempestatem Punicis belli, Liv. 31, 10: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp. 23. — With inf.: dicere, Quint. Decl. 6, 12.

subterfūgium, i, n. [subterfugio], a subterfuge: Nestorianorum, Facund. Defens. 1, 3.

* **subter-fundo**, āre, v. a., to found or establish beneath: terram, Lact. 2, 8, 52.

subter-inscro, ēre, 3, v. a., to insert, Aldh. Sept. col. 219, l. 89 med.

subter-intendo, ēre, 3, v. a., to look askance, = ὑποβλέπειν (Appul.), Polem. Physiogn. p. 126.

subterior, us, comp. [subter], that is farther beneath, lower, = inferior (late Lat.): termini, Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subteriora, Aem. Mac. 2, 13. — Hence, adv.: **subterius**, lower, farther down: subterius nigro, superius mineo, Isid. Orig. 16, 8, 4.

* **subter-jācēo**, ēre, v. n., to lie under any thing: hic gens ardentem caeli subter-jacet axem, Alcim. 1, 196.

* **subter-jacio**, cōre, v. a., to throw under any thing: hordei grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lābor, lābi, v. dep. n. **I.** Lit., to glide or flow under (mostly poet.): fluctus Sicanos, Verg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia muros, flowing close by, id. G. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21. — **II.** Transf., to slip away, escape: celeritate subterlabentem, Liv. 30, 25 (dub.).

* **subter-lino**, ēre, v. a., to anoint underneath: plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83.

* **subter-lūo**, ēre, v. a., to wash beneath, flow underneath: gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

* **subter-lūvio**, ōnis, f. [subterluo], a washing beneath, washing away: loca umoris assidui subterluviōne cadentia, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 2.

* **subter-mēo**, āre, v. n., to pass beneath: pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

subter-mitto, ēre, v. a., to place underneath, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

* **subter-mōvō**, ēre, v. a., to push under, Isid. 16, 4, 2.

* **subter-nātans**, antis, Part. [nato], swimming under any thing, Sol. 32, 26.

subternus, a, um, adj. [subter], that is underneath, lower, = infernus (post-class.): antra, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 392: nox, id. Hamart. 930.

sub-tēro, trīvi, trītum, 3, v. a., to rub off or wear away underneath: to rub, bruise, or grind to pieces (rare; not in Cic.): boves ne pedes subterant, Cato, R. R. 72; so, pedes, Col. 6, 15, 2; Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 221: ungulas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 73: jumenta cito subteruntur, Sen. Ep. 51, 9: salis sextarium subterito, et subtritum, etc., pound, triturate, Col. 12, 5, 1: caepam aridam, id. 12, 5, 56; 2, 10, 25; Plin. 20, 20, 82, § 218; 30, 9, 23, § 80.

* **subter-pendens**, entis, Part. [pendeo], hanging down: mala, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, adj. [terra], underground, subterranean (class.): specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; cf.: supterraneos specus aperire, Tac. G. 16: ergastulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: regna, Juv. 2, 149: animalia, Pall. Sept. 3, 2: mures, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: subterraneis venis in mare defluunt, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 53: domus, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88: cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 fin. — **Subst.**: **sub-terrāneum**, i, n., a subterranean place: in ipso subterraneo semitrotando, App. M. 11, p. 260, 2.

* **sub-terrēnus**, a, um, adj. [id.], underground, subterranean, = subterraneus: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227, 27.

* **sub-terrēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], underground, subterranean, = subterraneus: divi, Arn. 7, 226.

* **subter-sēco**, āre, v. a., to cut, divide, separate underneath: medium Capricornum, Cic. Arat. 273.

subter-sternō, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a., to spread under, streu under: aëra jaculis et sagittis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 17.

* **subter-tēno**, āre, v. a., to make

thin below or at the lower part: anulū, Lucr. 1, 312 (Lachm. subter tenuatur).

* **sub-tertius**, a, um, adj., of a number, less by a third of itself (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 4), a transl. of the Gr. ὑποῖριος: numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

* **subter-vācans**, antis, Part. [vaco], empty below: locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 1.

* **subter-vōlo**, āre, v. n., to fly beneath: fragor subtervolat astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669 (al. subter volat).

sub-texo, xūi, xtum, 3, v. a., to weave under or below any thing; hence, to join on, fasten, affix (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): lunam alutae, Juv. 7, 192. — **Poet.**: patrio capiti nubes, i. e. soli, to draw before, veil, Ov. M. 14, 368; cf.: nox subtexta polo, Luc. 4, 104: sol diem subtextit Olympo, spreads around Olympus, Val. Fl. 5, 414. — **To cover, hide, darken, obscure, conceal**, with acc. of thing concealed: subtextunt nubila caelum, Lucr. 5, 466: caerulea nimbis, id. 6, 482: caelum fumo, Verg. A. 3, 582: diem atrā nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Luc. 7, 519. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To add, annex, append, subjoin, Nep. Att. 18, 2: subtextit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, etc., Liv. 37, 48; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 13: non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae... evenient, Suet. Aug. 94 init.; Vell. 1, 14, 1: curam officii, Col. 11, 1, 2. — **B.** In gen., to put together, compose, prepare, contrive, etc.: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18, 2: impediamenta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20. — **C.** To mix: subtexta malis bona sunt, Manil. 3, 526.

subtextus, a, um, Part. of subtexo.

* **subtililoquentia**, ae, f. [subtililoquus], fine or elegant language, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 med.

* **subtililoquus**, a, um, adj. [subtililoquor], speaking finely or elegantly, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 med.

subtilis, e, adj. [sub-tela; and therefore, prop., woven fine; hence], fine, not thick or coarse, thin, slender, minute (syn. tenuis). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 88: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 901; cf. id. 3, 195; Cat. 54, 3: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76, 14: farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 74: mitra, Cat. 64, 63: ignis, Lucr. 6, 225: subtile et minuta primordia rerum, id. 4, 122; 4, 114. — **Subst.**: **subtilia**, ium, n. plur., fine goods or stuffs, Vulg. Isa. 19, 9: indui te subtilibus, id. Ezech. 16, 10. — **Comp.**: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34, § 129. — **Sup.**: sucus subtilissimus, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11. — **B.** Transf., of the senses, fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite (rare): palatum, Hor. S. 2, 38: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4. — **II.** Trop., fine, nice, precise, exact, accurate, keen, subtle (class.; syn.: elegans, concinnus). **A.** In gen.: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 132: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46, § 165: argumentatio, id. 2, 108, 112, § 247: quaestio, id. 11, 16, 16, § 46: Graecia, Manil. 4, 718. — **Comp.**: reliquae (epistulae) subtiliores erunt, more particulari, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 3. — **Sup.**: quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40: Democritus, subtilissimus antiquorum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 3, 2. — **2.** Transf., of taste or judgment, fine, keen, delicate, exquisite (syn.: sagax, acutus): iudicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242; cf.: subtilis veterum iudex, id. S. 2, 7, 101: sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 7: vir subtilis, dispositus, acer, disertus, id. ib. 2, 11, 17; 4, 17, 4. — **B.** In part., in rhet., of speech or of the speaker, plain, simple, unadorned (syn. simplex): genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69; cf.: acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20; cf. id. ib. 23, 78: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod λεγνόν vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58: disputator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: oratione limatus atque subtilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180; cf. id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: Lysias subtilis scriptor atque

elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35; Quint. 10, 1, 78: praecceptor, id. 1, 4, 25; 12, 10, 51. — Hence, *adv.*: **subtiliter**, *finely, minutely*. **1.** Lit.: subtiliter insinuat ad parvas partes aër, Lucr. 6, 1031: conexae res, *closely, intimately*, id. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67: fodere, *lightly, superficially*, Pall. Febr. 21 fin. — **2.** Trop., *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly*. **a.** In gen.: subtiliter judicare, *finely, acutely*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: de re publica quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly*, id. Att. 2, 21, 1; cf.: haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, id. ib. 1, 13, 4: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5: de aliquâ re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: aliquid persequi, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98; cf.: id persequar subtilius, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Lael. 5, 18: subtilius ista quaerunt, id. ib. 2, 7 et saep. — **b.** In part., in rhet., *plainly, simply, without ornament*: humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100: versute et subtiliter dicere, id. ib. 7, 22: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatus, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

subtilitas (supt-), *âtis, f.* [subtilis], *fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness* (syn. tenuitas). **1.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): lineareum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *the keen edge, sharpness*, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1, § 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 med.: im-mensa animalium, Plin. 11, proem. 1, § 1: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35, proem. § 1: umoris, id. 2, 65, 65, § 163. — **II.** Trop. **a.** In gen., *keenness, acuteness, penetration, definiteness, exactness, subtlety*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, sollertia): sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: disputandi, id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellat, id. Brut. 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: credunt plerique militarium ingenii subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9: ingens, Petr. 31: tanta, id. 38; Sen. Ep. 113, 1: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 335; cf.: litterarum, id. 2, 108, 112, § 247: geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65, § 164: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4, § 13: subtilitas par-cimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171: picturae summa subtilitas, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: inutilis, Sen. Ep. 65, 16: quaedam inutilia et inefficacia ipsa subtilitas reddit, id. ib. 82, 24: nimia, id. ib. 88, 43. — **B.** In part., in rhet., *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil esse experienti minus, Cic. Or. 76; id. Brut. 84, 291: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1.

subtiliter, *adv.*, v. subtilis fin.

* **sub-timeo**, *êre, v. n.*, to be somewhat afraid, to fear a little: numquid subtimes, ne? etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

* **sub-tinnio**, *êre, v. n.*, to sound a little, to tinkle, Tert. Pall. 4 med.

sub-titubo, *êre, v. n.*, to stagger, totter, or waver a little (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: pede subtitubo, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475. — **II.** Trop.: subtitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractio, *ônis, f.* [subtraho], a drawing back, Vulg. Ep. ad Hebr. 10, 39 (transl. of the Gr. ὑποστολή).

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* of subtraho.

sub-traho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to draw away from underneath or by stealth; also, in gen., to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove, etc. (class.; syn. subduco). **I.** Lit.: subtractus Numida mortuo super-incubanti Romano vivus, Liv. 22, 51, 9 (Weis-senb. substratus): pedibus raptim tellus sub-tracta, Lucr. 6, 605: effracto colla jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 28: (impedimenta) clandestinâ fugâ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: si dediticii subtrahantur, id. ib. 1, 44; Cic. Mur. 37, 80: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14: milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37: cibum alicui, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 10: materiam, quae laedere vide-tur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, to turn away, avert, Tac. A. 3, 53; id. Agr. 45: se a curiâ et ab omni parte rei publicae, to withdraw, re-tire, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; so, se, Liv. 44, 16:

teque adspectu ne subtrahere nostro, Verg. A. 6, 465: Armeniam ad Parthos se subtra-hentem, Flor. 4, 12, 43: servus domino se, Dig. 21, 1, 17. — Also without se: repente interdiu vel noctu subtrahabat, he would withdraw, Suet. Caes. 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingentibus sed ex subtra-hentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86, 2. — **M. d.**: vastis tremuit ictibus puppis Subtrahitur-que solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Verg. A. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70: subtractus fugâ, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134. — **II.** Trop.: neque verba sedem ha-bere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, neque, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratiâ, id. 9, 3, 59: verbum, id. 9, 3, 58: S. litteram, id. 9, 4, 38: narratio-nem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81; for which: aliis nominatis, me unum subtrahabat, to omit, not men-tion, Curt. 6, 10, 7; id. ib. § 9: aliquem bello, Liv. 8, 29; cf.: cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, id. 6, 1, 9: aliquem iudicio, id. 9, 26: aliquem irae militum, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just. 16, 4, 20. — *Reflex.*: me a curiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: se legum actioni-bus, Quint. 7, 4, 39: se oneri, id. 12, 9, 21: se labori, Col. 1, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 fin. Ruhnck. et saep.: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25.

sub-trēmulus, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat tremulous, Ps.-Soran. 280.

sub-triplus, a, um, *adj.*, contained three times in a larger number, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 23.

sub-tristis, e, *adj.*, somewhat sad or sorrowful (ante- and post-class.): subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 107, 9. — *Comp.*: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtritus, a, um, *Part.* of subtero.

subtunicâlis, is, f. [sub-tunica], = ὑποδύτης, the under-garment of a Jewish priest, Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

* **sub-turpicalus**, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat mean or disgraceful, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1.

* **sub-turpis**, e, *adj.*, somewhat mean or disgraceful: quae sint, quod ridiculi proprium est, subturpia, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, *adv.* [from sub; like intus, from in], below, beneath, underneath (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): subtus ambulare, Cato, R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omni-bus supra terram operi-bus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugna-bant, Liv. 36, 25; cf. Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 26; Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.

* **sub-tussio**, *êre, v. n.*, to cough slight-ly, Veg. Vet. 3, 25 dub.

sub-tusus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo], some-what bruised: fiet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55: angulus, an obtuse angle, Boëth. Geom. 1, p. 1180.

sub-tutus, a, um, *adj.*, moderately safe, Commod. Instr. 30, 18.

subtucula, ae, f. [sub-UO; whence exuo]. **I.** A man's under-garment, a shirt: postea quam binas tunicas habere coepe-runt, instituerunt vocare subtuculam et in-dusium, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 24; id. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95; Suet. Aug. 82. — Of the priest's dress, Vulg. Lev. 8, 7. — **II.** Subtuculam Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod dis detur ex alicâ et oleo et melle. Nam de tunicae genere notum est omni-bus, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.

subula, ae, f. **I.** Lit., an awl, Mart. 3, 16, 2: aënea, Col. 6, 5, 4; Pall. Jun. 14, 3: perforabit aurem ejus subula, Vulg. Exod. 21, 6; id. Deut. 15, 17. — **II.** Transf., a very small weapon: subula armatus, Sen. Ep. 85, 1; cf. prov.: subula leonem excipis, id. ib. 82, 25.

subulcus, i, m. [from sus; formed in analogy with bubulcus], a swine-herd, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14 and 20; Mart. 10, 98, 10; Verg. E. 10, 19 Wagn. (al. bubulci).

1. subulo, *ônis, m.* **I.** A flute-player, the Tuscan name for tibicen: subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur. Itaque Ennius: Subulo quondam marinas propter astabat plagas, Fest. p. 309 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 35 ib. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.). — **II.** A kind of hart

with pointed horns, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 213; 28, 17, 67, § 231. — **III.** Perh. i. q. paedico, Aus. Epigr. 70.

2. Subulo, *ônis, m.* [1. subulo], a Roman surname; e. g. P. Decius Subulo, Liv. 43, 17.

sub-umbilicus, i, n., the parts below the navel, Hier. in Zach. 1 ad 2, 18.

* **sub-umidus**, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat moist: oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23.

sub-unctio, *ônis, f.*, a rubbing in: faucium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 22.

Subur, f., a town in Spain, on the river Rubricatus, perh. the mod. Villa Nuova, in Castile, Mel. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21. — Hence, **Suburitani**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Subur, Inscr. Grut. 414, 3.

Subura, ae (abbrev. SVG.; v. infra), f., a quarter in Rome, in the second region, between the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quiri-nal, where provisions were sold, and where many prostitutes dwelt: Subura Junius scri-bit ab eo, quod fuerit sub antiquâ Urbe: quoi testimonium potest esse, quod subest ei loco, qui Terrens murus vocatur. Sed ego a pago potius Succusano dictam puto Succusam, quod in notâ etiam nunc scribitur tertia littera C, non B, Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; cf.: Subura cum tribus litteris nota-tur, C litteram ostendit, Quint. 1, 7, 29; cf. Fest. p. 309 Müll.; Liv. 3, 13; Mart. 6, 66, 2; 7, 31, 12; 10, 94, 5: clamosa, id. 12, 18, 2; Pers. 5, 32; Juv. 11, 141 (v. Subura, Becker, Antiq. vol. 1, p. 521 sq.; and cf. id. Gall. vol. 3, p. 44, 2d ed.). — Hence, **A. Suburâ-nus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Subura, Suburan: regio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; tribus, id. ib. 5, § 56 ib.; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13; cf. Fest. p. 302 Müll.: clivus, i. e. the Esquiline, Mart. 5, 22, 5: ca-nes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: magistra, i. e. a pros-titute, Mart. 11, 78, 11; cf. id. 11, 61, 3. — **B. Suburânen-ses**, *um, m.*, the dwellers in the Subura, Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.

suburbânitas, *âtis, f.* [suburbanus], nearness to the city of Rome: suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7; Symm. Ep. 2, 22; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 med.

sub-urbânus, a, um, *adj.*, situated near the city of Rome, suburban. **I.** *Adj.*: rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: ager, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: regio Italiae, Col. 11, 2, 61; cf. Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 19: caulis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: pere-grinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crimina, id. ib. 13, 43 et saep. — **II.** *Subst.* **A. suburbâ-num**, i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban villa: malo esse in Tus-culano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13, 6, § 1: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54; id. Rab. Post. 10, 26; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 sq.; id. Att. 12, 34, 1; 16, 13, b, 1; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144; 31, 3, 25, § 42; Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 48: Mart. 5, 35, 3 al.; Vulg. Lev. 25, 34. — **B. suburbâni**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of the towns near Rome, Ov. F. 6, 58.

sub-urbicârius, a, um, *adj.*, late jurid. Lat. for suburbanus, situated near Rome, suburban: regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 9; 11, 28, 12; 11, 16, 12: mare, Schol. Juv. 8, 94.

* **sub-urbium**, ii, n. [urbis], a suburb: in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 24.

* **sub-urgéo** (also written **subur-gueo**), *êre, v. a.*, to drive or urge close to: proram ad saxa, Verg. A. 5, 202.

Suburitani, v. Subur.

sub-ûro, no perf., ustum, v. a., to burn slightly, to singe, scorch: crura nuce ar-denti, Suet. Aug. 68: subustum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 37.

* **subustio**, *ônis, f.* [suburo], a heating from below: thermarum, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 32.

subustus, a, um, *Part.* from suburo.

* **subvades**, *um, m.* [sub-vas], sub-sure-ties, i. e. those who give surety for the bail, Auct. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 8.

subvectio, *ônis, f.* [subveho], a carry-ing, transporting, conveying, conveyance: frumenti, Liv. 44, 8; Tac. A. 13, 51 fin. — *Plur.*: durae subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: marinae, Vitr. 1, 5, 1.

subvecto, *âvi, âtum, 1, v. freg. a. [id.]*, to bring up from below (on the shoulder,

by ship, etc.), to bring, carry, convey, transport to a place (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): asini, qui tibi subvectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, Plaut. As. 2, 74: saxa umeris, Verg. A. 11, 131: saxa, Sil. 4, 21: onera, Col. 6, praef. 3: panaria candidasque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: corpora cymba, Verg. A. 6, 303: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

* **subvector**, ōris, m. [subveho], a bearer, carrier, conveyer: Bosphorus Inachiae subvector virginis olim, Avien. Perieg. 199.

1. **subvectus**, a, um, Part. of subveho.

2. **subvectus**, ūs, m. [subveho], a carrying, conveying, conveyance, Tac. A. 15, 4; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 17.

sub-vēho, vexti, vectum, 3, v. a., to bring up from below (on the shoulder, by ship, etc.), to bring, carry, convey, conduct to a place, to bring or carry up stream, etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): ast alium (aërem fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 515: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, *Caes. B. G. 1, 16: adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem, Verg. A. 8, 58: subvecta ponto Barbara agmina, Ov. M. 6, 423: matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Calig. 15: utensilia ad Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39: Germanicus Nilo subvehabatur, id. ib. 2, 60: Philippus lembis biremitibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40; cf. Vell. 2, 106, 3; Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73; Tac. A. 2, 8, 15, 18: viae, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehabantur, Liv. 9, 15; so, commeatus, id. 9, 23, 10; 22, 16, 4: ad Palladis arces Subvehitur magna matrum regina catervā, is borne aloft, Verg. A. 11, 478: subvecta per aëra curru, Ov. M. 8, 796.

sub-vello, no perf., vulsum (volsum), 3, v. a., to pluck up, pull out (only in the two foll. passages): radior, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolsis ambulet, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.

sub-vēlo, āre, 1, v. a., to overshadow, Aug. Lib. Arb. 2, 38.

sub-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (old fut. subveniō, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20), v. n., to come up or advance to one's assistance (the figure taken from the advance of a military reserve; v. subsidium, to come to one's assistance, to aid, assist, relieve, succor; to obviate, remedy, heal, cure a disease, an evil, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: adjuvo, succorro, sublevo). (a) With dat. (so most freq.): quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levibus armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: Lucianus circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Varenus illi laboranti subvenit, id. ib. 5, 44: Apollo quaeque, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 24: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 2: subvenire et opitulari patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32; id. B. C. 2, 4: subvenisti homini jam perditio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15, 3: vestri auxilii est, iudices, huius innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: salutis suae acrioribus remediis, id. ib. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74 et saep.: gravidini omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4: morbo, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; 32, 9, 37, § 112: huic meae sollicitudini, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31.—Esp. of the praetor, to render official, judicial aid: aequissimum erit praetorem ei subvenire, Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2.—Impers. pass.: subveniri generi humano, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti opera, etc. . . provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, id. Att. 1, 17, 9: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Hirt. B. Afr. 26, 4.—(β) Absol.: et defendam et subvenio sedulo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20: age, fi benignus, subveni, id. Pers. 1, 1, 39: circumvenior, iudices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: illum orare, ut subveniret, id. Div. 1, 27, 57: et subventuros auferet unda deos, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28; Tac. A. 4, 72.—Impers. pass.: priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 54, 10: ni subveniatur, Liv. 23, 14: nisi in tempore subventum foret, id. 34, 18; 29, 25.—II. In gen., to come up, come (very rare). A. Lit.: aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem nocte

subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 74.—B. Trop. 1. Ut quaeque vox digna animadverti subvenerat, memoriae mandabamus, came to mind, occurred to us, Gell. 19, 7, 2.—2. To come to one's mind, occur to him; with inf., App. M. 3, p. 131, 37.

subventio, ōnis, f. [subvenio], a rendering aid, assistance, Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

* **subvento**, āre, v. freq. n. [id.], to come with assistance to one: spes bona, opsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

† **subventor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who comes in aid, a helper: CIVIVM, Inscr. Orell. 6: POPVLI, ib. 3766.

subventralis, e, adj. [sub-venter], subventral, med. t. t., Ps.-Soran. Quaest. Med. 235.

sub-ventrile, is, n. [id.], the lower belly, the abdomen (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 28 fin.; cf.: ὑποκοιλιον, sumen, subventrile, Gloss. Philox.

subverbustus, a, um, adj. [perhaps contr. from sub verbus ustus], branded under the spear, an epithet of a male or female slave (ante- and post-class.): subverbustam veribus ustam significat Plautus cum ait: ulcerosam, compeditam, subverbustam, sordidam, Fest. p. 309 Müll.; Tert. Pall. 4 med.

sub-verēor, ēri, v. dep. n., to be somewhat fearful or apprehensive: subvereri ne te delectet, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 1.

subversio, ōnis, f. [subverto], an overturn, overthrow, ruin, destruction (late Lat.): humani generis, Arn. 1, 7: urbium, Vulg. Gen. 19, 29.—Plur.: animorum, Arn. 5, 165.

* **subverso (-vorso)**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to overturn, overthrow, ruin, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, m. [id.], an overturn-er, overthrower, subverter (very rare): legum (opp. auctor), Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, Part. of subverto.

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3, v. a., to turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow (not in Cic. or Caes.). I. Lit.: lupinum aratro, Col. 11, 2, 44: mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Calig. 34: tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 645: silvam, Luc. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 13, 1: Arisbe terrarum motu subversa, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139: Silvani simulacrum, id. 15, 18, 20, § 77: obices portarum, Tac. A. 13, 39.—Absol., Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17: calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43.—II. Trop., to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: subversa Jacobat Pristina majestas soliorum, overthrow, subverted, Lucr. 5, 1136: subversa Crassorum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: florentes privignos per occultum, Tac. A. 4, 71 fin.: aliquem, to ruin, undo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem ceterasque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10, 4: leges ac libertatem, id. H. 1, 48, 10 Dietsch: imperium, id. ib. 1, 48, 8: ad ea quae majores pepererunt, subvertunda, id. ib. 1, 41, 3: decretum consultis, id. J. 30, 1: leges, Tac. A. 2, 36: iura, id. ib. 4, 30: scriptam legem, Quint. 7, 7, 6: omnia praedjudicia, id. 5, 11, 13: interpretationem adversarii (opp. confirmare), id. 7, 6, 2: artem orandi, id. 9, 4, 3: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquiora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 6: omnis domus delatorum interpretationibus, Tac. A. 3, 25: opes, Luc. 8, 273: quaesitum imperium brevis momenti culpā, Just. 6, 3, 8: patriae mores, id. 12, 5, 2.

* **sub-vesperinus**, ventus, the southwest wind, Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

* **sub-vesperus**, i, m. (sc. ventus), the southwest-by-west wind, Vitr. 1, 6, 10.

sub-vestio, īre, 4, v. a., to clothe from beneath, clothe by degrees: et nova subvestit reparatas pluma volucres, Dracont. 1, 642.

* **subvexus**, a, um, adj. [subveho], sloping upwards (opp. devexus): omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 36.

† **sub-vilicus**, i, m., an under-steward: HORTORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2860.

sub-viridis, e, adj., somewhat green, greenish: folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65, § 113: balantiae, id. 37, 10, 55, § 149: emplastrum, Scrib. Comp. 201 and 202.

sub-volo, āre, v. n., to fly up or upwards (rare but class.): hae (partes corpo-

rum) sursum in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: avis, Ov. M. 11, 790: ex agmine, id. ib. 14, 507: praepes, id. ib. 14, 577: ad capita, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 16 fin.: alte, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 6, 3.

subvolsus or **subvulsus**, a, um, Part. of subvello.

* **sub-volvo**, ēre, v. a., to roll up or along: manibus saxa, Verg. A. 1, 424.

* **sub-vulturius**, a, um, adj., somewhat vulture-like, a facetiously formed word: corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

Sucasini (Succas-), ōrum, m., a surname of the Interamneses on the Liris in Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Succabar, f., a town in Mauritania, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 21.

suc-caelestis (subc-), e, adj., that which is under the heavens, subcelestial, sub-lunary: hebdomas, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **suc-caeruleus (subc-)**, a, um, adj., somewhat blue, bluish: creta, Cels. 6, 5 fin.

suc-candidus (subc-), a, um, adj., somewhat white, whitish (Plinian): folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61; 27, 12, 94, § 120.

Succasini, v. Sucasini.

Succasses, ium, m., a people of Gaul, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

suc-cavus (subc-), a, um, adj., hollow below or underneath (ante- and post-class.): areae, Cato, R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557; Auct. Limit. pp. 252, 260, 303 Goes.: natura Aetnae, Lucr. 6, 682.

succedāneus or **succidāneus** (on the latter very ancient orthog. cf. Gell. 4, 6, 4 sq.), a, um, adj. [succedo], that follows after or succeeds to something, that supplies the place of something, substituted, succedaneous: hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, effugia vocari veteri more solet: in cuius locum quae supposita fuerat, succidanea, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140; cf. Gell. 1, 1; and Fest. p. 302 Müll.: si quid succidaneis opus esset, robur succederet, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8, p. 213, 29: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 37: subrogare aliquem succedaneum, Cod. Just. 11, 65, 3: avum suum Pharmaceum succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6, 2.—Subst.: **succedāneus**, i, m., a substitute, representative; with gen., Dig. 17, 8, 4: functionis, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 27: alieni periculi, Dig. 26, 7, 3 fin.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. and a. [sub]. I. To go below or under (so mostly poet.; syn. subeo). A. Lit. 1. In gen., to enter, go under, come under: simul ac primum nubes succedere soli Coepere, to go under the sun, Lucr. 5, 286; cf. id. 6, 402: tectum, cui imbris vitandi causa succederet, Cic. Dom. 44, 116: maestae Succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 505: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766; so, tectis, id. ib. 8, 549; Verg. A. 1, 627: rex jussae succedit aquae, Ov. M. 11, 142: tecto et umbrae, Verg. G. 3, 418: antro, id. E. 5, 6 and 19: tumulo sineret succedere terrae, i. e. to be buried, id. A. 11, 103; cf.: serpens ioco Successit tumulo, id. ib. 5, 93.—2. In partic., to go from under; to go up, mount, ascend: alto caelo, to mount, ascend, Verg. G. 4, 227: in arduum, Liv. 5, 43; cf.: hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: muros, Liv. 27, 18, 13; 31, 45, 5; Tac. A. 2, 20; Sil. 13, 597: tumulum, Liv. 22, 28 et saep.—Absol.: erigi scalas jussit ac promptissimum quemque succedere, Tac. A. 2, 81.—Poet.: in montem succedere silvas Cogebant, to retreat to the mountains, Lucr. 5, 1370.—B. Trop. 1. To come under, submit to anything: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia . . . sub acumen stili subant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151: externae dominationi, quam in suis timebant, sponte succedunt, Just. 8, 2, 2: succedoque oneri, take-up, Verg. A. 2, 723: nec qui succederet operi inventus est, undertake, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 92.—2. To go up, mount, ascend: a pedibusque minutatim succedere frigus Non dubitabat, Lucr. 6, 1191: ad summum honorem, id. 5, 1123: ille ad superos Succedet famā, Verg. A. 12, 235: aurum in summum successit honorem, Lucr. 5, 1275.—II. To approach, draw near (class. and freq.). A. Milit. t. t., to march on, advance, march up to; approach (class. and freq.; cf.: invado, progredior):

sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: sub montem, id. B. C. 1, 45: supra hostium munitionem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 91, 23: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. 7, 37: ad stationes hostium, id. 30, 8: ad hostium latebras, id. 10, 14: ad urbem, id. 26, 44: ad moenia, id. 44, 31: sub ipsum vallum, id. 31, 36, 5: ad portūs claustra, Curt. 4, 5, 19: celeriter ad molem, id. 4, 3, 2: moenibus, Liv. 10, 34; 24, 19: munitionibus, id. 9, 14: munitionibus, Auct. B. Alex. 30, 4: portas succedunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: murum, Liv. 38, 9.—*Absol.*: classis paulatim successit, Tac. A. 3, 1.—*Impers. pass.*: ubicumque iniquo successum est loco, Liv. 9, 31.—*B.* To follow, follow after, take the place of, relieve, come into the place of, succeed; to succeed to, receive by succession (syn. subsequor). *I.* Lit.: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 41; id. B. C. 3, 94; cf. Liv. 9, 32; Ov. M. 13, 134: in stationem, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in pugnam, Liv. 9, 27; for which, proelio, id. 6, 4: in paternas opes, id. 21, 3: in Pompeii locum heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62; cf. Sequani principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi successerant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: ego in ejus quem occidissim succederem locum, Liv. 40, 12, 13: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 61; 2, 3, 51, § 120; id. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. Fl. 14, 33; 21, 49: qui regno successit, Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204: post ejus mortem frater regno successit, Just. 17, 3, 6: in hujus locum filia regno successit, id. 2, 4, 17; but: in regnum, id. 7, 2, 2: huic Mithridates filius succedit, id. 42, 2, 3: ad alteram partem succedit Ubii, *follows, come next*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.—*Of things*: aspirit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Ov. M. 11, 80.—*Impers. pass.*: non solum, quod tibi succederetur, sed quod Gabinio non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, id. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—*2.* Trop. *a.* To come or enter into a relation: in affinitatis jura, Just. 7, 3, 9.—*b.* To follow, follow after, succeed. (a) In time: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. Or. 30, 105: horum aetati successit Isocrates, id. ib. 13, 40; cf.: nihil semper floret: aetas succedit aetati, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov. M. 1, 125: quorum priores duae probationi succedunt, Quint. 3, 9, 1: in Italiā violis succedit rosa, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68: etenim ei succedo orationi, quae, etc., *I succeed, I speak after an oration, which, etc.*, Cic. Balb. 1, 4: consules, quo majori gloriae rev. gestarum succedere se cernebant, Liv. 4, 11, 2: rex... succedens tantae caritati Hieronis, id. 24, 5, 1: ut bono succedenti regi difficilis aemulatio esset, id. 1, 48, 8.—(β) To follow, take the place of, succeed in value: cuius (purpureae) libra denarii centum venibat... huic successit dibapha Tyria, quae in libras denarii mille non poterat emi, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137: in vicem ejus (graminis) succedit decoctum, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 179: non numero tantum amissorum civium, sed et dignitatis, Just. 3, 5, 7: filii magnitudinis patris successerunt, id. 19, 1, 2.—*Pass. impers.*: male gestis rebus alterius successum est, Liv. 9, 18, 15.—*c.* Hence, to follow the nature or rule of any thing, to belong to a class or category (rare): succedere hanc quoque comparativo generi, Quint. 3, 10, 4: quae omnia succedunt legitimis quaestionibus, id. 3, 6, 71.—*d.* P. Regn.: res (alicui) succedit, or simply succedit, goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds (cf. evenit): lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: negotium (ei) sub manus, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: quando hoc bene succedit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: parum succedit, quod ago, id. And. 4, 1, 54: ple-raque non succedunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16: quod res nulla succederat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: inceptum non succedebat, Liv. 42, 58: nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, id. 33, 5, 3: voti Phoebo succedere partem Menta dedit, Verg. A. 11, 794: si prospere prima successerint, Just. 9, 3, 7.—*Absol.*: hac non successit: aliā ingrediemur viā, Ter. And. 4, 1, 45: si quando minus succedet, Cic. Or. 28, 98: si ex sententiā successerit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si proinde, ut ipse mereor, mihi successerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37: inceptis, id. 24, 19: fraudi, id. 38,

25: facinori eorum, id. 40, 11 et saep.: successurumque Minervae Indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 788.—*Pass.*: cum omnia meā causā velles mihi successa, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2.—*Impers.*: nolle successum non patribus, Liv. 2, 45, 5: ubicumque iniquo successum erat loco, id. 9, 31, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.

succ-cendo, di, sum, 3, v. a. [sub-candeo; v. accendo], to kindle or set on fire from below (syn. inflammo). *I.* Lit. (class.): (sapiens) etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torreatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aggerem cuniculo hostes succederant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: arma cumulata in ingentem acervum ipse imperator face subdita succendit, Liv. 45, 33; cf. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 15, 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 43: rogi, Liv. 28, 23: pontem, id. 1, 37: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. M. 5, 442: urbem suis manibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: aër fulminibus succenditur, Luc. 2, 269; 2, 413: aras, Sen. Herc. Oet. 790.—*B.* Transf., to inflame, redder: illi rubor igneus ora succendit, Luc. 9, 792: purpura infecit niveos vultus per liquidas succensa genas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 274.—*II.* Trop., to kindle, inflame with passion, etc. (only poet.; cf. succenseo): succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop. 1, 2, 15: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov. H. 15, 167: altera succensa cupidine, id. M. 8, 74: patriā succensa senectā (i. e. amore patris senis), Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 15: (furorem) succendunt classica cantu, Luc. 6, 166; cf.: in bella succensi mero, Sen. Herc. Fur. 779: succensas agit libido mentes, id. Hippol. 541: succensi ira, Sil. 1, 169: luctu succensus, Val. Fl. 3, 685: dulcedine famae succensus, Juv. 7, 40: mens facibus pudoris, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 221.

* **succ-cēno** (subc-, succoe-), āre, 1, v. a., to eat below, dine underneath: Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, Festinemus, alii subsceant, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90 Spald. N. cr.

succensēdo and **succensēo**, sūi, sum, 2, v. n. [succensus, from succendo], to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, irritated, enraged (class.; syn.: irascor, indignor). (a) With dat.: hominibus irasci et succensere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 41: id tibi succensui, Quia, etc., id. Pers. 3, 3, 26: nil succenseo Nec tibi nec huic, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 23: ne tu illi succenseas, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero iis... habeo quod succenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: nisi Atheniensibus succensuissem, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch. 6, 13: non esse aut ipsi aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.—(β) *Absol.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 4: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 33: quae si sic sua habituram dicat, quis tandem succenseat? Liv. 7, 13: aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibuit, Suet. Vesp. 5; Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17.—*(γ) *Part. fut. pass.*: peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

1. succensio, ōnis, f. [succendo], a setting on fire, kindling (late Lat.): lavacri, i. e. a heating, Amm. 31, 1, 2: prunarum nimia, id. 25, 10, 13: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

* **2. succensio**, ōnis, f. [succenseo], anger, irritation, indignation: memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um. *I.* Part. from succendo.—*II.* Part. from succenseo.

succentivus, a, um, adj. [succino], sounding to, accompanying: tibia, Varr. R. 1, 2, 15.

succentor, ōris, m. [id.], an accompanier in singing, Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 87, 1; Isid. 7, 12, 26.—*II.* Trop., a furtherer, promoter: fabularum, Amm. 19, 12, 13; Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 13.

1. suc-centuriō (subc-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf., to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (very rare): succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratiā supplere, subicere, Plaut. ap. Saturione: succenturia, centum requirere, qui te delectent domi, Fest. p. 306 Müll.:

nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero Succenturiatus, si quid deficiat, as a reserve, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 55; cf.: tota metaphora de re militari est. Succenturiati dicuntur, qui explendae centuriae gratiā subiciuntur se ad supplementum ordinum, Don. ad. h. l.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturiatur, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

2. suc-centuriō (subc-), ōnis, m., an under-officer, sub-centurion, Liv. 8, 8.

* **succentus**, ūs, m. [succino], an accompanying, accompaniment, Mart. Cap. 1, § 11.

suc-cerno (subc-), crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., to sift through, to sift. *I.* Lit.: vineae cotidie recentes succernito, Cato, R. R. 25, 10, 5; 18, 7; 151, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; Vitruv. 2, 5.—*Comically*: iste gradus succretu's cribro pollinari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10.—*II.* Transf., to shake up, agitate, Sev. Aetna, 492.

successio, ōnis, f. [succedo, II.], *I.* A coming into the place of another, a following after, succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc. (mostly post-Aug.): si merces Antonii oppressi poscitur in Antonii locum successio, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 2: Neronis principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58: quorum non dubia, Tac. A. 4, 12; Suet. Tib. 15, 25; 55: ad spem successionis admoventi, id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 4 fin.: regni, Just. 9, 2; App. M. 8, p. 210, 33; Lact. 6, 23, 17.—*Plur.*: magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permisit, Just. 3, 3: familiae, quae per successiones jus sibi vindicant, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32: doloris amotio successionem afficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.—*II.* A good issue, success: successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. (perh. Cic. Hort. Fragm.) Vit. Beat. 26: victoriam proeliorum successionibus relatuus, Arn. 2, 8.

(**successivus**, a false read. for succisiva, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 15 Bünem. ad loc.)

successor, ōris, m. [succedo, II.], a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc. (class.; cf. vicarius): conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf.: successori decessor invidit, id. Scaur. Fragm. 33; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37; id. Fl. 14, 33; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2: successorem alicui mittere, to remove from office, Liv. 23, 27, 12; cf. id. 32, 28, 1: legato eum consulari successorem dedisse, Suet. Aug. 88; id. Dom. 1: successorem accipere, to be removed, Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 23: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studii successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successor (Philoctete) sagittae Herculis utuntur, i. e. the succeeding possessor, inheritor, id. ib. 13, 51: alieni criminis successor, Dig. 48, 19, 26: successoris novo vincitur omnis amor, by a new favorite, Ov. R. Am. 462; cf.: novus habendus (clipseo), id. M. 13, 119: propositi successor honoris Junius, id. F. 5, 77: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, i. e. he followed you, wrote after you, id. Tr. 4, 10, 53.—*Of a female*: Phoebe, Faternis successor equis, Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 66 P.

successoriū, a, um, adj. [successor], of or belonging to succession, successory (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9, 1 pr.: ex successorio capite, ib. 22, 6, 1, § 3: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 8, 5.

1. successus, a, um, Part. of succedo.

2. successus, ūs, m. [succedo]. *I.* (Acc. to succedo, I.) An advance, approach (very rare). *A.* Lit.: successus et incurus hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: eorum, Verg. A. 12, 616.—*B.* Transf. (post-class.), a place which one goes down into, a cavern: terrarum, Arn. 5, 173; 7, 251.—*II.* (Acc. to succedo, II.) A succession of time, continuance (post-class.): continuo totius temporis successus, Just. 1, 8, 14: ex successu continuae felicitatis obliviscitur se hominem, id. 16, 5, 8.—*B.* Trop., a happy issue, good result, success (the usual signif.; perh. not ante-Aug.): successu exultans, Verg. A. 2, 386: Mnestheus successu acrior ipso, id. ib. 5, 210: hos successus alit, id. ib. 5, 231: successum dea dira negat, id. ib. 12, 914; cf.: multo successu Fabii audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50, 3: contentus fortuito successu, id. 42, 66, 2: elatus successu, id. ib. § 3: successumque artes non habuere meae, Ov. R.

Am. 624: successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28; Ov. M. 6, 130; 8, 384; 8, 495 al.: successus improborum plures allicit, Phaedr. 2, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 2, 24; 10, 7, 13; Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44: petitionum, id. 28, 8, 27, § 106: artis, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: nec successum victoriae moderatus est, Suet. Aug. 13: tantusque rerum successu haberi coepit, Just. 17, 3, 22: successu rerum florentes opes, id. 18, 6, 1; 21, 6, 1. — *Plur.*: pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosperos dare, Liv. proem. § 13: ne successibus deesset auctoritas, Just. 2, 4, 13. — **2.** *Concr.*, *posterity, issue* (post-class.): ferunt Graecorum commenta... feminam... suam manu suos exstinxisse successus, i.e. Medea, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

Succi, -orum, *m.*, a people of Thrace, Amm. 26, 7, 12.

succidāneus, *a, um, v.* succedaneus, *init.*

succidia, *ae, f.* [2. succido]. **I.** A leg or side of meat cut off, esp. of pork; a leg of pork, *hitch of bacon*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 4, 3: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidia alteram appellat, *their second hitch*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56. — **II.** *Transf.*, a slaughtering: succidia humanas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.

1. suc-cido, *idi, 3, v. n.* [sub-cado], to fall under any thing. **I.** In gen.: lorica quod e loris de corio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, i.e. were comprehended under the word, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll. — **II.** *Pregn.*, to sink under one's self, sink down, sink (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Lit.*: genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; so artus, Lucr. 3, 156: omnia fragore, id. 5, 109: terra repente, id. 5, 482: in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Verg. A. 12, 911: imperfecta sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71, 35: continuo labore gravia genua succiderant, Curt. 9, 5, 7. — **B.** *Trop.*: mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71, 24: mendax Dardania domus, id. Agam. 863.

2. suc-cido, *cidi, cisum, 3, v. a.* [sub-caedo], to cut off or away below, cut from below, to cut through, cut off, cut down, fell (rare but class.; not in Cic.): is pernas succidit iniqua superbia populi, Enn. ap. Fest. pp. 304 and 305 Müll. (Ann. v. 279 Vahl.); cf.: vivos Succisus feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51, 7: poplite, Verg. A. 10, 700: crura equis (with suffodere illa), Liv. 42, 59, 3: nervos eorum, id. 44, 28, 14: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; Liv. 23, 24; Col. 2, 2, 11; 2, 11; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 58 al.: asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 6: florem aratro, Verg. A. 9, 435: frumentis succisus, cut down, mown down, Caes. B. G. 4, 38; 4, 19: Cere-rem, Verg. G. 1, 297: (herbas) curvamine falcis aënae, Ov. M. 7, 227: segetem, Sil. 15, 536 al.: cf.: ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, mow down, Sil. 14, 134: serpens succisa manu Herculeâ, Sen. Med. 702. — *Poet.*: succisa libido, emasculated, made powerless, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 190.

succidus, *a, um, v.* succidus.

succidius, *a, um, adj.* [1. succido], sinking down, sinking, failing (poet.). **I.** *Lit.*: genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: poples, id. M. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, id. ib. 10, 116 et saep. — **II.** *Trop.*: benedictio, faltering, trembling, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.* — **III.** = succidaneus (late Lat.), Ven. Misc. 4, 25, 10.

succinctē, *adv.*, v. succingo, *P. a. fin.* *** succinctim**, *adv.* [succingo], briefly, succinctly: denotare, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. praef.

succinctio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], a girding about (late Lat.), Aug. c. Jul. 2, 6.

succinctōrium, *ii, n.* [id.], an apron (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. Ser. Verb. Dom. 10 *fin.*; id. Civ. Dei, 14, 17 al.

*** succinctulus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [succinctus], girded, girt: fasciola, App. M. 2, p. 117, 34.

succinctus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.* of succingo.

suc-cinērārius (subc-), *a, um, adj.* [sub-cinis], = succinericius, panis, Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7 al.

suc-cinērīcius (subc-), *a, um, adj.* [id.], prepared under the ashes (late Lat.): panis, baked under the ashes, Vulg. Gen. 18, 1788

6; id. Exod. 12, 39; id. Osee, 7, 8 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 21.

succineus, *a, um, v.* succineus.

suc-cingo (subc-), *axi, nctum, 3, v. a.*, to gird below or from below, to tuck up, gird, gird about, girdle (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subligo). **I.** *Lit.*: crure tenus medio tunicae, Juv. 6, 455: astricti succingant ilia ventres, Grat. Cyn. 271; cf.: Virginem et Leonem Anguis intortus succingit, Vit. 9, 5 (7), 1: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732; cf. Lucr. 5, 892; Tib. 3, 4, 89: eāpse sic succincta, tucked up, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: amicus, Mart. 2, 46, 7: popa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62: cursor, Mart. 12, 24, 7: anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: Diana, id. ib. 3, 156; cf.: vestem ritu succincta Dianae, id. ib. 10, 536; 9, 89. — *Poet.*: succincta comas pinus, with its bare trunk, Ov. M. 10, 103; 15, 603: quis illae est, quae lugubri Succincta est stolâ, girt about, Enn. ap. Non. 198, 2 (Trag. v. 134 Vahl.): succincti gladiis mediâ regione cracentes, girt about, armed, id. ap. Fest. s. v. cracentes, p. 53 (Ann. v. 497 ib.): gladio succinctus, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: succinctam pharetrâ, Verg. A. 1, 323: pallâ succincta cruenta, id. ib. 6, 555; cf. amicti, id. ib. 12, 401: succincti corda machaeris, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 678 (Ann. v. 392 ib.): pugione succinctus, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33: cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5, 3: ferro, id. 40, 9, 12; 40, 7, 7. — **II.** *Transf.*, to surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out with any thing (syn.: saepio, circumdo): quod multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49, 3: his animum succinge bonis, Petr. 5 *fin.*: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, Verg. E. 6, 75: Scylla rapax canibus succincta Molossis, id. Cul. 330: virgineam canibus succincta figuram, Tib. 3, 4, 89: Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 21, 10, 4: maximarum gentium viribus, Just. 6, 1, 2: totius ferme Orientis viribus, id. 35, 1, 9: horum scientiâ debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1: patriâ papyro, Juv. 4, 24. — Hence, **succinctus**, *a, um, P. a.* (very rare and post-Aug.). **A.** *Prepared, ready for any thing*: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12. — **B.** *Contracted, short, concise, succinct* (poet. and post-Aug.; cf.: brevis, circumscriptus) libelli, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arbores succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39: succinctior brevitatis, Aug. Ep. 157 *med.* — *Adv.*: **succinctē**, briefly, concisely, succinctly (late Lat.; cf.: brevis, strictim): docere, Amm. 28, 1, 2. — *Comp.*: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: dimicare, Amm. 20, 11, 20.

*** succingulum** (subc-), *i, n.* [succingo], an under-girdle, lower girdle, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17; cf. Fest. p. 302 Müll.

suc-cino (subc-; also succāno, Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll.), *ēre, v. a. and n.* [cano], to sing to, accompany (rare). **I.** *Lit.*: tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinnâ, Petr. 69, 4: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79. — **II.** *Transf.*, to accord, agree: (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: Victim date. Succinit alter: Et mihi, etc., another chimes in, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succinum, *i, v.* succinum.

succinus, *a, um, v.* succinus.

succipio, *ēre, v.* succipio *init.*

*** succisio**, *ōnis, f.* [2. succido], a cutting off or away: cottidiana pilorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succisivus, *a, um, v.* subsecivus.

succisor, *ōris, m.* [2. succido], one who cuts or prunes (late Lat.): quam (silvam) nec si serâ succisor falce repurget, Alcim. Ep. 4, 48.

succisus, *a, um, Part. of 2. succido.*

succlāmatio, *ōnis, f.* [succlamo], a calling or crying out, a shouting, acclamation after any thing (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.); only *plur.*: ultro territorii succlamationibus, Liv. 28, 26, 12; 40, 36, 4; 42, 28, 2; Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subc-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to call or cry out, to shout, exclaim after or in reply to any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.); with *obj. clause*: haec Virginio vociferanti succlambat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, Liv. 3, 50, 10:

quidam ausi sunt mediâ ex contione succlāmāre: Abite hinc, ne, etc., id. 44, 45; cf.: si esset libera haec civitas, non tibi succlāmasset, id. 6, 40: cum centuria freuens succlāmasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, etc., id. 26, 22, 8: cui dicto, Val. Max. 6, 2, 3. — *Impers. pass.*: succlāmatus est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidians, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: ad hoc cum succlāmatus est, Liv. 10, 25; 21, 18; 42, 53.

— **(β)** *Pass.*: publicâ succlāmatus invidiâ, cried out against, Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlāmatus, id. ib. 19, 3.

succlausus, *a, um, adj.* [sub-claudo], half-closed [Appul.], Polem. Physiogn. p. 128.

succlino, *āre, 1, v. n.* [sub-clino], to bend or incline somewhat, Ven. Fort. Ep. Praem. Carm. 5, lib. 6.

succo, *ōnis, v.* succo.

suc-coelestis, *v.* succaelestis.

*** suc-coeno**, *v.* succeno.

succoerulēs, *a, um, v.* succaer-.

suc-collo (subc-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [collum], to take upon the neck or shoulder, to shoulder (very rare): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8 (for which: attolunt umeris, Verg. G. 4, 217): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10 *med.*: succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth. 6 *med.*; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117.

*** suc-conditor** (subc-), *ōris, m.*, an inferior officer in the Circensian games, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5, and 340, 3.

*** suc-contumeliōsē** (subc-), *adv.*, somewhat insolently or contumeliously: tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

*** suc-cōquo** (subc-), *ēre, v. a.*, to cook a little: omnia igni, Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*

succōriatio, *ōnis, f.* [sub-corium]; med. t. t., an operating beneath the skin (late Lat.), Ps.-Soran. Quaest. Medic. 245.

*** suc-corniculārius** (subc-), *ii, m.*, a sub-adjutant, second adjutant, Inscr. Orell. 3490.

*** suc-cortex** (subc-), *icis, m.*, the under or inner bark, Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, *a, um, v.* succosus.

*** suc-crassulus** (subc-), *a, um, adj. dim.* [crassus], somewhat thick, thickish: corporis qualitate succrassulus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-crēpo (subc-), *āre, 1, v. n.*, to crackle beneath (late Lat.), Aug. Vit. Beat. 3.

suc-cresco (subc-), *ēre, v. incho. n.*, to grow under or from under any thing; to grow up (very rare). **I.** *Lit.*: sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8: succrescit ab imo, Ov. M. 9, 352: ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2; cf.: mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua, succrevire uberrime, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9. — **B.** *Transf.*, to grow up to any thing: toties haustum cratera repleti Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, to spring up, or be supplied anew, Ov. M. 8, 680. — **II.** *Trop.*: non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, grows up after, succeeds, * Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13, 17.

succrētus, *a, um, Part. of succerno.*

suc-crispus (subc-), *a, um, adj.*, somewhat curled, frizzled, or crisped: capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: juba equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: pars inferior caudae, id. ib. 2, 5, 8.

suc-crotillus (subc-), *a, um, adj.*, thin, slender, delicate (ante-class.): succrotilla vox tenuis et alta. Titinnus: femina fabulare succrotillâ voculâ. Afranius in epistulâ: loquebatur succrotillâ voce serio. Plautus in describendis mulierum cruribus gracilibus in Syro: cum extortis talis, cum succrotillis crusculis, Fest. p. 301 Müll.

suc-crūdus (subc-), *a, um, adj.*, somewhat raw, half raw: brassica, par-boiled, Cato, R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum ne, etc., not fully ripe, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 2.

suc-crūentus (subc-), *a, um, adj.*, somewhat bloody: livor facie contusa, Cels. 5, 18, 24; 4, 18.

succūba (subc-), *ae, comm.* [1. succubo]. **I.** One who lies under; hence, in mal. part., a lecher or strumpet (post-class.): flo-

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a discourse, *spirit, life*: ornatior oratio... suco suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen sucum aliquem oportet, id. Or. 23, 76: omnes etiam tum retinebant illum Pericli sucum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque suco potest, Quint. 10, 1, 31.

* **sūdābundus**, a, um, adj. [sudio], *sweating*: turba, Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

sūdāriolum, i, n. dim. [sudarium], *a little handkerchief*, Hier. Ep. 52, 5; App. Mag. p. 307, 37 al.

sūdarium, ii, n. [sudor], *a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief*, Cat. 12, 14; 25, 7; Mart. 11, 39, 3; Petr. 67: sudario candido tergere frontem, Quint. 6, 3, 60; 11, 3, 148; Suet. Ner. 25; 43; 51; Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; App. Mag. p. 309, 28.

sūdātis, e, adj. [sudio], *flowing like sweat, fluid* (late Lat.): metallum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 2.

sūdātio, ōis, f. [id.]. I. Lit., *a sweating, perspiration, sudation* (post-Aug.): multa, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.—Plur., Cels. 3, 2 med.—II. Transf., in concr., *a sweating-room, sudatory*: concamerata, Vitr. 5, 11 med.

* **sūdātor**, ōris, m. [id.], *one that perspires easily or copiously*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 43.

sūdātōriūm, ii, v. sudatorius, II.

sūdātōrius, a, um, adj. [sudio], *belonging to or serving for sweating, sudatory*. I. Adj.: unctioes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: qualitas, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39 med.—II. Subst.: **sūdātōrium**, ii, n., *a sweating-bath, sweating-room, a sudatory*: circa balinea ac sudatoria, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2; id. Ep. 51, 6.

* **sūdātrix**, icis, f. [sudator], *she that sweats or causes sweating*: toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

* **sūdūcūm** (sūdūc-), i, n. [sudio], *producing sweat, a kind of whip or scourge*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; cf. Fest. p. 336 Müll.

Sudines, is, m., *a writer on precious stones*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115; 36, 7, 12, § 59; 37, 8, 35, § 114 al.

sūdis (nom. sing. only, Plin. 32, 10, 54, § 154 infra), is, f., *a stake, pile* (syn.: palus, subulca). I. Lit., plur.: sudēs stipitesque, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; id. B. G. 5, 18; 5, 40; Verg. A. 7, 524: quadrifidae, id. G. 2, 25: fraxineae, id. ib. 2, 359; Sil. 6, 559: quocūque putrescerent sudes, Plin. 17, 14, 9, § 101 al.—In sing., Ov. M. 12, 299 sq.; Luc. 6, 174.—As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6, 6; Tib. 1, 10, 65; cf.: sudēs in terga erectae, bristles, spines, Juv. 4, 128: densae, thorns, Prud. Apoth. 127: saxae, i. e. rocky peaks, crags, App. M. 7, p. 195, 26.—II. Transf., *a kind of pike* (a fish); perh. Esos sphyraena, Linn.; Plin. 32, 10, 54, § 154.

sūdo, avi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [Gr. root ἰδ-, ἰδός, sweat; Germ. Schweisz]. I. Neutr. (class.), *to sweat, perspire*. A. Lit. (a) Absol.: qui sudat, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: sine causā sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: juvenum sudantibus lacertis, Ov. M. 4, 707: quid cum Cumis Apollo sudavit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; cf.: deorum sudasse simulacra nuntiaturum est, id. ib. 2, 27, 58: bibere et sudare vita cardiaci est, Sen. Ep. 15, 3: in montes sudantes conscendimus, Petr. 116.—(b) With abl., *to sweat or perspire with, to be wet with, moist with, drenched in* any thing: fit ut in speluncis saxa superne sudent umore, Lucr. 6, 943; cf.: cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae, Verg. G. 1, 117: sudabant fauces sanguine, Lucr. 6, 1147: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1: quattuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4: arma sudore, Sil. 2, 455: umore Cumanus Apollo, Flor. 2, 8, 3.—Poet., i. e. tolli, labor, Ehn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): sanguine litus, Verg. A. 2, 582.—b. Poet., transf., of the moisture itself, *to sweat, drip, distil* from any thing: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama, Verg. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis umor sudavit ab undis, Sil. 7, 191.—B. Trop., qs. *to sweat or perspire from exertion, i. e. to toil, labor*

hard, exert or fatigue one's self, tire one's self out, etc. (rare but class.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 12, p. 458 sq.; syn.: contendo, luctor): sudabis satis, Si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 23; cf.: in cassum defessi sanguine sudent, Augustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, Lucr. 5, 1129: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, quomodo, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 139: in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14 Spald. N. cr.: has meus ad metas equus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 70: sub ingenti pharetra, Stat. Th. 5, 443.—Poet., with inf.: et ferrea sudant Claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 526.—Impers. pass.: parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4, 8.—II. Act. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). A. To throw off or emit by sweating, *to sweat out, exude* (cf. destillare). 1. Lit.: et durae quercus sudabant rosida mella, Verg. E. 4, 30: pinguis electra, id. ib. 8, 54: balsamum, Just. 36, 3, 4: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45: sudata ligno Tura, Ov. M. 10, 308: oleum baca Venafri, Mart. 13, 101, 1: mella, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 76: sanguinem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; Aug. in Ps. 93, 19: mella, Lact. 7, 24, 7.—2. Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to sweat out a thing, i. e. to make, perform, or carry on laboriously*: multo labore Cyclopus Sudatum thoraca capit, Sil. 4, 436: fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: vomere messes, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 94: zonam, id. Epigr. 23, 12: deunces, Pers. 5, 149: bella, Prud. Cath. 2, 76: laborem, Sil. 3, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 189.—B. Pregn. 1. To saturate with sweat, *to sweat through* (very rare): vestes sudatae, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—2. Of time, *to sweat through, pass or spend in sweating*: actae sub pellibus hiemes aestatesque inter bella sudatae, Pac. Pan. Theod. 8.

sūdor, ōris, m. [sudio]. I. Lit., *sweat, perspiration*: manat ex omni corpore sudor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 399 Vahl); Lucr. 6, 944: sudor e corpore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; cf.: totum sudor habet corpus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 436 Vahl): sudorem multum consecutum esse audiebamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 74: sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg. A. 5, 200: salsusque per artus Sudor iit, id. ib. 2, 174: gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, id. ib. 3, 175: equos fumantis sudore quatit, id. ib. 12, 338: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus, Ov. M. 5, 632: sudore fluentia multo Brachia, id. ib. 9, 57; Sen. Oedip. 923; id. Troad. 487: quibusdam in conspectu populi sudor erumpit, id. Ep. 2, 2; 122, 6.—As obj. of verbs: sudorem emittit, Plin. 7, 18, 18, § 78: sudores evocare, id. 27, 9, 43, § 72: ciere, id. 37, 10, 46, § 115: facere, id. 24, 6, 20, § 30: movere, id. 24, 11, 60, § 101; Cels. 2, 17: elicere, id. 2, 17: excutere, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: ducere, Scrib. Comp. 217: detergere, Suet. Ner. 24 init.: sistere, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196: sudorem coërcere, id. 23, 1, 25, § 50: reprimere, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: sudores sedare, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: inhibere, id. 28, 19, 79, § 260.—Plur.: sudoribus corpus exanire, Sen. Ep. 108, 16: sudores existere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 154: caeli, honey-dew, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—B. Transf., of any liquid or moisture (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. umor): maris, Lucr. 2, 465: smyrnae, id. 2, 504: veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis (with liquor), Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52, § 186: argentum quod exit a fornace sudorem vocant, id. 33, 4, 21, § 69; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 fin.; Vitr. 8, 1 med.; Dig. 43, 19, 1 med.—II. Trop. (cf. sudo, I. B.), *sweat, i. e. toil, severe labor, weariness, fatigue* (class.; syn.: labor, contentio): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl): victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38; cf.: multo ejus sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2); Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 8: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudor circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1; 6, 4, 6: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128, 3: phalarae multo sudore receptae, Verg. A. 9, 458: credidit Sudoris minimum habere comœdia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169: non est viri timere su-

dorem, Sen. Ep. 31, 7: sudore acquirere quod possis sanguine parare, Tac. G. 14: et bellicos sudores nostros barbaricae gentes cognoscunt, Just. Inst. proœm. § 1.

sūdōrifer, fēra, fērum [sudor + fero], *sudorific*: vapores, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 206.

* **sūdōrus**, a, um, adj. [sudor], *dripping with sweat, sweaty*: corpus, App. Flor. p. 354, 27.

* **sūdūcūm**, i, n. dim. [sudes], *a kind of whip, scourge*: flagri, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14 Ritschl N. cr. (cf. sudiculum).

sūds, a, um, adj. [se-udus; cf.: sudum siccum quasi seudum id est sine udo, Fest. pp. 294 and 295 Müll.], *without moisture, dry*; and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear* (class.; cf. serenus). I. Adj.: ventorum flamina suda, Lucil. ap. Non. 31, 19: flamen venti, Varr. ib. 234, 7: ver, Verg. G. 4, 77: tempestas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 27: splendor luminis, id. M. 11, p. 260, 30: cuncta specula vel uda vel suda videre, id. Mag. p. 283, 37.—A dverb.: sudum, brightly, Prud. Cath. 7, 79.—B. Subst.: **sūds**, i, n., *bright, clear weather*: cum sudum est, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35: arma Per sudum rutilare vident, Verg. A. 8, 529; Val. Fl. 2, 115.—II. Somewhat moist = subudus; ardentia viscera adhuc suda de sanguine, Arn. 7, 3.

Suē, ēs, f., *a town in Assyria*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Suebi, v. Suevi.

Suebri, ōrum, m., *a people of Gaul*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

Suēl, f., *a town in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8; Mel. 2, 6.

Suēllēni, ōrum, m., *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

Suēlteri, ōrum, m., *a people of Gallia Narbonensis*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

sūco, ēre [assumed as a stem for the form sūcō, which is probably a contracted perf., = sūcimus from sūesco; cf. consuesco and the Gr. εἰσθαπνέω], *to be wont, used, or accustomed*: appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 60: cernere suemus (dissyl.), id. 1, 301: perhibere suemus, id. 4, 369.

sūesco, sūēvi, sūctum (dissyl. sūēvi, sūctum; sync. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, etc.; v. in the foll., and cf. also the preced. art.), 3, v. inch. n. and a. [Sanscr. svadhā, will, might, custom; Gr. εἶθε, ἥθερ]. I. Neutr., *to become used or accustomed*; in the temp. perf., *to have accustomed one's self*; hence, *to be wont, used, or accustomed* (rare). a. Temp. press.: Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. A. 2, 44; 2, 52; Aus. Ep. 16, 91.—b. Temp. perf.: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111: a te id, quod suesti, peto, etc., id. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suerit, Lucr. 6, 793: de divis dare dicta suerit, id. 5, 53: gemmis florere arbusta sūesse, id. 5, 912: vincere suerit, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 17: suerant claustra remoliri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 194.—II. Act., *to accustom, habituate, train* (very rare in finite verb): ut lectos viros... disciplinae et imperiis suesceret, Tac. A. 2, 52.—Esp., P. and P. a.: **sūctus**, a, um. 1. Accustomed, wont, used, habituated; with inf.: ex aliis sentire sueti, Lucr. 2, 903: mala secundis rebus oriri sueta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 18: suetus abstinere, Liv. 5, 43: curru succedere sueti Quadrupedes, Verg. A. 3, 541: vexare suetae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17: comitalem propter morbum desui suetum, Plin. 10, 23, 34, § 69.—With dat.: his (armis) ego suetus, Verg. A. 5, 414: neque conjugis suscipiendis neque alendis liberis sueti, Tac. A. 14, 27: suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H. 5, 6: sueti latrocinis, id. A. 2, 52: suetus civilibus armis, Luc. 1, 325.—2. Transf., of things, *customary, usual* (mostly post-class.): contra Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac. A. 1, 64: sueto militum contubernio gaudere, id. H. 2, 80 fin.: vestigium, App. M. 6, p. 198, 21: cibaria, id. ib. 9, p. 232, 13.—Hence, subst.: **sūctum**, i, n., *a custom, usage*: se ad sectae sueta conferunt, App. M. 4, p. 153, 22.

Suessa, ae, f., = Συεσσα. I. A city of Latium, five miles south of the Liris and eight from the sea, founded B.C. 337 by the

Aurunci, and afterwards made their capital. It was often called Suessa Aurunca, now Sessa, Liv. 8, 15; 9, 28; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. 27, 9; 29, 15; Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10; 4, 2, 4; 13, 8, 18; it was the birthplace of the satiric poet Lucilius, cf. Juv. 1, 20; Aus. Ep. 15, 9.—

II. *A very ancient city of Latium, a colony of Alba, conquered by Tarquinius Superbus, usually called Suessa Pometia. It was destroyed by Spurius Cassius, B.C. 502, and its site is unknown, Liv. 1, 41; 1, 53; 2, 16 sq.; cf. Verg. A. 6, 775; Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44; Sil. 8, 400; Aus. Ep. 15, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; 7, 16, 15, § 69.—Hence, Suessanus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Suessa, Suessan: in Suessano, in the Suessan territories, Cato, R. R. 22, 3.—Plur.: Suessani, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Suessa (Aurunca), Inscr. Grut. 151, 3; 262, 7.*

Suessetani, ōrum, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 25, 34; 34, 20; 39, 42.—Hence, **Suessetanus**, a, um: ager, Liv. 28, 24.

Suessiones (Suessōnes, trisyl., Luc. 1, 423), um, m., a people in Gaul, in the neighborhood of the modern Soissons, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 2, 12; 2, 13; Hirt. B. G. 8, 6; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.

Suessula, ae, f., a town of Campania, now Castel di Sessola, Liv. 7, 37; 8, 14; 23, 17; 23, 32; 24, 46.—Hence, **Suessulani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Suessula, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 130; 2369.

Suetonius, ii, m., the name of a Roman gens. So, **I.** C. Suetonius Paulinus (Lenis), father of the foll., Tac. A. 14, 29; id. H. 2, 23; 2, 31; id. Agr. 5; 14, 16; Suet. Oth. 10.—**II.** C. Suetonius Tranquillus, a contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1 sq.; Spart. Hadr. 11, 3. See, concerning him, Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 216 sq.

Suetri, ōrum, m., an Alpine people, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

suetudo, mis, f. [suesco], custom, habit (late Lat.): blanda, Paul. Pell. Euchar. 179; 271.

suetus, a, um, Part. of suesco.

Suevi or **Suebi** (in iuscr. always; but most MSS. have Suevi), ōrum, m., the Suevi, a powerful people in the north-eastern part of Germany, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; Tac. G. 38; Luc. 2, 51.—Hence, **A. Suevus** or **Suebus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Suevi, Sueton: natio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; crinis, worn in the manner of the Suevi, Sil. 5, 134.—Subst.: **Suevus**, i, m., one of the Suevi (poet.), Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 655.—**B. Suevia** or **Suebia**, ae, f., the country of the Suevi, Tac. G. 43 init. and 45 fin.—**C. Suevicus** or **Suebicus**, a, um, adj., Suevic: mare, Tac. G. 45 init.

Suevius, ii, m., a poet, otherwise unknown, Macr. S. 2, 14.

†† **sufes** (**suffes**), ōtis, m. [Phoen.

𐤔𐤏, a judge], the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians, corresponding to the Roman consul, a *sufet*, Liv. 28, 37; 30, 7; 34, 61; Sen. Tranq. 4, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3056 sq.—Plur., Liv. 34, 61; cf. Fest. p. 309 Müll., and Gesen. Script. Phoenic. Monum. p. 394.

Sufetula, ae, f., a town in Africa, Aug. c. Donat. 6, 26.

suffarcino (**subf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to stuff full, to cram (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: iucedunt suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam Suffarcinatam, stuffed out, i. e. with a bundle under her dress, Ter. And. 4, 4, 31: bellule suffarcinatus, crammed full, gorged with food, App. M. 10, p. 246, 23: aliquem multis muneribus, id. ib. 9, p. 230, 26.—**II.** Transf., to deck, adorn, enrich: auro et argento et veste, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 28.

(* **suffarrāneus** or **suffarrānius**, a false read. for furnariae, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135 Sillig. ad h. l.)

suffectio (**subf-**), ōnis, f. [sufficio] (post-class.). **I.** An adding: unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166: macularum, id. 7, 251.—**II.** A supplying, substituting: animarum alterna mortuorum atque viventium suffectio, Tert. Anim. 28; cf. suffectura.

suffectura (**subf-**), ae, f. [id.], a supplying, supplement (post-class.): suffectura

est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 med.

suffectus, a, um, Part. of sufficio. **Suffenates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Nebula Suffena, a town in the Sabine territory, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Suffenus, i, m., a bad poet, ridiculed by Catullus, Cat. 14, 19; 22, 1 sqq.

suffertus, a, um, v. suffertus. **sufferentia** (**subf-**), ae, f. [suffero], a bearing, enduring, toleration, sufferance (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15; id. Or. 4 med.; Vulg. Jacob. 5, 11; id. Eccclus. 16, 14.

suf-fermentatus (**subf-**), a, um, Part. [fermento], somewhat fermented (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 17.

suf-fero (**subf-**), sustūli, sublātum, sufferre, v. a. **I.** To carry under, to put or lay under (very rare; syn. subicio): corium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: tergum, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 397, 1.—**II.** In gen. **A.** To offer, proffer: neque mater potest sufferre lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19.—**T. t.** in iurid. Lat.: litis aestimationem, to tender, Dig. 30, 1, 69 fin.; 21, 2, 21.—**B.** To hold up, bear, support, sustain (very rare; syn. sustineo): an axis eum (mundum) sustineat an ipse se potius vi propria sufferat, Arn. 2, 83: comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, hold himself upright, Suet. Calig. 50.—**2.** Trop., to take upon one's self, undergo, bear, endure, suffer

an evil or grievance (class.; syn.: patior, tolero): plagas, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 11: vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1304: poenas, Att. ap. Non. 396, 33: poenam sui sceleris, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: imperii poenas sufferre, id. Font. 21, 49: quam multam si sufferre voluissent, id. Caecin. 33, 98; cf.: pro allicuius peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17; in Plautus (like dare poenas alicui) with dat.: deinde illi actutum sufferet suos servos poenas Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, id. Cist. 1, 3, 54: sumptus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: laborem, solem, sitim, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 20: labores, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 5: (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15: nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: nec claustra nec ipsi Custodes sufferre valent, Verg. A. 2, 492: quod (iter) superest, sufferre pedes, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 21 et saep.—Absol.: Syre, vix suffero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20.—Ellipt.: si magis me instabant, ad praetorem sufferam (sc. me rapi), Plaut. Curc. 3, 6.

suffertus (**sufferctus**, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 17, 3), a, um, adj. [sub-farcio], crammed full, full (very rare): subicit suffectus posteriorum, Lucil. 1. l.: aliquid se sufferti tinnitum, something full-sounding, sonorous, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervēfācio (**subf-**), no perf., factum, 3, v. a., to heat or warm from below (Plinian), Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104: affirmant, lapillos, qui sufferveant, rumpi, id. 27, 9, 51, § 75: acetii heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21, § 114: semuncia amyli cum ovo, id. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 37, 10, 54, § 142.

suffervēfio, fīēri, v. suffervefācio. * **suf-ferveo** (**subf-**), ēre, v. n., to boil or seethe gently, App. Herb. 115.

suffes, ōtis, v. sufes.

suffibulum, i, n. [sub-fibula], a white four-cornered veil, worn on the head by priests and priestesses, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 lb.

sufficiens, entis, Part. of sufficio. **sufficienter**, adv. [sufficio], sufficiently, enough, Dig. 7, 1, 15; Vulg. Nah. 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (29), 3 dub.

sufficientia, ae, f. [id.], a sufficiency (post-class.), Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4 fin.; Sid. Ep. 6, 12 fin.; Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 5; 9, 8.

suf-ficio (**subf-**), feci, factum, 3, v. a. and n. [facio]. **I.** Act. **A.** To put under or among. **1.** Of a building, to lay the foundation for: opus, Curt. 5, 1, 29 Zumpt.—**2.** Esp., to put into, dip in, dye, impregnate, imbue, tinge: lanam medicamentis, to impregnate, imbue, tinge, Cic. ap. Non. 386, 10, and 521, 19: (argues) ardentibus oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, suffused, colored, Verg. A. 2, 210: maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105: suffecta leto lumina, id. 1, 822; cf.: nubes sole suffecta, i. e. shone through, irradiated, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 11.—

3. To give, afford, furnish, supply=suppeditare, ὑπὲρχειν (mostly poet.): (nebulae) sufficiunt nubes, Lucr. 6, 480: ut cibum aliam naturam sufficit ex se, id. 3, 704: haec aërarum Sufficit nobis, id. 2, 108: tellus Sufficit umorem, Verg. G. 2, 424: aut illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras Sufficiunt saepemque satis et pabula mellis, id. ib. 2, 435: ut (Hispania) Italiae cunctarum rerum abundantiam sufficiat, Just. 44, 1, 4: dux agmina sufficit unus turbanti terras, Sil. 1, 36; cf.: Horatius eos excursionibus sufficiendo adsuafecerat sibi fidere, by permitting to take part in, Liv. 3, 61, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; Petr. 27.—Trop.: ipse pater Danaï animos viresque secundas Sufficit, gives courage and strength, Verg. A. 2, 618; 9, 803.—**4.** To occupy with, employ in: Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (dat.) sufficiendo proliisque levibus experiundo assuefecerat sibi fidere, by employing them in sallies, etc., Liv. 3, 61.—**B.** To put in the place of, to substitute for another; and esp., to choose or elect in the place of any one (class.; esp. freq. of magistrates, e. g. of consuls; syn. subrogo): suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8, 4: in Appii locum suffectus, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: consul in sufficiendo collegā occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf.: ne consul sufficiatur, id. ib. 38, 82: censorem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31, 7: suffectis in loca eorum novis regibus, Just. 11, 10, 7: ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg. G. 4, 202: seu tribunos modo seu tribunis suffectos consules quoque habuit, Liv. 4, 8, 1: quia collegam suffici censori religio erat, id. 6, 27, 4; 6, 38, 10: quibus vitio creatis suffecti, id. 9, 7, 14; 10, 47, 1: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: Conon Alcibiadi suffectus, Just. 5, 6, 1: sperante heredem suffici se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12.—Esp. in the phrase suffectus consul, a consul elected after the regular time, a vice-consul: quando duo ordinarii consules ejus anni alter morbo, alter ferro perisset, suffectum consulem negabant recte comitia habere posse, Liv. 41, 18, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 37 fin.; cf.: consulatus suffectus, Aus. Grat. Act. 14, 2, § 32.—**2.** Transf., to cause to take the place of, to supply instead of, to furnish as a substitute (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atque aliam ex aliā generando suffice problem, Verg. G. 3, 65: septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68: quattuor caeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.—**II.** Neutr., to be sufficient, to suffice, avail for, meet the need of, satisfy (freq. and class.; syn. suppeto); constr. absol., with dat., ad, adversus, in, with inf., ut or ne; rarely with si. (a) Absol.: quamquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: nec jam sufficiunt, Verg. A. 9, 515: idque (ferrum) dia Sufficit, id. ib. 12, 739: Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. 36, 45, 2: non sufficiebant oppidani, id. 21, 8, 4: haec exempli gratia sufficiunt, Quint. 9, 2, 56: non videntur tempora suffectura, id. 2, 5, 3: pro magistratibus, qui non sufficerent, Suet. Aug. 43: quis non sufficitibus, Curt. 9, 4, 33.—With subject-clause: sufficit dicere, E. portu navigavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41: non, quia sufficiat, non esse sacrilegium, sed quia, etc., id. 7, 3, 9: suffecerit haec retulisse, Suet. Ner. 31; Mart. 9, 1, 8.—(β) With dat.: nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, *Caes. B. G. 7, 20; cf.: vires concipit suffecturas oneri, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173: nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: ac mihi quidem sufficeret hoc genus, id. 5, 10, 90: paucorum cupiditati cum obistere non poterant, tamen sufficere aliquo modo poterant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 127: mons, hominum lacte et carne vescitum abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31, 9: hae manus sufficere desiderio meo, Curt. 4, 1, 25; 3, 6, 19: vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint. 10, 3, 3; cf.: summis operibus suffecturi vires, id. 2, 4, 33: pronuntiatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119: quod opus cuiumque discendo sufficiet, id. 1, 9, 3: dominis sufficit tantum soli, ut relevare caput possint, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4.—Poet.: nec sufficit umbo Ictibus, Verg. A. 9, 810.—(γ) With ad: Terra ingenito umore egens vix ad

perennes sufficit amnes, Liv. 4, 30: inopiae-
rario nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, id.
29, 16: annus vix ad solacium unius anni,
id. 10, 47: oppidani ad omnia tuenda non
sufficiebant, id. 21, 8, 4: quomodo nos ad
patendum sufficimus, id. 29, 17, 17; 21, 8,
4; 33, 10: ad quod si vires non-suffecerint,
Quint. 12, 1, 32.—(d) With *adversus*: non
suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum
unum adversus quattuor populos, Liv. 10,
25.—(e) With *in*: nec locus in tumulos nec
sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613: ergo
ego sufficam reus in nova crimina sem-
per? id. Am. 2, 7, 1.—(f) With *inf*: nec
nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Suffi-
cimus, Verg. A. 5, 22.—(g) With *ut* or *ne*:
interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin.
Ep. 9, 21, 3: sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera,
minuantur, id. ib. 9, 33, 11.—(h) With *si*:
sufficere tibi debet, si, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9:
sufficere his credis, si probi existimentur,
id. Pan. 88, 2.—Hence, *P. a.*: **sufficiens**,
entis, *sufficient*, *adequate*: aetas vix tantis
matura rebus, sed abunde sufficiens, Curt.
3, 6, 19: testes, Dig. 29, 7, 8.—*Sup.*: unica
et sufficientissima definitio, Tert. adv. Marc.
5, 2.

suff-figo (subf-), xi, xum, 3, v. a., to
fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on,
to affix (rare but class.): ecce aedificat:
columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2,
2, 54 Ritschl *N. cr.*: antennae suffixit lin-
tea, Luc. 9, 328: aureis clavis crepidas, Plin.
33, 3, 14, § 50: janua suffixa tigillo, Cat. 67,
39: trabes multo auro, Sen. Hippol. 497:
cruci-suffixus, *Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aliquem
cruci, Vell. 2, 42 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 74; Paul.
Sent. 5, 23, 15: patibulo, Just. 22, 7, 8: pati-
bulis, id. 30, 2, 7; App. M. 10, p. 244, 18: ali-
quem in cruce, Cat. 99, 4; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82;
Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in cruce, Just.
18, 7, 15: caput Galbae hastā suffixum,
stuck upon a spear, Suet. Galb. 20; cf. Tac.
H. 1, 49: spolia in suggestu fori, Flor. 1, 11:
dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.—*Trop.*:
novos stimulos dolori, Sen. Phoen. 206.

* **suffimen**, inis, n. [suffio], *fumiga-
tion*, *incense* (poet. for suffimentum), Ov. F.
4, 731 sq.

* **suffimento**, āre, v. a. [suffimentum],
to fumigate: totum bovem, Verg. 3, 2 *fin.*

suffimentum, i, n. [suffio], *fumiga-
tion*, *incense* (cf.: odor, fragrantia): in iis
sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, Cic.
Leg. 1, 14, 40: quia suffimentum sit (laurus)
caedis hostium et purgatio, Plin. 15, 30, 40,
§ 135; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.—
Plur., Veg. 1, 19 sq.; 4, 12.

suffio (subf-), ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, v. a.
[fio = θύω], to fumigate, perfume, scent
(mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not
in Cic.; but cf. suffimentum; cf.: vapore,
fumigo): (testam) suffito sertā et schoeno
et palma, Cato, R. R. 113, 1: thymo, Verg. G.
4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: locum,
Prop. 4 (5), 8, 84: suffire et purgare domos,
Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 49: tecta, id. 12, 17, 40, § 81:
se taetris odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1175: oculos
jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171: urnā
suffita haurit aquam, Ov. F. 5, 676: apes,
Col. 9, 14, 7: carnem recentem haedorum
pilo, to burn for the purpose of fumigation,
Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 154: rutam, id. 20, 13, 51,
§ 139: suffitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 187.
—*Poet.*: ignibus aetheris terras suffire,
i. e. to warm, Lucr. 2, 1098.

* **suffiscus** dicebatur folliculus testium
arietinum, quo utebantur pro marsupio,
forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest.
pp. 308 and 309 Müll.

suffitio, ōnis, f. [suffio], a fumigating,
fumigation, perfuming: nimia, Col. 1, 6, 20:
suffitionem dolorum facere, id. 12, 50, 16:
suffitiones commendare, Plin. 25, 2, 5,
§ 12: verbenarum, Arn. 5, 3: funus prose-
cuti redeuntes ignem supergradiebantur
aqua aspersi: quod purgationis genus voca-
bant suffitionem, Fest. p. 3 Müll.; cf. id.
s. v. laureati, p. 117.

* **suffitor**, ōris, m. [id.], a fumigator:
puerum suffitorem fecit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. suffitus, a, um, *Part.* of suffio.

2. suffitus, ūs, m. [suffio], *1. A fumigating, fumigation* (Plinian): suffitu ne-
care cimices, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 142; 37, 10,
§ 142: crebrior, id. 22, 23, 48, § 100.—
Plur., Plin. 24, 11, 61, § 102.—*II.* In concr.,
the smoke produced by fumigation: herbae,
Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116.

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* of suffigo.

sufflabilis, e, adj. [suffio], that can be
breathed, breathable (post-class.): animae,
Prud. Apoth. 906.

sufflamine, inis, n. [id.], a clog, break,
drag-chain, to check the motion of a wheel.
I. Lit.: rotam astringit multo sufflamine,
Juv. 8, 148: tardat sufflamine currum, Prud.
Psych. 417.—**II.** *Trop.*, a clog, hindrance,
impediment (post-class.): nec res atteritur
longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50; Inscr.
Grut. 180, 3.

sufflamino, āre, v. a. [sufflamine], to
hold back by a clog, to clog, check. * **I.** Lit.:
rotam Ixionis, Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. (Apo-
col.) 14, 3.—**II.** *Trop.*, to stay, check, re-
press in speaking: tanta illi erat velocitas
orationis, ut vitium fieret. Itaque D. Aug-
ustus optime dixit, Aterius noster suffla-
minandus est, Sen. Exc. Contr. 4, praef. § 7.
* **suf-flammo (subfl-)**, āre, v. a., to
kindle, inflame: calumniam invidiā, Sid.
Ep. 5, 6 *fin.*

sufflatio (subfl-), ōnis, f. [suffio], a
blowing or puffing up, inflation (Plinian):
bullantium aquarum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18: prae-
dudum est sufflatione viventibus, id. 9, 29,
46, § 86.

sufflatorium, i, n. [id.], the bellows,
Vulg. Jer. 6, 29.

(**1.**) **sufflatus (subfl-)**, ūs, a false read.
for si afflavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 25, 4.)

2. sufflatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v.
suffio.

* **suf-flāvus (subfl-)**, a, um, adj., yel-
lowish, light blonde: capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and
n. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act.*, to
blow forth from below; to blow up, puff out,
inflate. **A.** Lit.: age, tibicen, refer ad la-
beas tibias, Suffia celeriter tibi buccas, qua-
si proserpens bestia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42:
venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato, R. R.
157, 7: sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 138.—
2. To blow upon: ignes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79:
gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasset, ce-
cidissent, Petr. 45, 11: prunas, Vulg. Isa. 54,
16.—**B.** *Trop.*: nescio quid se sufflavit
uxori suae, i. e. got enraged, Plaut. Cas. 3,
3, 19.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to blow, puff at or upon
any thing. **A.** Lit.: sufflavit buccis suis,
Mart. 3, 17, 4: rubetae arrepentes foribus
(alveorum) per aēs sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19,
§ 62.—**B.** *Trop.*: suffla: sum candidus,
puff yourself up, Pers. 4, 20.—Hence, **suf-
flatus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., puffed up,
bloated: sufflato corpore esse, Varr. ap. Non.
395, 8.—**B.** *Trop.*, blown out, puffed up,
bloated, inflated with anger or pride; of
language, inflated, tumid, pompous, bombas-
tic: sufflatus ille huc venit, Plaut. Bacch.
4, 2, 21: neque auro aut genere aut multi-
plici scientiā Sufflatus, Varr. ap. Non. 46,
31: (figura) recte videbitur appellari, si suf-
flata nominabitur, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; cf.:
sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7,
14, 5.—*Comp., sup., and adv.* do not occur.
* **suffocabilis (subf-)**, e, adj. [suffo-
co], suffocating: parvus locus, Cael. Aur.
Acut. 1, 9.

suffocatio (subf-), ōnis, f. [id.], a
choking, stifling, suffocating; Sen. Ep. 54, 2;
hence, mulierum, suffocation of the womb,
hysterical passion, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 30; 26,
15, 90, § 158; v. suffoco, I.

suf-foco (subf-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.
[fauco], to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate by
compressing the throat (rare but class.;
syn.: strangulo, elido). **I.** Lit.: patrem,
Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suf-
focat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4: in melle situm suf-
focari, to be suffocated, Lucr. 3, 891: vox
suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51: suffocatae
(mulieres), hysterical, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238;
cf. suffocatio.—**II.** *Transf.*: injuriā suf-
focante vitæ, that chokes, kills, Plin. 17, 23,
35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, i. e. to
starve, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

suf-fodio (subf-), fōdi, fōssum, 3, v.
a., to dig or pierce underneath; to pierce or
bore through; to dig under, sap, undermine
(class.; not in Cic.): ilia equis suffodere,
Liv. 42, 59: inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos,
to stab in the belly, Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Tac. A.
1, 65; 2, 11: suffosso equo, Verg. A. 11, 671;
Liv. 42, 59; Curt. 4, 13, 33: radices frumenti,
Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184: montes, Vell. 2, 33, 4;
Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104; cf.: vineas expediunt
suffodiendis muris, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexan-

dria est fere tota suffossa, undermined,
Auct. B. Alex. 5, 1: a cuniculis subfossam
in Hispaniā oppidum, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104:
quercus subfossae fluctibus, id. 16, 1, 2, § 5:
sacella suffossa, incensa, sapped, overthrown,
Cic. Har. Resp. 15: rupes suffossa, Sen. Ep.
90, 6: montes, Vell. 2, 33.

suffossio (subf-), ōnis, f. [suffodio], a
digging under, undermining, Vulg. Jer. 51,
58.—*Transf.*, in plur., concr., mines, Vitr.
1, 5, 5 (dub.): cum ipsum solum subfossio-
nibus tremet, Sen. Ep. 49, 8.

suffossus (subf-), a, um, *Part.* of suf-
fodio.

suffraenatio, ōnis, v. suffrenatio.

suffragatio (subf-), ōnis, f. [suffra-
gor], a voting for one or in one's favor,
interest, favor, support, suffrage (class.):
suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam
tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; cf.: sublata sunt
studia, extinctae suffragationes, id. ib. 6,
15: in consule declarando multum etiam
apud universum populum Romanum aucto-
ritatis habet suffragatio militaris, id.
Mur. 18, 38: urbana, id. ib. 19, 38; cf.
Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: justa, Liv.
10, 13, 13: nec potestas nec suffragatio ho-
rum valuit, id. 4, 44, 2; Suet. Claud. 11:
materna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 24, 3: divina,
Val. Max. 4, 7, 1: credula, id. 9, 15, ext. 2.
—With *gen.-obj.*: suffragationem consula-
tus perdere, the recommendation to the con-
sularship, Cic. Mil. 13, 34: consulatūs, Sall. J.
65, 5.

suffragator (subf-), ōris, m. [id.],
one who votes for another, a supporter, par-
tisan, suffragator (class.): suffragatorum
comparatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: historicis no-
tior, suffragatoribus obscurior, id. ib. 7, 16:
ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q.
Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35: meus in petendis hono-
ribus, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6; id. Pan. 92, 3:
competitoris sui suffragatorem agere, Val.
Max. 4, 5, 3: candidati laborare desinunt:
suffragatores incipimus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17,
5.—With *gen.-obj.*: quaesturae, for the office
of quaestor, Sen. Ben. 7, 28, 2.—**II.** *Transf.*,
in gen., a favorer, supporter: te et suffra-
gatores tuos ulciscar, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 20:
propter studia suffragatorum, Varr. R. R.
3, 5, 18: cum suffragatore suo, Suet. Vesp.
23; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 5; App. Dogm. Plat. 2,
p. 16, 56.

* **suffragatorius**, a, um, adj. [id.],
of or belonging to the support of a candi-
date, recommendatory, suffragatory: non
brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua
amicitia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 26.

suffragatrix, icis, f. [suffragator], a
(female) favorer, supporter (late Lat.): nec
adfuit (Minerva) suffragatricibus suis, Aug.
Civ. Dei. 18, 9 *fin.*; 18, 10 *fin.*

* **suffraginōsus**, a, um, adj. [suffra-
go], diseased in the hough or pastern: mula,
Col. 6, 38, 2.

suffragium, ii, n. [perh. kindr. with
suffrago, and therefore, prop., the pastern-
bone; cf. Wunder, Var. Lect. p. 169; hence,
transf., publicists' and jurid. t. t., a voting-
tablet, a ballot (syn. tabella), and in gen., a
vote, voice, suffrage (freq. and class.). **I.**
Lit.: dicam et versabor in re difficili, suf-
fragia magistratu mandando aut reo judi-
cando clam an palam ferre melius esset. . .
Ego in istā sum sententia, quā te fuisse
semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis
voce melius, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: comitiis
aediticis suffragium ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 2,
1; cf.: de ejus capite, liberis, fortunis om-
nibus, conductos et sicarios suffragium
ferre et eam legem putare, Cic. Dom. 18,
46: ferunt suffragia, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: te
suffragium tulisse in illā lege, id. Fam. 11,
27, 7: dum diribentur suffragia, Varr. R. R.
3, 2, 1: suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic.
Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi aediti-
tatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28: suffra-
giis tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt,
Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: alii suffragium
ineunt, Liv. 3, 17: centurias in suffragium
mittere, id. 31, 7: vobismet ipsis per suffra-
gia uti praesides olim, nunc dominos desti-
natis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 6 Dietsch: ut suffragia
non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium po-
testate essent, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; cf. Fest.
p. 334 Müll.: libera, Juv. 8, 211: tacita, i. e.
secret voting, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7; 4, 25, 1 et
saep.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** The right of vot-
ing right of suffrage: populi esse, non se-

natus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 38, 36, 8: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49 *fin.*: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: quod interrogem, quem nemo congressu, nemo suffragio, nemo luee dignum putet, id. Vatin. 1, 2: suffragia populo reddere, the elections, Suet. Calig. 16. — **B.** In gen., a decision, judgment, opinion: rhetor suffragio tuo et com-potum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concorde suffragio deterrimos (reges) ne-cant, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51. — **2.** In partic., a favorable decision, assent, approbation, applause (post-Aug.): ventosae plebis suf-fragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37; 2, 2, 103: voto et suffragio prosequor, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 1; Dig. 24, 1, 24 al.: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, i.e. very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.

1. suffrago, inis, f. [sub-frag, frango].

I. Lit., the ham or hough, hock of a quad-ruped's hind leg (opp. armus): articulum suffraginis contingere (cf. poples), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 183: suffraginum artus in aversum flectunt, id. 11, 45, 101, § 248; Col. 6, 15, 2. — Rarely of birds: aves ut quadripedes alas in priora curvant, suffraginem in postero-ra, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249: aquilae pedes evellunt in aversum a suffragine, id. 30, 6, 18, § 54. — **II.** Transf., a shoot, spray of a vine: suboles, quum rustici suffraginem vocant, Col. 4, 24, 4.

2. suffrago, avi, i, v. a., = suffragor.

I. In gen., to favor, support, vote for, Sisen. ap. Non. 468, 12. — **II.** Absol. **1.** To agree with, Pomp. ap. Non. 468, 7 (Com. Fragm. 106 Rib.). — **2.** To proceed favor-ably: opera, Vulg. 3 Esd. 6, 10.

suffragor, atus, i, v. dep. n. [suffra-gium], publicists' t. t., to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest. **I.** Lit.: si ni-hil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragantur, nihil valent gratia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: suffragandi libido, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: conveniant undique, non suffra-gandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38, 8. — **II.** Transf., in gen., to be favorable, to favor, recommend, support (class.; syn.: faveo, studeo). (a) With dat.: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. Planc. 1, 1: tibi Horten-sius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudan-do suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: cui legi istius spes falsa et insignis impudentia maxime suffragatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178: a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffrageris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: laudi nostrae, Lentul. ib. 12, 14, 4: huic consilio suffra-gatur etiam illa res, quod, etc. *Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf.: voluntas defuncti ei sententiae, Dig. 32, 1, 95: pronuntiatio, cui suffragatur vox facilis, Quint. 11, 3, 40. — (b) Absol.: for-tuna suffragante videris res inaximas con-secutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 3: eximiam glo-riam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus hono-re afficiant, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 23: suffra-gante Theramene, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; Val. Max. 4, 7, 6: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non deficit, Quint. 11, 2, 45; so, tempus, id. 11, 2, 48: cogitatio, id. 11, 3, 121: satius est se excutere et non suffragari, Sen. Ep. 118, 2.

suffrenatio (subf-, also suffraen-), onis, f. [freno], a binding down fast, cement-ing: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: globus multa suffrenatione devinctus, Isid. Orig. 19, 10.

***suffrendens (subf-), entis, Part.** [frendo], gnashing a little: uxor inflata cer-vice, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

suffrico (subf-), are, v. a., to rub un-derneath, to rub down, rub or wipe off. Col. 12, 23, 2: vasa, id. 12, 25, 4; 12, 30, 2: se-riam, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamen-tis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrigide (subf-), adv., v. suffrigidus.

suffrigidus (subf-), a, um, adj., rather cold or frigid (post-class. and very rare); trop.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11, 4. — **Adv.**: **suffrigide, rather coldly or frigidly**: nimis minute ac prope etiam suffrigide, Gell. 2, 9, 4.

suffringo (subf-), are, v. a. [frango], to break below, to break (rare but class.): talos alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15; id. Truc. 2, 8, 8: crura alicui, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ossa ejus, Lact. 4, 26, 32.

suffrondéo (subf-), ere, 2, v. n., to put forth leaves (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. Mai. 3.

suffugio (subf-), fūgi, 3, v. n. and a., to flee away (rare; not in Cic.). (a) Neutr.: custodes vigilesque suffugere in tecta coëgit (imber), Liv. 24, 46. — (b) Act., to flee from, to shun, avoid, escape a person or thing: manuum tactum et ietum, Lucr. 5, 150: sensum, id. 4, 360: consularem orare conantem, Suet. Tib. 27.

suffugium (subf-), ii, n. [suffugio], a place beneath which one flies for shelter from rain, etc., a shelter, covert (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quid nisi suffugium nim-bos vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 119: subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. G. 16: propinqua suffugia, id. A. 4, 47; 3, 74: suffugia adversus perpetuum caeli rigorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 3: suffugium nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 2: ferarum imbrumque, Tac. G. 46. — **II.** Trop., a refuge, remedy: haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint. 9, 2, 78: urgendum malorum, Tac. A. 4, 66; 14, 58: pestis, App. M. 7, p. 196, 30.

suffulcio (subf-), fulsi, fultum, 4, v. a., to prop underneath, to underprop, prop up, support (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 427: maxillas et cervi-ces pulvillis, App. M. 10, p. 248, 26: lectica Syris suffulta, i.e. borne, carried, Mart. 9, 3, 11. — Absol.: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: vestis imum tegat suffulta latus, lying on it, Sen. Troad. 105. — **II.** Trop.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 868; so, artus, id. 4, 951. (In Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54, the correct read. is suffigit; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

suffulgeo (subf-), ere, 2, v. n., to gleam or shine beneath: tum fit ut umor aquae suffulgeat, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 311 Burn.

suffultura, ae, f. [suffulcio], a prop-ping, support (late Lat.): columnae sufful-turae solaeio nudatae, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 34.

suffultus, a, um, Part. of suffulcio.

***suffumigatio (subf-), onis, f.**

[suffumigo], a fumigating from below, Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suffumigo (subf-), are, v. a., to fu-migate from below, to suffumigate: si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadunt, suffu-migandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 *med.*: vulnus, id. 5, 27, 5: vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 25, 4: dolia albâ cerâ, id. 12, 52, 16. — Absol.: suffumigare expedit, Cels. 6, 6, 35.

***suffumo (subf-), are, v. n., to smoke or reek a little**; trop., Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

***suffundatus (subf-), a, um, Part.** [2. fundo], built under, laid as a foundation: lapidibus suffundatis, Varr. ap. Non. 48, 15.

suffundo (subf-), fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., to pour below or underneath; to pour into or among; to pour over or upon; to over-spread, suffuse (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, flows under-neath, diffuses itself, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 1 (al. adfunditur): intumuit suffusa venter ab urdâ, i.e. from dropsy, Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aequalam, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 3: mare (i.e. aquam marinam) vinis, id. Rud. 2, 7, 30: jus, Col. 12, 9, 2: acetum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum iu os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4. — **B.** Esp. **1.** Of tears, etc., to suffuse, fill, etc.: lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, Verg. A. 1, 228: tepido suffundit lumina rore (i.e. lacrimis), Ov. M. 10, 360; cf.: lupus suffusus lumina flammâ, id. ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, become suffused (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 *med.*; cf.: ad quas ille voces lacrimis et multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2, 8. — **2.** Of other fluids, etc., to tinge, imbue, to stain, color: agricola et minio suffusus ru-benti, stained, Tib. 2, 1, 55: si cruore suffun-duntur oculi, become bloodshot, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; so, suffusi cruore oculi, id. 29, 6, 38, § 126; and in a reverse construction: sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: prodest felle suffusus, for those affected with jaundice, id. 22, 21, 30, § 65: ulcera alte suffusa medullis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 13; cf.: suffusa bilis, jaundice, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54:

lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: sales suffusi felle, id. Tr. 2, 565: (nebulae) suffundunt suâ caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: calore suffusus aether, suffused, inter-mingled, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis or-bem Suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 121. — **3.** Of blushes, etc., to reddens, suffuse, color, blush, etc.; cf.: littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, blurred, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15. — Of a blush: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Verg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: roseo suffusa ru-bore, id. Am. 3, 3, 5: Masinissae rubore suf-fusus, Liv. 30, 15, 1: vultum rubore suffun-dere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4, 4. — Absol.: sancti viri est suffundi, si virginem viderit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 2; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48. — **4.** Pro v.: aquam frigidam suffundere, to throw cold water upon, i.e. to calmulate, inveigh against, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 36. — **II.** Trop.: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, covering, overspreading, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, to supply, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, overspread, filled, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22. — Hence, ***suffusus, a, um, P. a., blushing, bashful, modest**: suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 *med.*

***suffuror (subf-), âri, i, v. dep. n., to steal secretly, to steal away, filch**: suffuror, suppiilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

(**suffuscens**, false read. for suffundens, Lucr. 3, 39.)

suffuscûlus (subf-), a, um, adj. dim. [suffuscus], somewhat brown, brownish (post-class.): homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16, 23; so App. M. 2, p. 120, 18.

***suffuscus (subf-), a, um, adj., some-what brown, brownish, dusky**: margarita, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*

suffusio (subf-), onis, f. [suffundo], a pouring or spreading into or among, a pour-ing over, a suffusion (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: vini, an infusion, Apic. 1, 1; so, cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9. — **II.** Esp. of diseases. **1.** A spreading: fellis, i.e. the jaundice, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104. — **2.** Suffusio oculorum (ocu-li); and often absol. suffusio, opacity of the cornea, cataract, Cels. 7, 7, 14; 6, 6, 35; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; 32, 4, 14, § 33; 34, 11, 27, § 114. — **3.** Suffusio pedis, a disease of the feet of animals, Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*: oculorum, inflammation, Vulg. Prov. 23, 29.

***suffusorium, ii, n.** [id.], a vessel for pouring, a pitcher, Hier. in Isa. 2, 4, 1; Vulg. Zach. 4, 12; cf.: suffusorium ἐπιχύων, Philox.

suffusus (subf-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from suffundo.

Sugambri, ñrum, v. Sigambri.

Sugdiani, v. Sogdiani.

sug-gero (subg-), gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., to carry, bring, put or lay under, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: flammam costis aëni, Verg. A. 7, 463: ignem fornace succensâ, Pall. 1, 20, 2. — **B.** To heap up, raise, erect, build: humo, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 8; cf.: celsis suggesta theatra co-lumnis, Sil. 14, 644. — **C.** To furnish, afford, supply (= praebere, suppedito, ministro): cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Verg. A. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 1: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divi-tias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. M. 15, 82: fe-ras silvae affatim suggerunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 1: ructanti pinas rubentes, Mart. 3, 82, 8. — Absol.: aliae (apes) strunt, aliae sugge-runt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22. — **II.** Trop., to afford, furnish, supply: invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11: suggeram quae vendatis, id. 10, 17, 5: materiam interrogationi, Quint. 5, 7, 8. — **B.** To excite, produce: incipitamen-ta porcina, quae anteposita in mensâ mihi bulimum suggerant, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29 Ritschl (MSS. milvina; cf. Brix ad loc.): ant Druso ludus est suggerendus aut, etc., is to be put upon, imposed upon, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2. — **C.** To suggest, advise, prompt, offer, bring to mind: quoties aequitas restitutio-nem suggerit, Dig. 4, 6, 26 *fin.*; cf.: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, reminds, admonishes, ib. 28, 5, 35 *fin.*: quaedam de republicâ, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 66, 2. — Absol.: suggerente conjuge, at the instigation of, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 11; cf.: suggerente irâ, id. ib. 12, 10. — **D.** To assign, add, subjoin: huic in-

credibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: firmamenta causae, id. ib. 2, 81, 331: verba, quae desunt, id. ib. 2, 26, 110: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerit, *place next in order*, Liv. 2, 8; 9, 44: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20: suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestio (subg-), ōnis, f. [suggero]. ***I.** Lit., *an adding to, addition*: potus suggestione auctus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 182.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** A rhet. fig., where the orator puts a question and answers it himself, *a suggestion*: quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, i.e. per subjectionem, Quint. 9, 2, 15.—**B.** *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 14; 19; Symm. Ep. 9, 20; Inscr. Orell. 2.

suggestum, i, n. [id.], *a raised place, height, mound*: ex suggesto faleris prodeunt anates in stagnum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16.—**II.** Esp., *a platform, stage, tribune* for a speaker: cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. Div. 1, 54, 124.

1. suggestus, a, um, *Part.*, from suggero.

2. suggestus (subg-), ūs, m., and **suggestum**, i, n. [suggero]. **I.** (Acc. to suggero, i.) *An elevated place made of materials poured out; hence, a raised place, a height, elevation* (cf. pulpitum). **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: labrum in suggestu inter doli posuit, Cato, R. R. 154: lapideus, Col. 9, 7: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76; Flor. 4, 2, 91 Duk.; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 4: comae, i.e. *a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113: montium, Amm. 15, 10, 1.—**b.** In partic., *a raised place to speak from to the people, to the troops, etc., a platform, stage, tribune* (the class. signif. of the word): suggestum in foro exstructum adornari placuit, Liv. 8, 14: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatribus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; so in a milit. sense: de suggestu inquit, Auct. B. Afr. 54, 2: praemia pro suggestu tribuit, id. ib. 86, 4: in suggestu, in quo Galbae statua fuerat, Tac. H. 1, 36: non in modum contentis, aut suggestu locutus, id. ib. 1, 55; of the praetor's tribunal: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29, 9: altior, Amm. 15, 8, 4; of the emperor's seat: in curia, Flor. 4, 2; cf. in orchestra, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan. 51.—**2.** Trop., *height*: neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pesum deiciat, App. M. 5, p. 161, 22.—**B.** *A providing, preparation* (post-class. and very rare): Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7: honorum, id. ib. 12.—***II.** (Acc. to suggero, II.) *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (syn. suggestio): si ex suggestu eorum praeses dederit, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 5.

***sug-glūtio** (subg-), īre, v. n., *to hiccup a little*, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

***sug-grandis** (subg-), e, adj., *rather large*: cubulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.

sug-grēdiōr (subg-), gressus, 3, v. dep. n. and a. [gradiōr], *to go or come up to, to approach* (Facitean). **I.** Neutr.: caesis qui barbarorum propius suggredebantur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggesti propius speculatores, id. ib. 2, 12; so, propius, id. ib. 13, 57; 14, 37.—**II.** Act., *to attack*: quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, Tac. A. 4, 47; Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 68.

sug-grunda (subg-), ae, f. [cf. grando; Sanscr. hrādunī, storm; Gr. χάλαξα, hail], *the lower border of a roof, the eaves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 6; 50, 16, 242, § 1.—Called also **sug-grundium**, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160; and **suggrundatio**, Vitr. 4, 2.

***suggrundarium** (subg-), ii, n. [suggrunda], *the grave of a child less than forty days old* (which was a niche in a wall, covered by a projecting roof or eaves; cf. columbarium, 2. d.): suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum XL dies impleverant, quia nec busta dici poterant, quia ossa quae comburere-

tur non erant, nec tanta cadaveris immunitas, quā locus tumesceret. Unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait: Melius suggrundium misero quaereris quam sepulcrum, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 560.

suggrundatio (subg-), ōnis, and **suggrundium**, i, v. suggrunda.

***sug-grunio** (subgr-), īre, v. n., *to grunt a little*: sus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sūgillatio, ōnis, f. [sugillo], *a black-and-blue mark, a livid spot* (made by a blow, bruise, etc.; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sugillationem rapere, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 74.—**II.** Trop., *an affronting, insulting*: consulum, Liv. 43, 14, 5: domini, Dig. 47, 10, 15: foeda majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150: ipsius gloriae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 1: amara, id. 6, 9, 12: admonitionis, Sen. Ben. 5, 22, 3.

***sūgillatūncula**, ae, f. dim. [sugillatio], *a small livid spot*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9 dub.

***sūgillatus**, ūs, m. [sugillo], post-class. for sugillatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sūgillo (sugillo, cited ap. Victorin. p. 2465 P.), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [etym. dub.; perh. akin with sugo], *to beat black-and-blue* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 100: athleta, qui nunquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13, 2: oculos patri, perh. *to knock out*, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 13.—*Part. perf. as subst.*: **sūgillata**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca), *black-and-blue spots, bruises*: allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black-and-blue spots*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: caesus recens cum melle sugillata emendat, id. 23, 9, 34, § 132.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile*: viros sugillatos, repulso, Liv. 4, 35, 10: Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: crudelitatem alicujus, id. 3, 2, 1; 5, 3, 4: noli sugillare miserias, Petr. 128: pudorem, Dig. 2, 4, 10, § 12: opinionem alicujus, id. 44, 4, 4, § 16; *to annoy*, Vulg. Luc. 18, 5.—**B.** *to beat into one, i.e. to suggest*: verba alicui, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 999.

sūgo, xi, cūm, 3, v. a. [root svag-; cf. sucus], *to suck* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: porca frequentiore numero sucta deficit, *exhausted*, Pall. Febr. 26, 5: terram, *to exhaust*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3.—**II.** Trop.: cum lacte nutricis errorem sūxisse, *to have sucked, imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.

sui (gen.), dat. sibi, acc. and abl. sē or sēsē, sing. and plur. (old dat. sibi, C. I. L. 1, 38; 1, 1056; 1, 1180 et saep.: sibe, ib. 1, 1267; 5, 300; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 24; and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 180 sq.; on the quantity of the final i, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 632 sq.; old acc. sed, C. I. L. 1, 196, 13 sq.; 1, 197, 21; strengthened acc. sepse = se ipse, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12; cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 32: semet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78; Liv. 2, 12, 7; 2, 44, 8 al.), *pron. of 3d pers. in recip. and reflex. sense* [Sanscr. sva-, svajam-, self; Gr. ἐ, ἐε, σφε (σῷ, οἱ, ἑ); cf. suos, old Lat. suos; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 396; Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 54], *of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves: one another, each other, etc.; him, her, it, them; and, as subj. of inf., he, she, it, they* (on the use of se or sese in acc., cf.: ut se dicamus, cum aliquem quid in alium fecisse ostendimus, ut puta: ille dicit se hoc illi fecisse; cum autem in se ipsum, tunc dicamus sese, velut: dixit sese hoc sibi fecisse, Charis. 1, 15, p. 86 P.; but the distinction is not commonly observed; the two forms being used indifferently, except that sese is preferred where there is emphasis, especially at the beginning or end of a clause, or in reference to a preceding ipse; v. infra; and cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 182 sq.). **I.** Prop., as *pron. reflex.*, of an object considered as receiving or affected by its own act, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*. **A.** In all clauses, referring to the grammatical subject of the clause. **1.** As direct obj. of verb: dedistine gladium, qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92: artis eloqui quem ad modum se expediant, id. ib. 2, 1, 10: se in plagas conicere, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: numquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, id. ib. 3, 2, 58: se ape-

riunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: applicat ad Chrysidis patrem se, id. ib. 5, 4, 22: si is posset ab ea sese avellere, id. Hec. 4, 1, 39: hi se ad nos applicant, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 13: per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: cum ferrum se inflexisset, id. ib. 1, 25: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, id. ib. 2, 24: si se telo defenderet fur, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: solum igitur quod se ipsum movet, numquam ne moveri quidem desinit, id. ib. 6, 25, 27: statim homo se erexit, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: majores acceperamus se a Gallis auro redemisse, Liv. 22, 59, 7: in montem sese recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 26; Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: ad impedimenta se conferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sese alicui ad pedes proicere, id. ib. 1, 31: se gerere, *to behave*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 53: sic se res habet, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; 5, 10, 27 sq.: quod uxor sua ex fisco se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88.—*Strengthened by ipse, nom.*: hic se ipse fallit, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: ut se ipse diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ipse enim se quisque diligit, id. Lael. 21, 80: ita non modo superiores, sed etiam se ipse correxerat, id. Or. 52, 176: omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep. Paus. 4, 3: miles se ipse interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 51; 4, 11: ne, ignorando regem, semet ipse aperiret quis esset, Liv. 2, 12, 7: nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint. 1, 12, 10.—*Sometimes acc.*: imperator qui se ipsum non continet, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 33: quid est enim se ipsum colligere, nisi, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 1, 23, 53: ut quidam imperatores se ipsos dis immortalibus devoverent, id. N. D. 2, 3, 10: quod si se ipsos illi nostri liberatores e conspectu nostro abstulerunt, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: admovisse semet ipsos lateri suo, Curt. 7, 1, 14: gladio se ipsam transfixit, Vell. 2, 26, 3.—*In gerund. construction*: ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes. B. G. 5, 38; 3, 6; 4, 34: principes sui conservandi causā profugerunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: maximam causam ad se inuandam terra praestabit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 4.—**2.** As indirect obj.: animo servit, non sibi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27: sapiens ipse fingit fortunam sibi, id. ib. 2, 2, 84: ne ibi diffregisset crura aut cervices sibi, id. Mil. 3, 1, 126: nil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placet consultit, id. Trin. 2, 3, 4: quaerunt sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 21: aurum habet sibi, id. Mil. 4, 2, 108: illum multae sibi expectant, id. ib. 4, 6, 16: tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: non sibi soli postulat, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 27: nunc sibi uxorem expetit, id. And. 3, 2, 40: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: neque sibi homines feroces temperaturos existimabat, quin exirent, etc., id. ib. 1, 33: hoc sibi nomen adrogare, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; 1, 5, 9: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63: proposita sibi morte, id. Sest. 21, 43; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: ne, illo cunctante, Numidae sibi consulant, Sall. J. 62, 1: ut populum Romanum sibi desumerent hostem, Liv. 7, 20, 5: Turnus, praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens, id. 1, 2: petebant ut regis sui filiam matrimonio sibi jungeret, Curt. 8, 1, 9: nemo sibi tantummodo errat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 4: locum sibi ad formam sui excelsipit, id. Q. N. 4, 3, 4.—*With ipse*: ipse tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 fin.: nec ipsi sibi exemplo sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: iste, quasi praedā sibi advectā, ducit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: voluntarium non sibi met ipse solum, sed etiam funeri suo exilium indixit, Liv. 39, 62, 9: proinde consulant sibi ipsi, Just. 16, 4, 15: avaritia, quae quicquid omnibus abstulit, sibi ipsi neget, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6; cf. Cic. Marc. 5, 13.—**3.** After *subst.*, *adj.*, etc.: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ut sit sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7: omnem naturam esse servatricem sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: cum videret, si non parvisset, dissimilem se futurum sui, id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: nihil malo quam et me mei similem esse et illos sui, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2; habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19: potens sui, Hor. C. 3, 29, 41: nihil est tam incontinens sui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: quod sibi obsit, quia sit sibi inimicus, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: inimicus ipse

sibi putandus est, id. ib.: cum ipsi hominēs sibi sint per se cari, id. ib. 5, 13, 38: Medus infestus sibi, Hor. C. 3, 8, 19: crescit indulgens sibi hydrops, id. ib. 2, 2, 13; cf.: nec enim utilius quicquam est quam sibi utilem fieri, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: Campanus se digna probra in insontem jacere, Liv. 25, 18, 8: (mundus) se ipse consumptione alebat sui, Cic. Univ. 6: cum multa adsoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, 8: caecus amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 18, 14: sui contempitor, Quint. 12, 1, 20: in spem sui bonam adducitur, Sen. Ira. 2, 21, 3: (aēr) inā sui parte maxime variis est, id. Q. N. 2, 11, 1: ipsa (virtus) pretium sui, id. Vit. Beat. 9, 4: neque est quod existimes illum vilem sibi fuisse: pretium se sui fecit, id. Ben. 1, 9, 1: saepe taedio laboris ad villitatem sui compelluntur ignavi, Curt. 5, 9, 7: nemo non benignus est sui iudex, Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1: Romanus in ipso fine vitae vindex sui existit, Val. Max. 3, 2, 11: equestris ordinis juvenis omnibus annis bis urbem spectaculo sui celebrabat, id. 2, 2, 9; cf. with *ipse*: utpote ipsa sui appellatione virorum maiestati debitum a feminis reddens honorem, id. 2, 1, 7. —4. With *prepp.*: qui admisit in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6: culpam ut ab se segregent, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: segregat ab se omnis, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17; 4, 6, 62: me ad se deduxit, id. ib. 2, 1, 121; 3, 1, 118; id. Ps. 3, 2, 6: quae me non excludit ab se, sed apud se occultat domi, id. Men. 4, 2, 108: habet aliud (negotium) magis ex se et majus, Ter. And. 5, 4, 51: et fingunt quandam inter se nunc fallaciam, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: duxit secum virginem, id. Eun. 2, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3; Liv. 35, 30; 43, 18: ex se genere, Quint. 1, 1, 36: — pro se quisque = unusquisque, *every one, each one singly*, etc., freq. in Livy (cf. suus, II. D. 2): Pro se quisque id quod quisque potest... Edit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 76: pro se quisque alius agnum inmolabat, alius pullum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2: pro se quisque sedulo faciebant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: cum pro se quisque tenderet ad portas, Liv. 6, 3; 6, 8; 1, 9; 1, 59; 2, 6: — Boiosque receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.*: exercitum ante se mittit, id. ib. 1, 21: supra se collocare, id. ib. 1, 24: ex materia in se omnia recipiente mundum facium esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: litteras ad se ab amico missas protulit, id. Phil. 2, 4, 7: praedam prae se agentes, Liv. 5, 45; 38, 21: quam (rem publicam) exercitus, quantum in se fuit, probebat, id. 2, 43; 9, 40; Nep. Iphic. 3, 4; cf. id. Hann. 12, 2 (v. infra, II. B. 2): quibus poterat saucius ductis secum, Liv. 4, 39. — Rarely referring to *subj. inf.*: nam dicere apud eum de facinore... cum per se ipsum consideres, grave est, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: non quia per se beatum est malo caruisse, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6. —5. With *inf. pass. in obj. clause*: ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quibus (nominibus) illae res publicae sese appellari velint, id. ib. 1, 33, 50: qui se minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 6. —6. As predicate (= suus, II. B. 2, 3; very rare): quisquis est deus, si modo est alius... totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, *in his own power, independent*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14. —B. Referring to a *logical subject*, other than the grammatical *subj.* of the clause. 1. To a *definite subj.*: neque praeter se umquam ei servos fuit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48: hunc aiebant indignum civitate ac sese vivere, id. Trin. 1, 2, 176: exercitum consumptum videtis; quem turpiter se ex fuga recipientem ne qua civitas recipiat, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*: reliquos sese convertere cogunt, id. B. C. 1, 46: multis illi in urbibus reficiendi se et curandi potestas fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: cur his persequendi juris sui adimis potestatem, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: cum nihil sit periculosius quam spatium confirmandi sese Antonio dari, id. Fam. 10, 33, 5: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos Romanis daretur, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 4; 4, 34; Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: Gallica acies nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28, 11: nec raptis aut spes de se melior aut indignatio est minor, id. 1, 9, 14: Faustulo spes fuerat regiam stir-

pem apud se educari, id. 1, 5, 5: proelium cum fiducia sui commissum est, id. 7, 33, 5; 10, 14, 17: detecta fraus cautiore Thyreensis fecit: dato responso, nullam se novam societatem accepturos, etc., id. 36, 12, 8: patres censuerunt, qui honorem, quem sibi capere per leges liceret, peteret, etc., id. 32, 7, 11: jussu magistro equitum abdicare se magistratu, id. 4, 35; 22, 33, 12: haec cum apud timentes sibimet ipsos increpuissent, id. 6, 37, 1: ab ipso, quaerenti sibi commendationem ad gentem monitus, id. 36, 8, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: signa peditum, prae se habentium scuta, id. 38, 21, 3: invenero oppidanos vim hostium ab se arcentes, id. 6, 9, 7: exire enim sua secum effrentibus jussis primum arma ademit, id. 43, 18, 11; cf. § 10: quos in numerum pecorum redegit ignoratio sui, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 2: quia nullum illis sui regimen est, id. Ep. 94, 67: inter se nihil iulicium, Tac. H. 5, 5; 1, 64: quasi objurgatio sui est, Quint. 11, 3, 49. —2. To *indefinite subj.*: deformis est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: posse enim liberalitate uti non spoliantem se patrimonio nimirum est pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: non arbitrari sese scire quod nesciat, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: cui proposita sit conservatio sui, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: sic amicitiae... effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, id. ib. 1, 20, 67: amare... etiam si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, id. ib. 2, 24, 78: (judicatio) quae aut sui laudem aut adversarii vituperationem contineat, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Or. 36, 124; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: ut, quanti quisque se faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 52 *fin.*: si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38: ceterum et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: sibi servire gravissima est servitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 17: quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fieri pudet, id. Ben. 6, 38, 5: nec haec villitas sui est, id. Clem. 1, 3, 4: culpa est, immiscere se rei ad se non pertinenti, Dig. 50, 17, 36: profecto est supplicio se liberare tam facile quam supplicium perpeti, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.

II. Hence, in dependent clauses, *transf.*, as *pers. pron.* 3d *pers.*, with reflex. reference, *him, her, it, them; he, she, they*, etc. A. In *gen.*, of an obj. identified with, 1. The *gram. subj.* of the principal clause: qui omnis se amare credit, quemque asperxit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 14: illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere ut se amet, potest, id. Poen. 1, 2, 77; id. Cas. prol. 46: orare jussit, si se ames, jam ut ad sese venias, Ter. And. 4, 2, 4: ait, si... non id metuat, ne, ubi acceperim, sese relinquam, id. Eun. 1, 2, 61: timet animum amicae se erga ut sit suae, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: utrumque iussit interficere, alterum, quia viam demonstravisset interimendi sui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: qui precabantur, ut sibi sui liberi superstiti essent, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72; id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42: ne ipse quidem sua tantā eloquentiā mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: impetrat a senatu, ut dies sibi prorogaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctisque stimulat, ut evellatis, postulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Iccius nuntios ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.*: quos cum apud se conspexisset... quid ad se venirent, id. ib. 1, 47: mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat, id. B. C. 1, 17: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux lectus esset, praestantem virum credebant, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit, ne se prodiret, Nep. Paus. 8, 6: cum ejus principes animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum eis Lacedaemonii indicerent, id. Them. 8, 3: Ubii legatos mittunt, qui doceant... neque ab se fidem laesam, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: tum Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc., Liv. 2, 55, 6: transfugit, patris in se saevitiam conquerens, id. 1, 53, 5: praesidia impositi in urbibus, quae ad se defecerant, Sall. J. 61, 1: navigia sarcina depressa parum ostendunt non aquam sibi resistere? Sen. Q. N. 2, 9, 3. —So in phrases incorporated with a principal clause: Nicias vehementer tuā sui memoria delectatur, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 3: nihil est appetentius similitum sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: Pompeius facultatem sui insequendi ademerat, Caes. B.

C. 1, 29: praefectum in se rumentem transfixit, Curt. 4, 16, 23: redire cum legatis ad redimendos sese missis, Liv. 22, 59, 18: potestatem omnibus adeundi sui fecit, Suet. Tib. 40: Germanicus legiones universas sibi summam reipublicae deferentes compescuit, id. Calig. 1: quam si ei immortales potestatem visendi sui faciant, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 9: (terra) non potest tam multa tantoque se ipsa majora nutrire, nisi, etc., id. Q. N. 6, 16, 3. —2. Of an obj. identified with a logical *subj.*, other than the *gram. subj.* of the leading clause: a Caesare valde liberaliter invitator, sibi ut sim legatus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: horum unum quicque... a se potius quam ab adversariis stare demonstrabitur, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81; id. Mil. 16, 44: nam mihi scito jam a regibus adlatas esse litteras, quibus mihi gratias agant, quod se mea sententiā reges appellaverim, id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: testem rei publicae relinquere, meae perpetuae erga se voluntatis, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: quos non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut sibi ignosceret, Caes. B. G. 7, 12; Liv. 6, 42; 1, 5: cum ei in suspicionem venisset, aliquid in epistula de se esse scriptum, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: cohortem octavam decimam Lugduni, solitis sibi hibernis, relinquī placuit, Tac. H. 1, 64. —B. In *par. t. c.*, in reported words or thoughts (orat. obliqua) referring to the person to whom they are ascribed. 1. As *subj.* or *obj.*, direct or indirect, with *inf.*: quos Hannibal misit astrictos jure jurando se redituros esse, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 13, 40: Postumius mihi nuntiavit... se a Marcello ad me missum esse, id. Fam. 4, 12, 2: qui dixisse fertur a se visum esse Romulum... eum sibi mandasse ut populum rogaret ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse, id. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Mil. 35, 95 *sq.*: nuntium mittit... sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.*: Divitiacum Caesarem obscurare coepit... scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere... sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, id. ib. 1, 20: unum se esse, qui, etc... ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, id. ib. 1, 51: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse, id. ib. 1, 44: ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse, id. ib. 7, 38: sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum, Nep. Them. 8, 6: dato responso (sc. a Thyreensibus), nullam se novam societatem accepturos, Liv. 36, 12, 8. —2. In subordinate clauses, questions, exhortations, etc., with *subj.* a. In *gen.*: qui abs te taciti requirunt, cui sibi hoc oneris imposueris, cur se potissimum delegeris, Cic. Planc. 18, 46; 2, 6; id. Marc. 10, 30: conclamavit, quid ad se venirent? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: unum petere ac deprecari... ne se armis despoliare, id. ib. 2, 31: ad quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postulerent, eos qui sibi bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, id. ib. 4, 16: cur sui quicquam esse imperii trans Rhenum postularet? id. ib. 1: Cicero respondit, si ab armis discedere velint, se adiutore utantur, id. ib. 5, 41: Veneti legationem ad Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 7, 4: rex ignarus quae legati ejus (Hannibalis) ad se adlaturi fuissent, Liv. 23, 39: hac necessitate coactus, domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them. 8, 6: legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberent sibi dederet (for censum, v. I. A. 4, supra), id. Hann. 12, 2. —b. Esp., in subordinate clauses (sub-oblique), with *subj.* expressing the assertion or view of the person reported as speaking: magnam Caesarem injuriam facere, qui vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quod sibi Caesar denunciaret, id. ib.: sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegeret, quare timeret, id. ib. 1, 14: quod nec paratus... obsecutus esset, credidissetque, cum se vidisset Aetoli, omnia, etc., Liv. 35, 44, 3: Ambiorix locutus est... sua esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, quam ipse in multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: Divitiacus ait... nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod per se crevisset, id. ib. 1, 20: eos incusavit, quod sibi

quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 40: decima legio Caesari gratias egit, quod de se optimum iudicium fecisset, id. ib. 1, 41: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, id. B. C. 1, 9: tum ei dormienti eundem visum esse rogare ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux potissimum lectus esset, praestantem virum credebatur, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit... quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, magno ei praemio futurum, Nep. Paus. 4, 6: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, id. ib. 4, 3: Caesar legatos cum his mandatis mittit, Quoniam... hanc sibi populo Romano gratiam referret, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: nos esse iniquos, quod in suo iure se interpellaremus, id. ib. 1, 44: neque ipsos in his contentioneibus, quas Aedui secum habuissent, usos esse, etc., id. ib.: maximae sibi laetitiae esse praedicavit, quod aliquos patria sua se meliores viros haberet, Val. Max. 6, 4, ext. 5.—Rarely with *indic.* when the author asserts the action as a fact: Volero, ubi indignationem pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc. (=eo; cf. infra, C.), Liv. 2, 55, 6.—**C.** Without reflex. reference, = an oblique case of *is* or *ipse* (in the best prose rare, and mostly where the conception of the orat. obliq. is suggested by the context; cf. B. 2. b. supra): i. se, iube transire huc quantum possit, se ut videant domi Familiares (=eam), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 26; 1, 1, 6: me misit niles ad Eam... ut hinc in Elatiam hodie eat secum semul, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 9: ut eum, qui se hic vidit, verbis vincat, ne is se viderit, id. Mil. 2, 2, 31; cf. v. 35; 3, 2, 54: ut eam in se dignam condicinem conlocem, id. Trin. 1, 2, 122: ipsi hi mihi dant viam, quo pacto ab se argentum auferam, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9; id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: dicit capram, quam dederam servandam sibi, etc., id. Merc. 2, 1, 15: unum hoc scio, esse meritam, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: cum Epaminondas accusatur, quod ei, qui sibi ex lege praetor successerat, exercitum non traxerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 55: et se ipsum nobis, et eos, qui ante se fuerunt, in medio posuit, id. ib. 2, 2, 7 (but B. and K. bracket se): Dextro hic, quem videtis, non quae privatim sibi eripuisti, sed unicum abs te filium flagitat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: postea quam exposuit quae sibi videbantur, id. Div. 1, 54, 122 (dub.: B. and K. ipsi); et cum ad illum scribas, nihil te recordari de se, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (B. and K. bracket de se): quem Caesar, ut erat de se meritis, donatum pronuntiavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: Caesar Rhenum transire constituit... quod auxilia contra se Treveris miserant, id. B. G. 6, 9 *init.*: Metellus... in eis urbibus, quae ad se defecerant... praesidia inponit, Sall. J. 61, 1; 66, 1: Bocchus flectitur, reputando quae sibi duobus proeliis venerant, id. ib. 103, 2: statuit urbis, quae... adversum se opportunissimae erant, circumvenire, id. ib. 88, 4: ipse... ex perfugis cognitis... qui cum eo (Scipione) bellum contra se gerebant, Hirt. B. Afr. 8 *fin.*: vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83; id. S. 2, 8, 82: centum boves militibus dono dedit, qui secum fuerant, Liv. 7, 37, 3; 8, 35: Hannibalem angebat, quod Capua pertinacius oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab se... animos averterat, id. 26, 38, 1: alter victus fratrum ante se strage, id. 1, 25, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.; 7, 6, 12: Caesar... omnibus qui contra se arma tulerant, ignovit, Vell. 2, 56, 1: quamquam obsidione Massiliae, quae sibi in itinere portas clauserat, retardante... tamen omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: cuius rector circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tib. 4: quod eos coegit superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se nemo ausus fuit aspicere, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf.: ante illum, id. Iphic. 1, 3): quae nox sibi proxima venit, insomnis, Luc. 5, 805.

III. *Pron. recipr., each other, one another*: nam cum esset Praenestinis nuntiatum... patres ac plebem in semet ipsos versos, Liv. 6, 28, 1; so very rare, except in phrase: inter se, *one another, each other, mutually, reciprocally*, = ἀλλήλους (prop. between or among them, among themselves, hence no ellipsis of another se is to be assumed; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 609; Hand, Turs. 3, p. 397 sqq.): nil cessarunt ilico Osculari at-

que amplexari inter se, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39; 2, 1, 61; 3, 1, 120: video eos inter se amare, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: neque solum colent inter se ac diligunt (cf. ante: alter ab altero postulabit), Cic. Lael. 22, 82: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; id. Cat. 3, 5, 13; id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: inter se adspicere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: inter se congruere, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: complecti inter se milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6: ut neque inter se contingant trabes, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; id. B. C. 1, 21: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39, 7: populus et senatus Romanus placide modesteque inter se rempublicam tractabant, Sall. J. 41, 2: bellum summum inter se contentione gerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum inter se timerent, Nep. Dion. 4, 1; id. Eum. 4, 2: haec inter se quam repugnant, *contradict* one another, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; id. N. D. 1, 12, 30 (cf.: sibi repugnare, to be inconsistent with itself; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 1018): inter se differre, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: cur legendi sint, nisi ipsi inter se, qui idem sentiunt, non intellego, *by one another*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: quosdam inter se similes, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51; 9, 4, 17.—With *subst.*: adhaestiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: quae res eos in bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3; cf.: auxerant inter se opinionem, *their mutual regard*, Liv. 21, 39, 9.—**P**leon.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: compositis inter se rebus, Sall. J. 66, 2: vitatur diuturnum inter se congressus, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—Of local relation: duas insulas propinquas inter se, Sall. H. 1, 61 Dietsch; id. J. 98, 3: postquam haud procul inter se erant, id. ib. 53, 7: haud longe inter se castra facere, id. ib. 55, 6 (nter se, without recipr. reference, v. supra, I. A. 4.).

IV. Idiomatic uses. **A.** Se, with *prepp.*, *one's house, home*; mostly ad se, apud se, to or at one's house, home, at home: quae me non excludat ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108: postquam in aedis me ad se deduxit domum, id. Mil. 2, 1, 43: me ad se ad prandium, ad cenam vocat, id. ib. 3, 1, 118: Intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: qui a me petierit ut secum et apud se essem cotidie, id. ib. 5, 6, 1.—**2.** Trop.: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? *in his senses*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85.—**B.** Sibi pleonast. as *dat.* of the interested person: ipse autem Ariovistus tantum sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.*: tum sibi M. Pisonis domum ubi habitaret elegerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; cf. I. A. 2 supra. So esp. freq. in expressions of surprise or abrupt questions (commonly, but loosely called a *dat. ethic.*): quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12, 1: quid ergo sibi vult pars altera orationis? id. 40, 12, 14: mirantes, quid sibi vellet, id. 3, 35, 5; 3, 50, 15; 4, 13, 12; 32, 25, 10: pro deum fidem quid vobis vultis? id. 3, 67, 7.—**C.** Sibi with *suus*, emphasizing the idea of possession, *his own*, etc. (ante- and post-class.): coeleae... Sui sibi suco vivunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: sed is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, id. ib. prol. 5; 46: si ille huc salvos revenit, reddam suum sibi, id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 Brix. ad loc.: suam sibi rem salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: locus argumenti suum sibi proscenium, id. ib. prol. 57; 97: omnem rem inveni, ut sibi pecunia hodie illam faciat leno libertam suam, id. Pers. 1, 3, 1: suo sibi gnato, id. As. 4, 2, 16: hunc telo suo sibi a foribus pellere, id. Am. 1, 1, 113: sua sibi ingenua indoles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 38: suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: uvae suo sibi pampino tegito, Col. Arb. 11: suo sibi jure ablui, id. R. R. 12, 7; 12, 41: suo sibi argumento refutatus, Gell. 5, 10, 16: suo sibi lacte aleret, id. 12, 1, 6: a suis sibi parentibus, App. M. 1, p. 104, 35: in suis sibi domibus, id. ib. 1, p. 106, 31; 4, p. 157, 7; 6, p. 186, 24: qui Deo... sua sibi opera praetulerunt, Lact. 2, 5, 6; 3, 28, 20: in suo sibi pervoluta sanguine, App. M. 8, p. 207, 22: Vitr. 8, 7: cum sua sibi natione captivus, Min. Fel. 10, 4: in suo sibi positus, Inscr. Orell. 4495: AEDM CVM SVO SIBI HYPOGAEQ, Inscr. Rein. p. 646, 109.—In many passages in class. prose sibi

occurs with *suus*, but retains its pronom. force: factus consul est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, *in good time for himself*, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, id. ib. 13, 45: priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: vult ille inbecillitatis sibi suae conscius timere pituitam? Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4 (v. *suus* II. D. 3. a.).

suifico, āre, 1, v. a., to make his own (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1245.

suile, is, n. [sus], a hog-sty, Col. 7, 9, 14.

Suillates, ium, m., a people of Umbria, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

suillus, a, um, adj. [sus], of or belonging to swine. **I.** Adj.: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 7, 9, 14: grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212: rostrum, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: caro, *swine's flesh, pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 116: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, *black lug-mushrooms*, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96; Mart. 3, 60, 5.—**II.** Subst.: **suilla**, ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Cels. 3, 9; 5, 26, 30; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 38.

suinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to swine, *swine*, Prisc. 594 P.: caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8 (MSS.); Gesn. and Schneid. *suilla*: seym, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

Suiones, um, m., a northern Germanic people of Scandinavia, in the mod. Sweden, Tac. G. 44 and 45.

Suismontium, i, n., a mountain of Liguria, Liv. 39, 2; 40, 41.

Sulca, ae, m., a Roman surname: Q. Baetius Sulca, Liv. 42, 6.

***sulcamen**, inis, n. [sulco], a furrow, = sulcus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 9.

sulcator, ōris, m. [id.], one who draws furrows, a furrower, plougher (in post-Aug. poets). **I.** Lit.: Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587.—**II.** Transf., one who sails over, traverses, etc.: sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: pigri Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat. Th. 11, 588; cf. undae, id. ib. 8, 18: Bagrada sulcator harenarum, Luc. 4, 588.—**B.** A vender, tearer, lacerator: lateris sulcator (vultur), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 340.

sulcatorius, a, um, adj., sailing over; only in subst.: **sulcatoria**, ae, f. (late Lat.), a ship, a barge, Cassiod. Var. 2, 20.

Sulci, ōrum, m., an ancient maritime city on the southern coast of Sardinia, founded by Carthage, now the ruins of Palma de Solo near Sulci, Mel. 2, 7, 19.—Hence, **A. Sulcensis**, e, of Sulci: promuntorium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84; Mart. Cap. 6, § 645.—**B. Sulcitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sulci, Auct. B. Afr. 98, 1; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

sulco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [sulcus], to furrow, cut furrows through, to plough (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit., in agriculture: agros, Tib. 2, 3, 85: (rura) sulcata Camilli Vomere, Luc. 1, 168: vomere humum, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68: campos vomere, Sil. 9, 191.—**Absol.**: recto plenoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25.—**II.** Transf. (a) In gen., to furrow, plough; poet., to sail over, traverse, pass through, etc.: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: (anguis) harenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726: iter caudā, Luc. 9, 721: longā sulcant vada salsa carinā, Verg. A. 5, 158: rate undas, Ov. P. 2, 10, 33; id. M. 4, 707: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5: regna volatu, Luc. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 276: gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 22: sulcatis lateribus, i. e. by lashes, Amm. 14, 9, 5.—(β) To elaborate, to work out (cf. exaro), Ven. Fort. Vita Mart.

1. sulcus, a, um, adj., only ficus sulca, an unknown species of fig-tree, Col. 5, 10, 11.

2. sulcus, i, m. [Gr. δόλος, from ἔλκω], a furrow made by the plough (cf.: lira, porca): sulci appellantur, quā aratrum ducitur, vel sationis faciendae causā vel urbis condendae, vel fossaria rectis lateribus, ubi arbores serantur: quod vocabulum quidam ex Graeco fictum, quia illi dicant δόλον, Fest. p. 302 Müll.: quā aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur

porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere... infodere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27; Juv. 7, 48: duci sarculo sulcum, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327: proscindere jugerum sulco, id. 18, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 47, § 170: sulcum patefacere aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: sulcis committere semina, Verg. G. 1, 223: mandare hordea sulcis, id. E. 5, 36: telluri infundere sulcos, id. ib. 4, 33: semina longis Cerealia sulcis Obruiere, Ov. M. 1, 123: herba Cerealibus obruta sulcis, id. Tr. 3, 12, 11.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** A ploughing: hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15: quarto, id. 2, 12, 8: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181: nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** Of things resembling a furrow. **1.** A long, narrow trench, a ditch, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 43, 1; Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Verg. G. 2, 24; 2, 239; id. A. 1, 425 et saep.—**2.** A rut, track, in gen.: cursu rotarum saucia clarescunt nubila sulco, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olymp. 102.—Esp., of the furrow cut by a vessel: infundunt sulcos, Verg. A. 5, 142: delere sulcos, Stat. Th. 6, 415: cunctant aequora sulco, Val. Fl. 3, 32.—Of a wrinkle of the skin, Mart. 3, 72, 4: genarum, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 110.—Of the trail of a meteor, Verg. A. 2, 697; Luc. 5, 562.—Of wounds: in pectore, Claud. Rapt. Prov. 3, 425.—Of the private parts of a woman, Lucr. 4, 1272; Verg. G. 3, 136; App. Vex. 16.

sulphur (in MSS. also **sulphur** and **sulphur**), ūris, n. (masc. Tert. adv. Prax. 16; Veg. Vet. 1, 38 med.), *brimstone, sulphur*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174; Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Col. 8, 5, 11: vivum, Liv. 39, 13, 12; Ov. F. 4, 739; Lucr. 6, 221; 6, 748; 6, 807; Tib. 1, 5, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; Ov. M. 5, 405 et saep.—**Pur.**: viva, Verg. G. 3, 449: vivacia, Ov. M. 3, 374: lurida, id. ib. 14, 791; 15, 351; Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. N. cr.; used as a cement, Juv. 5, 48.—**II.** Transf., poet., *lightning* (so called from its sulphurous smell): acetherum, Luc. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 24.

***sulfurans** (sulph-), *antis, adj.* [sulphur; cf. sulfuratus], containing sulphur, *sulphurous*: aquae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfuraria (sulph-), ae, f. [sulfur], a sulphur pit or mine: in calcariam vel sulfurariam damnari, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10; 47, 2, 53, § 10.

***sulfuratio** (sulph-), ōnis, f. [id.], a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 5.

sulfuratus (sulph-), a, um, adj. [id.], *impregnated with sulphur, sulphurated*. **I.** Adj.: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3: mcrx, id. 12, 57, 14: lana, Cels. 4, 5.—**Comp.**: gchen-na, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28.—**II.** Subst.: **sulfurata**, ōrum, n. **A.** (Sc. ūla.) *Brimstone-matches*, Mart. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** (Sc. loca.) *Veins of sulphur*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49.

sulfureus (sulph-), a, um, adj. [id.], *of or like sulphur, sulphurous, sulphureous*: fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Verg. A. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177: color, id. 35, 6, 25, § 41: odor, id. 36, 19, 34, § 141.

sulfurōsus (sulph-), a, um, adj. [id.], *full of sulphur, sulphureous*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 med.: plurima sulfurosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

†**Sulvīae**, ārum, f. [a lengthened form for Silvīae], a kind of wood-goddesses, Inscr. Orell. 2051.—Also in the form SVLEVIAE, Inscr. Orell. 2099 sq.

Sulla (less correctly **Sylla**), ae, m., a surname in the gens Cornelia. So, esp., **I.** L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman dictator, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Sall. J. 100, 2; Flor. 3, 21, 5; Vell. 2, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sullanus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Sulla*: tempus, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: ager, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: assignat ones, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: proscriptio, Sen. Ira. 2, 34, 3: saeculum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4: partes, Nep. Att. 2: tempora, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 123.—**Subst.**: **Sullani**, ōrum, m., *partisans of Sulla*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7.—**II.** L. Cornelius Sulla Faustus, usually called Faustus Sulla, a son of the dictator, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 8, 3, 7 al.—**III.** P. Cornelius Sulla, a relation of the dictator, accused of ambitus, and de-

fended by Cicero in an oration still extant.—**IV.** Publius and Servius Sulla, conspirators with Catiline, Sall. C. 17, 3; cf. Cic. Sull. 2, 4.—**V.** An astrologer of the time of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 57.

sullatūrio, ire, v. desid. n. [Sulla], to imitate or play the part of Sulla: ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32; 8, 6, 32.

Sulmo, ōnis, m. **I.** A town in the territory of the Peligui, near Corfinium, the birthplace of Ovid, now Sulmona: aquosus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 11: gelidus, id. F. 4, 81; Sil. 9, 76; 8, 511; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3; 8, 12, A, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 28.—Hence, **1.** **Sulmonensis**, e, adj., *of or belonging to Sulmo*: ager, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—**Pur.**: **Sulmonenses**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Sulmo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**Sing. fem.**, Juv. 6, 187.—**2.** **Sulmontinus**, a, um, adj., *of Sulmo*: colonia, Front. Colou. p. 145 Goes.—**II.** A town of the Volsci in Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; 34, 14, 41, § 145.—**III.** The name of a hero, Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 517.

sulphur, and its derivv., v. sulfur.

Sulpicilla, ac, f. dim. [Sulpicia], i. e. the poetess Sulpicia, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1 pr.; v. Sulpicius, VII.

Sulpicius, i, m.; **Sulpicia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens; e. g. **I.** Ser. Sulpicius Galba, consul 610 A. U. C., and an able orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 39; id. Brut. 22, 86.—**II.** C. Sulpicius Gallus, a connoisseur in Greek literature, and a good orator, Cic. Brut. 20, 78; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Lael. 27, 101.—**III.** Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, a very celebrated jurist, a contemporary and correspondent of Cicero; v. Cic. Fam. 4, 1 sqq.; Gell. 2, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42 sq.—**IV.** C. Sulpicius Apollinaris, a grammarian, teacher of the emperor Pertinax, Gell. 2, 16, 8; 4, 17, 11.—**V.** A tribune of the people, author of the lex Sulpicia, Nep. Att. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 13.—**VI.** Sulpicia, a Roman poetess in the time of Domitian, Mart. 10, 35, 1; Sid. Carm. 9, 262.—Hence, **A. Sulpicius**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to a Sulpicius*: horrea, Hor. C. 4, 12, 18: lex, proposed by the people's tribune P. Sulpicius, Flor. 3, 21.—**B. Sulpicianus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to a Sulpicius*: classis, commanded by the praetor P. Sulpicius, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: seditio, raised by P. Sulpicius, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

sultis = si vultis, v. volo init. **1 sum**, fūi, esse (2d pers. es, but usu. es in Plaut and Ter., old forms, *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 100 Müll.: essis for es, Att. ap. Non. 200, 30, or Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.: *simus* for *sumus*, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87, *fut. essit* for *erit*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25. *esit*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. nec, p. 162 Müll.: *escent* for *erunt*, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60, 3, 3, 9, Lucr. 1, 619; *perf. fuimus* for *fuimus*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168. FVVERIT, C. I. L. 1, 1051: *fuit*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 23; id. Mil. 3, 1, 159: *fuierim*, id. ib. 4, 8, 54: *fuierit*, id. As. 4, 1, 37; *subj. pres. siem*, *sies*, *siet*, etc., very freq., esp. in Plaut.; e. g. *siem*, Am. prol. 57; Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: *sies*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 43; Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: *siet*, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; Lucr. 3, 101: *s'ent*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54; Ter. And. 2, 3, 16; cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157; also, *fuam*, *fuas*, etc., regarded by G. Curtius, de Aorist. Lat. Rel. in Studien zur Gr. u. Lat. Gram. 1, 431 sqq., as an aorist: *fuam*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 48; id. Mil. 2, 6, 112: *fuas*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 111, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 83; id. Pers. 1, 1, 52; id. Trin. 2, 1, 32: *fuat*, Pac. ap. Non. 111, 8; Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12; Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 2, 2, 56; id. Capt. 2, 2, 10 et saep.; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 639; Verg. A. 10, 103: *fuant*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 110; id. Ep. 5, 1, 13; id. Ps. 4, 3, 12: *fuisset*, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4; *part. pres. ens*, used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33; *fut. inf. fore* for *futurum esse*, very freq., and so always with *partit.*; cf. Madv. Gram. § 108; whence, *subj. imperf. forem* *fores*, etc., for *essem*; esp. in conditional sentences and in the histt., but very rare in Cic.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2. 597 sqq.), v. n. *froot es*; Sanscr. as-mi, and the Greek eo-μi, whence *eiui*; *perf. fui*; root in Sanscr. bhū, to become; bhāvas, condition; Gr.

φύω, to beget; cf.: fetus, futuo, etc.), to be, as a verb substantive or a copula. **I.** As a verb substantive, to be. **A.** In gen. **1.** Asserting existence, to be, exist, live: definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelleguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangere possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrare non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intellegi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, etc.... definias, Cic. Top. 5, 26 sq.: si abest, nullus est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 16: nunc illud est, quom me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: ita paene nulla sibi fuit Phronesium (= paene mortuus est), id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: non statim, quod esse manifestum est, etiam quid sit apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): fumen est Arar, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit aut futura est, id. Lael. 22, 83: nec enim, dum ero, angari ullā re, cum omni vaccae culpā: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, id. Fam. 6, 3, 4: si modo futuri sumus, erit mihi res opportuna, id. Att. 11, 4, 1: si quando erit civitas, erit profecto nobis locus: sin autem non erit, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: nolite arbitrari, me cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica... sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg. A. 2, 325: sive erimus seu nos fata fuisse volunt, Tib. 3, 5, 32: per quin-quennia decem fuimus, Prud. Cath. praef. 2.—**2.** Of events, to be, happen, occur, befall, take place: illa (solis defectio) quae fuit regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: neque enim est periculum, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 23, 37: amabo, quid tibi est? Ter. Hec. 2, 4, 24: quid se futurum esset, Liv. 33, 27.—**3.** Of location, to be present, to be at a place. (1) With adv., or other expressions of place: cum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100: cum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuisset, id. Fam. 2, 8, 3; id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: cum Africanus constitisset in hortis esse, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cum essemus in castris, id. ib. 1, 15: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienac? id. Fam. 4, 7, 4: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(2) Of passages in a book or writing, with *in* and *abl.*, to be, stand, be written, etc.: deinceps in lege est, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: quid enim in illis (litteris) fuit praeter querelam temporum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1.—(3) Of personal relations, with *ad* or *apud* and *acc.*, or *cum* and *abl.* of person: cum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: eram cum Stoico Diodoto: qui cum habitavisset apud me mecumque vixisset, etc., id. Brut. 90, 309: erat nemo, quicum essem libentius quam tecum et pauci, quibuscum essem aequo libenter, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. ib. 4, 13, 6; cf. with *simul*: Smyrnae cum simul essemus complures dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13.—Hence, esp.: esse cum aliquo (aliquā), to be with, i. e. live with, associate with, as husband or wife: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: ea nocte mecum illa hospitii jussu fuit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 101; Ov. A. A. 3, 664: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. Cael. 20, 49; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 27: tum ad me fuerunt, qui, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, id. ib. 10, 16, 1; cf.: esse sub uno tecto atque ad eosdem Pénates, Liv. 28, 18.—**4.** Of relations analogous to place, of dress, condition, position, office, etc., to be, live, be found, etc., with *in* and *abl.*: cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: in laxā togā, Tib. 2, 3, 78: sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudabis amictus; Sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in sui nominis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr.

2, 4, 6, § 11: in servitute, id. Clu. 7, 21: in illa opinione populari, id. ib. 51, 142: in magno nomine et gloria, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: in tanta moestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: in odio, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: in probris, in laudibus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: in officio, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: in iniustitia, id. ib. 1, 14, 42: in vitio, id. ib. 1, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: ne in mora quom opus sit, sies, Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: ne in mora illi sis, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: hic in noxia est, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: quae (civitas) una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3: in ingenti periculo, Liv. 5, 47: in pace, id. 31, 29.—So with *abl.* without *in*, when qualified by an *adj.*: (statua) est et fuit tota Graecia summo propter ingenium honore et nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: si quis asperitate ea est et immunitate naturae, id. Iael. 23, 87: ne quo periculo proprio existimares esse, id. Fam. 4, 15, 2 (B. and K. ex conj.: in periculo): ego sum spe bona, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: res nunc difficili loco mihi videtur esse, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine, id. ib. 16, 15, 1; esp. in phrase periculo alijus esse, to be at the risk of any one: rem illam suo periculo esse, id. Att. 6, 1, 6: ut quae in nave inposuissent, ab hostium tempestatique vi publico periculo essent, Liv. 23, 49, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: dare munus meo periculo, Dig. 46, 1, 24: communi periculo, ib. 13, 6, 21, § 1 (cf. II. B. 1. β. infra).—5. To depend upon, rest with, with *in* and *abl.*: res erat non in opinione dubia, Cic. Iom. 5, 11: sed totum est in eo, si, etc., id. Att. 2, 22, 5: omnem reliquam spem in impetu esse equitum, Liv. 10, 14, 12: quoniam totum in eo sit, ne contereantur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3.—B. In partic. 1. Esse (est, sunt, etc.) often stands without a subject expressed, or with an *indef. subj.*, as antecedent of a *rel.-clause*, whose verb may be in the *indic.* or *subj.*; the former only when the subject is conceived as particular or limited, and actually existing; the latter always when it is conceived as indefinite; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 562 sq.; Roby, Gram. § 1636 sq.; Madv. Gram. § 365; but the distinctions usually drawn by grammarians are not always observed by the best writers; and the subjunctive is always admissible, being the prevailing construction after *sunt* qui in class. prose, and nearly universal in post-Aug. writers: *sunt*, qui (quae), there are those (people or things) who (that), or simply some. a. With *indic.* (a) Without subject expressed: mulier mane: *sunt* qui volunt te conveniant, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 37: *sunt* hic quos credo inter se dicere, id. Cas. prol. 67: *sunt* quae te volumus percontari, id. Ps. 1, 5, 47: quid est, quod tu gestas tabellas? id. ib. 1, 1, 10: quid est, quod tu me nunc optueris? id. Most. 1, 1, 69; cf. quid hoc est, quod foris concupit? id. ib. 5, 1, 15: *tun* is es, qui in me aerumnam observisti? id. Ep. 4, 1, 34: quid est, quod tuo animo aegre est? id. Cas. 2, 2, 9; id. Cist. 4, 1, 3: at ego est quod volo loqui, id. As. 1, 3, 79: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30: *sunt* quos scio amicos esse, *sunt* quos suspicor, id. Trin. 1, 2, 54: ita subitum est, quod eum conventum volo, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: *sunt* quae ego ex te scitari volo, id. Capt. 2, 13: sed est quod suscenset tibi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 17: est quod me transire oportet, id. Hec. 2, 2, 31: quid sit quapropter te jussi, etc., id. ib. 5, 1, 7: *sunt* item quae appellantur alces, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *init.*: (nationes) ex quibus *sunt* qui ovis vivere existimantur, id. ib. 4, 10 *fin.*: *sunt* qui putant posse te non decedere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: *sunt* autem, qui putant non nunquam complexione oportere supersederi, id. Inv. 1, 40, 72: quoniam *sunt*, qui propter utilitatem modo petendas putant amicitias, id. ib. 2, 55, 167: *sunt* autem quae praeterii, id. Att. 10, 4, 11: *sunt*, qui abducunt a malis ad bona, ut Epicurus. *Sunt*, qui satis putant ostendere, nihil inopinati accidisse... *Sunt* etiam qui haec omnia genera consolandi colligunt, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 Kühn. N. cr.: *sunt*, qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: Argiletum *sunt* qui scripserunt ab Argola, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: *sunt* qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19, 4: *sunt* qui spiritum non recipiunt sed resorbent, Quint. 11, 3, 55: *sunt*, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 24: *sunt* quibus

unum opus est, etc., id. C. 1, 7, 5: *sunt* quibus in satira videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: *sunt* quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, id. ib. 2, 4, 47.—(β) With a subject expressed by an indefinite word or clause: *sunt* alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: est genus hominum qui se primos omnium esse volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: multae sunt causae, quam ob rem cupio abducere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65 Fleck. (Using, cupiam): erat quidam eunuchus, quem mercatus fuerat, id. ib. 3, 5, 21: multaeque res sunt in quibus de suis commodis viri boni multa detrahunt, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: *sunt* ejus aliquot orationes, ex quibus lenitas ejus perspicui potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: fuerunt alia genera philosophorum, qui se omnes Socraticos esse dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: nonnulli sunt, qui aluerunt, etc., id. Cat. 1, 12, 301: *sunt* quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, cum ipsi se contemni putant, id. Lael. 20, 72: *sunt* vestrum iudices, aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: multae et pecudes et stirpes sunt, quae sine procuracione hominum salvae esse non possunt, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: *sunt* bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: per multa sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 22; id. Off. 1, 14, 43; 1, 20, 69; id. Div. 1, 54, 123: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39, 5: haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, Sall. C. 52, 21.—b. With *subj.*: *sunt*, qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; *sunt* qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: *sunt* qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi consent, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: de impudentia singulari sunt qui mirentur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: est eisdem de rebus quod dici potest subtilius, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: praesto est, qui neget rem ullam percipi esse sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: quicquid est quod deceat, id. etc., id. Off. 1, 27, 94: *sunt* qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: *sunt* qui Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas *sunt* qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, id. ib. 2, 2, 182 et saep.—(γ) With a more or less indefinite expression of the subject: *sunt* quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 31: rarum est quoddam genus eorum, qui se a corpore avocent, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: quotus igitur est quisque qui somniis pareat? id. ib. 2, 60, 125; id. de Or. 2, 50, 196: solus est hic, qui nunquam rationes ad aerarium referat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt, qui pro nihilo putent, id. Lael. 23, 86: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65, cf.: quis enim miles fuit, qui Brundisii illum non viderit? quis, qui nescierit, etc., id. Phil. 2, 25, 61: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: *sunt* nonnullae disciplinae, quae officium omne pervertant, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: est quaedam animi sanitas quae in insipientem quodque cadat, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Syracusis lex est de religione, quae jubeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: unus est qui curet constantia magis quam consilio, id. Att. 1, 18, 7: si est una ex omnibus quae sese moveat, id. Rep. 6, 26, 28. multi sunt, qui non acerbum iudicent vivere, sed supervacuum, Sen. Ep. 24, 26: erant sententiae quae castra Vari oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: fuere cives qui seque remque publicam obstinatis animis perditum irent, Sall. C. 36, 4: *sunt* verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: *sunt* delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347.—*c. Poet.: est, quibus (acc. to the Gr. *ἐστιν οἷς*): est quibus Eleae concurrat palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8); 17.—2. With *dat.*, to belong or pertain to; or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, to have (possess., = the Fr. *être à*): used of property, and of permanent conditions or characteristics, not of temporary states, feelings, etc.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 417 sq.): aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, Unde esset adolescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut.

3, 2, 23: nomen Mercurio'st mihi, Plaut. Am. prol. 19: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: familiaritas, quae mihi cum eo est, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; cf.: Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1, 5: Hecyra est huic nomen fabulae, Ter. Hec. prol. 1: cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: cui (fonti) nomen Arethusa est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: Scipio, cui post Africano fuit cognomen, Liv. 25, 2, 6.—With ellipsis of *dat.* (poet.): nec rubor est emisse palam (sc. ei), nor is she ashamed, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: neque testimonii dictio est (sc. servo), has no right to be a witness, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63.—b. Esse alicui cum aliquo, to have to do with, to be connected with a person: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illa mimā posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: jussit bona prescribi ejus, quicum familiaritas fuerat, societas erat, id. Quint. 6, 25: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10, 2.—3. Esse with certain *prepp.* and their cases (cf. also I. A. 2, 3, 4, supra). (a) Esse ab aliquo, to be of a person, to be the servant, disciple, adherent, partisan, etc., of: es ne tu an non es ab illo milite e Macedonia? do you belong to? Plaut. Ps. 2, 21: ab Andria est ancilla haec, Ter. And. 3, 1, 3; 4, 17: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: sed vide hoc, Scaevola, totum sit a me, makes for me, id. de Or. 1, 13, 55 (cf. ab, I. B. 3, II. B. 2, o.).—(β) Esse pro aliquo, to be in favor of, make for: (judicia) partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse; Cic. Clu. 32, 88.—(γ) Esse ex aliqua re, to consist of, be made up of: (creticus) qui est ex longa et brevi et longa, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: duo extremi chorei sunt, id. est, e singulis longis et brevibus, id. Or. 63, 212: etsi temeritas ex tribus brevibus et longa est, id. ib. 63, 214; 64, 215 (v. also 6, infra).—4. Euphem., in *perf. temp.*, of one who has died or a thing that has perished, to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead (poet.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partitionis: Ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, i. e. had almost died, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus; sen nos fata fuisse velint, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gloria Teucrorum, Verg. A. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipsi, Cumque nihil spes firmius esse, fuit, Ov. H. 16, (17), 192.—5. *Preg.*, to be real or a fact, to be the case; so esp.: est, esto, it is even so, be it so, such is or let such be the case, granted, well, etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 17: *sunt* ista, Laeli, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ista esse credere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: est vero, inquit, Africane, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 1, 18: est ut dicis, inquam, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: sit quidem ut sex milia seminum intereant, Col. 3, 13, 13: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47, cf.: verum esto, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: esto, Verg. A. 7, 313, 10, 67; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81; 1, 17, 37 al.—Hence, b. The connections est ut, ubi, cum, quod, or with a *subject-clause*, it happens or chances that, it is the case that, there is cause or reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed or permissible that, one may, etc. (a) Est ut, it is the case or fact, that, etc.: sin est, ut velis Manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, Redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: si est, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48: non est igitur, ut mirandum sit, ea praesentiri, etc., id. Div. 1, 56, 128: non erat, ut fieri posset, mirari umquam, Lucr. 5, 979: futurum esse ut omnes perellerentur; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: non est, ut copia major. Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: est ut viro vir latins ordinet Arbusta sulcis, id. C. 3, 1, 9; Dig. 38, 7, 2.—Cf. esse after a neg., with *quin*: numquam est enim, quin aliquid memoriae tradere velimus, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40.—Also, est ut, there is reason, that, etc.: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 6, 14 *fin.*: ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, he had good reason for hating,

id. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: quid erat cur Milo optaret, id. ib. 13, 34: neque est ut putemus ignorari ea ab animalibus; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3.—(B) Est ubi, *sometime or another, sometimes*: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26: non est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—(γ) Est cum, *sometimes*: est cum non est satius, si, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36.—(δ) Est quod, *there is reason to, I have occasion*: est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: etsi magis est, quod gratuler tibi quam quod te rogem, *I have more reason to*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: est quod referam ad consilium: sin, etc., Liv. 30, 31, 9: quod timeas non est, Ov. H. 19, 159: nil est illic quod moremur diutius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 6: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—Cf. with *cur*: non est cur eorum spes infragatur, Cic. Or. 2, 6: nihil est cur, id. Fam. 6, 20, 1.—(ε) Est, sit, etc., with *infin.* in Gr. constr., *it is possible, is allowed, permitted, one may, etc.* (mostly poet. and post-class.): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: Cato, R. R. proem. § 1: scire est liberum Ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omnipotentis alumnus Cernere erat, Verg. A. 6, 596; 8, 676; Sil. 2, 413: neque est te fallere quicquam, Verg. G. 4, 447: unde Plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: est Gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 103: quod versu dicere non est, id. ib. 1, 5, 87: quod tangere non est, Ov. M. 3, 478: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34: est videre argentea vasa, id. G. 5; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 227.—With *dat.*: ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13; Tib. 1, 6, 24 (32): tu procul a patria (nec sit mihi credere tantum!) Alpinas nives Me sine vides, Verg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110, 3; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 4.—(ζ) In eo esse ut, etc., *to be in a condition to reach the point that, to be possible, etc., to be about to, on the point of, etc.* (impers. or with res, etc., as subj.): cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17, 5: si viderent in eo jam esse ut urbs caperetur, id. 28, 22, 8: jamque in eo rem fore, ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, id. 8, 27, 3: cum res non in eo essent ut, etc., id. 33, 41, 9: non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res-ut, etc., id. 30, 19, 3; 34, 41.—With *person. subj.* (late Lat.): cum ab Ulixae adducta Iphigenia in eo esset, ut immolaretur, Hyg. Fab. 261.—6. Like the Engl. *to be*, for *to come, fall, reach, to have arrived*, etc. (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): equid in mentem est tibi, Patrem tibi esse? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 54: nam numero mi in mentem fuit, id. Am. 1, 1, 26: ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: portus in praedonum fuisse potestatem scilatis, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, id. Att. 15, 4, 2: qui neque in provinciam cum imperio fuerunt, id. Fam. 8, 8, 8: quae ne in potestatem quidem populi Romani esset, Liv. 2, 14, 4: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16: esse in amicitiam populi Romani dictionemque, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66; cf.: in eorum potestatem portum futurum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98; v. Gell. 1, 7, 16 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 316.—7. Of time, *to pass, elapse* (rare but class.): diem scito nullum esse, quo, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.

II. As a copula, *to be* any thing or in any manner. A. In gen. 1. With an *adj., subst., or pron.*: et praecleara res est et sumus otiosus, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod in homine multo est evidenti, id. ib. 8, 27: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, id. ib. 4, 15: non sum ita hebes, ut istud dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: cum, ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Orestes autem ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret, id. Lael. 7, 24: consul autem esse qui potui? etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: non numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: pars non minima triumphis est victimae praecedentes, Liv. 45, 49: nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 20: sanguis erant lacrimae, Luc. 9, 811: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: tuos sum, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 60: domus

non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: is inem fueram, cui, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 7.—2. Less freq. with *adv.* (esp. in colloq. language): Am. Satin' tu sanus es? Sos. Sic sum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: est, inquit, ut dicis, id. ib. 1, 40, 63: quod ita cum sit, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: quia sunt haud procul ab huius aetatis memoria, id. ib. 1, 1, 1 B. and K.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: dato qui bene sit: ego, ubi bene sit, tibi locum lepidum dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72.—E sp.: facile alicubi (in aliqua re) esse, *with pleasure, glad to be*: quod in maritimis facillime sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: locum habeo nullum ubi facilius esse possum, id. Att. 13, 26, 2 (on esse with an adverb. v. Haase ap. Reisig, Vorles. p. 394; cf. also bene under bonus fin.).—B. In partic. 1. With *gen. part., to be of, belong to a class, party, etc.*: in republica ita est versatus, ut semper optimarum partium et esset et existimaretur, Nep. Att. 6, 1: qui ejusdem civitatis fuit, id. Them. 9, 1: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51, 7: ut aut amicorum aut inimicorum Campani simus; si defenditis, vestri, si deseritis, Samnitium erimus, id. 7, 30, 9 sq.—2. With *gen. or abl.* denoting quality (a) With *gen.*: nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: magni iudicii, summae etiam facultatis esse debet, id. Or. 21, 70: (virtus) nec tantarum virium est, ut ipsa tueatur, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, Sall. J. 95, 3: summi ut sint laboris, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: civitas magnae auctoritatis, id. ib. 5, 54: refer, Cuius fortunae (sit), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54: se nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: qui ejusdem aetatis fuit, id. ib. 11, 1: invicti ad laborem corporis erat, Liv. 9, 16: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, id. 21, 60: somni brevissimi erat, Suet. Claud. 33.—So of extent, number, etc.: clas- sis centum navium, Nep. Them. 2, 2; 2, 5: annus trecentarum sexaginta quinque dierum, Suet. Caes. 40.—(b) With *abl.*: bono animo es, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: jam aetate eam sum, ut, etc., id. Hec. 5, 1, 11: bellum varia victoria fuit, Sall. J. 5, 1: L. Catilina nobili genere natus fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, set ingenio malo, id. C. 5, 1: Sulla animo ingenti, id. J. 95, 3: esse magna gratia, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tenuissima valetudine esse, id. ib. 5, 40: si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: ut bono essent animo, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: qui capite et supercilii semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quare, unde domo quis, Cuius fortunae, quo sit patre quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54 (cf. I. A. 4. supra).—3. With *gen. or abl. of price or value.* (a) With *gen.*: pluris est oculus testis quam auriti decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, id. Ad. 5, 9, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ut quisque, quod plurimi sit, possideat, ita, etc., id. Par. 6, 2, 48: magni erunt mihi tuae literae, id. Fam. 15, 15, 4: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi, etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 76: an erat denario quod sit mille denarium, id. ib. 3, 23, 92: parvi pretii est quod nihili est, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is worth more to me, weighs more with me*, id. Att. 12, 28, 2: neque pluris pretii coccum quam vilicum habeo, Sall. J. 95, 39: erat (agellus) centum milium nummum, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1.—(β) With *abl.*: sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth, stood at*, Liv. 29, 37.—4. With *gen. of possession, etc., it belongs, pertains to; or it is the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom, or*

duty of, etc. (a) In gen.: audiant eos, quorum summa est auctoritas apud, etc., *who possess*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ea ut civitatis Rhodiorum essent, Liv. 37, 55, 5: te- neamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit opti- mi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: quamo- brem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; id. de Or. 2, 20, 86: sapientis est consilium explicare suum, etc., id. ib. 2, 81, 333: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. Sen. 6, 20: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: Aemilius, cuius tum fasces erant, Liv. 8, 12, 13: tota tribunicia potestatis erat, id. 3, 48: alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit, id. 22, 50: jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: homi- num, non causarum, toti erant, Liv. 3, 36: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Han- nibalis tota esse, *vere devoted to, favored*, id. 23, 14: Dolopes numquam Aetolorum fuerant: Philippi erant, id. 38, 3: Ptole- maeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: quod alterum di- vinitatis mihi cujusdam videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: negavit moris esse Graeco- rum, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre im- moderatus casum incommodorum tuorum, id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: est hoc Gallicae consue- tudinis, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—Rarely with *pronon. posses.*: est tuum, Cato, vide- re quid agatur, Cic. Mur. 38, 83: fuit meum quidem jam pridem rem publicam lugere, id. Att. 12, 28, 2.—(β) E sp., with *gerundive*, to denote tendency, effect, etc.: quae res evertendae rei publicae solerent esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: regium imperium, quod initio conservandae libertatis fuerat, Sall. C. 6, 7: qui util a ferrent, quaeque ae- quandae libertatis essent, Liv. 3, 31, 7: ea prodendi imperii Romani, tradendae Han- nibali victoriae esse, id. 27, 9, 12: nihil tam aequandae libertatis esse quam potentissi- mum quemque posse dicere causam, id. 38, 51, 8: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, id. 3, 24, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 39, 8; 5, 3, 5; 40, 29, 11.—5. With *dat.* of the end, object, purpose, etc.: vitam hanc rusticam tu probo et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: etiam quae esui po- tuique non sunt, contineri legato, Dig. 33, 9, 3; Gell. 4, 1, 20: ut divites conferrent, qui es- sent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9: magis vis mor- bi curae esset, maxime quod, etc., id. 4, 21, 5: cum solvendo aere (i. e. aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: iniiciuntur ea, quae umori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 fin.—Esp. in phrase solvendo esse, *to be solvent, able to pay*: tu nec solvendo eras, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2 (v. solvo).—6. With *predicative dat. sing.*, denoting that which the subject is, becomes, appears to be, etc. (a) Without second *dat. of pers.*: auxilium is fuit, Plaut. Am. prol. 94: magis curae est, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 3; id. Curc. 4, 2, 15; id. As. 1, 3, 23; id. Capt. 5, 2, 13 sq.: cui bono fuerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: eo natus sum ut Jugur- thae scelus ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 10: cupis me esse nequam; tamen ero frugi bonae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 51: magnaque esse argumento, homines scire pleraque ante- quam nati sint, quod, etc., Cic. Sen. 21, 78: multi Indicioque sui facti persaepe fuere, Lucr. 4, 1019: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: haec res ad levandam annonam impedimento fuit, Liv. 4, 13: cuius rei Demosthenes atque Aeschines possunt esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2.—(β) With second *dat. of pers.*: obsecro vos ego mi auxilium sitis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 2, 68: ne quid Captioni mihi sit, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: mihi cordi est, id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: ubi eris damno molestiae et dedecori saepe fueris, id. As. 3, 2, 25: metuo illac mihi res ne malo magno fuat, id. Mil. 2, 6, 12: nec Sa- luti nobis saluti jam esse potest, id. Most. 2, 1, 4: bono usi estis nulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 15: quae sint nobis morbo mortique, Lucr. 6, 1095: quo magis quae agis curae sunt mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 46: omitto numerabiles vi- ros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fue- runt, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: ut mihi magnae cu- rae tuam vitam ac dignitatem esse scires, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A fin.: accusant ei, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: haec tam parva

civitas praedae tibi et quaestui fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: ea dicitur, quae detrimento, maculae, invidiae, infamiae nobis omnibus esse possint, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: minus ea bella curae patribus erant, quam, etc., Liv. 35, 23, 1: sciant patribus aequae curae fuisse, ne, etc., id. 4, 7, 6: si hoc perinde curae est tibi quam illud mihi, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 9: quantaque curae tibi fuit, ne quis, etc., id. Pan. 25, 3: quanta sit mihi curae, id. Ep. 6, 8, 2: si iudicibus ipsis aut gloriae damnatio rei aut deformitati futura absolutio, Quint. 6, 1, 12.—Rarely with *dat. gerund.*: nec tamen impedimento id rebus gerundis fuit, Liv. 26, 24 (for a full account of this dative, v. Roby, Gram. 2, praef. pp. xxv-lvi, and § 1158 sq.).—**7.** Esse ad aliquid, to be of use for, to serve for: vinum murteum est ad alvum crudum, Cato, R. R. 125: completae naves taedae et pice reliquisque rebus quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: valvae, quae olim ad ornandum templum erant maxime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—**8.** Id est hoc est, with *predic.-clause* by way of explanatory addition, that is, that is to say; sometimes also with a climax in the sense, which is as much as to say, or which is the same thing: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scena, id est in contione verum valet, etc., id. Lael. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: ut (sapient) aegritudine opprimatur, id est miseria, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: a parte negotiarii, hoc est *πραγματικῆς*, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89.—**9.** Poet., with Greek *inf.* pleonastically: esse dederat monumentum, Verg. A. 5, 572 (cf.: *ὄψε ξεινίων εἶναι*, Hom. Il. 10, 269).

2. sum = eum, Enn. ap. Fest., v. is.

3. sum- in composition, for sub before m; v. sub *fin.*

sumen, inis, n. [contr. from sugimen, sugmen, from sugo], a breast, of women (syn.: uber, mamma). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. ap. Non. 458, 7.—**B.** In partic., a sow's udder, the paps of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans): pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211; Mart. 13, 44, 1.—***2.** Meton., a sow, a hog, Juv. 12, 73.—**II.** Transf., the fat part, the richest portion: (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32.

suminatus, a, um, adj. [sumen], of or belonging to a sow's udder, that has the paps on (post-class.): caro, i. e. the paps or udder of a sow, Arn. 2, 73: sus, i. e. a sow, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, f. (sc. res; old gen. summai, Lucr. 1, 984; 6, 679) [summus, v. superus]. **I.** Lit., that which is highest in any thing, the top, summit, surface (post-Aug. and very rare): testudines evectae in summā pelagi, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35 (cf. summus, i. s. v. superus).—**II.** Transf., that which is most important or prominent in any thing, the main thing, chief point, principal matter; the sum, height, substance, summit, completion, perfection. **A.** In gen.: leges a me edentur non perfectae... sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, the main points, chief particulars, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: cujus rei satis erit summam dixisse, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28: ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29, 11: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto, Verg. A. 4, 237: summa est, si curaveris, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 2: in hoc summa iudicii causae tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, to the issue of the whole war, Liv. 32, 17, 3; cf.: haec belli summa nefandi, Verg. A. 12, 572: solus summam habet hic apud nos, the first place, pre-eminence, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15: qui vobis summam ordinis consilii concedunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: summam alicui rei dare, perfection, culmination, Quint. 3, 2, 1; 5, 10, 72; 11, 2, 41; 12, 1, 20: remittendo de summā quisque juris. strict or extreme

right, Liv. 4, 43, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a reckoning of numbers, the amount, the sum, sum total, including each of the single items, as if counted: quid, tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 11: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: Py. Quanta istaec hominum summa est? Ar. Septem milia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 46: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: subducamus summam, id. Att. 5, 21, 11: summam facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131.—**2.** Of money, a sum, amount. (a) With pecuniae: pecuniae summam quantam imperaverit, parum convenit, Liv. 30, 16, 12: pecuniae etiam par prope summa fuit, id. 33, 23, 9: summa pecuniae signatae fuit talentum duo milia et sexcenta, Curt. 3, 13, 16: accessit ad hanc pecuniae summam sex milia talentum, id. 5, 6, 10: pecuniae summa homines movit, Liv. 22, 61, 1; 33, 11, 8; 40, 46, 16; 42, 62, 14; cf.: census equestrem Summam nummorum, Hor. A. P. 384: ob parvam pecuniae summam erogata, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—(β) Without pecuniae: de summā nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summā redempti, Liv. 32, 17, 2; 22, 61, 2: Marcellus decem pondo auri et argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, id. 45, 4, 1: quācumque summā tradet luxuriae domum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 44: creditor totius summae, Quint. 5, 10, 117: actor summam, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** Without reference to a count, the sum, the whole: de summā mali detrabere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 55: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: meorum maeorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 2: ergo ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15: summam summa est aeterna, the sum of all sums, the sum of all things, i. e. the universe, Lucr. 5, 361; so, summa summam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 40, 13: and: summa summai, Lucr. 6, 679.—**4.** Adverb. (a) Ad summam, on the whole, generally, in short, in a word: ille affirmabat... ad summam non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; so, ad summam, id. ib. 7, 7, 7; id. Off. 1, 42, 149; id. Fam. 14, 14, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106, Juv. 3, 79.—(β) In summā, in all: Drusus erat de praevicatione a tribunis aeriis absolutus, in summā quattuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6; 2, 11, 25: in omni summā, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5.—(γ) In summā, at last, finally (post-Aug.) diu colluctatus est: in summā victus occumbit, Just. 13, 8, 8; 22, 1, 8; 37, 1, 8.—**C.** Transf., the whole (opp. a part): magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summā exercitui tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf.: summa exercitus salva, the main body of the army, id. B. C. 1, 67: solet quaedam esse partium brevitates, quae longam tamen efficit summam, Quint. 4, 2, 41: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, id. 4, 2, 90.—**2.** That which relates to the whole, as opp. to a part, with gen., the general, supreme: (Remi dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, the command in chief, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: neque de summā belli suum iudicium sed imperatoris esse, id. ib. 1, 41: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, authority over all affairs, the supreme power, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: is, qui summam rerum administrabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, for the general interest, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, to a general engagement, Liv. 10, 27: discrimen summam rerum, id. 10, 14: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, cum imperii summam rex teneret, the sole command, Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; cf.: qui vobis summam ordinis consilii concedunt, id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 3, 5: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuisset, summam victoriae constare intellegebant, the whole credit of the victory, id. B. G. 7, 21; so, victoriae,

id. B. C. 1, 82.—Poet.: summa ducum, Atrides, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.

***sum-maestus (subm-)**, a, um, adj., somewhat sorrowful, Amm. 30, 1, 2.

summālis, e, adj. [summa], containing a sum, whole (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 31.—Hence, **summāliter**, adv., wholly, perfectly, Primas, in Coloss. 1.

† Summānālia, ium, v. Summanus.

***sum-mānans (subm-)**, antis, Part. [mano], flowing beneath: aqua sub terrā, Vitr. 3, 1 med.

Summānes (Subm-), ium, m., a kind of inferior deities, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164.

summāno (subm-), are, v. a. and n. [sub-mano]. **I.** Neutr., to glide or trickle under, Vitr. 8, 1, 2.—**II.** Act., to wet somewhat: vestimenta mea, ubi obdormivi ebrius, Summano (with a play on the name Summanus, i. e. Pluto), Plaut. Curc. 3, 46 (v. the passage in connection).

Summānus (Subm-), i, m., a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed, but whose precise nature was unknown even to Ovid; acc. to Mart. Cap. i. q. Pluto, Ov. F. 6, 731; Mart. Cap. 2, § 161; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 54; id. Curc. 3, 43; Liv. 32, 29; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138; 29, 4, 14, § 67; Arn. 3, 44; 5, 37; 6, 3 Orell.; Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 23; Inscr. Orell. 1466; v. Meckel ad Ov. F. p. cxxvii.—Hence: Summanalia liba farinacea in modum rotae ficta, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll. (offered in sacrifice to Summanus).

Summara, ae, f., a town in Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

† summārium, ī, n. [summa], a summary, epitome, abstract: oratio, quae nunc vulgo brevium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summārium, vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1.

summas, ātis, born. [id.], of high or noble birth, high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished (ante- and post-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 90; id. Stich. 3, 2, 36; Amm. 14, 6, 12; Sid. Ep. 3, 11: matronae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267, 38: virgo, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 9: puella, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, adv. [id.], on the surface, on the outside, slightly. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): radicem summātim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2: ablaqueare vitem, id. ib. 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously, etc. (class.): summātim rescribere paucis, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 5: de re pecuniaria breviter ac summātim percurram, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 7: aliquid summātim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28, 3: summātim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: summātim et uno tantummodo versiculo leviter attingit Vergilius, Col. 9, 2, 3: (animal) constitutionem suam crasse intellegit et summātim et obscure, Sen. Ep. 121, 12: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44: poëticam summātim attingit, slightly, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 61: summātim aestimandum iudici, an bonā fide imploretur iudicium, Dig. 5, 3, 7 med.

***summātus**, ūs, m. [id.], chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty, = principatus: imperium ac summātum petere, Lucr. 5, 1142.

summē, adv., v. superus *fin.*

***sum-mēdius (subm-)**, a, um, adj., middle, mean: positura, Diom. p. 432 P.

***sum-mējo (subm-)**, ēre, v. a., to make water under a thing. se, Marc. Emp. 8, 5 med.

***summējulus (subm-)**, i, m. [sum-mejo], one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed, Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

sum-mergo (subm-), si, sum, 3, v. a., to dip or plunge under, to sink, overwhelm, submerge, submerse. **I.** Lit. (class.; most freq. pass.): summersus equus voragibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera summersara beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: salgama semper jure summersa, Col. 12, 4, 5: navis summersa, *Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum summersum in undā, Ov. M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit sommergere ponto, Verg. A. 1, 40: quod (saxum) tumidis submersum funditur olim Fluctibus, id. ib. 5, 125: aliquot procellis summersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8, 13: summersas obrue puppes, Verg. A. 1, 69: naveim, Tac. A. 14, 5: omnes onduum terrae

submersae profundo fuerunt, Just. 2, 1, 17. — **II.** Trop. (post-class. and very rare): virtus summersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam summurgere lectionem, to suppress, Arn. 3, 104.

summersio (subm-), ōnis, f. [summergo], a sinking, drowning, submersion (late Lat.), Arn. 5, 182; Firm. Math. 1, 2 fin.

summerso, āre, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to plunge repeatedly or thoroughly, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 26.

1. summersus (subm-), a, um, *Parl.* of summergo.

2. summersus (subm-), ūs, m. [summergo], a plunging under water, sinking (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 32 med.

* **sum-mērus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, rather pure: vinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

sum-migratio (subm-), ōnis, f., an emigration (late Lat.): e patriā, Amm. 25, 9, 1.

* **summinia (subm-)**, ae, f. [sub-minium], a kind of garment for women, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 50.

sumministratio (subm-), ōnis, f. [sumministro], a giving, furnishing, supplying, subministration (post-class.): divina incorruptibilitatis, Tert. Apol. 48 fin.

sumministrātor (subm-), ōris, m. [id.], one who aids or assists; trop., an abettor, promoter (post-Aug.): libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114, 23.

* **sumministrātus (subm-)**, ūs, m. [id.], a furnishing, supplying: exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 20.

sum-ministro (subm-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply (class.). **1.** Lit.: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Cael. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: lapides telaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: frumentum, id. ib. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, id. ib. 4, 20: saucis ac defatigatis integros equites, Auct. B. Afr. 78: puteus, qui CCC. pondo argenti Hannibali sumministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97: aquam radicibus, Col. 5, 10: pabulum, id. 6, 3, 2: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: cibum, Lact. 5, 14, 17. — **II.** Trop.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adiumenta atque ornamenta sumministravit, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104, 10: materiam eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 37: tantum animorum viri-umque patriae et penatum conspectus sumministrat, Just. 6, 7, 5: spem salutis licet tardam, App. M. 11 init.

summissē, adv., v. summitto, *P. a. fin.* **summissim (subm-)**, *adv.* [summissus], in a low voice, gently, softly (post-Aug. and very rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere (with sensim), Gell. 17, 8, 7.

summissio (subm-), ōnis, f. [summitto], a letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking (Ciceron.): ex contentione vocis et summissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: (iterationes) erunt ab hac summissione orationis alienae, id. Or. 25, 85: nec elatio nec summissio, i. e. depression, id. Top. 18, 71.

1. summissus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of summitto.

2. summissus (subm-), ūs, m. [summitto], a sending to or in, introduction: ex summissu erroris ulciscitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 med.

summitas, ātis, f. [summus], the highest part, neigut, top, summit (post-class.): placidioribus locis septem pedibus summitas vitis insurgit, Pall. 1, 6, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 med.: terrae, Censor. de Die Nat. 13: deum summatem omnium summorum obtinentem, Arn. 1, 13; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 7; Amm. 15, 10, 6 (not Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 113, where Jan. reads imitatus).

sum-mitto (subm-), mīsi, missum, 3, v. a. **1.** With the force of sub predominating (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subicio). **1.** In gen. **2.** To set, put, or place under or below: singuli agni binis nutritibus submituntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccae tauris (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: vaccae in feturam, id. ib. 4, 1: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1. — **b.** To send or put forth below, or from below, to cause to spring forth, to send up, produce, raise: tellus submittit flores, puts forth, produces, Lucr. 1, 8: fetus (tellus), id.

1, 193: pabula pascentis equis (tellus), Luc. 4, 411: quo colores (humus formosa), Prop. 1, 2, 9; cf. poet.: non monstrum summiser Colchi Majus, did not produce (from the sowing of the dragon's teeth), Hor. C. 4, 4, 63: summissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, upraised, Sil. 12, 640; so, palmas, id. 4, 411: manus, Sen. Oedip. 226; cf. in a Gr. construction: summissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673. — **2.** In part. c., an econom. t. t., of animals or plants, to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill or cut off (cf. alo): arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 18; 2, 3, 4; 2, 3, 8: taurus, Verg. E. 1, 46: pullos equorum, id. G. 3, 73: vitulos, id. ib. 3, 159; Col. 7, 9, 4; Dig. 7, 1, 70: materiam vitis constituendae causa, Col. Arb. 5, 1: fructus in semen, id. ib. 11, 3, 36; 4, 31, 2; 4, 14, 3; 3, 10, 15: prata in faenum, to let grow for hay, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 11, 2, 27. — **3.** Trop. (a) To put in the place of, substitute for, supersede (rare): huic vos non summittetis? hunc diutius manere patiemini? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: interim tamen, quamdiu summittantur et suppleantur capita quae demortua sunt, Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 1: necesse habebit alios fetus summittere, ib. 7, 1, 70, §§ 2 and 5. — (β) To cherish, court: aetatem omnem in stipite contes submit-tendo, Amm. 14, 6, 13. — **B.** To let down, lower, sink, drop, = demittere (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herbā, Ov. M. 3, 23: caput in herbā, id. ib. 3, 502; cf. verticem, id. ib. 8, 638: genu, id. ib. 4, 340; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; cf.: poplitem in terra, Ov. M. 7, 191: aures (opp. surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Calig. 36; cf. id. Aug. 79: fascies, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; cf. Cic. Brut. 6, 22: capillum, to let grow, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14; Sen. Cons. ad Pol. 36, 5: crinem barbarumque, Tac. G. 31; Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 47. — **Mid.** Tiberis aestate summittitur, sinks, falls, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12. — **2.** Trop., to lower, let down, make lower, reduce, moderate, etc.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, summittere se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, condescend, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: tributum summissi me et supplicavi, id. Planc. 10, 24: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: summittere se in privatum fastigium, id. 27, 31, 6: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri vide-mus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium, multum summittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, to moderate his efforts, restrain himself, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: inceptum frustra submitte furorem, Verg. A. 12, 832: orationem tam summittere quam attollere decet, to sink, i. e. speak in a plain style, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 4: ut illud lene aut ascendat ad fortiora aut ad tenuiora summittitur, Quint. 12, 10, 67; cf.: quando attollenda vel summittenda sit vox, id. 1, 8, 1: (soni) cum intentione summittenda sunt temperandi, id. 11, 3, 42: (praeceptorum) summittentem se ad mensuram discentis, accommodating his instructions to the capacity, etc., id. 2, 3, 7: ad calamitates animos, to submit, bow, Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: animos amoris, to surrender, Verg. A. 4, 414: se temporibus, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: verba summittere, to speak humbly, id. Ep. 11, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 17, 1: alicui se, to yield precedence, Just. 13, 2, 3: se culpa, i. e. to commit, Ov. H. 4, 151: furorem, to put down, quell, Verg. A. 12, 832: neque enim pudor sed aemuli pretia submit-tunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21: proinde ne sub-miseris te, be not disheartened, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6. — **With dat.**: nimis videtur submit-sisse temporibus se Athenodorus, yield-ed, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: neutri fortunae se submittere, id. Ep. 66, 6: animum saevi-enti fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 72: ut ei aliquis se submitteret, accept his sovereignty, Just. 13, 2, 3.

II. The signif. of the verb predominat-ing, to send or despatch secretly, provide secretly: summittebat iste Timarchidem, qui monet eos, si, etc., secretly despatched, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69. — **Absol.**: iste ad pupillae matrem summittebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: summissis consularibus viris, qui pelerant, suborned, Suet. Ner. 28 init.

— **B.** In gen., to send, send off, despatch, supply (class.): summittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: subsidium alicui, id. ib. 2, 6; so, subsidium, id. ib. 2, 25; 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 43: auxilium laborantibus, id. ib. 7, 85: quoad exercitus huc summittatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6; Juv. 1, 36: sibi destinatum in animo esse, imperium alicui, to transfer, resign, Liv. 6, 6, 7: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, furnishes, supplies, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.

— **Hence, summissus (subm-)**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** Lit., let down, lowered, low (very rare): scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, stooping lower, Liv. 44, 9, 6: Caecilolae Summisso humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Ov. M. 8, 638: braccia, id. P. 3, 1, 150; Col. 6, 30, 5: capillo summis-siore, hanging lower down, Suet. Tib. 68: purpura, Quint. 11, 3, 159: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145. — **B.** Trop. (class. and freq.).

1. Of the voice or of speech in gen., low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement (syn.: lenis, suppressus): et contenta voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: vox (with lenis), Quint. 11, 3, 63; Ov. M. 7, 90 al.: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, summissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; so, oratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 9. — **Comp.**: lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: (sermo) miscens elata summissis, id. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27. — **Transf.**, of an orator: forma summissi oratoris, Cic. Or. 26, 90; so (with humilis) id. ib. 23, 76: in proemio plerumque summissi, Quint. 9, 4, 138. — **2.** Of character or disposition. **a.** In a bad sense, low, mean, grovelling, abject (syn. abjectus): videndum est, ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque summissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatione, Quint. 11, 1, 30.

— **b.** In a good sense, humble, submissive (syn.: humilis, supplex): summissi petimus terram, Verg. A. 3, 93: causae reorum, Quint. 11, 3, 154: civitates calamitate summissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 2: preces, Luc. 8, 594; cf.: summissa precatur, Val. Fl. 7, 476: tristem viro summissus honorem Largitur vitae, yielding, overcome, Stat. Th. 1, 662. — **The sup.** seems not to occur. — **Hence, subst.: summissa**, ōrum, n. (acc. to I. A. 3. supra), substitutes (sc. capita), Dig. 1, 70, § 5. — **2.** (Sc. verba.) *Calm passages, quiet sayings*: summissa, qualia in epilogis sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 137. — **Adv.: sum-misse (subm-)**. **1.** Of speech, softly, gently, calmly, not loudly or harshly: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215. — **Comp.**, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 212 (opp. contentius): sciscitari, Petr. 105 fin. — **2.** Of character, calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively: alicui summisso supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9 fin.: loqui (opp. asperare), Quint. 6, 5, 5: agere (opp. minan-ter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582. — **Comp.**: summissus se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: dolere, Claud. B. Gild. 247. — **No sup.**

Summoenium (Subm-), ii, n. [sub-moenia], a place in Rome, probably near the walls, the resort of vile characters, Mart. 1, 35, 6. — **Hence, Summoenianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Summoenium: uxores, Mart. 3, 82, 2; cf. buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summolestē (subm-), *adv.*, v. sum-molestus.

sum-molestus (subm-), a, um, *adj.*, somewhat troublesome or vexatious (very rare): illud est mihi submolestum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4. — **Adv.: summo-le-stē**, with some vexation: aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1.

sum-mōneō (subm-), ūi, 2, v. n., to remind privately, give a hint (very rare): summonuit me Parmeno, quod, etc., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo summonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

* **sum-monstro (subm-)**, āre, v. a., to show privately: responsa, Arn. 3, 143 (al. subministrat).

summoēpere, v. summus, under supe-rus.

* **sum-mōrosus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, somewhat peevish or morose: me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi summorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 279.

514: victor, id. G. 3, 226: non decet superbum esse hominem servum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64: freti virtute et viribus superbi, id. Am. 1, 1, 58: superbum se praebeuit in fortunâ, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: vide ne superbi (animi) sit aspernari ejusdem liberalitatem, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: atque meo nunc Superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: licet superbus ambules pecuniâ, id. ib. 4, 5: opibus superbi, Verg. A. 5, 268: utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: laudato pavone superbior, Ov. M. 13, 802: homines superbissimi, Sall. J. 31, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 6: eum, qui de sua unius sententiâ omnia gerat, superbum iudicio magis quam sapientem, Liv. 44, 22, 11: non respondere vereor, ne superbum sit, id. 42, 40, 2.—In a pun on the literal meaning of super: *Merc.* Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quoniam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make you, i. e. one who rides or is carried, rather than walks, Plaut.* Am. 1, 1, 201.—**B.** Transf. of things concr. or abstr.: aures, Liv. 34, 5, 13: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: postisque superbos Unguit amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1179: sceptrâ, id. 5, 1137: voces, id. 5, 1173: dens, *delicate, fastidious, squeamish, Hor.* S. 2, 6, 87: corpus, id. ib. 2, 2, 109: inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19: manus, Sen. Med. 205: vultus, id. Herc. Fur. 721: non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: victoria, quae naturâ insolens et superba est, id. Marcell. 3, 9: pax, Liv. 9, 12, 1: jura, id. 31, 29, 9; cf.: superbiissima lex, id. 4, 4, 10: mutatio vestis, id. 9, 18, 4: vita, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 48: aures quarum est iudicium superbiissimum, i. e. *very severe, utterly impartial, Cic.* Or. 44, 150: scilicet aspera mea natura, difficilis aditus, superba responsa, *uncivil, arrogant, id.* Vat. 3, 8: cujus tu superbiissima decreta et preces repudiasti, id. Pis. 27, 64: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 19; cf. id. 11, 1, 37.—With foll. *inf.*, Sil. 3, 374; 12, 433; 14, 646.—*Neutr. absol.*: reliqua multo major multitudo neque excluderet suffragis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22.—Superbum est, with a *subject-clause*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45; Ov. M. 13, 17.—**B.** *Superbus*, i. m., *surname of the younger Tarquin*, the last king of Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. F. 2, 718 al.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**II.** In a good sense, *proud, superior, excellent, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae (virtus) inter hanc fortunam et illam superba incedit cum magno utriusque contemptu, Sen. Ep. 76, 21: populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21: animae virtute et factis, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 3; 1, 37, 31: merum, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf.: limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7: postes, id. C. 4, 15, 7: Tibur, Verg. A. 7, 630: Phoebe superba lyra, Tib. 4, 2, 22: sedes Dolopum, Verg. A. 2, 785; Cat. 64, 85: domus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 500: dapes, Mart. 3, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. the muscatel, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 16, § 54; cf. superbia, II. B.—**2.** Olivae, of a very large and plump kind, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 17.—**3.** Herba = chamaemeli, App. Herb. 23.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to I.), *haughtily, proudly, superciliously*. (a) Form *sūperbē*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 38; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 22; Lucr. 5, 1224: imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 (with crudeliter); Liv. 2, 45, 6 (with inolenter); 37, 10, 2 (with contemptum); 24, 25, 8 (opp. humiliter); 9, 14; 10, 10: Rhodii, superbe commemorat suis meritis suis, etc., id. 44, 14, 8.—(β) Form *superbiter* (ante-class.), Naev. and Afran. ap. Non. 515, 10 sq.; 516, 1; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180, 40 Vahl.).—**b.** *Comp.*: superbius, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: preces alicujus superbius accipere, Tac. A. 2, 37.—**c.** *Sup.*: superbiissime, Cic. Pis. 27, 64.

super-cado, cēdi, 3, v. n., to fall upon or over, Vulg. Psa. 57, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

super-caelestis, e, adj., that is above the heavens, *super-celestial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23; id. Res. Carn. 49.

* **super-calco**, āre, v. a., to tread or stand upon: tabulatum, Col. 12, 39, 3.

* **super-cerno**, ċre, v. n., to sift upon or over: terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74 (better superincerno).

super-certo, āre, 1, v. n., to fight over, to fight therefor, Vulg. Ep. Jud. 1, 3.

superciliosus, a, um, adj. [supercilium], *haughty, disdainful, supercilious; censorious, severe* (post-Aug. and very rare), Sen. Ep. 123, 11; Arn. 1, 8; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

super-cilium, ii, n. [super and root kal-; Gr. καλύπτω; Lat. celāre, to hide, cover; cf. Gr. κῆλον, ἐπικύλιον, eyelid; cf. also, Ang.-Sax. hlid; Engl. lid; Germ. Augenlid]: cilium est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit supercilium, Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157. **I.** Lit., the eye-brow (good prose); more freq. in the plur. (a) *Plur.*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione facile iudicabimus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: supercilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: superiora superciliis obducta sudorem a capite defluentem depellunt, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: nec sedeo duris torva superciliis, Ov. H. 16 (17), 16: contracta, Quint. 1, 11, 10: torta, Plaut. Rud. 2, 12: conjuncta, Suet. Aug. 79: usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, Petr. 126; Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: balenae, id. 9, 62, 88, § 186; Quint. 1, 3, 78; 11, 3, 79; 11, 3, 160: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Varr. L. L. 5, § 69 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 305 ib.—(β) *Sing.*: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: triste, Lucr. 6, 1184: altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: quo supercilio spicit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100: hirsutum, Verg. E. 8, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Ov. A. A. 3, 201; Juv. 2, 93 al.: supercilium salit (as a favorable omen), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105.—**B.** Transf., the prominent part of a thing, the brow, ridge, summit (not ante-Aug.): clivosi tramitis, Verg. G. 1, 108: tumuli, Liv. 34, 29, 11: infimo stare supercilio, at the bottom of the projection, id. 27, 18, 10; cf. Stat. Th. 6, 63: supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58, 1; Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.—In archit., a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column or cornice, Vitruv. 3, 3 med.; a threshold, id. 4, 6, 5.—Of the coast of the sea: supercilia ejus sinistra, Amm. 22, 8, 8; the shore of a river: Nili, id. 14, 8, 5: Rheni, id. 14, 10, 6: fluminis, id. 17, 9, 1: annis, App. M. 5, p. 169, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** The nod, the will: cuncta supercilio movens, Hor. C. 3, 1, 8; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 2, 58.—**B.** Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness (class.; mostly sing.): supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; id. Sest. 8, 19; id. Red. in Sen. 7, 14; Sen. Ben. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 6, 169; 5, 62: triste Catonis, Mart. 11, 2, 1: pone supercilium, id. 1, 5, 2: supercilii matrona severi, Ov. Tr. 2, 309; cf.: contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Pro. Cons. 4, 8.

* **super-cingo**, ċre, 3, v. a., to cover over or in addition (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 3.

super-claudio, ċre, 3, v. a., to cover or close up (late Lat.), Adaman. Locc. Sanct. 1, 15.

* **super-compōno**, ċre, v. a., to place together upon or on the top: pisces, Apic. 4, 2 med.

* **super-concīdo**, ċre, v. a., to cut in pieces over: coliculatorum minutias, Apic. 5, 5 fin.

super-contēgo, xi, 3, v. a., to cover over: lapsos (herbida pondera), Sil. 16, 42: renes tunicis, Cels. 4, 1, 19.

* **super-corrūo**, ċre, v. n., to fall down thereon, Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

super-crēatus, a, um, Part. [creo], grown on, adventitious: infusio umoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125; Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

super-cresco, crēvi, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., To grow up, over, or upon: carcinoma, Cels. 5, 28, 2 fin.: caro, id. 5, 28, 2 init.—With dat., Serv. Verg. A. 3, 15.—**B.** Trop.: fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, i. e., might join, be added to, Quint. Decl. 5, 14 fin.—**II.** Act., to excel, outdo: municipale habitum, August. c. Acad. 1, 2.

super-cūbo, āvi, 1, v. n., to lie or sleep upon, Col. 7, 4, 5; App. M. 6, p. 185, 34.

super-curro, ċre, v. n. **I.** Lit., to run over or beyond: baltei, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop., to surpass, exceed: large rectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 3; Alcum. Ep. 18.

superdātus, a, um, Part., v. superdo.

* **super-dēligo** (also separate, *sūper dēl-*), āre, v. a., to bind upon or over: spongiam, Cels. 7, 7, 8 fin.

super-destillo, āre, 1, v. n., to drop or trickle upon, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

super-dīco, ċre, 3, v. n., to say in addition, Dig. 12, 2, 13 fin.

super-dimidiūs, a, um, adj.; of a number, half as much more (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 2), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sqq.

super-dō, dēdi, dētum, 1, v. a., to put or lay over (post-Aug.), Cels. 5, 28, 3 fin.; 5, 8, 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 7 med.

super-ducō, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (post-class.), to lead or draw over: pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 med.: novercam tot liberis, to bring or put over, Capitol. M. Aur. fin.: novercam filio, Quint. Decl. 38.—**II.** To add, subjōin, Tert. Anim. 36; id. Cor. Mil. 11.

super-ductio, ōnis, f. [super-ducō], a drawing over, erasure, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

* **super-ēdo**, ċre, v. a., to eat besides or after a thing: betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113.

supēr-effēro, ef-ferre, v. irreg. a., to exalt, extol (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 49, 30.

supēr-efflūo, ċre, v. n., to superabound, be superfluous (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 118, Sermon. 14, § 9: mensura, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38: quicquid, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511: PECVNIA, Inscr. Murat. 1772, 8.—**II.** To be abundantly exalted above: legi super-effluit doctrina Christi, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 34.

supēr-effulgēo, ċre, 2, v. n., to be more than effulgent (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1250.

supēr-egrēdiōr, ċdi, 3, v. a., to surmount (late Lat.): plebeias opiniones, Ambros. Ep. 6.

supēr-ēlēvo, āre, v. a., to raise above (late Lat.): se (iniquitates), Vulg. Esd. 4, 16, 77.

supēr-ēmīco, āre, v. a., to spring or burst forth over a thing: terram (unda), Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

supērēminentia, ae, f. [super-eminēo], supereminence (late Lat.): dei, Aug. Sermon. 40; id. Gest. Pclag. 30, 55; Ambros. Parad. 2, 8: laudis, Hilar. Trin. 11, 4.

supēr-ēminēo, āre, v. a. and n., to overlap, to appear or be above, to rise above (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) Act.: victor viros supereminet omnes, Verg. A. 6, 857: umero undas, id. ib. 10, 765: fluctus omnes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 49: quas omnes aspīs supereminens, Amm. 22, 15, 27.—(β) *Neutr.*: ut olivae premantur et jus supereminat, Col. 12, 49, 1; Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50 (al. semper emineas).—Hence, **superēminens**, entis, P. a., rising above, prominent; comp., Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 146.—*Sup.*, Aug. Spir. et Lit. 65.

* **supēr-ēmōriōr**, mōri, v. dep. n., to die upon, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4.

supēr-ēnāto, āre, v. a., to swim over: amnem, Luc. 4, 133 Cort.: fluctus omnes, Alcum. Diluv. 4, 240.

* **supēr-erēctus**, a, um, Part. [erigo], standing overhead: sol, vertical, Amm. 20, 3, 10 dub.

supēr-erōgātio, ōnis, f., a payment in addition (late Lat.), Ps.-Quint. Decl. 3, 6.

* **supēr-ērōgo**, āvi, 1, v. a., to spend or pay out over and above: si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

supēr-erescit, v. supersum.

supēr-ēvōlo, āre, 1, v. a., to fly away over: Alpeni, Luc. 3, 299.

supēr-exactio, ōnis, f. [superexigo], a demanding over and above, an excessive demand, Cod. Just. 10, 20, De superexactionibus.

supēr-ēzalto, āre, 1, v. n., to exalt

above others, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 13. — *Part.*: superexaltatus deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

super-excedo, ēre, 3, v. a., to surpass (late Lat.), Aug. Specul. 6.

* **super-excellens**, entis, *adj.*, very excellent, superexcellens, Salv. ady. Avar. 3, 18.

* **super-excurro**, ēre, v. n., to run or stretch over, to spread over, Dig. 43, 27, 1, § 2.

* **super-exco**, ēre, v. n., to extend over, Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

* **super-exigo**, ēre, v. a., to demand or exact over and above, i. e. to excess: damna, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 4.

super-exsulto, āre, 1, v. n., to leap up, exult greatly, Symm. Ep. 5, 92; Cassiod. Complex. ad Ep. Jacob. 5.

super-extendo, ēre, 3, v. a., to stretch over, cause to cover: in aliquo cutem, Vulg. Ezek. 37, 6. — **II.** To stretch excessively: nos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 14.

super-exstollo, ēre, v. a., to raise or exalt above others, Tert. Res. Carn. 24; Vulg. Psal. 71, 16.

super-fēro, ferre, v. a. **I.** To carry over or beyond, to place or put over (post-Aug.): pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. — *Pass.*, to go, ride, fly, swim, etc., over: pisces, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; App. de Mundo fin.; Tert. Bapt. 4; Mart. Cap. 8, § 832. — **II.** To carry over or beyond the time: periclitari partus, si superferatur, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133. — **B.** To raise high, carry over the head: aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84. — Hence, **superlatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, extravagant, excessive, exaggerated: verba (with translat.), Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 43.

* **super-fēto**, āre, v. n., to conceive anew while still with young, to superfetate, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 179; 7, 11, 9, § 48; 8, 55, 81, § 219.

superficiālis, e, *adj.* [superficies], of or belonging to the surface, superficial (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: numerus, denoting the superficial contents, Cassiod. Arithm. p. 555; Isid. 3, 7, 4. — **II.** Trop., superficial: officia, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

superficiarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], situated on another man's land, superfluous (jurid. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: praedia, Dig. 10, 2, 10: aedes, ib. 43, 18, 2: mathematicae, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88, 28. — **II.** *Subst.*: **superficiarius**, ii, m., one who has a house on another man's land, a superfluous, Dig. 6, 1, 74; 39, 2, 18; 43, 17, 3 med. al.

superficiens, entis, *P. a.* [superficio], superfluous, Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 11.

superficies, ē, f. [super-facies], the upper side of a thing, the top, surface. **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): testudinum, the upper shell, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91; 6, 24, 28, § 109; 9, 10, 12, § 35: sardonium, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: aquae, the surface, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, the part that grows above ground, id. 4, 11, 1; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; 19, 4, 19, § 56; Col. 11, 3, 21: vitis, id. Arb. 10, 2; 4, 29, 13; 4, 11, 2: aedis, the roof, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: ὑπερφανὲς superficies, cenaculum, percula, Gloss. Philox.: candelabri, the upper part, in which the light is placed, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: terrae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6 et saep. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. Lat., a building, as standing above the ground: cum aedes ex duabus rebus constet ex solo et superficie, Dig. 41, 3, 23: De superficiebus, ib. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimantur, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; 4, 2, 5; Liv. 5, 64, 2; Dig. 23, 3, 32; 43, 17, 3, § 5; Col. 1, 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3286 al. — Also in the collat. form **superficiar**, Inscr. Grut. 608; 8; Dig. 31, 3, 39; Kalend. Farnes. ap. Grut. 137, 2; 138, 2. — **B.** In math., a superficies (only length and breadth), Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260; Rhem. Fann. Pond. 107; Maer. Somn. Scip. 2, 2, 6.

superficiūm, ii, v. superficies, **II.** **A.** **super-figo**, ēre, fixus, 3, v. n., to fasten up, fasten thereupon: superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60, 2; Treb. Pol. Claud. 3, 5.

super-fio, fieri, v. n., to be over and above, to be left, to remain (very rare; not in Cic.): edepol te vocem (ad cenam) libenter, si superlat locus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 10;

id. Mil. 2, 4, 3; id. Stich. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 2, 4, 108: quae superflui possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

super-fixus, v. superfigo.

* **super-flexus**, a, um, *Part.* [flecto], bent over: crates, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 med.

* **super-florescens**, entis, *Part.* [floresco], blossoming all over: sibi cucumis, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.

superflūe, adv., v. superfluous fin.

1. super-flūo, ēre, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, to run over, overflow (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.; syn. redundo). **A.** Lit.: in aeneo vase leniter coquantur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61: si (Nilus) immodicus superfluit, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To be superabundant, to superabound: pecunia non superfluit, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: virgines, id. Contr. 1, 3, 4: populus, id. ad Helv. 6, 11: claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24. — **2.** Transl., to be superfluous: nihil neque desit, neque superfluit, Quint. 8, 2, 22: so (opp. deesse) id. 12, 10, 16; cf. id. 10, 7, 13; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115. — **2.** To have a superabundance of a thing: cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, etc., Cic. Brut. 91, 316; cf.: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluent, extravagant, Tac. Or. 18. — *Absol.*: superbus et superfluent (sc. divitiis), Cat. 29, 7. — **II.** Act., to flow by or past: nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13 Spald.

2. superflūo, adv., v. superfluous fin.

superflūus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo], running over, overflowing (post-Aug.). * **I.** Lit.: flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.

II. Trop. **A.** Superfluous, unnecessary: invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaessissent, Sen. Ep. 45, 4; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30: leges, Eutr. 10, 8: cura, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 26: superfluum et vanum orare pro mortuis, id. 2 Macc. 12, 44: multa superflua legisse memini, Vop. Aur. 5: species, Capitol. Ant. 8, 7. — **B.** That is left over, remaining: fructus superfluos restituere, Dig. 36, 1, 58, § 7: bonorum superfluum restituere, ib. 36, 1, 58, § 1. — *Plur. subst.*: **superflua**, ōrum, n.: corporis, i. e. excrementa, Caes. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67. — Adv., superfluously. (a) Form **superflūe**, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310; Imp. Hon. ad Symm. Ep. 10, 72 med.; Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 27, 1. — (β) **superflūo**, Cod. Just. 5, 51, 6; 7, 34, 2; Aug. Ep. 28.

superfōrāneus, a, um, *adj.* [superforam], superfluous, unnecessary (late Lat.): labor, Symm. Ep. 3, 48 (al. supervacaneus): super his plura replicare, superfōrāneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 med.

super-fōro, āre, 1, v. a., to bore from above (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 84.

* **super-frutico**, āre, v. n., to sprout forth again; trop.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

* **super-fūgio**, gēre, v. a., to flee away over a thing: intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

* **super-fulgeo**, ēre, v. a., to shine over a thing, to shine forth: templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 33.

super-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a. **I.** To pour over or upon (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **A.** Lit.: hanc misturam cum composueris, oleum superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 1; 4, 8, 3: unguentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 33, 9: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36. — *Absol.*: potius mare superfunderet adversus terrarum ereptores, Tac. A. 13, 55 fin. — *M. id.*, to pour itself out, overflow: to spread out, scatter, extend: Tiberis ripis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3, 2: nuda superfusus tingamus corpora lymphis, Ov. M. 2, 459; cf.: superfusa umoris copia, Quint. 1, 2, 28: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, rushing upon him in numbers, Liv. 39, 49, 5: Albanigena superfusa montibus Caucasus, spreading or scattered over, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12, 1, 2, § 5: superfusus undis, Sen. Thyest.

584; Luc. 7, 365: instar fluminis hostibus superfusi, Amm. 15, 4, 11; 25, 6, 12. — **B.** Trop.: sed nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfuderat, i. e. become too great for, Curt. 3, 12, 20: superfundens laetitia, overflowing, extravagant, Liv. 5, 7, 8: (Macedonum fama, i. e. nomen, regnum) superfudit se in Asiam, spread abroad, extended, id. 45, 9, 5. — **II.** To pour or spread one thing over another (very rare): compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 fin.; Scrib. Comp. 73; 257.

superfusio, ōnis, f. [superfundo], a pouring or spreading over or upon (late Lat.): aquarum caelestium, Amm. 17, 7, 12: pavimento, Pall. 1, 17, 1. — **II.** An overflowing: haec, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 14: aquarum, id. ib. 3, 2, 7.

superfusus, a, um, *Part.* of superfundo.

super-gaudēo, ēre, 2, v. n., to rejoice over (late Lat.): alicui, Vulg. Psal. 34, 19; Ambros. Ep. 70, 20 fin.

super-gēnero, āre, 1, v. a., to produce more and more (late Lat.): generatur et supergeneratur usura, increases by compound interest, Ambros. Tob. 13, 43.

super-gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero]. * **I.** Carried or heaped upon or over: terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. — * **II.** Covered over, covered up: orificium, App. M. 9, p. 237.

super-glōriōsus, a, um, *adj.*, exceedingly glorious, Vulg. Dan. 3, 53.

supergrādior, di, v. supergredior

supergrēdio, dēre, v. supergredior fin.

super-grēdior (**supergrādior**, Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3, v. dep. a. and n. [gradior], to step, walk, or go over (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: limen, Col. 7, 9, 13; Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133: capram alteram decubuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201. — **II.** Trop., to pass over, get over, surmount: to surpass, exceed, excel: aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: claritatem parentum animi magnitudine, Just. 42, 2, 3: alicujus res gestas, id. 44, 5: crudele praeceptum, supergressum omnia diritatis exempla, Amm. 28, 1, 25. — **B.** To live through, survive a period of time: sexaginta annos, Sen. Suas. 6, 6. — **C.** To be superior to, elevated above: necessitates, Sen. Ep. 32, 5.

* **a.** Act. collat. form **supergrēdio**, dēre, to go over, pass: duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238, 34 (dub.). — * **b.** **supergressus**, a, um, in pass. signif., Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

1. supergressus, a, um, *Part.* of supergredior and supergredio.

2. supergressus, ūs, m. [supergredior], a surpassing, exceeding: per supergressum, beyond measure, exceedingly, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

* **super-hābēo**, ēre, v. a., to have over or upon a thing: superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20, § 7 (perhaps it should be written separate, super habendum).

super-hūmērāle, v. super-umerale.

superi, ōrum, v. superius.

super-illigo, āre, v. a., to bind over or upon, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40; 30, 6, 17, § 51.

super-illino (-in-), no perf., litum (collat. form superillinitum, App. Herb. 74), 3, v. a. **I.** To smear over, besmear, anoint with a thing: totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19, 19. — **II.** To smear or spread a thing over another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, Cels. 6, 18, 9: superillito butyro ovillo cum melle, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

superillitus, a, um, *Part.* of superillino.

super-immīnēo, ēre, v. n., to hang over, overhang (very rare): pastorem Ense sequens nudo superimminet, Verg. A. 12, 306: terrā superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: virgineusque pudor zonae superimminet artus, Avien. Arat. 962: mons superimminens, Hilar. in Psal. 124, 3.

* **super-immitto**, ēre, v. a., to throw over or upon: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

* **sūper - impendens**, entis, *Part.* [impendeo], *overhanging*: silvae, Cat. 64, 287.

sūper - impendo, ēre, 3, v. n., *to spend or exhaust upon anything*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 15 (transl. of ἐκδανῶμαι).

(**sūper - impleo**, ēre, falsely assumed as v. a.: implenturque super puppes, Verg. A. 5, 697; v. super, I. A.)

sūper - impōno (-inpōno), no perf., pōsitum, 3, v. a., *to put, place, or lay upon* (not ante-Aug.): saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50, 3; statua superimposita, id. 38, 56, 3; manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27; allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6; cataplasmata, id. 3, 10; radicem arundinis, id. 5, 26, 35; superimposito linteolo, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 103; Stat. S. 1, 1.

sūperimpōsitus, a, um, *Part.* of superimpono.

* **super-incendo**, ēre, v. n., *to inflame more or greatly*: hanc (Venus), Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sūperincerno, ēre, 3, v. a. [super-incerno], *to sift upon*, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.

sūper-incidens, entis, *Part.* [incido], *falling from above, falling down*: tela, Liv. 2, 10, 11; viri, id. 23, 15, 13; caelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

* **sūper-incido**, ēre, v. a., *to cut into above*: cutem, Cels. 7, 31, 7.

* **super-incresco**, ēre, v. n., *to grow over or upon*: nimius callus, Cels. 8, 19 fin.

sūper - incūbans, antis, *Part.* [incubo], *lying over or upon*: Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

sūper-incumbo, cūbūi, 3, v. n., *to lay or cast one's self upon*, Ov. H. 11, 57; 11, 117.

* **sūper - incurvātus**, a, um, *adj.*, bent or stooping over, App. M. 9, p. 220, 13.

sūper - indictum, i, n., *an extraordinary impost* (jurid. Lat.): de superindicto, Cod. Just. 10, 18; 10, 17, 1; 11, 74, 1.

sūper - indūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., *to draw over, cover over* (post-Aug.): corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2 N. cr.: terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61: tabellae cerā delitā, Just. 2, 10, 14. — **II.** *To cause to come upon, to bring upon*: eis principes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 11: in nos magnum malum, id. Dan. 9, 12. — **III.** Trop., *to mention afterwards, to add*: dispositionem caeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

* **superinducticius or -tius**, a, um, *adj.* [superinduco], *supposititious*: fratres (with falsi), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

superinductio, ōnis, f. [id.], *an erasing any thing written*, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

superinductus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduco.

superindumentum, i, n. [superinduo], *an outer garment* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 42; id. adv. Marc. 5, 12 al.

sūper-indūo, ūi, itum, 3, v. a., *to put on over other clothes* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12. — **II.** Trop.: superinduti substantiā aeternitatis, clothed with, Tert. Apol. 48 fin.: in hac carne domicilium indui solet, id. Res. Carn. 42.

superindūtus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduo.

sūper - infundo, no perf., fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour over or upon*: aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4; 3, 20: mel, id. 8, 4 fin.

superinfusus, a, um, *Part.* of superinfundo.

sūper - ingēro, no perf., gestum, 3, v. a., *to bring upon, to cast or heap upon*: acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59: illapsae superingerunt escāe, Prud. Cath. 4, 87. — Poet.: ubi non umquam Titan superingerit ortus, i. e. does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine, Tib. 4 (5), 1, 157 (al. super egerit).

superingestus, a, um, *Part.* of superingero.

sūper - incīcio, no perf., jectum, 3, v. a., *to throw on or above, to cast over or upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): raras frondes, Verg. G. 4, 46: textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 64: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, id. ib. 6, 570: folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: fūmum, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

superinjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superincicio.

sūper-inspicio, cēre, v. a., *to oversee, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): sacra ecclesiae, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 med.; 6, 1.

sūper - insterno, strāvi, 3, v. a., *to spread or lay over*: tabulas, Liv. 30, 10, 5; Sil. 7, 28; cf. Verg. A. 2, 722.

* **sūper - instillo**, āre, v. a., *to drop upon*: olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 fin.

* **sūper - instrepo**, ēre, v. n., *to sound above*: axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

sūperinstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superinstruo.

sūper-instrūo, no perf., ctum, 3, v. a., *to build over or upon; to arrange over one another*: ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

sūper-insultans, antis, *Part.* [insulto], *leaping about upon*, Claud. Gigant. 83.

* **super-intēgo**, ēre, v. a., *to cover over*: ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47.

sūper-intendo, ēre, v. n., *to have the oversight of, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): ut ipsi superintendant et quasi custodiant populum, Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3; id. Cir. Dei, 19, 19; Hier. Ep. 146, 1.

superintendentor, ōris, m. [superintendo], *an overseer, superintendent*, Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3.

* **sūper-inundo**, āre, v. a., *to overflow; trop.*: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. fin.

sūper-inungo, ēre, v. a., *to smear over, to besmear, anoint with any thing*: oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 8; 6, 6, 1.

* **sūper-invēcho**, ēre, v. a., *to carry above or over*: speciem monstri, Avien. Arat. 1157.

superior, ōris, v. superus.

super-irruo, ēre, 3, v. n., *to fall in upon or over*: igni, Mar. Vict. Fratr. Machab. 263.

superiūs, comp. **1.** Neutr. of superior, v. superus. — **2.** From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

* **sūper-jāceo**, ēre, v. n., *to lie over or upon*: cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9, 18.

sūper-jācio, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non 503, 33; Tac. H. 5, 6), 3, v. a. **I.** *To cast or throw over or upon* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.). **A.** Lit.: membra superjecta cum tua veste foveat, Ov. H. 16, 222: semina de tabulato, Cor. 2, 17, 2: folia, id. 2, 1, 6: aggerem, Suet. Calig. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; 6, 6, 1 fin.: ut ille ardentibus tectis superjaceretur, id. 3, 2, ext. 7: et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequeore damae, i. e. spread over the earth, overwhelming, Hor. C. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, situated above Troas, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145. — **B.** Trop., *to overdo, exaggerate*: superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30, 4: beneficia (= superare), Sen. Ben. 3, 32 fin.; cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 4. — **II.** *To overtop with any thing* (very rare): pontus scopulos superjacet unda, Verg. A. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.

super-jacto, āre, v. a. **I.** *To fling or toss up*: infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. — **II.** *To spring over a thing*: mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21, § 54.

superjactus, a, um, v. superjacio init.

superjectio, ōnis, f. [superjacio]. **I.** Lit., *a throwing over or on*: vestium, Arn. 3, 108. — **II.** Trop., in rhet., *an exaggeration, hyperbole*, Quint. 8, 6, 67.

1. superjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superjacio.

2. superjectus, ūs, m. [superjacio], *a leaping upon, covering*, Col. 6, 36, 4.

* **super-jumentārius**, ii, m., *a superintendant of the drivers of beasts of burden*, Suet. Claud. 2.

super-jungo, ēre, 3, v. a., *to subjoin, add* (late Lat.), Inc. Quaest. ex Nov. Fest. 95.

sūper-lābor, bi, v. n. dep., *to glide or run over* (very rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 med.; Liv. 30, 25, 6 (dub.).

* **super-lācimo**, āre, v. n., *to weep or drop upon*: vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sūperlātio, ōnis, f. [superfero]. **I.** In

rhet., *an exaggerating, hyperbole*: veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; Quint. 9, 2, 3; 9, 1, 29; 12, 10, 62: malignitatis, the highest degree, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 40. — **II.** In gram., the *superlative*: (soloeicismus) per comparationes et superlationes, Quint. 1, 5, 45; Charis. p. 88 sq. P.

superlātivus, a, um, *adj.* [superlativus]; in gram.: nomen, superlative, in the superlative degree, Charis. p. 87 P.; Prisc. p. 605 ib. — **II.** Hyperbolic, exaggerated: sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 16. — Hence, *adv.*: **superlātivē**, superlatively, in the superlative, Charis. p. 87 P.

sūperlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of superfero.

sūper-laudābilis, e, *adj.*, extremely to be praised, Vulg. Dan. 3, 53; 3, 54.

* **superlimen**, inis, n. [superlimen], a lintel, Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 83: LAPIDEVM, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

superlimināre, is, n. [superlimen], a lintel, Vulg. Exod. 12, 23. — *Plur.*, Vulg. Amos, 9, 1 (transl. of the Heb. מִסְכָּה); id. Exod. 12, 7.

sūper-līno, no perf., lītum, 3, v. a., *to daub or smear over* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To daub or smear a thing over something*: radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42. — **II.** *To smear over, besmear with something*: laser visco, ut haereat, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: dolium, Pall. Oct. 14, 5.

superlītio, ōnis, f. [superlino], *a smearing over*, Marc. Emp. 8 med.

sūper-lūcēo, ēre, 2, v. n., *to shine* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 89.

super-lucror, āri, 1, v. a., *to gain in addition*: talenta, Vulg. Matt. 25, 20.

super-lūgeo, ēre, 2, v. n., *to mourn over in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. in Job. 27.

sūper-mādo, ēre, v. a., *to chew or eat after something else*: raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65.

super-mēo, āre, v. n. and a., *to go, glide, or flow over*: aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; Amm. 24, 1, 7; Sol. 37 med.

super-mētor, mensus, 4, v. dep. a., *to mete out abundantly*: alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

super-mīco, āre, v. a., *to leap over or beyond*: austrum, Avien. 845.

super-mitto, mīsi, 3, v. a., *to throw or pour over or upon; to put in afterwards, add, etc.* (post-class.): aquam, Just. 12, 14, 9; Curt. 10, 4, 20; Apic. 5, 3, § 194; 2, 1, § 40.

* **super-molāris**, e, *adj.*: lapis, the upper millstone, Ambros. Tob. 21, 83.

* **sūper-mundālis**, e, *adj.*, that is above the world, supermundane: substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

* **sūper-mūnio**, īre, v. a., *to fortify or protect above*: alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

super-nans, nantis, *Part.* [no], *swimming above or at top*, Macr. S. 7, 12.

supernas, ātis, *adj.* [supernus], *of or belonging to the upper country, upper or northern*, as regards Rome (post-Aug.): Caetini (opp. infernates), Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106: abies, i. e. growing on the Upper or Adriatic Sea (opp. infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), id. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11, § 40: VINVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 3, n. 88; cf. Inscr. Orell. 995: ventus, the northeast-by-north wind, Vitruv. 1, 6. — Augustus jestingly called Maecenas adamas supernas (as the Adriatic produced no diamonds), Macr. S. 2, 4.

sūper-nāto, āre, v. n., *to swim above or on top, to float* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 9, 2; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65; 28, 9, 35, § 134; App. M. 6, p. 180, 36; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 179. — With dat.: arieti (Phryxum), App. M. 6, p. 185, 33.

super-nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor], *growing over or above*: gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2: caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 45.

supernē, *adv.*, v. supernus fin.

supernitas, ātis, f. [supernus], *height, height*: supernitatum, Tert. adv. Val. 7.

super-nōmīno, āre, v. a., *to surname*: quem Philadelphum, Tert. Apol. 18.

super-nūmērārius, a, um, *adj.*, *super-numerary* (post-class.): accensi, hoc est

postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*; Aug. in Psa. 146, 9.

super-numero, *äre*, 1, *v. a.*, to count in over and above (late Lat.), Primas ad Apoc. 3, ad. 9, 16.

supernus, *a, um, adj.* [super], that is above, on high, upper; celestial, supernal (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): pars oris, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69: vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57, § 147: Tusculum, lofty, i. e. standing on high ground, Hor. Epod. 1, 29; cf.: ballistae in humilliora ex supernis valentes, Amm. 19, 7, 5: superua (opp. inferna), Lucr. 5, 647: jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2: album mutur in alitem Super-na, above, Hor. C. 2, 20, 11 Muret. (al. superne): aquilones, qui alii supernique sunt, Gell. 2, 30, 9: partes, id. 12, 1, 13: numen, celestial, Ov. M. 15, 128: dei, Luc. 6, 430: lux, of the sun, id. 6, 733: leges, id. 9, 556: superna litora, the upper, i. e. northern shore, Mel. 2, 4.—**Adv.** **supernè** (with short e, Lucr. 6, 544; 6, 597; Hor. C. 2, 20, 11), from above, above, upwards: neve ruant caeli penetralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1105: superne in statione locata, id. 6, 192: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: non peccat superne, id. S. 2, 7, 64: volvitur amnis, Verg. A. 6, 659: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25, 12; cf. id. 1, 51, 9; 7, 10, 9: hoc genus superne tendit, up, upwards, Plin. 19, 5, 25, § 76.

supero, *avi, atum, 1, v. n. and a. [id.]*. **I.** *Neutr.*, to go over, to rise above, overtop, surmount. **A.** Lit. (very rare; syn. transcendere): maximo saltu superabit gravidus armatis equus, surmounted, leaped the wall, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Vahl): sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, id. ib. 2, 1, 6: jugo superans, passing over the summit, Verg. A. 11, 514: superat agger ad auras, Stat. Th. 4, 458: (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg. A. 2, 219.—**B.** *Trop.* (freq. and class.). **1.** To have the upper hand or superiority, to be superior, to overcome, surpass (syn. vinco): denique nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80: quā (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; 1, 40: numero militum, Liv. 29, 30, 8; cf.: numero hostis, virtute Romanus superat, id. 9, 32, 7: tantum superantibus malis, id. 3, 16, 4: sorte, id. 38, 36, 10: victor, superans animis, Verg. A. 5, 473: hostes equitatu superare, Nep. Ages. 3, 6: unde salo superant venti, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 29: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: si superaverit morbus, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 3.—**2.** To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound (syn. supersum): in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 224: uter igitur est divitior? cui deest an cui superat? id. Par. 6, 3, 49: quis tolerare potest, illis divitiis superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11: cui quamquam virtus, gloria... superabant, id. J. 64, 1: quae Jugurthae fesso superaverant, had been too much for, id. ib. 70, 2: de eo quod ipsis superat, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, id. Att. 13, 46, 3: superabat amor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5: cum otium superat, id. 3, 17: num tibi superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 86: gentis superant tibi laudes, Tib. 4, 1, 28: dum superat gregibus juvenas, Verg. G. 3, 63: si superant fetus, id. ib. 1, 189: quam facile tunc sit omnia impedire et quam hoc Caesari superet, non te fallit, perh. how exceedingly easy it would have been, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3 dub.—**3.** To be left over, to remain, survive (syn. supersum): quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: quae arma superabunt, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 4: Plaut. Truc. 5, 49: nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40, 8: pepulerunt jam paucos superantes, id. 22, 49, 5: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: sex superant versus, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17: Plaut. Truc. prol. 20: superet modo Mantua nobis, Verg. E. 9, 27: uter

eorum vitā superarit, whichever survives, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: quae superaverint animalia, id. ib. 6, 17: quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aurā? Verg. A. 3, 339: captae superavimus urbi, id. ib. 2, 643; Liv. 29, 7, 7: quid igitur superat, quod purgemus? id. 45, 24, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, to go or pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: in altisono Caeli clipeo temo superat Stellas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll. (Vahl. Enn. p. 119, om. stellas): tempestas summas ripas fluminis superavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ventosum aequor, Ov. Ib. 691: fuvium, Luc. 4, 150: mare, Sen. Oct. 128: pedibus salsas lacunas, Lucr. 3, 1031: munitiones, Liv. 5, 8, 10: quas (Alpes) nulla dum viā superatas, id. 5, 34, 6; 21, 26, 4; 21, 30, 5; 21, 38, 1; 23, 45, 3: Tauro monte superato, id. 35, 13, 4: montes, Verg. G. 3, 270: Alpes cursu, Luc. 1, 183: immensa montium juga, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: Caucasum, Curt. 7, 3, 22: hoc jugum, Verg. A. 6, 676: fossas, id. ib. 9, 314: summi fastigia tecti Ascensu, id. ib. 2, 303; cf.: caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767: tantum itineris, to traverse, pass over, Tac. Agr. 33: regionem castrorum, to go past or beyond, Caes. B. C. 1, 69; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50, 6: collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum quae superaret fontis fastigium, but so as to overtop, command, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: superat (Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Naut. t. t., to sail by or past a place, a promontory, etc.; to double or weather a point, etc.: promontorium, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 244: Auct. B. Afr. 62, 3; Liv. 26, 26, 1; 30, 25, 6; 31, 23, 3; Tac. A. 15, 46 et saep.: Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3: cursu Isthmon, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima Regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Verg. A. 1, 244 Serv.—**Poet.**, transf.: musarum scopulos, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 223 Vahl).—**b.** To rise above, exceed in height: 'ut alibi umbilico tenuis aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret, Liv. 36, 45, 9; cf.: posterior partes superat mensura priores, i. e. exceeds in size, Ov. M. 15, 378.—**B.** *Trop.*, to surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip in any quality, in value, etc. **1.** In gen.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74: ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitibus animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6 sq.: aut ingenio aut fortunā aut dignitate superari, id. Lael. 3, 11: omnes homines constantiā et gravitate, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: doctrinā Graecia nos et omni litterarum genere superabat, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; Hirt. B. G. 8, prooem. § 4: aliquem nobilitate, Ov. P. 3, 2, 56: Phoebum superare canendo, Verg. E. 5, 9: omnes scelere, Liv. 29, 8: aliquem dignitate vitae, Nep. Alcib. 11, 2: aliquem ingenio, id. Dion. 4, 1: duriatā ferrum, Ov. H. 2, 137: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: omnes in ceteris artibus, Nep. Epam. 2, 2: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistolam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa tua celeritate superatura, will outstrip, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., to overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (syn. debello): victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: maximas nationes, id. ib. 3, 28; 2, 24: quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45: si Helvetios superaverint Romani, id. ib. 1, 17: Massienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22: clam ferro incautum superat, Verg. A. 1, 350: bello superatus, Ov. M. 12, 364: Asiam bello, Nep. Ages. 4, 3: tota insula in unā urbe superata est, Flor. 2, 6.—**3.** *Transf.*, in gen.: quem (C. Curium) nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6 (Ann. v. 220 Vahl): in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendunt, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: si erum videt superare amorem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ad diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si meam spem

vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: iniurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praecipitis superabat, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, which even the gods are not above, not superior to, Liv. 9, 4, 16: casus omnes, Verg. A. 11, 244: superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est, id. ib. 5, 710: labores, id. ib. 3, 368: difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120, 4: cum incendiis nimietate jam superarer, Amm. 19, 8, 6.—Hence, **superans**, *antis, P. a.* ***A.** Rising high, prominent, high, lofty: mons superantissimus, Sol. 2 med.—***B.** Prevailing, predominant: superantior ignis, Lucr. 5, 394.

super-obductus, *a, um, Part.* [obducto], drawn over: pallium, Paul. Nol. Carin. 22, 110.

super-obruo (usually separate, **super obruo**), *ui, itum, 3, v. a.*, to cover over, overwhelm (very rare): Tarpeiam ingestis armis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 91: Hecubam injectis saxis, Aus. Epit. 25.

superobrutus, *a, um, Part.* of super-obruo.

super-obumbro, *äre*, 1, *v. a.*, to overshadow (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Cyrill. Incarn. Unigen. 14.

super-occidens, *entis, Part.* [occido], setting just after: luna soli antecedenti, Marc. Somn. Scip. 1, 18 med.

super-opério, *äre*, 4, *v. n.*, to cover over (late Lat.), S. S. Psa. 105, 17, ap. Aug. ad loc.

super-ordinatio, *onis, f.*, the choice of a bishop's successor, Ambros. Ep. 12, 5.

super-ordino, *äre*, 1, *v. a.*, to appoint in addition, to add something to: testamentum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

super-particularis, *e, adj.*: numerus, containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, superparticular, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

super-partiens, *entis, Part.* [partio]: numerus, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, Mart. Cap. 7, § 762.

super-pendens, *entis, Part.* [pendeo], overhanging: saxa, Liv. 37, 27, 7.

super-perspicio, *cäre*, 3, *v. n.*, to look away over, Sol. 6.

super-peto, *äre*, 3, *v. a.*, to ask further (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 6.

superpictus, *a, um, Part.* of superpingo.

super-pingo, *no perf.*, pictus, 3, *v. a.*, to paint above or over (late Lat.), Sol. 17; Avien. Arat. 906.

super-plaudo, *äre*, *v. n.*, to clap or flap over or at a thing: pinnulis, Sol. 2 fin.

super-polluo, *ui, 3, v. a.*, to cover with pollution: omnem terram (iniquitas), Vulg. Esd. 4, 15, 6.

superpondium, *ii, n.* [super-pondus], an overweight, App. M. 7, p. 196, 2.

super-pōno, *pōsi, pōsitum, 3, v. a.*, to put or place over or upon, to set up (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv. 1, 34: altissimam turrim congestis plis, Suet. Claud. 20 fin.: statuum marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31: villam profluenti, Col. 1, 5, 4; cf.: villa colli superposita, Suet. Galb. 4: ut omnis materia Jugo superponatur, id. 5, 5, 15: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. H. 21, 190: desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, place above or beyond, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43; cf.: Galatia superposita, situated above, id. 5, 32, 42, § 146: hominis collo superpositum, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 27.—With *abl.*: arx asperi montis interrupta planitie superposita, Amm. 24, 2, 12.—**B.** In partic., medic. t. t., to lay on, apply a plaster or the like, Cels. 5, 26, 35; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 32, 7, 24, § 75: emplastrum loco dolenti, Scrib. Comp. 206.—**II.** *Trop.*, to place over or above. **A.** To place or set over, of official station, etc.: Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fragn. Libr. 91: ut unus de presbyteris superponeretur ceteris, Hier. in Ep. ad Tit. 1, 5: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 66: T. FLAVIO STYPERPOSITO MEDICORVM, president, Inscr. Grut. 581, 7.—**B.** To place before, prefer: Stoici volunt superponere

huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58, 13. — **C.** *To place after, postpone:* (ante gesta) levioribus superponenda sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 25: summum est enim... huic deinde aliquid superpositum, id. 8, 4, 6; Col. 3, 10, 7.

superpositio, ōnis, *f.* [superpono], a parasysem in disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 179 al.

superpositus, a, um, *Part.* of superpono.

super-postulatio, ōnis, *f.*, an additional demand, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28.

super-quartus, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, one fourth as much more (i.e. that bears to another the ratio of 5 to 4): numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

super-quatio, ēre, *v. a.*, to shake above, or over and above, Avien. Arat. 1205.

super-quintus, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, one fifth as much more (i.e. which bears to another the ratio of 6 to 5): numerus, Boëth. Arithm. 1, 24; Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

super-rasus, a, um, *Part.* [rado], scraped over: clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.

super-rimus, v. superus, III. A.

super-ruo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.*, to fall or rush upon; *act.*: Socratein, App. M. 1, p. 109, 31. — *Neutr.*: corpori, App. M. 2, p. 126. — *Absol.*, Amm. 16, 12, 53.

super-sapio, ēre, *v. n.*, to possess very good taste, Tert. Anim. 18.

super-scando (superscendo), ēre, *v. a.*, to climb or step over (rare; not ante-Aug.): somno strata corpora, Liv. 7, 36, 2: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7: ubi prostrato superscenditur, Tert. Poen. 10.

superscendo, ēre, *v.* the preced. art.

super-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, to write upon or over, to superscribe (post-Aug.), Dig. 28, 4, 1; 50, 10, 4; Schol. Juv. 6, 123. — **II.** *Esp.*, to write over as a correction, Suet. Ner. 52 fin.; Gell. 20, 6, 14.

superscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [superscribo], an inscription, superscription, Vulg. Matt. 22, 20; id. Luc. 23, 38; Schol. Juv. 5, 34; Hilar. in Psa. 63, 1.

super-sedeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.*, to sit upon or above. **I.** Lit. (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): eques Romanus elephantum supersedens, Suet. Ner. 11: tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: corio (dammati), Amm. 23, 6, 82: utribus, id. 25, 8, 2. — *With acc.*: ansam (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262, 29.

II. Trop. ***A.** *To preside over*: villis litibus familiae supersedeat, i.e. decide them, Cato, R. R. 5, 1. — **B.** *To be above or superior to, to forbear, to refrain or desist from, to pass, omit* (the predom. and class. signif.); constr. usu. with *abl.*, less freq. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *inf.* (a) *With abl.*: ita censo facias, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 4: proelio, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8: istis rebus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 37: istis verbis, id. Poen. 1, 3, 5: nuptiis, Turp. ap. Non. 40, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 163 Rib.); commodi principio, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 17 et saep. — *Impers. pass.*: posse complexione supersederi, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72: supersederi litibus et iurgis, Liv. 38, 51, 8: divinis rebus, id. 6, 1, 12: tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27, 4: quod cum acciderit, omnino oratione supersedendum est, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: supersedendum multitudinem verborum, id. ib. 1, 20, 28: complexione, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 30. — (β) *With dat.*: pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 2: maledicto, App. Mag. p. 285, 19. — (γ) *With acc.*: operam, Gell. 2, 29, 13. — *Pass.*: haec causa non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App. Flor. p. 359, 9. — (δ) *With inf.*: de virtute eorum accusanda proloqui supersederunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 40, 11: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, 1: certare, id. 4, 7, 8; 34, 59, 2: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63 fin.: scribere, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 5: castigare terribus, Curt. 5, 6, 14: spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, id. Aug. 93: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

supersellum, i, n., a shabrack: quod sellam tegebat, Vita Cæs. 2, 2, 20.

superseminator, ōris, *m.* [supersemino], one who sows upon or in addition, Tert. Anim. 16 fin.

super-sēmino, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to

sow upon or over (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 1 med.; Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

super-sēro, sēvi, 3, *v. a.*, to sow over or upon, to sow in addition, Hilar. in Psa. 127, 11; Arn. ib. 55.

superseesus, a, um, *Part.* of supersedeo.

***super-siliens**, entis, *Part.* [salio], leaping or alighting upon: volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

super-sisto, stiti, 3, *v. a.*, to place one's self upon or over, to stand upon or over (post-class.): tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269, 9: sciarum, id. ib. 8, p. 206, 20: caeremoniali scientiae, Amm. 29, 1, 31.

super-spēro, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, to hope exceedingly, Vulg. Psa. 118, 43; 118, 74.

super-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo], strewn or sprinkled over (late Lat.): gemma stellis puniceis, Sol. 27 med.: camelopardalis candidis maculis, id. 30 med.; Arn. 7, p. 280.

super-stagno, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, to spread out into a lake: si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

***super-stātūmino**, āre, *v. a.*, to place above as a foundation: rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

super-sterno, no perf., strātum, 3, *v. a.*, to strew or spread upon, to spread over, cover over (very rare): pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29, 19: fossam ponte solubili, Amm. 16, 3, 10.

superstēs, itis, *adj.* [super-sto]. **I.** One who stands by or is present at any thing, a by-stander, witness (only in the foll. passages): superstites testes praesentes significat, cuius rei testimonium est, quod superstibus praesentibus ei, inter quos controversia est, vindicias sumere jubentur. Plautus in Artemone: nunc mihi licet quidvis loqui, nemo hic adest superstes, Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 339: suis utrisque superstibus praesentibus istam viam dico: inite viam, an old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26. — **B.** Poet., pregn., standing over as in triumph: spoliisque animosa superstes, Unda, velut victrix, sinuataque despicit undas, Ov. M. 11, 552; Stat. Th. 8, 471. — **II.** That remains alive after another's death, outliving, surviving (the predom. signif.); constr. usually with *dat.*; less freq. with *gen.* or *absol.* (a) *With dat.*: sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 19: ut tibi superstes uxor aetatem siet, id. As. 1, 1, 6: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ut viro tuo semper sis superstes, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 2: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34, 3: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 3; 9, 17, 1: ubi privatus superstes regno suo consenscat, Liv. 42, 50, 8: patriae (Aeneas) Hor. C. S. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7, 8: priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: ceteri (liberi) superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Calig. 7: cenis tribus perna superstes, Mart. 10, 48, 17: Tiberio, Tac. A. 5, 8. — (β) *With gen.* (mostly post-Aug.): utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: alterius vestrum superstes, Liv. 40, 8, 18: omnium, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 156: superstes omnium meorum, Quint. 6, prooem. § 4; cf. omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62 fin.: iniquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4 fin.: non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, id. Agr. 3: multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt, id. G. 6 fin. — (γ) *Absol.*: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: mortem obit repentinam superstibus liberis, etc., id. ib. 4: liberis superstibus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, that he may live, Ter. And. 3, 2, 7: superstes hereditatem regni accipiam (sc. patri), Liv. 40, 11, 6: illum aget pennā mētuente solvi fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 8: me tamen extincto fama superstes erit, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 50: dimidiā parte superstes ero, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: post mea manus fata superstes opus, id. Am. 3, 15, 20: superstitē Romā, Luc. 7, 660: (silva fertur) Nymphas etiam mutasse superstes, i.e. survived their transformations, Stat. Th. 6, 95.

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super-stillo, āre, *v. a.*, to drop upon, pour on drop by drop: oleum, Apic. 8, 7 fin.; 9, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

superstitio, ōnis, *f.* [super-sto; orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural]. **I.** Excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition (different from religio, a proper, reasonable awe of the gods; cf. religio veri dei cultus est, superstitio falsi, Lact. 4, 28, 11): horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quā inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf. contaminata superstitio, id. Clu. 68, 194: nec vero superstitione tollendā religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitio error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123, 16: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: tristis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 79: vana, Sil. 5, 125: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: exitialis, id. ib. 15, 44: quam multi, qui contemnunt (somnia) eamque superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent! Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: barbara superstitio, id. Fl. 28, 67; id. Div. 1, 4, 7: quā (superstitione) qui est imbutus, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Quint. 3, 1, 22: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2, 3: captus quādam superstitione animus, id. 26, 19, 4: magna superstitio natalis amicae, Ov. A. A. 1, 417: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5: superstitio est timor superfluous et delirus, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 187: superstitionem mihi excute, Sen. Ep. 121, 4. — **2.** Transf., in gen.: superstitio praecceptorum, an excessive regard, scrupulous observance, Quint. 4, 2, 85. — ***B.** Objectively, an object that inspires dread: ad juro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quae reddit divi, Verg. A. 12, 817. — **II.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes for religio, religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite: hujus (virtutis) quādam superstitione teneantur, hanc ament, Sen. Ep. 95, 35: templi, Just. 39, 3: superstitiones atque cura deorum, id. 41, 3, 6.

superstitiosē, adv., v. superstitiosus fin.

superstitiosus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio], full of superstition, superstitious. **I.** Lit.: ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso alterum vitii nomen alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: nimium esse superstitiosum non oportere, id. Dom. 40, 105: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: principes, Liv. 6, 5, 6: nimia et superstitiosa religione sese alligaverat, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2: sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, id. ib. 2, 39, 81. — *Comp.*: per omnia quasi superstitiosiores vos video, Vulg. Act. 17, 22. — *Sup.*: saeculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2. — **II.** Transf., soothsaying, prophetic, prophetic (ante-class.): superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 27; id. Am. 1, 1, 167: quid si ista aut superstitiosa aut hariola est? id. Rud. 4, 4, 95: hariolationes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 79 Vahl.): unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poët. ib. 2, 56, 115 (Trag. Rel. Inc. v. 19 Rib.). — *Adv.*: **superstitiosē**. **1.** (Acc. to I.) Superstitiously: neque id dicitis superstitiosē aut aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; id. Div. 1, 55, 126; Suet. Dom. 15. — **2.** Transf., in gen. (cf. superstitio, I. A. 2.), too scrupulously, too nicely or exactly (only in Quint.): inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13.

superstīto, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [superstes]. ***I.** *Act.*, to keep alive, preserve: regnumque nostrum ut sospitem superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 170, 14; 176, 3 (Trag. v. 331 Vahl.). — ***II.** *Neutr.*, to be over or remaining: ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3.

super-sto, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, to stand upon or over (perh. not ante-Aug.): signa cum columnis, quibus superstantabant, Liv. 40, 2, 2: columnae (statuae), Suet. Galb. 23: esedis carrisque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28, 9: ruinis (armati), id. 33, 7, 5: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24, 5: cumulus caesorum, id. 22, 59, 3: rupibus, id. 37, 27, 8: superstantes propugna-

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culis celsis, Amm. 20, 6, 4: (quem) lapsum superstans immolat, Verg. A. 10, 540: ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. H. 10, 123: corpora atque arma simul cumulat, Stat. Th. 2, 713.—*Absol.*: agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. 10, 5, 11: cum armati superstantes subissent, id. 44, 9, 8.—**II.** *To survive* (=superstitem esse; eccl. Lat.), Ennod. Epigr. 6, 1.

superstratus, a, um, *Part.* of superstringo.

superstrictus, a, um, *Part.* of superstringo.

super-stringo, xi, strictum, 3, v. a., *to bind or draw together above or over* (post-class. and very rare): manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263, 31: latera, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

superstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superstruo.

super-struo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to build upon or over, to superstruct* (post-Aug. and very rare): ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: moles, Sen. Contr. 1 prooem. *fn.*: quidquid his (fundamentis) superstruxeris, corruet, Quint. 1, 4, 5: desuper pulvillis superstruunt, App. M. 10, p. 248, 27.

supersubstantiālis, e, *adj.* [super-substantia], *necessary to support life*: panis, Vulg. Matt. 6, 11.

supersubstantivus, a, um, *adj.*, *supermaterial* (eccl. Lat.): Christus nec substantiva nec insubstantia, sed supersubstantiva res est, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1184.

super-sum, fui, esse (old collat. form of the pres. superescit, Enn. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; per tmesin: jamque adeo super unus eram, Verg. A. 2, 567: nihil erat super, Nep. Alcibi. 8, 1), v. n. **I.** *To be over and above*, either as a remainder or as a superfluity (class. and very freq.; cf. supero, B. 3.). **A.** As a remainder, *to be left, to remain, to exist still*. **1.** In gen.: dum quidem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Ann. v. 486 Vahl.): inde sibi memorat, unum superesse laborem, id. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 16 (Ann. v. 159 lb.): duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: ut nulli supersint de inimicis, id. Marcell. 7, 21: omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: quid superest de corporibus, Juv. 3, 259; 1, 35: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum CXXX. superfuert, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, id. B. C. 3, 87: quod Morini Menapique supererant, id. B. G. 3, 28: cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: quantum satiati superfuit, id. Verr. 1, 4, 13; cf.: quantum ipsi superesse potest, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: non multum ad solis occasum temporis supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51: non multum aestatis superesset, id. B. G. 5, 22: fessis tantum superesse maris, Verg. A. 5, 616: spatia si plura supersint, id. ib. 5, 325: deos Ambraeciensibus non superesse, Liv. 38, 43: nemo superesse quemquam praeter eos credebant, id. 5, 39: quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as for the rest, as to what remains*, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; Verg. A. 5, 691: quod superfuit, Phaedr. 2, epil. 6: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest Dicere, *it still remains to tell*, Ov. F. 3, 675: superest tercentum messes videre, id. M. 14, 145; Lact. 1, 6, 6.—**With ut and subj.**, Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 2; Lact. 1, 23, 1.—**2.** In partic., *to live after, outlive, to be still alive, to survive* (rare): sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: neque deesse neque superesse rei publicae volo, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: fugae, id. 23, 23: ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49: dolori, Ov. M. 11, 703: cum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, etc., Suet. Claud. 21.—**B.** *To be in abundance, to abound* (syn. abundo): cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 19: tibi, quia superest, dolet, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: adeo supererunt animi ad sustinendam invidiam, Liv. 2, 27, 12: tantum illi ingenii superfuit, Suet. Tit. 1.—**Poet.**: modo vita supersit, *if life be long*

enough, suffice, Verg. G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superesse labori, i. e. *to be sufficient for, equal to*, id. ib. 3, 127; so, Veneri, Col. 4, 27, 8.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to be in excess, to be superabundant or superfluous*: ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimat, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 5 and 6.—**II.** For adesse, *to be present, to serve by being present, to assist*: si superesset (opp. sin deesset), Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 56.—**Esp.**, *to serve as an advocate*: falsa atque aliena verbi significatio, quod dicitur, hic illi superest, cum dicendum est, advocatum esse, etc., Gell. 1, 22, 1.—**III.** *To be over or beyond, to be prominent, project*, Val. Fl. 6, 760.

supertectus, a, um, *Part.* of supertecto.

super-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to cover above, cover over*: candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (per tmesin), Tib. 3, 2, 10: vasa congesta culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: aliquid testa, Pall. Mart. 9, 3: me tunica, App. M. 11, p. 263, 34: plures frondibus, Just. 43, 4, 6; Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

super-tendo, ēre, 3, v. n., *to stretch or strain above* (late Lat.): in augmento tumores supertendunt, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

***super-terrenus**, a, um, *adj.*, *that is above the earth, superterrene*, Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

super-tertius, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, *one third as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 4 to 3): numerus, a transl. of the Gr. ἐνίτριτος, Censor. de Die Nat. 10, 8; 10, 11; Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

super-textor, ōris, m., *a chief-weaver* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Procli. Hom. Sect. 3.

super-tallo, ēre, 3, v. a., *to raise above*, Commod. Instr. 61, 2.

***super-trāho**, ēre, v. a., *to draw over*: crates dentatas, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173.

super-transēo, īre, v. n., *to pass over* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 37, 29.

super-umerale (-humeral-), is, n. [umerus], *the upper garment of a Jewish priest*, a transl. of Heb. חֵטָא, an ephod, Vulg. Exod. 28, 4; Hier. Ep. 29, 4; 64, 15.

***superunctio**, ōnis, f. [superungo], *a smearing or anointing over*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 34.

superunctus, a, um, *Part.* of superungo.

***sūpēr-undo**, āre, v. n., *to overflow*; trop.: gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 183.

super-ungo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to smear or anoint over* (medical), Cels. 7, 7, 1; Scrib. Comp. 29; Ambros. Ep. 80, 4.

***super-urgens**, entis, *Part.* [urgeo], *pressing from above*: fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23 *fn.*

sūpērūs, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the nom. sing. **sūpēr** in two passages: super inferque vicinus, Cato, R. R. 149, 1: totus super ignis, Lucr. 1, 649; *gen. plur.* insignif. I. B. 1. infra, superum, Verg. A. 1, 4; Ov. M. 1, 251 et saep.), *adj.* [super]. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** In gen., *that is above, upper, higher*: inferus an superis tibi fert deus funera, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 606 P.: at ita me di deaque superi atque inferi et medioximi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36: omnes di deaque superi, inferi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 6: ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: portae Phrygiae limen, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31; 4, 9, 63; Novat. ap. Non. p. 336, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 49 Rib.): carmine di superi placantur, carmine manes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 138: di, id. C. 1, 1, 30; 4, 7, 18: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: ut omnia supra, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omnes caelicolas, omnes supra alta tenentes, Verg. A. 6, 788: supra ad convexa, *to heaven*, id. ib. 6, 241 (Rib. super); 6, 750; 10, 251: cum superum lumen nox intempesta teneret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 14 (Ann. v. 106 Vahl.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 856: templum superi Jovis, i. e. *of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp. Jupiter inferus, i. e. Pluto), Cat. 55, 5; Sen. Herc. Fur. 48: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735: mare superum, *the upper,*

i. e. the Adriatic and Ionian Sea (opp. mare inferum, the lower or Etruscan Sea), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; id. Att. 9, 3, 1; Liv. 41, 1, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 44; Suet. Caes. 34; 44; so without mare (colloq.): iter ad superum, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 1.—**Adverb.**: de supero, quom huc accesserit, *from above*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 18; so, ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227; 2, 241; 2, 248.

2. In partic., *upper, i. e. of the upper regions or upper world* (opp. the lower regions): supra de parte, i. e. *of the earth*, Lucr. 6, 855: superas evadere ad auras, Verg. A. 6, 128: superum ad lumen ire, id. ib. 6, 680: auras, Ov. M. 5, 641: orae, Verg. A. 2, 91: limen, id. ib. 6, 680.—**B.** *Subst.*

1. Sūpēri, ōrum, m. (a) *They who are above* (opp. inferi, those in the dungeon), Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: mortem fletu ad superos, i. e. *those living on earth*, Verg. A. 6, 481: (Pompeius) Quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad Inferos, *the inhabitants of the upper world*, Vell. 2, 48, 2; cf.: ut obitos superum paterere dolores, Val. Fl. 1, 792: si nunc redire posset ad superos pater, Poët. ap. Charis. 5, p. 252: epistula ad superos scripta, i. e. *to the survivors*, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248:—(β) (Sc. di.) *The gods above, the celestial deities*: quae Superi Manesque dabant, Verg. A. 10, 34: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: o Superi! id. ib. 1, 196; 14, 729; pro Superi, id. Tr. 1, 2, 59: terris jactatus et alto Vi Superum, Verg. A. 1, 4: illa propago Contemptrix Superum, Ov. M. 1, 161: exemplo Superorum, id. Tr. 4, 4, 19; so, Superorum, id. P. 1, 1, 43: postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem Immeritam visum Superis, Verg. A. 3, 2: scilicet is Superis labor est, id. ib. 4, 379; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: flectere Superos, Verg. A. 7, 312: te per Superos . . . oro, id. ib. 2, 141 et saep.—**2. supera**, ōrum, n. (a) *The heavenly bodies*: Hicetas caelum, solem, lunam, stellas, supra denique omnia stare censet, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; cf.: cogitantes supra atque caelestia, haec nostra contemnimus, id. ib. 2, 41, 127: di, quibus est potestas superum superum atque inferum, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 25, 38 (Trag. Rel. v. 163 Vahl.).—(β) *Higher places* (sc. loca): supra semper petunt, *tend upwards*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: (Alecto) Coccyi petit sedem, supra ardua relinquens, *the upper world*, Verg. A. 7, 562.

II. Comp.: **sūpērior**, ius. **A.** *Lit.*, of place, *higher, upper*: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: defectus qui potest esse quisquam, nisi in inferiorem locum de superiore motus? Cic. Caecin. 18, 50: in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3: tota domus superior vacat, *the upper part of*, Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, i. e. *from the tribunal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102: agere, i. e. *from the rostra*, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 14; and in gen. of the position of the speaker: multos ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habito, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: sive ex inferiore loco sive ex aequo sive ex superiore loquitur, id. de Or. 3, 6, 23: ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabatur, *from a height or eminence*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; so, ex loco superiore, id. ib. 3, 4: loca, id. ib. 1, 10, 4; 3, 3, 2: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. B. G. 1, 24: ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturā docendum, i. e. *what goes before and after, the context*, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf.: posteriori superius non jungitur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—**B.** *Trop.* **1.** Of time or order of succession, *former, past, previous, preceding*: superiores solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: superioribus aestivis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: superioribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1: tempus (opp. posterius), id. Dom. 37, 99: tempora (opp. inferiora), Suet. Claud. 41: annus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: anno superiore, id. Har. Resp. 8, 15: superioris anni acta, Suet. Caes. 23: in superiore vitā, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati,

Caes. B. G. 2, 20: testimonium conveniens superiori facto, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: superius facinus novo scelere vincere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 116: superioris more crudelitatis uti, Nep. Thras. 3, 1: superius genus, mentioned previously, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 146: nuptiae, former marriage, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: vir, first husband, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—**b.** Esp., of age, time of life, etc., older, elder, senior, more advanced, former: omnis juvenis omnesque superioris aetatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, the Elder, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25; id. Off. 1, 33, 121: Dionysius, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; Nep. Dion. 1, 1; cf.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contextitur, Cic. Or. 34, 120.—**2.** Of strength or success in battle or any contest, victorious, conquering, stronger, superior: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intellegebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: numero superiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, id. ib. 8, 19: se quo impudentius egerit, hoc superiorem discessurum, Cic. Caecin. 1, 2: semper discessit superior, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: multo superiores bello esse, Nep. Alcib. 4, 7: superiorem Appium in causâ fecit, Liv. 5, 7, 1.—**3.** Of quality, condition, number, etc., higher, more distinguished, greater, superior. (a) With abl. respect.: pecuniis superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59: loco, fortunâ, famâ superiores, id. Lael. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: ordine, id. ib. 13, 5, 2: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: si superior ceteris rebus esses, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61.—(b) Absol.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. 20, 71: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus humilissimos, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus... sed etiam superioribus invidetur, id. de Or. 2, 52, 203: preinendoque superiorem sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12, 12: cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101, 1.

III. Sup., in three forms, † superimus, supremus, and summus. **A. † superimus**, assumed as orig. form of supremus by Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll.; Charis. p. 130 P.—**B. supremus**, a, um, highest, loftiest, topmost. **1.** Lit. (only poet.); cf. summus, C. 1.: montesque supremos Silvifragis vexat fabris, the highest points, the tops, summits, Lucr. 1, 274; so, montes, Verg. G. 4, 460; Hor. Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oedip. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167; cf.: supremas Tethyos unda, Mart. Spect. 3, 6.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time or order of succession, last, latest, extreme, final, = ultimus (class.). (a) In gen.: SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10.—Hence, as subst.: **suprema**, ae, f. (sc. tempestas), the last part of the day, the hour of sunset: supra summum diei; hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occursum esse solis; sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 24; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: quae (urbis), quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: supremo te sole domi manebis, at sunset, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: jubare exorto jam nocte supremâ, Col. poet. 10, 294: in te suprema salus, last hope, Verg. A. 12, 653: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, the last or finishing hand, Ov. R. Am. 114.—**supremum**, adverb., for the last time: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526.—(b) In partic., with regard to the close of life, last, closing, dying: supremo vitae die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. Sen. 21, 78; id. Mur. 36, 75: dies, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Hor. C. 1, 13, 20; id. Ep. 1, 4, 13: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 59: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; Cat. 64, 151: incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunt, i. e. the penalty of death, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: mors, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. C. 2, 17, 11: lumen, Verg. A. 6, 735: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, with his dying mouth,

dying breath, Ov. M. 8, 521; so, ore, id. Tr. 3, 3, 87: haec digressu dicta supremo Fundebat, Verg. A. 8, 583: Nero in supremâ irâ duos calices crystallinos fregit, in his last agony, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29; supremis suis annis, in his last years, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58: suprema ejus cura, id. 7, 45, 46, § 150: spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: honor, the last honors, i. e. funeral rites or ceremonies, Verg. A. 11, 61: funera, Ov. M. 3, 137: oscula, id. ib. 6, 278: tori, i. e. biers, id. F. 6, 668: ignis, id. Am. 1, 15, 41: ignes, id. M. 2, 620; 13, 583: officia, Tac. A. 5, 2; Petr. 112, 1: judicia hominum, a last will or testament, Quint. 6, 3, 92; Plin. 7, 20, 7, 31, 5; so, tabulae, Mart. 5, 33, 1; 5, 41, 1: tituli, i. e. an epitaph, id. ib. 9, 19, 3.—So of cities, etc.: Troiae sorte supremâ, Verg. A. 5, 190: dies regnis, Ov. F. 2, 852.—**supremum** and **supremô**, adverb.: animam sepulcro Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce citemus, for the last time, for a last farewell, Verg. A. 3, 68; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Tac. H. 4, 14; Ov. M. 12, 526: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—**Subst. 1. sūpreum**, i, n., the last moment, end (very rare): ventum ad supremum est, Verg. A. 12, 803.—**2. suprēma**, ōrum, n. (a) The last moments, the close of life, death: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6, proem. § 11; Tac. A. 6, 50; 12, 66; cf.: statua Herculis sentiens suprema tunicae, the last agonies caused by it, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: circa suprema Neronis, the time of his death, id. 16, 44, 86, § 236; 7, 3, 3, § 33.—(b) The last honors paid to the dead, funeral rites or ceremonies, a funeral: supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33; 16, 44, 86, § 236; Tac. A. 1, 61; 3, 49; 4, 44; id. H. 4, 59; 4, 45: suprema ferre (sc. munerâ), Verg. A. 6, 213; cf. id. ib. 11, 25, al.—(c) A last will, testament: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 8: miles in supremis ordinandis ignarus uxorem esse praegnantem, etc., Dig. 29, 1, 36, § 2.—(d) The relics, remains of a burned corpse, the ashes, = reliquiae, Amm. 25, 9, 12; Sol. 1 med.—**b.** Of degree or rank, the highest, greatest, most exalted, supreme: multa, quae appellatur suprema, instituta in singulos duarum ovium, triginta boum... ultra quam (numerus) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell. 11, 1, 2 sq.: macies, Verg. A. 3, 590: Jupiter supreme, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 65; id. Capt. 2, 3, 66; 5, 2, 23; id. Ps. 2, 2, 33; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: Junonis supremus conjux, Poët. ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115: med. antichad. Supremum habuisti comitem consilii tuis, most intimate, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—**C. summus**, a, um [from sup-îmus, sup-mus], uppermost, highest, topmost; the top of, highest part of (cf. Roby, Gram. 2, § 1295). **1.** Lit. (class.), while supremus is mostly poet.: summum oportet olfactare vestimentum muliebri, the top, outside of, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56: Galli summa arcis adorti Moenia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 169 Vahl.): Thyestes summis saxis fixus, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 ib.): montibus summis, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 71 Müll. (Epigr. v. 43 ib.): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: summus mons, the top of, id. ib. 1, 22: feriunt summos fulmina montes, the mountain tops, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf.: in summo montis vertice, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: in summâ sacrâ viâ, on the highest part of, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: in summâ columnâ collocare, id. Div. 1, 24, 48: quam (urbem) ad summum theatrum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: mento summam aquam attingens enectus siti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: in aquâ summâ natâre, the top, surface of, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 33: apud summum puteum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 16: per summa volare aequora, Verg. A. 5, 819: summa cacumina linquunt, id. ib. 6, 678: mari summo, id. ib. 1, 110: prospexi Italiam summâ ab undâ, id. ib. 6, 357: summaque per galeam delibans oscula, id. ib. 12, 434: amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: summa

procul villarum culmina fumant, Verg. E. 1, 53: summam cutem novacula decerpito, Col. 12, 56, 1.—Of position, place, at table: summus ego (in trichinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, etc., I was highest, I reclined at the top, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.—Hence, subst.: **summus**, i, m., he who sits in the highest place, at the head of the table: standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 27: is sermo, qui in ore majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, by the head of the table, i. e. by the president of the feast, Cic. Sen. 14, 46; so, a summo dare (bibere), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; Pers. 5, 1, 19.—**b. summum**, i, n., the top, surface; the highest place, the head of the table, etc.: ab ejus (frontis) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: qui demersi sunt in aquâ... si non longe absunt a summo, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: igitur discubere... in summo Antonius, Sall. H. 3, 4 Dietsch: puteos ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: nuces mersit in vinum et sive in summum redierant, sive subsederant, etc., Petr. 137 fin.: oratori summa riguerunt, the extremities of his body, Sen. Ira. 2, 3, 3.—In mal. part.: summa petere, Mart. 11, 46, 6; Auct. Priap. 76.—**2.** Transf., of the voice: jubeo te salvere voce summa, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 30; cf.: citaret Io Bacche! modo summâ Voce, modo, etc., at the top of his voice, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: vox (opp. ima), Quint. 11, 3, 15: summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf.: summo haec clamore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 59.—Adverb.: **summum**, at the utmost or farthest: expectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 2: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: triduo aut summum quadratiduo, id. Mil. 9, 26; cf. Liv. 21, 35, and 31, 42 Drak.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time or order of succession, last, latest, final (rare but class.): haec est praestituta summa argentodies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; so, venit summa dies, Verg. A. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jacari, quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: vixit ad summam senectutem, to extreme old age, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 31: cum esset summâ senectute, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora summi, Luc. 2, 211: summo carmine, at the end, Hor. C. 3, 28, 13: eadem in argumentis ratio est, ut potentissima prima et summa ponantur, the first and the last, at the beginning and the end, Quint. 6, 4, 22; cf. neutr. absol.: Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquid (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quâ et initio movendus sit iudex et summo impellendus, at the last, at the close, id. 7, 1, 10.—Adverb.: **summum**, for the last time: nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137.—**b.** Of rank, etc., highest, greatest, first, supreme, best, utmost, extreme; most distinguished, excellent, or noble; most important, weighty, or critical, etc. (so most freq. in prose and poetry): summâ nituntur vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.): bellum gerentes summum industriâ, id. ap. Non. p. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 104 ib.): summi puerorum amores, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: spes civium, id. ib. 3, 11: fides, constantia justitiaeque, id. ib. 7, 25: in amore summo summâque inopia, Caec. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, id. ib. 6, 20: non agam summum jure tecum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4: tres fratres summum loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: qui summum magistratui praeerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51: quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26: turpitudinem, id. Lael. 17, 61: summi in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus, Sall. C. 12, 5: hiems, the depth of winter, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86; id. Fam. 13, 60, 2: cum aestas summa esse coeperat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; 2, 5, 31, § 80: ut summi virtute et animo praessent imbecillioribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: summi ex Graeciâ sapientissimique homines, id. ib. 1, 22, 36; cf.: summi homines ac summi ingenii praediti, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: optimi et summi viri diligentia, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: cum par habetur honos summis et infimis

id. ib. 1, 34, 53: *He. Quo honore est illic?* Ph. Summo atque ab summis viris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 29: summus Juppiter, id. Cist. 2, 1, 40: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, id. Am. 1, 2, 6: miles summi imperatoris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: deum qui non summum putet (amorem), Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 60; 1, 1, 1; id. And. 5, 6, 6; cf. *absol.*: nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54; so id. Eun. 2, 2, 40.—Poet. in *neutr. plur.*: summa ducum Atrides, *the chief*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37; cf. Lucr. 1, 86: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important period, most critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Pl. 3, 6; cf.: summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 6, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the common welfare, the good of the State, the whole State or commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148; so, res publica, id. Planc. 27, 66; id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28; id. Cat. 1, 6, 14; 3, 6, 13; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: ad summam rem publicam, Liv. 33, 45, 4 a.: quo res summa loco, Pantho? *the general cause*, Verg. A. 2, 322: mene igitur socium summis adungere rebus, Nise, fugis? *in these enterprises of highest moment, etc.*, id. ib. 9, 199; esp.: summum jus, *a right pushed to an extreme*: non agam summo jure tecum, *deal exactly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4; cf.: existunt etiam saepe injuriae calumniæ quædam et nimis callida juris interpretatione; ex quo illud summum jus summa injuria factum est, jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.—Hence, **summē**, *adv.*, in the highest degree, *most highly or greatly, extremely*: quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: cupere aliquid, id. Quint. 21, 69; Caes. B. C. 3, 15: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: studere, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: diffidere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2: officiosi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: summe disertus vir, Quint. 12, 1, 23: summe munitus locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31: summe haec omnia mihi videntur esse laudanda, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: mei summe observantissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 26 (11), 1.

super-vacaneus, a, um, *adj.* [vacuus], *over and above what is necessary, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, supervacaneus* (class.): vasa, *supernumerary, extra*, Cato, R. R. 12: opus, i. e. *done at leisure hours*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: litterae, id. Att. 16, 2, 5: commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: oratio, Liv. 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13: actio, Just. 11, 12 *fin.*: instituta (opp. necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1: quicquid supervacaneum sit, aut usum non habeat, obstat, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; cf.: omnia ita nata atque ita locata sunt, ut nihil eorum supervacaneum sit, id. ib. 2, 47, 121: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in qua nihil inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum esse distendere, Sall. C. 51, 19; 58, 11: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24.—**Adv.*: **super-vacaneō**, *uselessly, superfluously*, Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3 *med.*

* **super-vaco**, *äre, v. n.*, to be superfluous, Gell. 1, 22, 3.

supervacuē, *adv.*, v. supervacuum, *fin. b.*

supervacuitas, *ätis, f.* [supervacuum], *vainglory*, Vulg. Sap. 14, 14.

supervacuō, *adv.*, v. supervacuum, *fin. a.*

super-vacuus, a, um, *adj.*, *useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant* (not ante-Aug.; while supervacaneus is class.): omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7: carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69: coma, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158: radix, id. 25, 9, 64, § 111: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: sepulcri honores, id. C. 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. P. 2, 7, 6: cultus lupini, Col. 2, 11, 5: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: labor, id. 3, 6, 65: facta, Suet. Tib. 52: pugna, Just. 3, 7, 4: multa, Plin. Pan. 50: littera, Quint. 12, 10, 3: doli-

um, App. M. 9, p. 219, 19: quod monere supervacuum fuerat, Quint. 1, 4, 22; 11, 2, 45; Col. Arb. 26, 9; Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121: qui dicit: tu occidisti, supervacuum habet postea dicere: ego non occidi, Quint. 7, 2, 21: quale sit describere supervacuum habeo, Plin. 27, 12, 99, § 125: diligentiam in supervacuis adfectare, id. 17, 1, 1, § 9.—*Adv. with prepp.*: res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37, 8: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? *to no purpose, uselessly*, Sen. Ira. 2, 11, 2; id. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 6; id. Ep. 70, 15: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Dig. 8, 4, 5.—*Adv.*, *superfluously, uselessly*. **a.** Form **supervacuō**, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 87; Dig. 11, 7, 14 *med.*; 18, 1, 64.—**b.** Form **supervacuē**, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20; Tert. ad Mart. 1; Vulg. Psal. 24, 4; 34, 7.

super-vado, *äre, v. a.*, to go or climb over, to surmount (very rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75, 2: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24, 5: munimenta, id. 31, 38, 4.

* **supervaganea**, dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. pp. 304 et 305 Müll.

super-vāgor, *ätus, 1, v. dep. n.*, to wander too far, spread too much, of vine creepers, Col. 4, 21, 1; 4, 22, 4.

super-valeō, *äre, 2, v. n.*, to surpass greatly (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Eccles. 43, 32.

* **super-vector**, *äri, v. dep. n.*, to pass or hover over: spiritus ab initio, Tert. Bapt. 4.

super-vēho, *vexi, 3, v. a.*, to carry over: cumulis montibusque harenarum supervectis (i. e. by the wind), Gell. 16, 11, 7.

super-vēhor, *vectus, 3, v. dep. n.*, to go, ride, sail, etc., over or past (very rare): montem, Cat. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48, 7: arma tua, Aus. Epigr. 24, 2: eos universos montibus harenarum supervectis operuisse, Gell. 16, 11, 8.—**II.** To ride, ride upon: pullo asinae, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 59.

super-vēnio, *vēni, ventum, 4, v. n.* and *a.*, to come over or upon, to come to or in addition to, to overtake, to come up, arrive, come upon, fall upon (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) *Act.*: et heres Heredem alterius, velut unde supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, *closed over, covered*, Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae supervenit jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1: plantilem supervenit umor, id. 2, 17 *fin.*: si festinaret sequi, palantes superventurum, Curt. 5, 13, 11: hostes, Grat. Cyn. 185.—(b) *Neutr.*: addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Verg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. A. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Creüsä praetor, Liv. 42, 56, 5: munientibus supervenit Marcellus, id. 24, 35, 9; 28, 7, 7; 34, 29, 4; cf. id. 2, 3, 3: huic laetitiae Quintus supervenit, id. 34, 40, 7: ulcus ulceri supervenit, Cels. 5, 28, 5: quae (febris) vel levi vulnere supervenit, id. 5, 26, 26: quotiens imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: dum nox occasionem daret, securis et laetis superveniendum, Just. 2, 11, 12: inopinantibus, id. 8, 3, 15: quibusdam (insectorum) pinnarum tutelae crusta supervenit, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—Without *dat.*: Laelius Fulviusque ab Romä supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25, 9; 2, 6, 10; 27, 28, 17: nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 11: nulla auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 25: superveniunt deinde legati, Curt. 3, 1, 9; 4, 15, 18: tandem signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28, 4: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14.—**B.** In partic., of animals, to leap, cover, Col. 6, 24, 3; 7, 6, 3; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174.—**II.** Trop., to come upon, be added to; to go beyond, surpass, exceed, excel: ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *go beyond, exceed*, Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Achill. 1, 147: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows*, Quint. 9, 4, 23: tunc donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis Ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, *surpasses, exceeds*, Stat. Th. 2, 298.

superventio, *önis, f.* [supervenio], a

coming up (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 12.

* **superventiores**, um, m. [supervenio], a kind of soldiers (perh. employed in sudden attacks), Armin. 18, 9, 3.

superventus, *üs, m.* [id.], a coming up or upon, an arrival (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; Tac. H. 2, 54.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., an attack, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; 3, 22.

super-vestio, *itus, 4, v. a.*, to clothe upon, clothe, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 4: maleficos homines taeda et papyro, Schol. Juv. 1, 156; Arn. in Psal. 38.

super-vinco, *äre, v. a.*, to overcome, conquer (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 46.

super-vivo, *xi, äre, v. n.*, to outlive, survive (post-Aug.; cf. supersum); with *dat.*: Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3, 3: gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2: expeditioni superfuisset et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14; Spart. Had. 15; App. M. 1, p. 108, 27; 4, p. 147, 22.—*Absol.*, Suet. Caes. 89; Vulg. Exod. 21, 21; Armin. 18, 3, 5.

* **super-völito**, *ävi, 1, v. a.*, to fly over often, to fly about over: sua tecta alis, Verg. E. 6, 81; Tac. H. 3, 56 *init.*

super-völo, *äre, v. a. and n.*, to fly over (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624: supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36; Mel. 1, 19; Val. Max. 4, 8, 5: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Verg. A. 10, 522.

super-volvo, *volvi, völutum, 3, v. a.*, to roll over (very rare): cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34: se quinque partibus, Avien. Arat. 970.

Supinälis, e, *adj.* [supinus], an epithet of Jupiter, as he who overthrows, i. e. destroys, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

supinatio, *önis, f.* [supino]; in medic. lang., of the stomach, a casting back, rejection of food, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

supine, *adv.*, v. supinus *fin.*

supinitas, *ätis, f.* [supinus], a bending backwards (very rare). **I.** Lit.: est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122.—**II.** Transf.: Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its lying flat, flatness*, Sol. 3, 2.

supino, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* [id.], to bend or lay backwards, to place, put, or throw a person or thing on the back (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manus modice supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100; 11, 3, 119: supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121, 9: miles supinatus humi, App. M. 9, p. 236; 8, p. 211, 7: aliquem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789: equi equitem supinant, id. ib. 8, 394: corpora prona supinata (regina), id. ib. 12, 290: currum temone erecto, id. ib. 3, 414: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Verg. G. 2, 261: Parnason tauris, Stat. Th. 7, 347: nasum nidore supino, *I turn up my nose*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38: supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243: arcus supinatus, *bent*, Manil. 2, 852 (but in Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 2, the correct read. is resupinet).

supinus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὑπέρ, from ὑπό, ὑπεί], backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine (opp. pronus, cernuus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (freq. and class.), of persons: stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19; Suet. Aug. 16; id. Claud. 33: pater excitat supinum juvenem, i. e. *in bed*, Juv. 14, 190.—Of animals, parts of the body, etc.: animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis. prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: refracta videntur omnia converti sursumque supina reverti, Lucr. 4, 441: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: cubitus, a lying on the back, Plaut. 28, 4, 14, § 54: caput, *thrown back*, Quint. 11, 3, 69: cervix, id. 11, 3, 82: vultus, id. 1, 11, 9: ora, Cic. Univ. 14: venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 41: apes, id. 11, 8, 8, § 19: pugnas falce supina, Juv. 8, 201: tendoque supinas Ad caelum cum voce manus, i. e. *with the open palms turned upwards* (a gesture of one praying), Verg. A. 3, 176; so, manus, Ov. M. 8, 681; Liv. 3, 50; 26, 9; Curt. 6, 6, 34; Suet. Vit. 7; Hor. C. 3, 23, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua alii adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125: cathedra, *an easy chair with an inclined back*, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: jactus, a

throwing up, Liv. 30, 10, 13: signis supinis, lowered (opp. erectis), Spart. Sev. 7.—Comp.: in arborum tonsurā supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214.—**B.** In partic.

1. Of motion, backwards, going back, retrograde (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. Fac. 40: cursus fluminis, id. P. 4, 5, 43: carmen, i. e. that can be read backwards in the same metre, Mart. 2, 86, 1.—**2.** Of localities. **a.** Sloping, inclined (not in Cic.; syn. declivis): tabulae scheda, Plin. 12, 23, § 77: scandenti circa ima labor est... si haec jam lenius supina evaseris, Quint. 12, 10, 79: per supinam vallem fusi, Liv. 4, 46, 5; 6, 24, 3; 7, 24, 5: sin tumulis addeve solum collisuc supinos (metabere), Verg. G. 2, 276: per supina camporum, undulating, Amm. 22, 15, 7.—**b.** Stretched out, extended: Tibur, Hor. C. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 2: vindemia, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185.

II. Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of the mind. **1.** Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine: otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 1, 17: Spald.: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3; Dig. 18, 1, 15: animus, Cat. 17, 25: Maccenas, Juv. 1, 66: auris, Mart. 6, 42, 22: compositio (with tardis), Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Dig. 22, 6, 6; Quint. 12, 10, 79.—**Comp.**: deliciae supiniore, Liv. 4, 46, 5; 6, 24, 3; 7, 24, 5: With head thrown back, haughty, proud: haec et talia dum refert supinus, Mart. 5, 8, 10; Pers. 1, 129.—**B.** In later gram. lang. **supinum** (sc. verbum). **1.** The verbal form in um and u, the supine (perh. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it rests or falls back on the verb), Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participialia).—**2.** The verbal form in andum and endum, the gerund, Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 823 ib.—Hence, *adv.: **supinē** (acc. to II. A. 1.), carelessly, negligently: beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24, 3.

supo (also **sipo** and **suppo**), āre, v. a., to throw, throw about, scatter: supat jacit, unde dissipat discit et obsipat obicit, et insipat, hoc est inicit, Fest. p. 311 Müll.; cf.: supare significat jacere et discicere, id. s. v. prosapia, p. 225: obtorque prorim ac suppa tortas copulas, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. p. 180 Rib.).

suppactus, a, um, Part. of suppingo. **† sup-paēdagōsus** (subp-), i, m., an under-teacher, Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

* **sup-pactulus** (subp-), a, um, adj., squinting somewhat, having a little cast or squint: oculi, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallidus (subp-), a, um, adj., somewhat pale, palish, Cels. 5, 26, 20, § 84; 2, 4, § 23.

sup-palpor (subp-), āri, v. dep. n., to caress, fondle, or wheedle a little (very rare): ocepit ejus matri suppalparier Vino, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (subpar), pāris, adj., nearly equal (rare but class.): huic aetati suppare Alciades, Critias, *Cic. Brut. 7, 29: aetas, Vell. 1, 17, 1: aevum, Aus. Ep. 1, 13: musicae suppari gressu, App. M. 6, p. 183, 12: fratres, nec similes ejus nec suppare, Amm. 26, 10, 9.—In logic: propositiones suppare, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31 sq.

sup-parasitor (subp-), āri, v. dep. n., to flatter or fawn a little, like a parasite (Plautin.): amanti, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: illi semper, id. Mil. 2, 3, 77.

suppārātūra (subp-), ae, f. [2. sup-paro], a restoration (late Lat.): gneris, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

* **1. sup-pāro** (subp-), āre, v. a. [par], to make somewhat like or similar: formam lupae feminae, Tert. adv. Valent. 4.

2. sup-pāro (subp-), āre, v. a., to fit, adjust (eccl. Lat.): exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. Fem. 7: labem corpori, id. Anim. 25 fin.

suppārum (sīpārium, sīpārum, sīphārum), i, n., and **suppārus** (sīphārus), i, m. [Oscan; orig., perh., linen stuff in gen.; hence], **1.** A linen garment worn by women: indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula: alterum quod supra, a quo supparus: nisi id, quod item di-

cunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: supparus vestimentum puellare lincum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: puella non um, suppario si induta sum, Fest. p. 311 ib.; cf. Non. 540, 14: quid istae, quae vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova... Indusiati, patagiati... Supparum aut subminiam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48: suppara angusta, Luc. 2, 364.—(β) A linen garment worn by men: hic indutus supparum, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 15; cf. Non. 540, 8.—**II.** **aīpāros**, a small sail on the foremast, a topsail: supparum appellant dolonem, velum minus in navi, ut acation majus, Fest. p. 340 Müll.: pandens Suppara velorum, Luc. 5, 428; Stat. S. 3, 2, 27; Sen. Ep. 77, 1; id. Herc. Oet. 698; id. Med. 327 al.—Collat. form **sippārum** or **sippārus**, Sen. Ep. 77, 1 Haase.

sup-pāteo (subp-), ēre, v. n., to lie open beneath, spread out beneath (Appul.): quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, was spread over at the bottom, App. M. 8, p. 210, 28: campi suppatentes, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 31.

sup-pēdāneum (subp-), i, n. [pedaneus], a footstool (eccl. Lat.): pedum, Lact. 4, 12, 17 (from Psa. 109, 1, where Vulg. has scabellum).

* **suppeditatio**, ōnis, f. [suppedito], a full supply, abundance, exuberance: suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 Mos.

suppedito (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. **1.** Neutr., to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store: unde Flumina suppeditant? Lucr. 1, 231: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: undique mihi suppeditat quod pro M. Scauro dicam, id. Scaur. 23, 46: innumerabiles suppeditat atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24, 2: quoad tela suppeditarunt, id. 30, 25, 7: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, if he had lived, id. Brut. 70, 245; 27, 105; 32, 124; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf. suppeto, I.: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, i. e. I have neither sentiments nor terms, Liv. 23, 27, 3.—Poet., with subj.-clause: dicere suppeditat, it is easy to say, Lucr. 3, 731.—**B.** Transf.

1. Like abundare, to have in abundance, to abound or be rich in (very rare): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus non suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, is increased by other joys, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 3.—**2.** To be enough or sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55, 7: labori suppeditare, to be fit for or equal to, to be a match for, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17; cf.: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, devote herself to you, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46.—**II.** Act., to give, furnish, afford, supply, or procure in abundance (freq. in Cic.; syn.: praebeo, suggero, ministro). (a) With acc.: luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut posses, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: tributo sumptus suppeditari, Liv. 23, 48, 7: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: merces, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6: frumentum, id. ib. 2, 3, 74, § 172: rem frumentariam alicui ex provincis, id. Att. 8, 1, 2: res eas, quibus ager Campanus colebatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: tutum periculum otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: multa ad luxuriam invitamenta, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: fabulas poetis, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63: ipsis pecuniam, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1: tela, Sil. 10, 137: suppeditabit nobis Atticus noster et thesauris suis quos et quantos viros! Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67.—With an abstr. object: aliquis deus suppeditans omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: oratoribus et poetis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67: praecepta nobis (patria), Lucr. 3, 10: varietatem tibi in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: ut, quocumque haec (voluptas) loco suppeditetur, ibi beate queant vivere, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 103.—

(β) With obj.-clause: Ciceroni meo suppeditabis quantum videbitur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 5.—(γ) Absol.: alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3.—(δ) Imperis. pass.: quod res curac tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2.

† **sup-pēdo** (subp-), ēre, v. n., to break wind softly, cited ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

sup-pernātus (subp-), a, um, adj. [pernā], lamed in the hip: suppernatī dicuntur, quibus femina sunt succisa, in modum suillarum pernarum. Ennius in Annalibus: is pernas succidit iniquā superbiam Poeni. Et Catullus (17, 19) alius suppernata securi, cut down, Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. p. 304 ib.

suppēs, pēdis, adj. [sub-pes], having feet turned under, with twisted feet, Petr. 13.

sup-petiae (subp-), ārum, f. [sup-peto], that which comes to aid one, aid, assistance, succor (ante-class and post-Aug.; used only in nom. and acc.; syn.: auxilium, subsidium): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 12: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, id. Am. 5, 1, 54; id. Ep. 5, 1, 52; id. Mil. 4, 2, 62; id. Rud. 3, 2, 10; 4, 4, 39; id. Men. 5, 7, 14; Suet. Vesp. 4: piscibus ad suppetias uti, App. Mag. p. 299, 33: suppetias ferre, Amm. 16, 4, 3; App. M. 6, p. 184, 39.—The acc. suppetias sometimes occurs with verbs of motion for ad suppetias (to go, come, send, etc.), to any one's assistance: nae tibi, suppetias tempore adveni modo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 31: venire, Auct. B. Afr. 5: proficisci, id. ib. 25: ire, id. ib. 39: occurrere, id. ib. 66; 68: accurrere, App. M. 9, p. 234.

sup-petior (subp-), ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [suppetiac], to come to the aid of, to assist, succor (very rare; most freq. in App.): quod mihi suppetiat es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210, 32.—Absol.: suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, run to aid, App. M. 4, p. 147, 9: proclamare suppetiatum, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 30; 8, p. 209, 35.

sup-pēto (subp-), īvi or īi, ātum, 3, v. n. **1.** To go or come to one, i. e., **A.** I. t., to be at hand or in store, to be present (class.): ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31: cui res non suppetat, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142: vereretur, ne mihi crimina non suppetarent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: copia frumenti, id. ib. 1, 3: frumentum copiaeque, Liv. 5, 26, 9: quibus rebus nunquam tanta suppetere victorias fiducia, Auct. B. Afr. 31: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 2: quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22, 1; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, Nep. Dion. 7, 2: nondum suppetente ad hauriendum ultra justa vi, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11; so, vita, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 8: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56, 7: quoad vita suppetet, Auct. B. Afr. 92; Vop. Aur. 24.—With pers. subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), that she may survive you, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19: nec consilium sibi suppetere diceret, Liv. 4, 48, 13.—

B. Transf., to be equal to or sufficient for; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to any thing; =sufficere: ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut cottidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, i. e. I wish you may be as good as your word, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56, 8: ut plagae possint suppetere ipsae, Lucr. 1, 1050.—Poet., with pers. subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, you may be exposed to, Hor. Epod. 17, 64.—**II.** To ask in place of another, to personate another in asking: si silignario quis dixerit, ut quisquis nomine ejus siliginem petisset, ei daret... furti actionem adversus eum qui suppetet, etc., Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11.

sup-pilo (subp-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [pilus], to steal underhand, to filch, pilfer, purloin; with pers. object, to rob, strip, pluck, fleece (ante-class.): suffuror

suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 1, 40: mihi aurum et pallam ex arcis, id. ib. 5, 2, 52: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id. As. 4, 2, 6: aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2, 38; Pompon. ap. Non. 13, 2; Caecil. ib. 12, 33.

1. sup-pingo (subp-), no perf., pactum, 3, v. a. [pango], to fasten underneath, to clout: fulmentas soccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: calcar alicui, Symm. Ep. 1, 62: qui auro habeat soccis suppectum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 50 (dub.; al. suffigo).

* **2. sup-pingo (subp-)**, ēre, v. a., to paint over, suffuse: ora igitur rubore, Avien. Arat. 1454.

* **sup-pinguis (subp-)**, e, adj., somewhat fat, fatty: cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

supplantatio, ōnis, f. [supplanto], hypocritical deceit, Vulg. Psa. 40, 10; id. Prov. 11, 3; Hilar. in Psa. 139, 5.

sup-plantator (subpl-), ōris, m. [id.], one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 6 (of Jacob); Ambros. Ep. 60.

sup-planto (subpl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [planta], to trip up one's heels, to throw down, ὑποστρέλλω. **I.** Lit.: supplantare dictum est pedem supponere, Lucilius: supplantare alium Graeci, Non. 36, 3: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, *Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: athleta supplantatus, Sen. Ep. 13, 2. — **II.** Transf., in gen., to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow: vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4: vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: uvas, id. 17, 22, 35, § 192: fuluras (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 10, 22. — Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, trips up, i. e. distorts, minces, Pers. 1, 35: iudicium, to overturn, Quint. Decl. 7.

supplaudo (subpl-), ēre, v. supplodo.

supplausio (subpl-), ōnis, v. supplodo.

supplémentum (subpl-), i, n. [suppleo], that with which any thing is made full or whole; a filling up, supply, supplement. **I.** In gen. (so rare; perh. only post-Aug.): ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col. 7, 6, 7: nec ullis juventutis supplementis frequentatae, id. 9, 13, 13: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. 2, 81, 2: quosdam bello captos in supplementum urbium dividit, Just. 8, 6, 1: digitum torpentem cornei circuli supplemento scripturae admove, with the help, aid, Suet. Aug. 80: supplementum operi postulabant, App. M. p. 231, 12: sordentia supplementa et dapes gratuitas conquire, broken victuals, id. ib. 4, p. 149, 5: artis magicae, apparatus, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 16. — **II.** In partic., in milit. lang., a making up, filling up a body of troops, recruiting; con cr., supplies, reinforcements (the class. signif. of the word): supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 10, 12: legiones veteres supplemento exple, id. 1, 30: per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: supplementi nomine, id. B. C. 3, 4: in supplementum clas-sis juvenis armae data, Liv. 28, 37, 4: servos ad supplementum remigum dedit, id. 26, 47, 3: in supplementum scribere, id. 37, 2, 2; 42, 1, 2: distribuere, Curt. 4, 5, 18: legere, id. 5, 1, 13: milites, qui in supplementum venerant, Just. 3, 4, 5.

sup-plēo (subpl-), ēvi, ētum, 2, v. a., to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply (class.; cf. reficio, sup-pedito). **I.** In gen.: fiscellam, Cato, R. R. 88, 1: dum suppleri summa queatur, Lucr. 1, 1044: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: usum provinciae, id. Ver. 2, 4, 5, § 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56: adjectoque cavae suppletur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: vulnera supplevit lacrimis, id. ib. 4, 140: tu mihi da cives et inania moenia (i. e. urbem) supple, fill up, i. e. people, id. ib. 7, 628; cf. si futura gregem suppleverit, Verg. E. 7, 36: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. A. 1, 71: damna incendiorum multis, to make good, repair, Suet. Calig. 16; cf. id. Aug. 41: colos consumptas, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1084: aerarium, Tac. A. 2, 38: ut referendis prae-teritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 110: hypocauston si dies nu-

bilus, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, supplies the place of, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24; so, locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 633: remis Zephyros, Stat. Achill. 2, 20: ponite ante oculos M. Antonium consularem, sperantem consulatum Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros, etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14: praemia, to furnish, Aus. Idyll. 10, 412: suppletis luncernis, i. e. with oil, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 43: simili mixtura vas suppleatur, Col. 12, 10, 2. — **Absol.**: supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. — **II.** In partic., in milit. lang., to fill up, make complete or full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit: cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: legiones, Liv. 29, 24, 14: exercitum junioribus, Just. 12, 11, 4: legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves remigio, Liv. 26, 39, 7; cf. remigium, Verg. A. 3, 471.

supplētōrium, i, n. [suppleo], a supplement (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 42.

supplētus (subpl-), a, um, Part. of suppleo.

supplex (subpl-), icis (abl. supplicii, but also -ice freq. in dactyl. and anap. verse, Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Tib. 1, 2, 14; Ov. M. 2, 396 al.; and always when used subst., Verg. A. 3, 667; Ov. M. 8, 261; Curt. 5, 3, 14; or to denote a temporary attitude or relation, not a permanent characteristic, Cic. Scaur. 2, 35; Luc. 8, 287; 8, 346; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 46; gen. plur. supplicium, Liv. 24, 30; 29, 16; 35, 34), adj. [sup-plico, bending the knees, kneeling down; hence], humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant (class.; syn.: humilis, submissus). (a) **Absol.**: supplex te ad pedes abiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf. id. Lig. 5, 13: ad alios se reges supplicem contulisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Verg. A. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18; cf. infra II.: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C § 10: ad opem iudicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): do manus Supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2: supplex populi suffragia capto, id. Ep. 2, 2, 103: tibi quo die Portus Alexandria supplex patefecit, id. C. 4, 14, 35: supplex rogabo, Stat. Achill. 1, 50. — (β) With dat.: ut tibi fierem supplex, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 20: iudicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci, id. Mil. 36, 100; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 101; id. Cist. 1, 1, 34; id. Pers. 2, 3, 18; id. Stich. 2, 1, 18; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 47; Cic. Planc. 8, 21; Ov. H. 12, 185 al.: cum Alci-biades Socrati supplex esset, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77. — (γ) As subst.: **supplex**, icis, m., a suppliant, humble petitioner: in miseris ac supplices misericordiā uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: et nos jacentis ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? Cic. Lig. 5, 13: tu supplice digno dignior, Val. Fl. 7, 290: paternus, Sen. Troad. 315; so with a pron. possess. or gen.: vester est supplex, iudices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; so, vester, id. Clu. 70, 200: tuus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 16: supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: dei, Nep. Paus. 4, 5; id. Ages. 4, 8: tui numinis, Sen. Agam. 343: domus inimicae, Quint. Decl. 9, 1. — **II.** Transf., of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 21, 43 (17, 38): manu supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 11: vitta, Hor. C. 3, 14, 8: dona, Verg. A. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Verg. A. 8, 61: verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: vox, Sall. C. 31, 7; Ov. M. 2, 396; Liv. 30, 12; Curt. 4, 6, 28: voce supplex, Tac. A. 1, 57: oliva, Val. Fl. 3, 424: querelae, Tib. 1, 4, 72: lacrimae, Prop. 1, 16, 4: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3. — Hence, adv.: **suppliciter**, humbly, submissively, suppliantly: suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21; id. de Or. 1, 20, 90; Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 10; Verg. A. 1, 431; 12, 220; Hor. S. 1, 8, 32; Ov. F. 2, 438; id. P. 1, 10, 44.

supplicamentum (subpl-), i, n. [supplicio], a public prayer, religious ceremony (syn. supplicatio; post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 266, 25; 11, p. 267, 34; Arn. 7, 285 (7, 21 Orell.).

supplicatio (subpl-), ōnis, f. [id.];

in relig. lang., a public prayer or supplication, a religious solemnity in consequence of certain (fortunate or unfortunate) public events; a day set apart for prayer, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation, genuflection (cf. obsecratio): atque etiam supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituit, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37; so, decreta ad omnia pulvinaria, id. Cat. 3, 10, 23: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causā supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 5, 23, 4: supplicationem habere, id. 10, 47, 7; 31, 9, 6: fuit, id. 37, 3, 5. — Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honor of a victorious general to precede his triumph: qui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: ex litteris Caesaris diem viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est, Caes. B. G. 4, 38 fin.; 7, 90 fin.; Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; id. Pis. 3, 6; Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: supplicatio diem unum Romae, alterum in Capenati agro indicta est, Liv. 27, 4, 15: diem unum supplicatio fuit ob, etc., id. 41, 28, 1: in quadriduum supplicationes decernere, id. 5, 23, 3; 37, 47, 4; Suet. Caes. 24 fin. al.

supplicator (subpl-), ōris, m. [supplicio], one that prays humbly, a suppliant (eccl. Lat.), Prud. στέφ. 1, 14; Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 23 fin.

supplicialis, e, adj. [supplicium], penal (late Lat.), Jul. Val. 2, 18.

suppliciter, adv., v. supplex fin.

supplicium (subpl-), i, n. [supplex; prop. a kneeling down, either as a suppliant or to receive punishment]. **I.** As a suppliant. **A.** In relig. lang., humiliation, a public prayer or supplication, an act of worship (mostly ante-Aug. and in prose after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Caes.; syn.: supplicatio, obsecratio): nunc pergam, ut supplicis placans caelitem aras expleam, Att. ap. Non. 398, 19; cf.: deos supplicis, sumptu, votis, donis, Precibus plorans, obsecrans, Afran. ib. 398, 22: supplicis votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50, 5: non votis neque supplicis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52, 29. — **2.** Esp., a sacrificing, offering: nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuriis supplicii, offering, sacrifice, Plaut. Rud. prol. 26: in supplicis deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9, 2; id. J. 55, 1: precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv. 22, 57, 5; cf.: quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10: tum supplicia dis ludique magni ab senatu decernuntur, Tac. A. 3, 64 Nipperd. ad loc.: vannon onustas aromatatis et hujuscemodi supplicis congerunt, App. M. 11, p. 265, 3; id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 5: supplicia veteres quaedam sacrificia a supplicando vocabant, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll. — **B.** Transf., out of the relig. sphere, an humble entreaty or petition, a supplication in gen. (very rare): Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, Sall. J. 66, 2: igitur legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, id. ib. 46, 2. — **II.** To receive punishment; hence, punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering (class. and freq.; usu. of the penalty of death; syn. poena). (a) Sing.: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75 sq.; cf.: illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86; id. Eun. 1, 1, 24; Cat. 116, 8; Nep. Paus. 5, 5: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91; 2, 5, 45, § 117: sumere (de aliquo), Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; id. Merc. 5, 4, 31; Ter. And. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84; id. Rep. 3, 33, 45; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; Liv. 2, 5, 5; 3, 18, 10: aliquem hostibus ad supplicium dedere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: aliquem tradi ad supplicium jubere, Tac. A. 11, 35: rapit, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 138: supplicio affici, to be put to death, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: ne ad ultimum supplicium progredi necesse habeant, to take their own lives, id. B. C. 1, 84: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17:

talibus improborum consensio supplicio omni vindicanda (est), Cic. Lael. 12, 43: satis supplicii tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34: sua manu supplicium persolvere, Tac. A. 6, 32 (26): luere, Just. 2, 5, 6; Tac. A. 15, 60: supplicium redimere optimā mercede, Amm. 26, 3, 4.—(β) *Plur.*: ad exposita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: semper iis (improbis) ante oculos iudicia et supplicia versentur, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: supplicia annua pendere, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57: subire, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 12, 1: suppliciiis delicta coercere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: supplicia in post futuros composuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: domant impios saeva supplicia, Sen. Herc. Fur. 749: supplicia haurire, Verg. A. 4, 383.

supplico (subpl-), āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* supplicassis, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; in tmesi: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 309, and s. v. ob, p. 190 Müll.), v. n. and a. [*supplex*], to kneel down or humble one's self; to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate (class.; cf.: oro, adoro, precor). **I.** In gen. (a) With *dat.*: cui irato supplicet, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 24: nec quouquam supplico, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 47: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 12: is sibi me supplicaturum putat, id. Hec. 3, 5, 50: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, id. ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 2; id. Font. 15, 35 (11, 25): cum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicant, id. ib. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367.—*Pass. impers.*: ut, si tui nobis potestas saepius fieret, non multum Graecis supplicandum putarem, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75.—(β) *Abso.*: supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: precari ab indigno, supplicare, etc., id. Lael. 16, 57: nemo rem publicam imploravit, nemo supplicavit, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: missit aere supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: Pompeiani querentes supplicare, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Suet. Claud. 1.—(γ) With *acc.* (ante- and post-class.): quod domi'st, nunquam ulli supplicabo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. l. l.: imperatores nostros, Dig. 23, 5, 92: contrarios, Amm. 30, 8, 10.—**II.** In partic., to pray to or supplicate as a god; to pray, worship: vilica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato, R. R. 143, 2; cf. Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: in fauo supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: a dis supplicans invenire veniam sibi, id. Rud. prol. 26: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63, 1: populus frequens iit supplicatum, Liv. 3, 63, 5; 10, 23, 2: circa fana deorum, id. 24, 23, 1: molā salsā supplicare, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: sacrificio supplicari, Capitol. Max. 24.—*Impers. pass.*: Metello venienti ture, quasi deo, supplicabatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: ut, cuius sepulcrum usquam exstet... ei publice supplicetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: supplicatum totā urbe est, Liv. 27, 23, 7: ture nec supplicabatur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2.

supplicū (subpl-), adv. [*id.*], humbly, submissively (Appuleian): respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236, 2: gratiis persolutis, id. ib. 11, p. 269, 27.

sup-plōdo (subpl-), or **sup-plaudo (subpl-)**, si, 3, v. a. and n., to stamp the foot: pedem nemo in illo iudicio supposit, *Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; so, pedem, Sen. Ep. 75, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To clap in token of applause, to applaud (eccl. Lat.): male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12: diversae parti, id. Pud. 19.—**B.** To tread under foot, to destroy: calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2, § 3.

supplōsio (subpl-), and **supplau-sio (subpl-)**, ōnis, f. [*supplodo*], a stamping with the feet: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47; 3, 59, 220; id. Brut. 38, 141; 80, 278; Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 10, 7, 26; 11, 3, 128.

suppo (sūpo, sīpo), āre, v. a. [*suppus*], = supino, to lay back, to lay on the back, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Fragm. v. 575 Rib.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 14; 311, 6.

***sup-poenitēt (subp-)**, ēre, v. n. im-

pers., to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little: nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.

***sup-politor (subp-)**, ōris, m., a rubber up, polisher, in mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21 (dub.); Rib. Com. Fragm. v. 139, subolitor).

sup-pōno (subp-), pōsui, pōsitum, 3 (*perf.* supposivi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, id. ib. 4, 3, 30; part. sync. supposta, Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 3, 90), v. a., to put, place, or set under (freq. and class.; cf.: submitto, subicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9; Col. 8, 5, 4: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180: colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros iugo, to yoke, id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: tectis agrestibus ignem, Ov. F. 4, 803: Massica caelo vina sereno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: agresti fano pecus, to place under, to drive under cover of, Ov. F. 4, 756: aliquem tumulo (terrae, humo, etc.), i. e. to bury, id. Tr. 3, 3, 68; id. Ib. 153; id. Am. 3, 9, 48: terrae dentes, i. e. to sow, id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, to apply, Verg. G. 1, 348: cultros, to apply (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. A. 6, 248; id. G. 3, 492: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, hidden under, Hor. C. 2, 1, 8: his igitur rebus subjectis suppositisque, i. e. under the earth, Lucr. 6, 543: nil ita sublime est... Non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, subjected, subject, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To put in the place of another, to substitute for another person or thing (syn. substituo): meliorem quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 30, § 78: in quarum (mulierum) locum juvenes, Just. 7, 3, 6: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5 fin.: operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.—**2.** To substitute falsely or fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 49; so, puerum, puellam, id. ib. 2, 3, 11; id. Truc. 1, 1, 71; 2, 4, 50; 4, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. prol. 39; 5, 3, 3; Liv. 3, 44, 9 al.: qui suppositā personā falsum testamentum ob-signandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43; so, testamenta, id. Par. 6, 1, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit, substituted deceptively, spurious (because mortal), Verg. A. 7, 283: trepidat, ne suppositus venias, ac falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 98.—**3.** To place as a pledge, hypothecate, Dig. 27, 9 lemm.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to add, annex, subjoin (syn. subjungo): huic generi Hermagoras partes quattuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; 1, 6, 8: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; 2, 21, 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., to make subject, to subject, submit: aethera ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36.—**2.** To set beneath, to esteem less: Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. F. 6, 43.

supportatio, ōnis, f. [*supporto*], endurance; bearing (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 107.

supportatōrium, ii, n. [*id.*], a prop, support, Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 7, § 1.

sup-porto (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to carry, bring, or convey to a place (class.; perh. not in Cic.; syn. subvehō): operi quaecumque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: rem frumentariam, id. B. G. 1, 39: frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. ib. 1, 48; 3, 3; cf.: commeatu terrestri itinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18, 4: frumentum (ligna, auxilia), etc., navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44; 3, 15; 3, 112; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1, 5.

suppositicius (subpōs-) or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [*suppono*, I. B.], put in the place of another, substituted. ***I.** In gen.: Hermes suppositicius sibi ipsi, is his own substitute, i. e. he needs no one to replace him in combat, Mart. 5, 24, 8.—**II.** In partic., not genuine, false, supposititious: mater, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: explorator, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppōsītio (subp-), ōnis, f. [*suppono*], a putting or setting under. ***I.** In gen.: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9.—**II.** In partic., a putting in the place of another, substitution (of a child): pueri, Plaut. Capt. grex 3: puellae, id. Cist. 1, 3, 4: suppositionem facere, id. ib. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 2, 4, 83.

***suppositōrius (subp-)**, a, um, adj. [*id.*], that is placed underneath: cellae (in balneis), i. e. tepidariae (because they are under the frigidariae), Vop. Car. 17 Casaub.

suppositus (subp-), a, um, Part. of suppono.

***suppostrix (subp-)**, icis, f. [*suppono*, I. B. 2], she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puerorum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppraefectus (subp-), i, m. [*subpraefectus*, an under-prefect, Inscr. Grut. 359, 3.—**II.** Transf.: singulis ventis binos subpraefectos dant, subsidiary winds, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.

suppressē (subp-), adv., v. supprimo.

suppressio (subp-), ōnis, f. [*supprimo*], a pressing down or under, suppression, i. e., ***I.** A keeping back, retaining of money, embezzlement: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—***II.** In medic. lang., a sense of oppression: nocturnae, i. e. the nightmare, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 87.

***suppressor (subp-)**, ōris, m. [*id.*], a hider, concealer: alieni servi, Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 1.

suppressus (subp-), a, um, Part. and P. a. of supprimo.

sup-primo (subp-), pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [*premo*], to press down or under. **I.** In gen., so rarely and only as a naut. t. t., to sink, send to the bottom a vessel: quattuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19, 12; so, naves, id. 28, 30, 11; 37, 11, 11; Just. 2, 9, 13.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** To hold or keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress (syn.: reprimō, repello, sistō). **1.** Lit.: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: iter, id. ib. 1, 66: aerii cursūs habenas, Ov. M. 6, 769: lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Cels. 2, 10 fin.; 5, 26, 22; Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113: alvum, i. e. to close, make costrict, Cels. 2, 12, 2: ventrem, id. 4, 19: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280; id. P. 4, 2, 18: lacrimas, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 8; Albin. 1, 427: vocem, let fall, Ov. M. 1, 715: partem ultimam vocis in medio sono, id. ib. 5, 193: si jam deficiam, suppressaque lingua palato Vix instillato restituenda mero, etc., id. Tr. 3, 3, 21.—**2.** Trop.: aegritudinem suppressere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18, 7; 7, 24, 3: iram, id. 2, 35, 2; Ov. P. 1, 8, 69: querelas, id. F. 4, 83; Petr. 91: furorem, id. 71: fletum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 113: dolorem altā mente, Luc. 6, 228.—**B.** To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress (syn.: abscondo, celo). **1.** Lit.: quae (HS DC) reticuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: pecuniam, id. ib. 25, 68; 26, 71: numeros, id. ib. 27, 75: elaborata abscondere atque suppressere, Plin. 25, 1, 1, § 1: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum suppressabantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: testamentum, Suet. Calig. 16: libros, id. Gram. 8 fin.: alienam ancillam, to harbor secretly, Dig. 47, 2, 84: adulterii foeditate suppressā, Amm. 16, 8, 6.—**2.** Trop.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1, 7: famam coercitam, Tac. H. 1, 17 fin.: indicium conjugationis, Curt. 6 (4, 9), 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.—Hence, **suppres-sus**, a, um, P. a., held back, kept in, i. e., ***A.** Short: mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3.—**B.** Of the voice, subdued, low: suppressā voce dicere (opp. magnā voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470.—Comp.: erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressor, Cic. Or. 25, 85.—Hence, **suppres-sē**, adv.; in comp.: suppressius, in a subdued voice, Aug. Ord. 1, 23.

sup-principālis (subp-), e, adj., next after the first: sonus supprincipalis principalium, = παρπρῆν ὑπάρχων, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 931, 941 sq.

sup-prōmus (subp-), i, m., an under-buller, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 12; 3, 2, 32.

sup-pūdet (subp-), ēre, v. *impers.*, to *be somewhat ashamed* (Ciceronian): eorum me suppedebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2: puto te jam suppedere, id. ib. 15, 16, 1.

suppūrāta, ōrum, n., v. *suppuro*, II. A.

suppūrātiō (subp-), ōnis, f. [suppurō], a *purulent gathering, an imposthume or abscess, a suppuration*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 27 *fin.*; 7, 2 *fin.* al.; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16; 23, 1, 16, § 24; 24, 4, 7, § 13; Col. 6, 12, 4; 6, 33, 2; Sen. Ep. 14, 1, 5.

* **suppūrātorius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suppurating, suppurative*: medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 51.

sup-pūre (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [pus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to *gather matter, form pus, come to a head, suppurate*. **A.** Lit.: (cancer) fistulosus subitus suppurat sub carne, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Col. 6, 12, 2; Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 38; 22, 25, 70, § 142; 22, 25, 73, § 152.—Also *part. as subst.*: **suppūrantiā**, ium, n., *gatherings, suppurating sores*, Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 122.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.): cum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 17: quos hasta praetoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, i. e. to *become noxious*, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, to *bring to a head, cause to suppurate* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit. (only in *part. perf.*), *suppurated, full of matter or sores*: aures, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33.—**Subst.**: **suppūrāta**, ōrum, n., *matter, pus*, Plin. 21, 19, 76, § 131; 23, 3, 35, § 72; 20, 4, 14, § 29; 22, 25, 53, § 124.—**B.** Trop.: magnum de modico malum, scorpionum terra suppurat, i. e. *brings forth, produces*, as if by supuration, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1: aestum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 261: gravis et suppurata tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep. 80, 6.

suppus, a, um, *adj.* (of uncertain signif.; acc. to Fest., = *suppinus*): suppus antiqui dicebant, quem nunc supinum dicimus, ex Graeco, videlicet pro aspiratione potentes S litteram. . . Ejus vocabuli meminit etiam Lucilius: si vero das, quod rogat, et si suggeri suppus, Fest. p. 290 Müll.: (jactum) unionem canem, trinionem suppum, quaternionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 65: vagari animalia suppa, *walk inverted, head downwards*, Lucr. 1, 1061.

* **supputārius**, a, um, *adj.* [supputo], of or *belonging to reckoning or computation*: gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (al. supputatorii, in the same sense).

supputātiō (subp-), ōnis, f. [id.], a *reckoning up, computation*, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; Arn. 2, 93: temporum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36: stadiorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 609.

supputātor (subp-), ōris, m. [id.], a *reckoner, computer*, Firm. Math. 5, 8 *med.*; 6, 26 *fin.*

supputātorius (subp-), a, um, v. *supputārius*.

sup-pūtō (subp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To *cut off below, to prune, top, trim*: oleas teneras, Cato, R. R. 27: castaneam bimam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70.—**II.** To *count up, reckon, compute* (syn. *numero*): sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 18 (al. computat): numeros mensurasque, Sen. Ep. 88, 26; Pall. Jan. 12.

sūprā (orig. form **sūpērā**, Lucr. 1, 429; 4, 672; 5, 1407; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106; cf. Prisc. pp. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. **I.** *Adv.*, on the *upper side, on the top, above*. **A.** Lit., of place: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id, quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; and: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Verg. A. 8, 149: oleum supra siet, Cato, R. R. 119; 101: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: to vertice supra est, i. e. *is taller*, Verg. A. 11, 683: ut letata corpora vidit Victoremque supra hostem, i. e. *lying or stretched over them*, Ov. M. 3, 56; cf.: stupet inscia supra, Verg. A. 7, 381.—**Comp.**: alia superius rapiuntur, *upward, on high*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 3: 1816

piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2 (opp. subterius, Isid. 16, 8, 4).—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before, formerly, previously* (esp. of any thing previously said or written): quae supra scripta est, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 429: quae supra dixi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: quae supra scripsi, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: quem supra deformavi, id. Caecin. 5, 14: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; id. Lael. 4, 15; 14, 48: ut supra scripsi, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 5: de quo (filio) commemoravi supra, Nep. Dion. 6, 2: supra repetere, *farther back, from past times*, Sall. C. 5, 9; id. J. 5, 3; Tac. A. 16, 18.—**Comp.**: quantum valerent inter homines litterae, Dixi superius, *before, farther back*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 4; 34, 5.—**2.** Of number or measure, *beyond, over, more*: supra adiecit Aeschrio, *offered higher, more*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: voltu Adeo modesto, ut nihil supra, id. And. 1, 1, 93; id. Eun. 3, 1, 37: nihil supra Deos laccio, Hor. C. 2, 18, 11.—**After et or aut** (poet. and post-class.): agrum fortasse trecentis Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165: quot illum putas annos secum tulisse? Septuaginta et supra, Petr. 43 *fin.*: tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35: a triginta annis et supra, Vulg. Num. 4, 23; 4, 30; 4, 35 (cf. II. B. 2, *infra*).—**b.** With *quam*, less freq. *quod, above or beyond what, more than*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, aliorum, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5, 3; id. J. 24, 5: dominandi supra quam aestimari potest avidissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*: supra quam optari potuit, Amm. 17, 1, 12: supra quod capere possum, Dig. 32, 1, 28.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *above, over*. **A.** Lit., of place: si essent, qui sub terrā semper habitavissent . . . nec exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra tribunal et supra praetoris caput, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: supra se in summo jugo, id. B. G. 1, 24: accubueram horā nonā . . . et quidem supra me Atticus, *infra* Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg. A. 9, 553: supra segetes Navigat, *over the corn-fields*, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 27 (dub.; Jahn, super): supra lignum turba insilit, Phaedr. 1, 2, 20: ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, i. e. *burdensome, annoying*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, supra caput esse, to *be close at hand*, Sall. C. 52, 24; cf. Verg. A. 3, 194; Liv. 3, 17, 4; 4, 22, 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; Sen. Ep. 108; rarely supra capita, Liv. 42, 42, 6.—**2.** In *partic.*, of geographical position, *above, beyond*: supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. v. 7, p. 163 Vahl): supra Quessulam, Liv. 23, 32, 2: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque milibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: supra Britanniam, id. 2, 97, 99, § 217.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before*: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. praef. § 4.—**2.** Of number, degree, or quantity. (a) With *numbers*, = *plus, amplius* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *over, above, beyond, more than*: supra quattuor milia hominum orabuntur, etc., Liv. 43, 3, 2: caesa eo die supra milia viginti, id. 30, 35, 3; 3, 31, 4: supra septem milia hominum domos remisit, id. 21, 23, 6; 23, 17, 2; 23, 37, 11 sq.; 23, 49, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17; 3, 6, 1; 3, 7, 11: supra duos menses sapor ejus non permanet integer, Col. 12, 49, 3: tres (cyathos), Hor. C. 3, 19, 15.—(b) In *gen.*: quibus solida ungula, nec supra geminos fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233; cf.: de floribus supra dictus scripsit Theophrastus, *besides*, id. 21, 3, 9, § 13: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio supra hominem putanda est deoque tribuenda, id. N. D. 2, 13, 34: potentia, quae supra leges se esse velit, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: humanam supra fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 24, 24: supra Coclitēs Muciosque id facinus esse, Liv. 2, 13, 8: modum, id. 21, 7, 7; Col. 4, 27, 4: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: humanam fidem Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: morem, Verg. G.

2, 227; Sall. C. 3, 2: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, *besides*, Liv. 2, 18, 3.—**PROV.**: supra homines, supra ire deos pietate, i. e. *to attain the highest degree*, Verg. A. 12, 839 Heyne ad loc.—**3.** Sometimes to indicate that *over* which one is placed as superintendent (mostly post-class.): dispositi, quos supra somnum habebat, *watchers*, Curt. 6, 11, 3: qui supra bibliothecam fuerunt, Vitr. 7, praef. § 5: servus supra rationes positus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 353: SVPPRA INSVLAS, Inscr. Orell. 721 and 2927: SVPPRA IMENTA, ib. 2870: SVPPRA VELARIOS, ib. 2967: SVPPRA COCOS, ib. 2827; Inscr. Grut. p. 1111, 1.—**III.** Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare. In late Lat. supradictus, suprafatus, suprafundo, suprajacio, supranatans, suprasedeo, etc., are found; but here supra is properly written separately as an *adv.*; only suprascando (v. h. v.), on account of its signif., is to be written as one word.

* **sūprā-scando**, ēre, v. a., to *climb over, surmount*: haec cum fines suprascan-dit, Liv. 1, 32, 8.

sūprā-sēdeo, v. supra, III. **suprēmītas**, ātis, f. [supremus], the *highest extreme* (late Lat.). **I.** The *last of life, death*: sepultura, qui suprēmītas honor est, Amm. 31, 13, 17.—**II.** The *highest honor*: suprēmītas et praecēnientias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

sūprēmō, suprēmum, and suprēmus, v. supra, III.

1. sūra, ae, f., the *calf of the leg*. **I.** In *gen.*, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 253; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120; Cic. Arat. 256 (501); 399 (646); Turp. ap. Non. 236, 16; Ov. A. 4, 623; Juv. 16, 14: teretes, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 13, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 342: Puniceo suras evincta co-thurno, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 1, 337; Anthol. Lat. 6, 89, 18 Burm.; Grat. Cyn. 338.—**II.** In *partic.*, in anatomy, the *smaller bone of the leg*, Cels. 8, 1, 110; 8, 11, 3.

2. Sura, ae, m., a *river of Germany, now the Saur*, Aus. Mos. 355.

3. Sura, ae, m., a *Roman surname*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

Surac, ārum, m., a *people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.

surculo, āre, v. surculo, II.

* **surculāceus**, a, um, *adj.* [surculus], *woody, like wood*: durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119.

surculāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *producing young shoots or sprouts*: terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surculārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or *belonging to shoots or twigs*: ager, planted with young trees, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, living among the twigs or branches, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

surculo, āre, v. a. [id.]. * **I.** To *clear of shoots or sprouts, to prune, trim, surculate*: plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** To *bind together with twigs*, Apic. 4, 5, § 183; 7, 2, § 261 al.

surculōsē, *adv.*, v. surculosus *fin.*

surculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus], *woody, like wood, tigneous*: radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: herba, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—* **Adv.**: **surculōsē**, *like wood*: arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148.

surculus, i, m., a *young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, sprig* (syn. *malleolus*). **I.** In *gen.*, Verg. G. 2, 87; Col. 6, 15, 1; Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113; Cels. 5, 26, 35; 8, 10, 6 al.: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.—**II.** In *partic.*, a *scion, graft, a sucker, slip, set* of a plant for growth: da mihi ex istā arbore quos seram surculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278; Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6; 1, 41, 2; Col. 3, 1, 1; Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68.—**B.** A *small tree*, Col. 3, 28; 7, 4, 4; 7, 12, 10; 9, 4, 2; App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 27: fructus surculorum, Cels. 2, 18.

Surdaones, um, m., a *people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

* **surdaster**, tra, trum, *adj. dim.* [surdus], *somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; cf. Prisc. pp. 618 and 628 P.

surdē, *adv.*, v. surdus *fin.*

* **surdesco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [surdus], to *become deaf*: aures, Aug. Ep. 157, 4.

surdigo, inis, f. [id.], *deafness* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 9 al.

surditas, ātis, *f.* [surdus], deafness (rare but class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Cels. 6, 7, 7 *fin.*

surditiā, ae, *f.* [id.], deafness (late Lat.), Gargil. Mart. Pon. 25, p. 424 Mai.

surdus, a, um, *adj.* [Sansk. svar, heavy; svaras, weight; cf. O. H. Germ. swārīda, weight], deaf. **I.** Lit.: ne mi ut surdo verbera auris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 204; id. Cas. 3, 3, 12: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. And. 3, 1, 5.—**Sup.**, stone-deaf, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; Aug. Ep. 39.—**Prov.**: surdo narrare, canere, etc., preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind: nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: cantantur surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47; cf.: non canimus surdis, Verg. E. 10, 8; and: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10; 3, 70; Tib. 4, 14, 2: narrare asello Fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200; cf.: suadere surdis, quid sit opus facto, Lucr. 5, 1050.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Deaf to any thing, i. e. not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable; also, not understanding, not apprehending: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89; so, aures, Liv. 24, 32, 6; cf. Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 48; id. 2, 20 (3, 13), 13: non surdus iudex, Cic. Font. 11, 25 (7, 15): ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per aum-quam surdos in tua vota deos, id. P. 2, 8, 28: surdae ad omnia solacia aures, Liv. 9, 7, 3: surdae ad fortia consilia Vitellio aures, Tac. H. 3, 67 *init.*: surdus adversus aliquid, Aug. Serm. 50, 13: surdus sum, I will not hear, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24: surdas clamare ad undas, Ov. A. 1, 531: litora, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6.—**Hence**, poet. transf.: vota, i. e. to which the gods are deaf, to which they will not hearken, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorablem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, not susceptible of cultivation, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: surdus timori, not capable of fear, Sil. 11, 354: tuis lacrimis, Mart. 10, 13, 8: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.—**Comp.**: scopulis surdior Icarī Voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: surdior illa freto surgente, Ov. M. 14, 711: surdior aequoribus, id. ib. 13, 804: non saxa surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54.—**(β)** With gen.: Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: pactorum, id. 1, 692: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18.—**B.** Of things that give out a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding (very rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.: locus, Vit. 3, 3: loca, Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: surdum quiddam et barbarum, id. 12, 10, 28.—**C.** Pass., that is not heard, noiseless, silent, still, mute, dumb (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lyra, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 58: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 31; cf. fama, Sil. 6, 75: surdum et ignobile opus, Stat. Th. 4, 359: nomen parentum, Sil. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verberare caedit, *secret*, Juv. 13, 194: ictus, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 20.—**D.** Of odor, appearance, meaning, etc., faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 36: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: hebes unitate surda color, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2, § 4: materia, id. 13, 15, 30, § 98: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20, *proem.* § 1; so id. 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 13, 120, § 146.—**Hence**, *adv.: **surdē**, faintly, imperfectly, indistinctly: surde audire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 348 Rib.).

1. surēna, ae, *f.*, a kind of fish, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

2. surēna, ae, *m.*, among the Parthians, the name of the highest dignity in the State next to that of the king, the grand vizier, Tac. A. 6, 42 *fin.*; Amm. 24, 2, 4; 24, 3, 1.

surgo and **surrigo** (**subr-**): surrexi and subrexi, surrectum and subrectum, 3 (*perf.* surregit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 296 Müll.; orig. forms: surrigit, Verg. A. 4, 183; Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: surriguntur, id. Ira, 1, 1 *med.*: surrigebant, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*: subrigens, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; 10, 29, 44, § 86: subri-

gere, id. 18, 35, 89, § 365.—**Sync.** forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub-rego]. **I.** Act., to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate (very rare; after the Aug. per., the original uncontracted forms were chiefly used in this sense, to distinguish it from the class. signif., **II.**): plaudite, valet: lumbos surgite atque extolite, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 68: caput, Sen. Herc. Fur. 329: omnes capitulum hiatus (= capitula hiantia), Stat. Th. 2, 27: surgit caput Apeninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Verg. A. 4, 183: terrae motus defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 2: paulatim subrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88: cristam, id. 10, 29, 44, § 86: cornua, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. mid.: horrent et surriguntur capilli, *rise, stand erect*, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 4: hastae surrecta cuspide in terrā fixae, Liv. 8, 8: mucrone surrecto, id. 7, 10, 10: calcare equo, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 12: aures subrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: turres subrectae, Sen. Ep. 86, 4: surrecta moles, Sil. 2, 599.—**II.** Neutr., to rise, arise, to get up, stand up (the predominant and class. signif. of the word; syn.: exsurgo, exorior). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: a mensa surgunt satiri, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a cena, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 13: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sella, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: ex subsellis, id. Fl. 10, 22: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, id. ib. 2, 771; id. F. 6, 735: toro, id. M. 9, 702: toris, id. ib. 12, 579: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Verg. A. 7, 771.—**Esp.**, of an orator: cur, cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316; Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2.—**Absol.**: nolo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4: secunda vigilia surgit, *breaks up the camp, marches*, Curt. 5, 4, 23.—**B.** Of things, to rise, mount up, ascend (mostly poet.; syn. ascendō): surgat pius ignis ab arā, Ov. P. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles... lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: mons Rhipaeus, Mel. 1, 19 *fin.*: Atlas, id. 3, 10.—**Of the sea**: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 711: mare, id. ib. 15, 508: aequora, Verg. A. 3, 196: undae, id. ib. 6, 354: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cacumina oleae in altum, id. 8, 3, 10: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192; cf. poet.: surgens in cornua cervus (= ferens cornua ardua), i. e. *towering*, Verg. A. 10, 725: umeri surgunt, id. ib. 10, 476: lux Praecipitatur aquis et aquis nox surgit ab isdem, Ov. M. 4, 92; id. F. 4, 629: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: dies, Verg. G. 3, 400: luna, id. A. 6, 453: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822: austri, Verg. A. 3, 481: ventus, id. ib. 5, 777: quae (aedes) proxima surgit orili, *stands*, Juv. 6, 529.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To rise, arise, get up from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ante lucem, id. Att. 16, 13, a: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad lites novas, id. ib. 1, 13, 22: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.—**b.** To rise in growth, to spring up, grow up; to rise in building, be built, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor. S. 2, 124: nec potuere surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 161: harundo, Ov. M. 13, 891: sementis, Col. 2, 8, 5: surgens arx, Verg. A. 1, 365; cf.: nunc aggere multo Surgit opus, Luc. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 14: Ascanius surgens, *growing*, Verg. A. 4, 274.—**c.** To ascend, go up: ad auras Aetherias, i. e. *into life*, Verg. A. 6, 762.—**B.** Trop., to rise, arise, occur, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Verg. A. 1, 532: pugna aspera surgit, id. ib. 9, 667: discordia, id. ib. 12, 313: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. 1, 186: non ulla laborum nova mi facies surgit, Verg. A. 6, 104.—**Of the swell of a verse**: sex mihi surgat opus numeris; in quinque residat (cf.: "in the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column," Coleridge), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27.—**2.** With in or ad and acc., to rise to or against, to attempt, assume, attack, etc. (poet. and late Lat.): in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis Tydides, Verg. A. 10, 28: surrecturus in vires, si ipse quoque lacesseretur, Amm.

31, 3, 4: Procopius in res surrexerat novas, id. 26, 5, 8: ad motum certaminum civilium avide surrecturus, id. 21, 15, 1: ad insontium pericula surrexerunt, id. 21, 13, 14; App. M. 7, p. 193, 3.

surio, ire, *v. n.*, to be in heat (cf. subare), Fest. s. v. suillum, p. 310 Müll.; App. Mag. p. 298, 23; Arn. 5, 177.

Surium, ii, *n.* **I.** A town in Colchis, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13.—**II.** A town in Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

Surius, ii, *m.*, a river of Colchis, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226.

surpiculus, v. scirpiculus.

*** sur-rádio (subr-)**, āre, *v. a.*, to cause to beam forth, to indicate: resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sur-rādo (subr-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, to scrape below. **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4.—*** II.** Transf., of a river, to run close under, to flow along or past: barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2, 1.

sur-rancidus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, somewhat rank, slightly tainted: caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

surrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of surrado.

sur-raucus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, somewhat hoarse, hoarsish: vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.—**Neutr.** *adverb.*: subraucum strepens, Amm. 31, 16, 6.

surrectio (subr-), ōnis, *f.* [surrigo, surgo]. **I.** A raising up, erection: phalorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184.—*** II.** A rising again, resurrection: Christi, Arat. 1, 314.

*** surrectito (subr-)**, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [surgo], to rise up, arise: e convivio, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 2.

1. surrectus (subr-), a, um, *Part.* of surgo, 1.

2. sur-rectus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, rather straight, nearly straight: locus, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.—**Comp.**: surrector vallis, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.

*** sur-rēfectus (subr-)**, a, um, *Part.*, somewhat restored, Vell. 2, 123, 3.

sur-rēgulus (subr-), i, *m.*, a petty prince, a feudatory vassal, Amm. 17, 12, 21; Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sac. 2, 10, 1.

sur-rēmāneo (subr-), ēre, *v. n.*, to remain behind, Tert. Anim. 18 *med.*; Jul. Rom. ap. Charis. 172 P.

sur-rēmigo (subr-), āre, *v. n.*, to row underneath, to row along (very rare). **I.** Lit.: laeva tacitis surremigat undis, Verg. A. 10, 227: brachiiis surremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.—**II.** Trop.: surremigante seu potius velificante nequitia, Calp. Fl. Decl. 20.

sur-rēnalis (subr-), e, *adj.*, that is under the kidneys: morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 8; 1, 15.

Surrentum, i, *n.*, a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Sil. 8, 544; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.—**Hence**, **Surrentinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine: montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1: vina (of excellent quality), Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; 23, 1, 20, § 35; 23, 1, 21, § 36: palmes, Ov. M. 15, 710.—**Plur. absol.**: Surrentina bibis, Surrentine wine, Mart. 13, 110, 1.—**Surrentini**, orum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Surrentum, Liv. 22, 61, 12.

sur-rēpente, adv., rather suddenly, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. prol.

sur-rēpo (subr-), psi, ptum, 3 (*sync.* form of *perf.* surrepsi, Cat. 77, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, to creep under, to creep or steal along, creep softly on, steal upon, to come on unawares, insensibly, or by degrees, etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: sub tabulas, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: clathris facile, Col. 9, 1, 9: urbis moenia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: surrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70: in aulam, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 177.—**Poet.**, of inanim. subjects: mediis surrepit vinea muris, *advances slowly*, Luc. 2, 506: surrepit crinibus umor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, Insita praecoquibus surrepere persica prunis, to grow out, Calp. Ecl. 2, 43.—**II.** Trop.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: vide, quam non subrepam tibi, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, c. blanda quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: surrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: surrepet iners aetas,

Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuatō surrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: dissimulata actio, id. 4, 1, 60: obliuio cibi huic, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 84: paulatimque et Romae subrepsit appellatio, id. 21, 2, 3, § 5: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90, 5: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136: nullosque Catonis in actus surrepsit voluptas, Luc. 2, 391. — *Impers. pass.*: ita surrepetur animo iudicis, Quint. 4, 5, 20. — Hence, *P. a. as subst.*: **subreptum**, *i. n.*, only adverb.: scandentes in subreptum felium modo, *stealthily*, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40.

surrepticius (subr-) or **-tius**, *a. um, adj.* [surreptio], *stolen, surreptitious* (Plautin.). *I. Lit.*: puer, Plaut. Men. prol. 60: puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2. — **II. Trop.*, *concealed, clandestine*: amor, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

surreptio (subr-), *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a stealing, purloining, theft*: surreptionem facitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245, 32: per surreptionem elicere, *i. e. by deception or subreption*, Cod. Just. 1, 14, 2.

surreptitius (subr-), *a. um, v. surrepticius*.

surreptivus (subr-), *a. um, adj.* [surreptio], *false, fraudulent*: defensio, Cod. Th. 12, 16, 1: impetratio, ib. 10, 20, 11; 28, 5.

surreptum (subr-), *i. n.*, *v. surrepto fin.*

surreptus (subr-), *a. um. 1. Part.* of surrepto. — *2. Part.* of surreptio.

sur-riēō (subr-), *si, 2, v. n.*, *to smile (rare but class.)*: surridet Saturius veterator, *Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: limis surrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: surridens Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 742: modice, Mart. 6, 82, 7: molle, Pers. 3, 110; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 108.

sur-ridiculē (subr-), *adv.* [ridiculus], *somewhat laughably, rather humorously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

surrigo, *ēre, v. surgo*.

sur-rigūus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *watered*: ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

sur-ringer (subr-), *gi, v. dep. n.*, *to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little veiled*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2.

sur-ripio (subr-), *ripīū (rūpīū, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 46; id. Men. 5, 5, 38; v. Ritschl, Proleg. p. xcv.)*, *reptum, 3* (sync. forms: *surpīte*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: *surpere*, Lucr. 2, 314: *surpuit*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; id. ib. 3, 5, 102; 6, 4, 14: *surperit*, id. Trin. 4, 3, 16: *surpuerat*, Hor. C. 4, 13, 20; *perf. subj.* *surrepsit* for *surruperit*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62), *v. a. and n.* [rapio], *to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin* (class.). *I. Lit.*: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: ex ejus custodiā filium, id. Dom. 25, 66: libros servus, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3: puerum (servos), Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; cf. *surreptus* (puer), id. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 98: filius ex patriā, id. ib. 5, 4, 77: sacrum coronam Jovis, id. Men. 5, 5, 38: de mille fabae modis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetoris surripuit, Mart. 12, 29, 10. — *Of literary theft*: qui a Naevio vel sumptis multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripisti, Cic. Brut. 19, 76: Ennium hoc ait Homero surripuisse, Ennio Vergiliū, Sen. Ep. 103, 34: non surripienti causā, sed palam imitandi, id. Suas. 3, 7: surrupuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *i. e. you have stolen away from me*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 26; cf. id. Mil. 2, 3, 62: quae (puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor. C. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpīte morti, id. S. 2, 3, 283. — *Absol.*: quare, Si quidvis satis est, perjurās, surripis, auferis Undique? Hor. S. 2, 3, 127. — **II. Trop.*: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripī potest, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51: aut occulte surripī aut impune eripi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: surripīendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16, 1: motus quoque surpere debent, Lucr. 2, 314: crimina oculis patris, Ov. H. 11, 66: diem, id. P. 4, 2, 40: tempus quod adhuc subripiebatur, collige et serva, Sen. Ep. 1, 1.

sur-rogo (subr-), *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*; *publicists' t. t.* *I. Of the president in the comitia, to cause to be chosen in place of another, to put in another's place, to substitute* (class.): cum eidem essent (decemviri) nec alios surrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 62; 2, 36, 61; 2, 31, 55: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. 2, 7, 6: collegam sibi, id. 3, 19, 1: praetorem in locum alicujus, id. 39, 39, 7:

consules, id. 23, 24, 1: magistratibus non surrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2: ad magistratus subrogandos, Liv. 35, 6, 6. — **II. Lex subrogatur, id est adicitur aliquid primae legi*, Ulp. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

sur-rostrāni (subr-), *ōrum, m.* [rostrum], *people who hang about the forum near the rostra, loungers, idlers*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

sur-rōtātus (subr-), *a. um, Part.* [roto], *mounted on wheels*: aries, Vitr. 10, 19 med.

sur-rōtundus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *somewhat round, roundish*: radícula, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

sur-rūbēō (subr-), *ēre, v. n.*, *to be somewhat red or reddish, to blush*: quale coloratum Tithoni conjuge caelum Subrubet, aut sponso visa puella novo, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 36: uva purpureo mero, id. A. A. 2, 316: grossi, Pall. Mart. 10, 31.

sur-rūber (subr-), *bra, brum, adj.*, *somewhat red, reddish*: caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

sur-rūbēus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *somewhat red, reddish*: color ostri, Non. 549, 9.

sur-rūbīcundus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *somewhat red or ruddy, reddish* (post-Aug.): vultus, Sen. Ira. 3, 4, 1: ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4; 5, 26, 20: cauliculi, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167.

sur-rūfus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *somewhat reddish*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: surrufus aliquantum, *red-haired*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115.

sur-rūmo (subr-), *āre, v. a.* [rumis], *to put to the udder, to let suck*: fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3; cf. Fest. pp. 306 and 307.

sur-rūmpo (subr-), *ēre, v. a.*, *to break off below; trop., to destroy*: aliorum surrumpant et labefaciant scita, Arn. 2, 82.

sur-rūmus (subr-), *a. um, adj.* [rumis], *under the udder, sucking, suckling*: agni, Varr. 2, 1, 20; 2, 11, 5; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll. et v. rumis.

sur-rūncivus (subr-), *a. um, adj.* [runco], *that is grubbed up*: limites, Hyg. Limit. p. 152; 177 and 209 Goes.

sur-rūo (subr-), *ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a.*, *to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.* (class.; perh. not in Cic.). *I. Lit.*: arbores a radicibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: ubi ingentes speluncas surruit aetas, Lucr. 6, 545: murum surruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multis simul locis aut surruti aut arietē decussi rubeant muri, Liv. 33, 17, 9: moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21, 6: muri partem arietē incusso, id. 31, 46, 15; 21, 11, 8; 34, 29, 6: muros (with perfringere), Tac. H. 3, 28: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28: arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23: arces mundi, Prop. 3, 5 (4), 31: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, id. 3, 9, 55: montes, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 3: harena fluctibus subruta, Vitr. 5, 12. — *P. oet.*: haerens Subruta fallaci servat vestigia limo, Stat. Th. 9, 475. — **II. Trop.*, *to undermine, subvert, corrupt*: omnis surrurit natura, Lucr. 4, 866: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23, 8: animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101: aemulos Reges muneribus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 14: ne multorum securitas subratur, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112).

surrusticē (subr-), *adv.*, *v. surrusticus fin.*

sur-rusticus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *somewhat clownish or rustic*: sonare subagreste quiddam planeque surrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; id. Or. 48, 161: pudor quiddam paene surrusticum, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1. — **Ada.*: **surrusticē**, *somewhat clownishly*, Gell. praef. § 10.

sur-rūtīlo (subr-), *āre, v. n.*, *to glow slightly, to glimmer forth* (late Lat.). *I. Lit.*: jaspis surrutilans, Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, 12. — **II. Trop.*: surrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 25.

sur-rūtīlus (subr-), *a. um, adj.*, *somewhat reddish or ruddy*: color, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54, § 91: aëtites, id. 36, 21, 39, § 149.

surrūtus (subr-), *a. um, Part.* of surruo.

sursum (collat. form **sursus**, Lucr. 2, 188: **susum**, Cato, R. R. 157, 15; Aug.

Tract. 8, Ep. 1, Joan. 2; Tract. 10, 5; Lact. Mort. Pers. 19, 4: *svrvorsvm*, Inscr. Grut. 204), *adv.* [contr. from sub-vorsum], *from below, i. e. up, upwards, on high* (opp. *deorsum*; class. and very freq.). *I. Denoting motion*: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: ascendere in tectum, id. Am. 3, 4, 25: illuc, id. ib. 3, 4, 17: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicias? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78: subducere sursum animam, Cato, R. R. 157, 15; cf. infra, II.: flammae expressae sursum (opp. *deorsum ferri*), Lucr. 2, 204: adspicit nil sursum, Mart. 1, 97, 11: sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tuberio ap. Gell. 7 (6), 4, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 105. — *b.* *Plon.* joined with *versus* (*versum*, *versum*), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducto, Cato, R. R. 33, 1; 32, 1: sursus enim vorsus gignuntur et augmina sumunt: Et sursum nitidae fruges arbustaque crescent, Lucr. 2, 189: cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135; so, sursum versus, id. Part. Or. 7, 24; Lact. 3, 24, 1; Gell. 2, 1, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 32 fin. — *c.* *Sursum deorsum, up and down, to and fro*: sursum deorsum ultro citroque comineantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47. — *P. r. v.*: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit, *topsy-turvy*, Sen. Ep. 44, 4; cf.: quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, *i. e. they turn every thing up side down*, Petr. 65 fin. — **II.* Denoting situation or locality, *high up, above* (very rare): qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant; qui sursum, magis hieme. ... nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur hac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: praetorior hac recta platea sursum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: naves, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recta sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

1. sūrus, *i. m.*, *a branch, a stake*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 73 Müll.: surum dicebant, ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus. Ennius: unus surus surum ferret, tamen defendere possent, Fest. p. 299 ib. (cf. Enn. Ann. v. 516 Vahl.); cf. crebrisuro.

2. Surus, *i. m.*, *a celebrated elephant in the Carthaginian army*, mentioned by Cato, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 12 (v. Syrus).

sūs, *sūs* (nom. suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813; gen. sueris, Plaut. ap. Fest. s. v. spec-tile, p. 330 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 ib.; dat. plur. subus, Lucr. 5, 969; 6, 974; 6, 977; Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 75: subus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5), *comm.* [Gr. *ὑς*; O. H. Germ. *sū*; Engl. *sow, swine*]. *I. A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5: ferus et fera, id. ib. 8, 78; Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; 1, 17, 31; Ov. F. 4, 414; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 75 al. — *Prov.*: sus Minervam (sc. docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cuius ipse inscius est, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18: etsi sus Minervam, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, quem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf.: sus artium repertricem (docet), Hier. Ep. 46, 1. — **II. A kind of fish*, Ov. Hal. 132.

Sūsa, *ōrum, n.* = *Σόσα, ῥά, the ancient capital of Persia*, now prob. Soos, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 1; Curt. 5, 1, 7. — Hence, **A. Sūsianē**, *ēs, f.*, *the province of Susiana or Susiane*, in which Susa was situated, now *Khuzistan*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133. — **B. Sūsiani**, *ōrum, m.*, *the inhabitants of Susa or of Susiana*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Curt. 5, 3, 3. — **C. Sūsis**, *idis, adj. f.*, *of or belonging to Susa, Susian, Persian*: ora, Sid. poet. Ep. 7, 17: aula, id. ib. 8, 9.

suscensō, *v. succensō*.

susceptio, *ōnis, f.* [suscipio], *a taking in hand, undertaking* (good prose): quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptione primā, non perfectione, recta sunt iudicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: laborum dolorumque, id. Ac. 1, 6, 23: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3, 5. — **II. An acceptance*: fidelium, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 6.

***suscepto**, *avi, 1, v. freq. a.* [id.], *to undertake*, App. M. 2, p. 128, 22.

susceptor, *ōris, m.* [id.] (post-class.).

I. One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker, contractor (syn.: *conductor, redemptor*): susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3, 8: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensorve causarum, Cod. Th. 2, 12, 6. — **II. A receiver, collector of taxes, etc.**, Cod. Th.

12, tit. 6; Cod. Just. 10, tit. 70; Amm. 17, 10, 4.—**III.** *One who takes into his house or harbors thieves, gamblers, etc., a receiver, gaming-house keeper*, Dig. 11, 5, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3.—**IV.** *A guardian, protector*, Vulg. Psa. 3, 4; 41, 10; 90, 2 al.

susceptum, *i. n.*, v. *suspicio fin.*

susceptus, *a. um*, *Part.* of *suspicio*.

suscipio (sometimes **succipio**; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 175 and 144; Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), *cōpi, ceptum*, 3, v. *a.* [sus, a contraction of subs, for sub; v. sub *fin.*, and capio], *qs.* to take hold of in order to support, i. e. to take or catch up, to take upon one. **I.** *To support, hold up, sustain*. **A.** *Lit.*: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90, 26: theatrum fulguris ab substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 2: latera puteorum structurā, Pall. Aug. 9, 2: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on*, etc., Stat. S. 1, 3, 43: habenas, Sen. Troad. 728.—**B.** *Trop.* **1.** *To support, defend*: famam defuncti pudoremque, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: qui temere nocentis reos susceperit, Quint. 11, 1, 74: cum periculo suscepti litigatoris, id. 2, 12, 4.—**2.** *To take upon one, undertake, assume, begin, incur, enter upon* (esp. when done voluntarily and as a favor; recipio, when done as a duty or under an obligation). (a) *Of actions, obligations, etc.* (class. and freq.): aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: inimicitias, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 34; Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; cf. Cic. Lael. 21, 77: personā susceptā viri boni, id. Clu. 36, 101: honestam rem actionemve, id. Lael. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 16; 7, 37 al.: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Mil. 15, 40: causam populi, id. Rep. 4, 8, 27: patrocinium improbitatis, etc., id. ib. 3, 5, 8; id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: omnia alter pro altero suscipiet, id. Lael. 22, 82: aes alienum amicorum, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: cum inaudita ac nefaria sacra suscepisset, id. Vatin. 6, 14: porcam praecidancam, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 21: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52, 6: prodigia (with curare), id. 1, 20: votum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 75; Liv. 27, 45, 8; Ov. F. 6, 246: disputationem de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7: nec enim hoc suscepit, ut, etc., tamquam magister persequeretur omnia, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: permagnum quiddam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: quae si suscipiamus, *undertake to prove*, id. Div. 2, 40, 84; so with *obj. clause*: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacante, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.—Rarely with *dat. of reflex. pron.*: legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; cf.: tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publica suscepit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Cacl. 16, 37.—(β) *Of feelings, experiences, etc., to undergo, submit to, bear, accept*: morbos durumque dolorem, Lucr. 3, 460; so, dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: dolorem gemitumque, id. Vatin. 8, 19: invdiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: odium, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: molestiam, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—With *in* and *acc.*: miserius qui suscipit in se scelus quam si qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, i. e. *wilfully incurs guilt*, Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 9; cf.: si esset inventus, qui in se suscipere istius culpam crimenque cuperet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: negotiatoribus Claudius certa lucra proposuit, suscepto in se damno, si cui, etc., Suet. Claud. 18.—**II.** *To take, catch, take up, receive*. **A.** *In gen.* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol aeternam suscepti lampada mundi, *to catch up*, Lucr. 5, 402: dominam ruentem, Verg. A. 11, 806: suscipiunt famulae, id. ib. 4, 391: cruorem pateris, id. ib. 6, 249; cf.: cava suscepto fumine palma sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 36 (al. suscepto): ignem foliis, Verg. A. 1, 175.—**B.** *In partic.* **1.** *To take up a new-born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own* (class.; cf. tollō: simul atque editi in lumen et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: puerum, Ter. And. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem? Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3.—**b.** *In gen.*, *to get, beget, or bear children*: filia, quam ex te suscepit, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex

uxore, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 50: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 74: inde filiam, id. ib. 5, 8 (9), 18: suscepas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 327; Vulg. Judic. 11, 2.—**2.** *To take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc.* (rare but class.): Cato cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1; 11, 1, 55: pancratiasten docendum, id. 2, 8, 13: aliquos erudiendos, id. 2, 8, 1.—**3.** *To receive, get*: pecuniam, Dig. 22, 3, 25: pretio, quod dominus suscepit, App. M. 8, p. 213, 20.—**C.** *Trop.*: suscepit vita hominum consuetudineque communis, ut, etc., *has allowed, admitted*, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—**2.** *To take up, resume, continue a speech, answer*: suscipit Stolo: Tu, inquit, invides, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24; cf.: ad quod... sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28; Verg. A. 6, 723; App. M. 4, p. 150, 8; 9, p. 227, 12.—Hence, *P. a. as subst.*: **susceptum**, *i. n.*, *an undertaking*: susceptaque magna labore Crescere difficili, Ov. M. 11, 200.

***suscitābūlum**, *i. n.* [suscito], *a stimulant, incitement*: vocis, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 31.

suscitatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *an awakening, resuscitation from death* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 23; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 4, 15.

suscitator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *an awakener, resuscitator* (late Lat.). **I.** *Lit.*, Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.*—**II.** *Trop.*: litterarum quodammodo jam sepulchrum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

suscito, *āvi, ātum, i. v. a.* [sub-cito], *to lift up, raise, elevate* (syn.: erigo, elevo). **I.** *In gen.* (only poet.): terga (i. e. humum), *to throw up, cast up*, Verg. G. 1, 97: undas (Nilus), Lucr. 10, 225: aura lineae Suscitāt, swells, fills, Ov. H. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up*, Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away*, Cat. 68, 124: pulverem pede, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** *In partic.* **A.** *To build, erect* (ante- and post-class.): delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1166: basilicas et forum in tantam altitudinem, ut, etc., Eun. Pan. ad Const. 22 *med.*—**B.** *Of persons sleeping, at rest, or quiet; of things at rest, etc., to stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. ex-pergefacio): aliquem e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: aliquem e molli quiete, Cat. 80, 4: quae me somno suscitet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96: hic depositi caput et dormit: suscitā, id. Most. 2, 1, 35: se ad suum officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: in arma viros, Verg. A. 9, 463; 2, 618: te ab tuis subseillis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corum prece suscitabo Solis ab ortu, *will invoke*, id. ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) Suscitet, *would restore, revive*, id. S. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate*, Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44, 2; 44, 1; 44, 3 sq.: Cupido Suscitāt affixam maestis Aetidea curis, Val. Fl. 8, 233: Vesbiius attonitas acer cum suscitāt urbes, *startles*, id. 3, 209: si te suscitāt Oceanus, Mart. 6, 9, 2: quā te suscitāt, id. 3, 95, 10; 5, 36, 5: suscitatus, *raised from the dead*, Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44.—**b.** *Of things concr. or abstr.*: cinerem et sopitos suscitāt ignes, *stirs up, rekindles*, Verg. A. 5, 743: ignes hesternos, Ov. M. 8, 642; cf.: extinctos ignes (i. e. amoris), id. A. A. 3, 597: crepitum, *to raise, excite*, Prop. 2, 4, 14: clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: fictas sententias, *to bring forth, produce, invent*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: vim suscitāt ira, Verg. A. 5, 454: saevam caedem, id. ib. 12, 498: sensus tuos, Sen. Agam. 789: ne sopitam memoriam malorum oratio mea suscitēt, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 8: ensis ad tympana, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 281.

Susiane, *ēs, v. Susa, A.*

Susiani, *ōrum, v. Susa, B.*

susinatus, *a. um, adj.* [susinus], *of or made from lilies*: oleum, Marc. Emp. 7 *fin.*

†susinus, *a. um, adj.*, = *cośivus*, *of or made of lilies*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2; § 11; Cels. 5, 21, 1.

Susis, *idis, v. Susa, C.*

suspectatio, *ōnis, v. 2. suspicio.*

suspectio, *ōnis, f.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up to any one; trop., an esteeming highly* (very rare), Arn. 7, p. 221 (7, 13 *fin.* Orell.).

1. suspecto, *āvi, ātum, i. v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to look up at; to look up, to watch, observe, etc.* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** *In gen.*: tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36.—*Absol.*: leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57: sollicitis suspectantibus populis, ne, etc., id. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—**II.** *In partic., to mistrust, suspect, apprehend*: Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant, id. H. 3, 82: perfidiam, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. A. 11, 16; 13, 39: magiam, App. Mag. p. 292 *fin.*: dolum ab aliquo, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 4: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, Tac. A. 15, 51 *fin.*—*Pass.*: ne pellici suspectaretur, Tac. A. 4, 3: (vidua) jam ob unum divortium suspectanda, App. Mag. p. 332, 29: cum externi motus suspectarentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 4, 2, 9.

Dep. collat. form (in analogy with suscipio): hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1, 8.

2. suspectō, *adv.* [suspectus], *in a manner to excite suspicion, suspiciously*: qui mortem liberorum suspecto decedentium non defenderunt, Dig. 34, 9, 11.

1. susceptor, *āri, v. suspicio fin.*

2. susceptor, *ōris, m.* [1. suspicio], *one who looks up to or respects a thing, a respecter*: morum vestrorum susceptor admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

1. suspensus, *a. um, Part.* of 1. suspicio.

2. suspensus, *is, m.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up or upwards* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Lit.*: color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refugens, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: in suspectu esse, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; 21, 8, 22, § 45.—**B.** *Poet.*, *transf.*, *a height*: Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praecipit tantum... Quantum ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum, Verg. A. 6, 579: turris erat vasto suspectu, id. ib. 9, 530.—**II.** *Trop.*, *high regard or esteem, respect*: honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: facta ejus dictaque quanto meruit suspectu celebramus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 5, 2.—*Plur.*, *Vitr.* 7 *praef. fin.*

suspensidōsus, *a. um, adj.* [suspensidum], *of or belonging to hanging*: fames, suffered while hanging, Plin. 8, 37, 66, § 134 Jan.—Hence, *subst.*: **suspensidōsus**, *i. m.*, *one that has hanged himself*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 603; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 49; Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspensidum, *ii, n.* [suspensio], *a hanging of one's self, a hanging* (class.), Plaut. Cas. 1, 23: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspensidum, id. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuria remedium morte ac suspensio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129: suspensio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspensio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 71 et saep.—*Plur.*: praebuit illa arbor misero suspensia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17: proseriptiones miserorumque suspensia, Amm. 19, 11, 3.

suspensio, *di, sum, 3, v. a.* [sus, from subs, for sub; v. sub, III., and pendo], *to hang up, hang, suspend* (freq. and class.). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *In gen.*: pernas suspensio in vento biduum... suspensio in fumo biduum... suspensio in carnario, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 305: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16, 9: oscilla ex altā pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: columbam malo ab alto, id. A. 5, 489: tignis nidum suspensat hundo, id. G. 4, 307: habilem arcum umbris, id. A. 1, 318: stamina telā, Ov. M. 6, 576: aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124: (ranae) suspensae pedibus, id. 32, 8, 29, § 92: Col. 7, 10, 3: aliquid e caplo, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125: allium super prunās, id. 19, 6, 34, § 115: vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: cocleam in fumo, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31: aliquid lance, *to weigh*, Pert. 4, 10; cf.: in trutinā Homerum, Juv. 6, 438: suspensi a jugulis suis gladios obscantes, Amm. 17, 12, 16: se suspensit fenestram, i. e. *to look out*, App. M. p. 148, 6.—*Poet.*: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderit hamo, *had hung, caught*, Ov. M. 15, 101.—In a Greek construction:

[puer] laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., of persons. **a.** To choke to death by hanging, to hang (cf.: suffoco, strangulo): capias restim ac te suspendas, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 184; cf. id. Pers. 5, 2, 34: nisi me suspendo, occidi, id. Rud. 5, 3, 59: se suspendere, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129; id. Att. 13, 40, 1: caput obnubilo: arbori infelici suspendito, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 6: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: se e ficu, Quint. 6, 3, 83: hominem in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: more vel intereas capti suspensus Achaei, Ov. Ib. 297: aliqueum in furcā, Dig. 48, 13, 6; cf.: virgines, quae corporibus suspensus demortuae forent, Gell. 15, 10, 2.—**b.** To hang at the whipping-post; pass., to be flogged, Amm. 15, 7, 4.—**2.** Of offerings in a temple, to hang up, dedicate, consecrate: votas vestes, Verg. A. 12, 769; cf. id. ib. 9, 408: arma capta patri Quirino, id. ib. 6, 859: vestimenta maris deo, Hor. C. 1, 5, 15: insignia, Tib. 2, 4, 23.—**3.** Esp., of buildings, to build upon arches or vaults, to arch or vault: primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 194, 14; cf. id. Top. 4, 22: pavimenta, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cameras harundinibus, to arch over, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: castra saxis praeruptis, to build on, Sil. 3, 556: velabra, Amm. 14, 6, 25: duo tigna... suspendent eam contigentionem, propped up, supported, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5.—**b.** Transf. (with esp. reference to the thing beneath) to prop up, hold up, support: muro suspensus furculis, Liv. 38, 7, 9: agentem ex ino rimas insulam, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68: dolia subiectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6; cf. id. 2, 15, 6; 3, 13, 8: orbis Libyos Indis dentibus, tables with ivory feet, Mart. 2, 43, 9: cum terra levis virgulaque molem suspendant, Luc. 3, 397; Petr. 135: pes summis digitis suspenditur, is raised on tiptoe, Quint. 11, 3, 125.—**c.** Esp., of ploughing, etc., to lift up, raise: si non fuerit tellus fecunda... tenui sat erit suspendere sulco, Verg. G. 1, 68: ripas... litora multo vomere suspendere, Stat. Th. 4, 181; cf.: vineam in summā terrā suspendere, Col. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.; pass. suspendi, to depend, rest, etc. **A.** In gen. (very rare): extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, depend. upon externals, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen. Ep. 58, 7: numquam crediderim felicem ex felicitate suspensum, id. ib. 98, 1.—**B.** In partic., to cause to be suspended, i.e. **1.** To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense: medio responso rem suspendunt, Liv. 39, 29, 1: illa Suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogamus, Ov. M. 7, 308: ea res omnium animos expectatione suspenderat, Curt. 9, 7, 20: aliquem expectatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3: diu iudicium animos, Quint. 9, 2, 22; cf.: senatus ambiguis responsis, Suet. Tib. 24: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint. 10, 7, 22: expectationem, Curt. 7, 4, 14; cf. infra, in the P. a.—**2.** To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend (syn. supprimo): nec jam suspendere fletum Sustinet, Ov. F. 4, 849: lacrimas, id. Am. 1, 7, 57: spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: sermonem, Quint. 11, 3, 35 sq.: fluxiones oculorum, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 73: epiphoras, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143: causas morbi, Veg. Vet. 3, 65, 5: gressum, id. ib. 2, 55, 3: manum tuam, id. ib. 2, 40, 3; cf. P. a. 2. infra.—**3.** To hang or fix upon something: suspendit pictā vultum mentemque tabellā, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.—**4.** Aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), to turn up one's nose at, to sneer at a person or thing (Horatian): naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64.—**5.** Of a temporary removal from office, to suspend: duobus hunc (episcopum) mensibus, Greg. M. Ep. 3, 46: ab officio suspensus, id. ib.—Hence, **suspensus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug-prose). **1.** Raised, elevated, suspended: Roma cenaculis sublata at-

que suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; so, saxis suspensam hanc apicem rupem, Verg. A. 8, 190: equi illi Neptunii, qui per undas currus suspensos rapuisse dicuntur, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; cf.: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tument Ferret iter, skimming lightly over the waters, Verg. A. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, raised on high, Sil. 1, 470: suspensis auribus, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 8: aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 196: terra, loosened, loose, Col. 11, 3, 54: suspensissimum pastinatum, id. 3, 13, 7: (oliva) inicitur quam mundissimis molis suspensis ne nucleus frangatur, id. 12, 51, 2, and 54, 2: radix suspensa pariter et mersa, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6: suspensum inter nubila corpus, Sil. 12, 94; 1, 470: loco ab umore suspensus, Pall. 1, 40, 1: alituum suspensa cohors, Sen. Phoen. 77.—**2.** Transf., suspended, i.e. pressing or touching lightly, light: suspensus gradu placide ire perrexi, on tiptoe, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; so, gradu, Ov. F. 1, 426; 6, 338; cf.: evagata noctu suspensus pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18: pedes, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. fin.: suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis, Verg. Cir. 212: vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensa manu commendare aliquem, slightly, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 1: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 5, 1069: suspensis passibus, Amm. 14, 2, 31: molis suspensis, Col. 12, 51, 2; 12, 54, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, undetermined, anxious (the predom. and class. signif.; syn.: incertus, dubius): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurā spe et caecā expectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf.: civitas suspensa metu, id. ib. 1, 8, 23: suspensum me tenes, id. Att. 10, 1, 2: maneo Thessalonicae suspensus, id. ib. 3, 8, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: suspensus animo expectare, quod quis agat, id. ib. 4, 15, 10: animus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: audita inspectaque re, omnia suspensa neutro inclinat sententiis reliquere, Liv. 34, 62, 16: dimissis suspensā re legatis, id. 31, 32, 5.—**Comp.**: exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 3: suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, Cic. Clu. 19, 54; 3, 8; cf.: hominum expectationem et spem rei publicae suspensam tenere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19: pro homine amiceissimo, id. ib. 8, 5, 3: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. H. 16, 84 Ruhnk.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**Neutr. absol.**: quare non semper illam (nequitiam) in suspensus relinquam? Sen. Ep. 97, 14: est suspensus et anxius, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3: rem totam in suspensus reliqui, id. ib. 10, 31 (40), 4: ipse in suspensus tenuit, Tac. H. 1, 78 fin.: si adhuc in suspensus sit statuta libertas, Dig. 9, 4, 15; Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5.—**2.** Of goods held under a lien or judgment: suspensis amici bonis libellum deicio creditoribus ejus me obligaturus, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3.—**3.** Dependent: qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii suspensaeque ex fortunā fidei, Liv. 44, 18, 4: animos ex tam levibus momentis fortunae suspensos, id. 4, 32, 2.

suspensē, adv. [suspensus], hesitatingly, in suspense; comp.: suspensius, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 fin.

suspensio, ōnis, f. [suspendo, I. B. 3.], an arching or vaulting, arched work, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. the foll. art.—**II.** The imperfect pronunciation of a letter: litterae m, Isid. 1, 31, 6.

suspensūra, ae, f. [id.], an arching or vaulting, arched work, an arch: balneorum, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; cf. caldarium, Vitr. 5, 10: cellarum, Pall. 1, 40, 2.

suspensus, a, um, Part. of suspendo.

suspiciābilis, e, adj. [suspicio], conjectural (late Lat.): ars (medicina), Arn. 1, 28.

suspiciāx, ācis, adj. [id.], apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious. **I.** Lit. (very rare): populus suspiciāx ob eamque rem mobilis, Nep. Timoth. 3, 5: frater, Liv. 40, 14: animus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 13.—**II.** Transf., that excites mistrust, suspicious:

silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11 fin.; Sen. Ira, 2, 29, 2 (dub.; bracketed by Haase).

1. suspicio, spexi, ctum, 3, v. a. and n. [sub-speciō]. **I.** To look up or upwards, to look up at a thing. **A.** Lit.: cum caelum suspeximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 49: caelum, Suet. Tit. 10: summum de gurgite caelum, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov. M. 14, 660: pisces qui neque videntur a nobis neque ipsi nos suspicere possunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81.—**Poet.**: nubes suspexit Olympus, looked up at, i. e. rose into the clouds, Luc. 6, 477: quae tuam matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistra Suspicit, which looks, i. e. is situated towards, Ov. M. 2, 840: suspexit in caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; 3, 2, 3.—**Absol.**: nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: formare vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—**B.** Trop. ***1.** In gen., to look up to a thing with the mind, to raise the thoughts up to: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—**2.** In partic., to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honor, etc. (opp. despiciere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25; syn. stupeo): eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: suspicit potentem humilis, Vell. 2, 126, 2; Suet. Claud. 28: eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97: naturam (with admirari), id. Div. 2, 72, 148: honores praemiaque vestra, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18.—**II.** To look at secretly or askance; hence, by meton. (effectus pro causa), to mistrust, suspect (perh. only in participles; and most freq. in the part. perf.): Bomilcar suspensus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70, 1.—Hence, **suspectus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to suspicio, II.), mistrusted, suspected; thou excites suspicion. **a.** Of persons, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 81: habere aliquem falso suspectum, id. ib. 3, 6, 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est hoc in visor et suspensor de tractā opinione probitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: provincia de morbis, Pall. 1, 16: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall. J. 71, 5: in quādam causā suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96: in morte matris, Suet. Vit. 14: in eā (filia), id. Gram. 16; Tac. H. 1, 13: suspectus societate consilii, Vell. 2, 35, 3: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60: nimiae spei, id. ib. 3, 29 fin.: Licinius Proculus in timā familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id. H. 1, 46: aemulationis, id. A. 13, 9: proditiōis, Just. 5, 9, 12: sceleris, Curt. 6, 8, 3.—With dat.: non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Quint. 4, 14: cum filius jamjam patri suspectus esset de novercā, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: nomine negligentiae suspectum esse alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tit. 6.—With inf.: suspectus consilia ejus fovisse, Tac. H. 1, 46.—**b.** Of things, concr. and abstr.: (in tyrannorum vitā) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: res, Liv. 41, 24, 17: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10: in suspecto loco, i. e. uncertain, critical, dangerous, Liv. 21, 7, 7: in eā parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet. Aug. 43: lacus Ambiguus suspectus aquis, Ov. M. 15, 333: metuit accipiter Suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet. Dom. 14: suspectae horae (quartanae), Sen. Ben. 6, 8, 1: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: aqua frigida, id. 31, 6, 37, § 71: promissum suspectus, Quint. 5, 7, 14.—With dat.: animi medicina pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: suspectam facit iudici causam, Quint. 5, 13, 51.—**Neutr.**, with subject-clause: crudele, suos addicere amores: Non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618.—**2.** Act., suspicious, distrustful: timidi et suspecti, Cato, Dist. 4, 44; Amm. 29, 4, 5.

2. suspicio (in good MSS. and edd. also **suspitio**; v. Brambach s.v.; Fleckeis. in Rhein. Mus. viii. p. 225 sqq.; and so always in Plaut. and Ter. acc. to Fleck., and in Cic. acc. to B. and K.; but cf. contra Corss. Auspr. 2, 359 sq.), ōnis, f. [1 suspicio], mistrust, distrust, suspicion. **I.** Lit.: improborum facta primo suspitio insequi-

tur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum iudex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: tanta nunc suspitio de me incidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: redeunt ex ipsa rem incidit suspitio; hém, etc., id. And. 2, 2, 22: in qua re nulla subest suspitio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspitio conveniret, id. ib. 23, 65: in quem ne si insidiis quidem interfectus esset, ulla caderet suspitio, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: suspitionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf. id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: in suspitionem alicui venire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15; id. Fl. 33, 81; cf. Suet. Tib. 12: in suspitionem cadere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspitio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: suspitionem levare atque ab se remove, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: aliquem suspitione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspitionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2: suspitionem falsam saeviter ferre, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5 (Trag. v. 349 Vahl.): maligna insontem deprimit suspitio, Phaedr. 3, 10, 36: suspitione si quis errabit sua, id. 3, prol. 45: audimus eum venisse in suspitionem Torquato de morte Pansae, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6, 2.—*Plur.*: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, Suspitiones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspitionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspiciones iniectas diluimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: ne in suspitione ponatur stupri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 27 (Ussing, suspicione): in aliquem suspitionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspitionem fide reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: in suspitionem avaritiae venire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14: in suspitionem conjurationis vocari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: qui in suspitionem incidit regni appetendi, id. Mil. 27, 72: belli subita suspitio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15: expellere aliquem suspitione cognationis, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: belli suspitione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, id. ib. 7, 54: habebit enim suspicionem adulterii, Nep. Epam. 5, 5: ea res minime firmam suspitionem veneni habet, *excites*, Cic. Clu. 62, 174.—(γ) With *subject-clause*: suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicari, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: jam tum erat suspitio, Dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: addit fuisse suspitionem, veneno sibi conceivisse mortem, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. with *quasi*: unde nata suspitio est, quasi desecrasset a patre temptasset, Suet. Tit. 5.—*II*. *Transf.*, in gen. 1. *A notion, idea, suggestion* (very rare; cf.: opinio, conjectura): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspitione attingere intelligentiam aut maris aut terrae, id. ib. 3, 25, 64: suspitionem nullam habebam te rei publicae causā mare transitarum, id. Att. 8, 11, D. 1.—2. *Objective-ly, an appearance, indication*: ne quam suspitionem infirmitatis daret, Suet. Tit. 72: nullā suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 *fin.*: malsa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8.

suspiciōse (*suspit-*, v. *suspicio init.*), *adv.* [suspiciosus], *in a way to raise mistrust or suspicion, suspiciously*: criminose ac suspitiose dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; id. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 81; Sen. Contr. 3 proem.—*Comp.*: suspitiosius aut criminiosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspiciōsus (*suspit-*), *a, um, adj.* [2. suspicio], *full of suspicion* (class.). 1. *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious*: omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo Suspitiosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te consentientia timidum suspitiosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74: suspitiosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; id. Lael. 18, 65: suspitiosa ac malefica civitas, id. Fl. 28, 68: vita anxiosa, suspitiosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 2.—*Sup.*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 64.—*II*. *That excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious*: si suspitiosus fuisset, Cato ap. Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf.: suspitiosum Cato hoc in loco suspectum significat, non suspicantem, Gell. ib.: timor, perturbatio, etc. . . quae erant ante suspitiosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: id quod adhuc est suspitiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: quia id est

suspitiosum, id. ib. 20, 56; Auct. Her. 2, 7, 11; Cic. Clu. 62, 174: haec sunt, quae suspitiosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. Or. 33, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114, 1: joci, Suet. Dom. 10.—*Sup.*: suspitiosissimum negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

* **suspiciōter**, *adv.* [suspicio], *mistrustfully, suspiciously*: suspiciōter circum aspicere, Non. 360, 5.

suspico, *āre, v.* suspicor *fin.*

suspico, *ātus* (*inf.* suspicari, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149; id. Trin. 1, 2, 49), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. suspicio, II.], *to mistrust, suspect* (class.). (α) With *acc.* (rare): id est, quod suspicabar, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid nunc suspicare aut invenis De illā? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: quod velim temere atque injuriose de illo suspicari sint homines, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: nihil mali suspicans, id. Clu. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 39: puellam, App. M. 10, p. 250, 18.—(β) With *obj.-clause* (so most usually): suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicari, Me idcirco haec promittere, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: omnes ilico Me suspicentur, credo, habere aurum domi, id. Aul. 1, 2, 32: debere se suspicari, simulatā Caesarem amicitia, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium cum fugae causā initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: venturos, Qui, etc., Ov. H. 10, 83.—(γ) *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor. C. 2, 4, 22.—*II*. *Transf.*, in gen., *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe, conjecture* (class.; cf.: opinor, reor). (α) With *acc.*: di immortales, spem insperatam date mihi, quam suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Brix: si quidem hic lenonis ejus vidulus, quem suspicor, id. Rud. 4, 4, 47: nisi me animus fallit, hic profecto est anulus, quem ego suspicor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 1: qui, quae vix conjectura, qualia sint, possumus suspicari, sic affirmat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15; cf.: aliquid de M. Popillii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56.—(β) With *rel.-clause*: quare, quā sint illae dignitate, potes ex his suspicari, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: ne suspicari quidem, quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 36, 90.—(γ) With *object-clause*: navalis hostis ante adessee potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: quas (magnitudines stellarum) esse nunquam suspicari sumus, id. ib. 6, 16, 16: placitum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: suspicor ingenuas erubuisse genas, Ov. H. 19 (20), 6: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.—*Absol.*: ut suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Ritschl.

Act. collat. form **suspico**, *āre*: ne suspices, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspiciō, *ōnis, f.* [suspicio], *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh* (post-Aug.): suspiciōne sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiciō: O te felicem, M. Porci, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspiciōsus, *ūs, m.* [id.], *a sighing, sigh* (poet. and very rare); in *plur.*: suspiciōsus haustus, *Ov. M. 14, 129 (but in Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3, the correct read. is *suspiciōsus*).

suspiciōsus, *a, um, adj.* [suspiciō], *breathing deeply or with difficulty, breathing short, asthmatic*: mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiciōsi, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121; 20, 2, 5, § 9; 32, 8, 29, § 91; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 148; Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 1.

suspiciōsus, *ūs, m.* [suspicio], *a breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare but class.): enecat suspiciōsus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4 (14 Ritschl): quem nemo aspiciere sine suspiciōsus posset, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*: suspiciōsus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15, 3: longos trahens suspiciōsus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspiciōsus, *ii, n.* [id.], *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*. 1. *Lit.* (class.): suspiciōsus alio petere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58: traxit ex intimo ventre, id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: crebrum suspiciōsus, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum naturā sine sollicitudine, sine suspiciō, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: idque ab exercitu

cum suspiciō videretur, Spart. Pers. 11.—*Plur.*: quos nunquam pungunt suspiciō, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 27: repetere, Tib. 3, 6, 61: ducere, Ov. M. 1, 656: ducere ab imo Pectore, id. ib. 10, 402; 2, 125; 2, 774; 9, 537: cessant, Mart. 10, 13, 19.—Of animals, Mart. 1, 110, 9.—*B*. As a disease, *shortness of breath, asthma* (post-Aug. and very rare): morbus, qui satis apte dici suspiciōsus potest, Sen. Ep. 54, 1: suspiciōsus laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.*; Veg. Vet. 1, 10 *fin.*; 1, 38, 4.—*II*. *Transf.*, in gen., *a breathing, breath, respiration* (in post-Aug. poetry): nec dat suspiciōsus cursus Vulneris, Luc. 9, 928; 4, 328; Sil. 11, 221.

suspiciō, *āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a.* [suspicio]. 1. *Neutr.*, *to draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, to sigh* (class.): occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: familiariter, id. ib. 1, 13, 1: suspiciōsus ab imis Pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655: dumque ibi suspiciōsus, id. ib. 1, 707: suspiciōsus sacerdos, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 572: flebile, id. in Eutr. 1, 269.—*Poet.*: puella in flavo hospite suspiciōsus, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 64, 98: solā suspiciōsus in illa, Ov. F. 1, 417; v. also infra, *II*.—*Transf.*, of things: tellus atro exundante vapore Suspiciōsus, *breathing out*, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina suspiciōsus, *may exhale, evaporate*, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspiciōsus, *sighing*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 60 Vahl.).—With *ne* and *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—*II*. *Act.* (poet.). *A*. *To breathe out, exhale*: umentes nebulas (Anauros), Luc. 6, 370: inclusum pectore, Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779; 12, 136.—*B*. *To sigh for, long for*: suspiciōsus longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152: amoris, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44.—*C*. *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh*: grandis suspiciōsus arator, incassum manum cecidisse labores, Lucr. 2, 1164.—With *ne*: matrona et adulta virgo Suspiciōsus, *ehet!* ne, etc. (= sollicita est, ne), Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.

suspiciō, *ōnis, f.*, v. *suspicio init.*
susque deque, *adv.* [subs for subque, and de-que], *both up and down, to express indifference: susque deque fero aut susque deque habeo* (his enim omnibus modis dicitur) . . . significat autem susque deque ferre animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magis pendere, atque interdum negligere et contemnere: id propemodum id valet, quod dicitur Graece ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius in Compitalibus: nunc tu lentus es: nunc tu susque deque fers . . . M. Varro in Sisenna vel de historiā: quod si non horum omnium similia essent principia ac postprincipia, susque deque esset. Lucilius in tertio: verum haec ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt: susque et deque fere, inquam, etc., Gell. 16, 9, 1 sqq.; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.: quae neque sunt facta, neque ego in me admisi, arguit: atque id me susque deque esse habiturum putat. Non edepol faciam: neque me perpetui propro Falso insinulam, *that I shall bear it with indifference*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.

sustentaculum, *i, n.* [sustento], *a prop, stay, support*. 1. *Lit.* (post-Aug. and very rare): sustentaculum, columen, Tac. H. 2, 28.—*II*. *Transf.*, *sustenance, nourishment*: sustentaculum sumptuosum corporis, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.]. 1. *A deferring, delay; forbearance* (very rare). *A*. In gen.: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18, 32.—*B*. In part., in rhetoric, *a figure of speech where the orator defers the mention of something, keeping the hearer in doubt, a suspension*, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 22.—*II*. *Sustenance, maintenance*: mulieris, Dig. 2, 3, 22 *med.*

sustentatus, *ūs, m.* [id.], *a holding up or upright, a sustaining, support* (post-class.): levā sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 34: cujus ille sustentatu, Aus. Per. 5.

sustento, *āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. a.* [sustineo], *to hold up or upright, to uphold, support, prop, sustain* (syn. *sustineo*). 1. *Lit.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multos per annos Sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: Hercule quon-

dam Sustentante polum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 143: Alcanor fratrem ruentem Sustentat dextra, Verg. A. 10, 339: in Tiberim abjectum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: naufraga sustentant... vela (i. e. navem) Lacones, Claud. B. Gild. 222: cf.: aegre seque et arma sustentans, Curt. 8, 4, 15.—**B.** To bear, wear: catenas, Vop. Aur. 34.—**II.** Trop., to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, bear, uplift, preserve (class. and freq.). **A.** In gen.: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2; cf.: rem publicam, id. Mur. 2, 3: imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustentata et tuere, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis, id. Off. 2, 24, 86; Vell. 2, 114, 1: Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentens tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 5: tu velim tete tua virtute sustentens, id. Fam. 6, 4, 5: me una consolatio sustentat, quod, etc., id. Mil. 36, 100: per omnis difficultates animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12, proem. § 1: litteris sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf.: praecleara conscientia sustentor, cum cogito, etc., id. ib. 10, 4: Pompeius intellegit, C. Catonem a Crasso sustentari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: jurisconsultus, non suo artificio sed alieno sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: si qua spes reliqua est, quae fortium civium mentes cogitationesque sustentet, id. Fl. 2, 3: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: res publica magnis meis laboribus sustentata, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg. A. 10, 609: multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis, upholds, id. ib. 11, 224: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentat pugnam, kept up, maintained, Tac. A. 2, 17: aciem, id. ib. 1, 65 fin.; id. H. 2, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To support, sustain, maintain, preserve by food, money, or other means: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: idem (aër) spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantis, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: qui se subsidiis patri-monii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12: eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34, 5: sustentans fovensque, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 3: saucios largitione et curâ, Tac. A. 4, 63 fin.: animus nulla re egens aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf.: furtim rapta sustentat pectora terra, refines, Stat. Th. 6, 875: parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: tenuitatem alicujus, id. Fam. 16, 21, 4: egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio sustentavit, id. Red. Sen. 5, 11: Glycera venditando coronas sustentaverat pauperatatem, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; cf.: ut milites pecore ex longinquo viciis adacto extremam famem sustentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—**M. d.**: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, supported himself, got a living, Tac. A. 4, 13; for which in the act. form: *Ge. Valustin' bene? Pa. Sustentavi sedulo. I have taken good care of myself, have kept myself in good case*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 8; cf. *impers. pass.*: *Ge. Valustin' usque? Ep. Sustentatum' st sedulo*, id. ib. 3, 2, 14.—**2.** To keep in check, hold back, restrain: milites, paulisper ab rege sustentati, paucis amissis profugi discedunt, Sall. J. 56, 6; cf. aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 82: aquas, Auct. Cons. Liv. 221.—**3.** To bear, hold out, endure, suffer (rare but class.; syn.: fero, patior): miseras plurimas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.—**Absol.** (sc. morbum), Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 265: aegre is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: quorum auxillis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consueverint, id. ib. 2, 14 fin.—**Impers. pass.**: aegre eo die sustentatum est, a defence was made, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: hostem, Tac. A. 15, 10 fin.: bellum, Vell. 2, 104, 2: impetus legionum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3.—**Absol.**: nec nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 18, 2.—**4.** To put off, defer, delay (Ciceron.; syn. prolatio): rem, dum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: aedificationem ad tuum adventum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest... celeriter vobis vindicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6; cf. Ov. R. Am. 405.

sustinentia, ae, f. [sustineo], an endurance: malorum, Lact. Epit. 34, 7: spei, Vulg.

1 Thess. 1, 3.—**Absol.**, patience, endurance, Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 16.

sustineo, tintii, tentum, 2, v. a. [subs for sub, and teneo], to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, keep up, support, sustain (syn. fulcio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: onus alicui, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 68: quantum hominum terra sustinet, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Men. 1, 1, 13: cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 23, 45, 3; Curt. 6, 1, 11; 7, 5, 8: infirmos baculo artus, to support, Ov. M. 6, 27: furcis spectacula, Liv. 1, 35, 9: ingenuâ speculum manu, Ov. A. 2, 216: fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 4: manibus clipeos et hastam Et galeam, Ov. H. 3, 119: vix populum tellus sustinet illa suum, id. ib. 15 (16), 182: lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117: vas ad sustinenda opsonia, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140: aer volatus alitum sustinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, bearing on its surface, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127: ecce populus Romanus universus veluti duobus navigiis impositus binis cardinibus sustinetur, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: domum pluribus administris fulcit ac sustinet, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3: se, to support one's self, hold one's self up, stand, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 25; so, se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: se alis, Ov. M. 4, 411.—**B.** In partic., to hold or keep back, to keep in, stay, check, restrain, control, etc. (syn.: refreno, supprimo, moror): currum equosque, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: currum, id. Lael. 17, 63 (v. infra, II. B. 3.): equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: sustinet a jugulo dextram, Verg. A. 11, 750: a jugulo nitentem sustinet hastam, Stat. Th. 2, 648: flumina Threiciâ lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36, 1: aliud simile miraculum eos sustinuit, id. 5, 39, 2: signa, id. 31, 24, 8: gradum, Ov. F. 6, 398: perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: se, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; Val. Fl. 3, 100: se ab omni assensu, i. e. to refrain, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: se a respondendo, id. ib. 2, 32, 104.—**Poet.**: celeres vias, i. e. to halt, Sen. Hippol. 794.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve: dignitatem et decus civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; cf.: causam publicam, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: expectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: tris personas unus sustineo, characters, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: personam magistris, to personate, Suet. Gram. 24: quid muneris in rem publicam fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 100: vitam, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11.—**Poet.**: (arbor) ingentem sustinet umbram, Verg. G. 2, 297.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To sustain, support, maintain, by food, money, or other means: hac (sc. re frumentaria) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 11: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: qui ager non amplius hominum quinque milia potest sustinere, id. Att. 2, 16, 1: alicujus munificentia sustineri, Liv. 39, 9, 6: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes Sustinet, Verg. G. 2, 515: necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9: plebem, id. 3, 65, 6: penuriam temporum, Col. 9, 14, 17.—**2.** To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand (so most freq.; syn.: fero, tolero, patior): mala ferre sustinereque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 8: innocens suspicionem hanc sustinet causâ meâ, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 32: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 3: dolorem pedum, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5: dolores, id. ib. 1, 12, 8: certamen, Liv. 33, 36, 12: vim hostium, Nep. Hann. 11, 4: periculum, Dig. 18, 6, 1: o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperia, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: vulnera, id. ib. 1, 45: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: Peloponnesum, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 7: eos (rogantes), Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3; Liv. 31, 13: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, id. 31, 13, 4: justa petentem deam, Ov. M. 14, 788: ferrum ignemque Jovemque, id. ib. 13, 385 et saep.—**Absol.**: expect-

tes et sustineas necesse est, Mart. 9, 3, 13: neque jam sustineri poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 6, 4; Liv. 29, 6, 17.—**(B)** With obj.-clause (mostly with a negative: non sustinet, he cannot bear, cannot endure; he does not take upon himself, does not venture): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati iudicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13, 584; so negatively, id. ib. 1, 530; 6, 367; 6, 606; 9, 439; 10, 47; id. F. 4, 850; Vell. 2, 86, 2.—**In** a negative interrog.: sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus, etc... non credidisse? tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Sustineant. Reperiemus, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10; 3, 6, 64: deserere officii sui partes, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; 9, 13, 6: Parmenionem rursus castigare non sustinebat, Curt. 4, 13, 8; 6, 1, 15: nec solus bibere sustineo, id. 7, 5, 12; 7, 6, 15; 8, 5, 7; Vell. 2, 86, 2; Suet. Caes. 75.—**Affirmatively**: quem in vinculis habituri erant, sustinere venerari, Curt. 5, 10, 13: colloqui cum eo, quem damnaverat, sustinuit, id. 6, 8, 16; 7, 5, 38; 10, 5, 25: quae se praefere Dianae Sustinuit, took upon herself, presumed, Ov. M. 11, 322; so, sustinet ire illuc, id. ib. 4, 447; 6, 563; id. H. 5, 32; Phaedr. 4, 16, 8: aliquem videre, Auct. Cons. Liv. 135: si quis aquam... haurire sustineat, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64: mentiri, Petr. 116.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B.) To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay: est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benivolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63; so, impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 26; 2, 11; 3, 2 et saep.: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; cf.: Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60, 1: assensus lubricos, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: sustinenda solutio est nominis Caerelliani, id. Att. 12, 51, 3: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6: rem in noctem, Liv. 5, 35, 7: iram, id. 2, 19, 4.

sustollo, ere, v. a. [subs for sub (v. sub, III.), and tollo], to lift or take up, to raise up, raise (ante- and post-class.; cf.: erigo, efferro). **I.** In gen.: amiculum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, i. e. to be set upon a high pedestal, id. ib. 5, 3, 49: torvos ad aethera vultus, Ov. M. 13, 542: (navem) levi sustollit machina nisu, Lucr. 4, 906: vela, Cat. 64, 210; 64, 235: papulas alte, Ser. Samm. 38, 716.—**II.** In partic. ***A.** To build, erect: novum opus in qualibet civitate, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 28.—**B.** To take away, remove, destroy: erilem filiam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 8: has aedes totas, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39: sustolli ab his locis, Arn. 2, 60.

sustuli, v. sustulsi and tollo.

susum, v. sursum.

susurrâmen, inis, n. [1. susurro], a muttering, murmuring (post-class.): magicum, App. M. 1, p. 103, 23; Mart. Cap. 7, § 726.

susurrâtîm, adv. [id.], in a low voice, softly (late Lat.): decenter arrisit, Mart. Cap. 6, § 705.

susurrâtio, ônis, f. [id.], a whispering, Ambros. Laps. Virg. Cons. 6, 25; plur.: crebrae, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18 init.; Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

susurrâtor, ôris, m. [id.], a mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 17.

susurrâtrix, icis, f. [susurrator], a whisperer (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysolog. Serm. 118.

1. sūsurro, are, v. n. and a. [1. susur-rus; root sur], to make a low, continued sound, to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Verg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154: aut ego cum carâ de te nutrice susurro, Ov. H. 19, 19: fama susurrat, id. ib. 21, 233: lympha susurrans, Verg. Cul. 104: susurravit obscurior fama, Amm. 26, 6, 2: leve Mincius susurret, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. Fesc. 2, 11.—**II.** Act.: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: versum Persi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 fin.: te (silvestris platani), Nemes. Ecl. 1, 72: susurrans quae-

dam, Amm. 25, 8, 18: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643.—*Impers. pass.*: iam susurrari audio, Civism Atticam esse hanc, Ter. And. 4, 40.

2. sūsurro, ōnis, m. [1. susurro]. a mutter, whisperer, tale-bearer (post-class.): aures mariti susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 fin.; Vulg. Lev. 19, 16; Hier. Ep. 11, 1.

1. sūsurrus, i (collat. form of the abl. sing. susurru, App. Flor. p. 357, 39), m. [redupl. from root sur, sar, to speak, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. absurdus], a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, a muttering, whispering, etc. (class.): aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (saepes) levi somnū suadebit inire susurro (apum), Verg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro concipiunt, i. e. in a low, muttered prayer, Luc. 5, 104: raucō susurro, Calp. Ecl. 1, 3: tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110.—In plur.: blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 8, 78; Pers. 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 62 fin.—Personified: Susurri, Whispers, the attendants of Fame, Ov. M. 12, 61.

* **2. sūsurrus**, a, um, adj. [1. susurrus], muttering, whispering: lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūta, ōrum, v. suo fin.

sūtēla, ae, f. [suo], prop. a sewing together; hence, trop., a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick, wile (Plautin.): sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine sumentium dictae, Fest. pp. 310 and 311 Müll.: ob sutelas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; id. Cas. 1, 7.

Suthul, ūlis, n., a fortress in Numidia, Sall. J. 37, 3; 38, 2.

sūtilis, e, adj. [suo], sewed together, bound or fastened together (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): balteus, Verg. A. 12, 273: cymba, id. ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40; 65: domus, made of skins sewed together, Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, i. e. sewed on the phrygae, Ov. F. 5, 335; Mart. 9, 91, 6: folium, Plin. 21, 3, 8; 11; cf. rosa, Mart. 9, 91, 6; 9, 94, 5: lapilli, set in a wreath, Prud. Cath. 7, 158: hyacinthi, id. Ham. 269.

sūtor, ōris, m. [id.], a shoemaker, cobbler. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; 3, 5, 39; Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: crepidarius, Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: svTORVM COLLEGIVM, Inscr. Donat. 1, 131; Mart. 3, 16, 1; 9, 75 in lemm. al.—To denote people of the lower class: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Juv. 3, 294.—Prov.: sutor, ne supra crepidam (judicaret), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; cf. Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 3.—**II.** Transf., a cobbler, patcher up of things: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sūtoricus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [sutor], of or belonging to a shoemaker (for the class. sutorius): atramentum, shoemakers' blacking, Marc. Emp. 8, 2 med.

sūtorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler (class.): atramentum, shoemakers' blacking, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cels. 5, 8: fistula, a shoemaker's punch, Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100: MERX, Inscr. Orell. 4168: Turpio sutorius, formerly a shoemaker, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 15: Atrium Sutorium, Shoemakers' Hall, a place in Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Calend. Praenest. m. Mart. (ap. Inscr. Orell. II., p. 386); v. atrium fin.

sūtriballus, i, m. [id.], a cobbler, Schol. Juv. 3, 150.

sūtrina, ae, and **sūtrinum**, i, v. 1. sutrinus, II.

1. sūtrinus, a, um, adj. [contr. for sutorinus, from sutor], of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's- (mostly post-Aug. for sutorius). **I.** Adj.: taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **sūtrina**, ae, f. **1.** (Sc. officina.) A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall: sutrinae manceps, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; 35, 10, 37, § 112; Tert. Pall. 5.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) The shoemaker's trade, Varr. ap. Non. 160, 17; Vitr. 6, praef. fin.; Lact. 1, 18, 21; App. Flor. p. 346, 35.—**B.** **sūtrinum**, i, n. (sc. artificii-

um), a shoemaker's work or trade, Sen. Ep. 90, 23.

2. Sūtrinus, a, um, v. Sutrini, I.

Sūtrium, ii, n., an ancient town in Etruria, now Sutri, Liv. 6, 3, 2; 6, 9; 6, 32; Vell. 1, 14.—Prov.: quasi eant Sūtrium, i. e. to set about any thing well prepared (as Camillus, when he marched to the conquest of Sūtrium), Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 10; cf. Fest. p. 310 Müll.—Hence, **A.** **Sūtrinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Sūtrium: ager, Liv. 26, 34: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—**Subst.**: **Sūtrini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Sūtrium, Liv. 6, 3.—**B.** **Sūtrius**, a, um, adj., of Sūtrium: tecta, Sil. 8, 493.

* **sūtrix**, icis, f. [sutor], a sewing-woman, Inscr. Gud. p. 199, 2; 220, 1.

sūtura, ae, f. [suo], a sewing together, a seam, suture: scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29, 6; Cels. 7, 4, 3; 7, 4, 11 fin.; Petr. 13: calvariae, a suture of the skull, Cels. 8, 1 and 4.

sūtus, a, um, Part. of suo.

suus, a, um (old form sos, sa, sum; dat. plur. sis, Eunn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; acc. sas. id. ib. p. 325 ib.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 47; Schol. Pers. 1, 108; sing. sam for suam, Fest. p. 47 Müll.; so for suo, C. I. L. 5, 2007. In ante-class. verse su- with the following vowel freq. forms one syllable, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 48; id. Ps. 1, 3, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 68; Lucr. 1, 1022; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 189 sqq.), pron. poss., 3d pers. [root sva-; Sanscr. svā, own; cf. sui; Gr. σεφο-, whence σφε, etc., and ε; cf. εός], of or belonging to himself, herself, etc.; his own, her own, etc.; his, her, its, their; one's; hers, theirs.—**I.** Ordinary possessive use his, etc. (cf. the similar use of the pers. pron. sui, q. v.). **A.** With antecedent in the same sentence. **1.** The antecedent a subject-nominative, expressed or understood. (a) His: Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: ille in sua sententia perseverat, id. ib. 1, 72: tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam, id. ib. 2, 37: cum sceleris sui socios Romae reliquisset, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: cur ego non ignoscā si anteposuit suam salutem meae? id. Pis. 32, 79; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Mil. 10, 27; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: Hanno praefecturam ejus (i. e. Mutinensis) filio suo (Hannonis) dedit, Liv. 26, 40, 7: imperat princeps civibus suis, Sen. Clem. 1, 16, 2: nemo rem suam emit, id. Ben. 7, 4, 8.—(b) Her: mea Glycerium suos parentes reperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5: utinam haec ignoraret suam patrem, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: si nunc facere volt era officium suum, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 72: ne eadem mulier cum suo conjuge honestissimum adolescentem oppressisse videatur, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: si omnibus suis copiis excellentem virum res publica armasset, id. Phil. 13, 16, 32.—(c) Its: omne animal simul et ortum est, et se ipsum et omnes partes suas diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: cum mea domus ardore suo deflagrationem Italiae toti minaretur, id. Planc. 40, 95.—(d) Their: (legiones) si consulem suum reliquerunt, vituperandae sunt, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: mittunt aliquem de suo numero, id. ib. 11, 10, 25: rationem illi sententiae suae non fere reddebant, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: qui agellos suos redimere a piratis solebant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: edicunt ut ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, id. Sen. 14, 32: suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant ut per suos (Allobrogum) fines eos (Helvetios) ire paterentur, id. id. 1, 6; and distributively: ac naves onerariae LXIII. in portu expugnatae, quaedam cum suis oneribus, frumento, armis, aere, etc., some with their several cargoes, Liv. 26, 47, 9.—**2.** With a subject-clause as antecedent: id sua sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, was self-evident, Liv. 22, 38, 13: ad id quod sua sponte satis collectum animum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, id. 3, 62, 1: secutum tamen sua sponte est ut villor ob ea regi Hannibal et suspectior fieret, id. 35, 14, 4.—**3.** With subject-acc. as antecedent: hanc dicam Athenis advenisse cum aliquo amatore suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86: deo gratissimum esse in sua tribu Plancium, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: cupio eum suae causae confidere, id. Sen. 64, 135: suspicari debuit (Milo), eum (Clodium) ad villam suam (Clodii) deversurum, id. Mil. 19, 51: Medeam

praedicant in fugā fratris sui membra dissipavisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: (dixit) Caesarem pro sua dignitate debere et studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**4.** With object-acc. as antecedent. (a) Suus being an adjunct of the subject (generally rendered in Engl. by a pass. constr.): hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, he was taken from the temple by his father, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, id. Sen. 68, 142: Alexandrum uxor sua... occidit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: illum ulciscuntur mores sui, id. Att. 9, 12, 2: quodsi quem natura sua... forte deficiet, id. Or. 1, 14: utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutaverat, Liv. 1, 7, 1: quas (urbes) sua virtus ac dii juvent, magnas sibi opes facere, id. 1, 9, 3; 1, 7, 15; 6, 33, 5: quos nec sua conscientia impulerit, nec, etc., id. 26, 33, 3; 25, 14, 7: consulens C. Marium servus suus interemit, Val. Max. 6, 8, 2: quis non Vedum Pollionem pejus oderat quam servi sui? Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2: sera dies sit quā illum gens sua caelo adderat, id. Cons. Poll. 12 (31), 5.—With the antecedent understood from the principal sentence: ita forma simili pueri ut mater sua internoscere (sc. eos) non posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 19; and with suus as adjunct both of the subject and of the antecedent: jubet salvere suos vir uxorem suam, id. Merc. 4, 3, 11.—(b) With impers. verbs: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: video fore ut inimicos tuos poeniteat intemperantiae suae, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: si Caesarem beneficii sui poeniteret, id. Lig. 10, 29; so id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: jam ne nobilitatis quidem suae plebejos poenitere, Liv. 10, 7, 8: militem jam minus virtutis poeniteret suae, id. 22, 12, 10.—(c) As adjunct of other members of the sentence: ad parentes suos ducas Silenium, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86: nam is illius filiam conicit in navem clam matrem suam (i. e. filiae), id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: eosdem ad quaestoris sui aut imperatoris, aut commilitonum suorum pericula impulsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: totum enim ex sua patria sustulisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 127; id. Or. 3, 32, 126: quem (Hannionem) tibi etiam suo nomine (on his own account) commendo... itaque peto a te ut ejus procuratorem et ipsum suo nomine diligas, id. Fam. 13, 21, 2: Caesar Fabium in sua remittit hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 24: introire ad Ciceronem, et domi suae imparatum confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: suis flammis delete Fidenas, i. e. the flames kindled by the Fidenates, Liv. 4, 33, 5: suo igni involvit hostes, Tac. A. 14, 30: quid Caesarem in sua fata immisit? Sen. Ep. 94, 65; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 7; cf. with antecedent supplied from preceding sentence: non destiti rogare et petere (sc. Brutum) mea causa, suadere et hortari sua, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7.—**5.** With dat. as antecedent. (a) As adjunct of subject (cf. 4. supra): suus rex reginae placet, a queen likes her own king, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76: ei nunc alia ducenta st domum, sua cognata Lemniensis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 101: Autronio nonne sodales, non collegae sui... defuerunt? Cic. Sull. 2, 7: si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: cui non magistri sui atque doctores, cui non... locus ipse... in mente versetur? id. Planc. 33, 81: haec omnia plane... Siculis erepta sunt: primum suae leges, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33: Romanis multitudo sua auxit animum, Liv. 21, 50, 4: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50, 7: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14, 2: vilitas sua illis detrahit pretium, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2: nemo est cui felicitas sua satisfaciatur, id. Ep. 115, 17: labor illi suus restitutus est, id. Brev. Vit. 20, 3: magnitudo sua singulis constat, id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10: tantum sapienti sua, quantum Deo omnis aetas patet, id. Ep. 53, 11.—With antecedent supplied from principal sentence: mater quod suavit sua Adulescens mulier fecit, i. e. ei, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38.—(b) Of other words: regie Thebono regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40: mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam, id. Ps. 1, 3, 5: ego Metello non irascor, neque ei suam vacationem eripio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: desinant insidiari domui suae consuli, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus, id. Mil. 35, 96: Scipio suas res Syracusanis restituit, Liv.

29, 1, 17: nos non suas (leges Lacedaemonis arbitror) ademisisse, sed nostras leges dedidisse, id. 39, 7, 6: Graccho et Tuditano provinciae Lucaniae et Galliae cum suis exercitibus prorogatae, id. 25, 3, 5.—**6.** With *gen. abs.*, or *object of a prep.* as antecedent: nec illius animi aciem praestringit splendor sui nominis, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: nolite a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae domesticum et suum consulem avellere, id. Mur. 41, 90: quamvis tu magna mihi scripseris de Bruti adventu ad suas legiones, id. Att. 14, 13, 12: suae legis ad scriptum ipsam quoque sententiam adjungere, *the meaning of their law to which they refer*, id. Inv. 2, 49, 147: cum ambitio alterius suam primum apud eos majestatem solvisset, Liv. 22, 42, 12: nunc causam instituendorum ludorum ab origine sua repetam, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: Juban in regno suo non locorum notitia adjuvet, non popularium pro rege suo virtus, Sen. Ep. 71, 10; id. Ben. 7, 6, 3; id. Clem. 1, 3, 4.—Esp. with *cujusque* as antecedent: in qua deliberatione ad suam *cujusque* naturam consilium est omne revocandum, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119 (v. IL D. 2, infra).—*Abl.*: operam dare ut sua lex ipso scripto videatur niti, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 147 (cf. supra): (Caesar reperiebat) ad Galbam propter justitiam prudentiamque suam totius belli summam deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: credere, ad suum consilium a Jove deos advocari, Sen. Q. N. 2, 42, 1.—**7.** With *predic. nom.* as antecedent: sapientissimi artis suae professores sunt a quibus et propria studia verecunde et aliena callide administrantur, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.—**8.** With *appositive nom.* (a) With *gram.* subject as antecedent: hoc Anaximandro, populari ac sodali suo, non persuasit, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: vidit fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, id. Mil. 9, 25: (hic) fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, propinqui sui, id. Planc. 11, 27: ut non per L. Crassum, adfitem suum, causam illam defenderit, id. Balb. 21, 49: ne cum hoc T. Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrinio suo, ne nobiscum vivat, id. Lig. 4, 11: Caesar mittit ad eum A. Clodium, suum atque illius familiarem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57.—(b) With *object* as antecedent: Dicaearchum cum Aristoxeno, aequali et condiscipulo suo, omittamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: tres fratres optimos, non solum sibi ipsos, neque nobis, necessariis suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonavit, id. Lig. 12, 36: Varro, quem, sui generis hominem, vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, Liv. 22, 34, 2.—(c) With *appositive nom.* as antecedent: si P. Scipionem, clarissimum virum, majorumque suorum simillimum res publica tenere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 29: M. Fabi Ambusti, potentis viri cum inter sui corporis homines, tum ad plebem, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 5: C. vero Fabricii, et Q. Aemilii Papi, principum saeculi sui, domibus argentum fuisse confitear oportet, Val. Max. 4, 4, 3.—**9.** In participial clauses. (a) The antecedent being the logical subject of the participle, and other than the principal subject: credamus igitur Panaetio, a Platone suo dissentienti (= qui dissentiebat), Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: ea Sex. Roscium, expulsum ex suis bonis, recepit domum, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: Dejotarus ad me venientem cum omnibus copiis suis, certiorum feci, etc., id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si hominis et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimi (*being greatly distinguished*) causam repudiassent, id. Mur. 4, 8: stupentes tribunos et suam jam vicem magis anxios quam, etc., liberavit consensus populi Romani, Liv. 8, 35, 1; 22, 42, 8: manet in folio scripta querela suo (= quam scripsit), Ov. F. 5, 224; cf. in *abl. absol.*: et ipsis (hostibus) regressis in castra sua, Liv. 22, 60, 9: quibus (specul.) si unum ostenderis hominem, populus adparet, unaquaque parte faciem exprimente sua, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 5.—(b) The logical subject of the participle, being also the principal subject: sic a suis legionibus condemnatus irruit in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: hunc agrum patres nostri, acceptum a maioribus suis (= quem acceperant), perdidit, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: ut in suis ordinibus dispositi dispersos adoritur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Appius, odium in se aliorum suo in eos merens odio, haud ignaro, inquit, imminet for-

tuna, Liv. 3, 54, 3: ipsa capit Condita in pharetra (= quae condiderat) tela minora sua, Ov. F. 2, 326; cf. in *abl. absol.*: Sopater, expositis suis difficultatibus (= cum exposuisset, etc.): Timarchidem... perducit, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, § 69: Caesar, primum suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Campani, audita sua pariter sociorumque clade, legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, Liv. 25, 15, 1: (Appius) deposito suo magistratu... domum est reductus, id. 4, 24, 7; 3, 35, 9; 9, 10, 13; 9, 41, 9.—(c) The antecedent being the principal subject, not the logical subject of the participle: M. Papirius dicitur Gallo, barbam suam (i.e. Papirii) permulcenti, ... iram movisse, Liv. 5, 41, 9: cum Gracchus, verendum deserendi socios, implorantis fidem suam populique Romani, substitisset, id. 23, 36, 8; cf. in *abl. absol.*: si sine maximo dedecore, tam impeditis suis rebus, potuisset emori, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 29; id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Planc. 21, 51; id. Clu. 14, 42: ita (consul) proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, haudquaquam tamen incruento milite suo (consulis), Liv. 8, 29, 12; cf. with antecedent to be supplied: Campani, cum, robore juventutis suae acciso, nulla (sc. eis) propinqua spes esset, etc., id. 7, 29, 7.—**10.** In gerund construction. (a) With subject as antecedent: mihi ipsa Roma ad complectendum conservandum suum progressi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52.—(b) With object, the logical subjects of the *gerund* as antecedent: cur iis persequendi juris sui... admis potestatem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: si senatus doloris sui de me declarandi potestas esset erepta, id. Sest. 23, 51: nec tribunis plebis (spatium datur) sui periculi deprecandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—(c) With antecedent dependent on the *gerund*: eamque rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19.—**11.** As adjunct of a *nom.* dependent on a *subject-inf.*, with its logical subject as antecedent: magnum Miloni fuit, conficere illam pestem nullam suam invidiam? Cic. Mil. 15, 40: neque enim fuit Gabinii, remittere tantum de suo nec regis, imponere tantum plus suis, *his claim*, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31: Piso, cui fructum pietatis suae neque ex me neque a populo Romano ferre licuit, id. Sest. 31, 68: ei cuius magis interst, vel sua, vel rei publicae causa vivere, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: sapientis est consilium explicare suum de maximis rebus, id. Or. 2, 81, 333; id. Mil. 15, 41.—With logical subject understood: totam Italiam suis colonis ut complere (sc. eis) liceat, permittitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: maximum (sc. eis) solacium erit, propinquorum eodem monumento declarari, et virtutum suorum, et populi Romani pietatem, id. Phil. 14, 13, 35.—**12.** Without *gram. antec.*, *one's, one's own*. **1.** Dependent on *subject-inf.*: ejusdem animi est, posteris suis amplitudinem nobis quam non acceperit tradere, et memoriam prope intermortuam generis sui, virtute renovare, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: siquidem atrocis est, patriae parentem quam suum occidere, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: miliens perire est melius quam in sua civitate sine armorum praesidio non posse vivere, id. ib. 2, 44, 112: quanto est honestius, alienis injuriis quam suis commoveri, *one's own*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 169: contentum suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaque divitiae, id. Par. 6, 51: ut non liceat sui commodi causa nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5, 23: detrudere de altero sui commodi causa, id. ib. 3, 5, 24: suis exemplis melius est uti, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 2: levius est sua decreta tollere quam aliorum, Liv. 3, 21, 5; 39, 5, 2; 29, 37, 11: satius est vitae suae rationes quam frumenti publici nosse, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 3: quanto satius est sua mala extinguere quam aliena posteris tradere? id. Q. N. 3, praef. 5: cum initia beneficiorum suorum spectare, tum etiam exitus decet, id. Ben. 2, 14, 2; 3, 1, 5: Romani nominis gloriae, non suae, composuisse illa decuit, Plin. 1, proem. § 16.—With *1st pers. plur.* as indef. antecedent: cum possimus ab Ennio sumere... exemplum, videtur esse arrogantia illa relinquere, et ad sua devenire, *to one's own* = *to our own*, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** Without a *subject-inf.*: omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suae causae... sua diligenter narrando, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ut in ceteris habenda ratio non sua

(al. sui) solum, sed etiam aliorum, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: erat Dareo mite ac tractabile ingenium, nisi suam naturam plerumque fortuna corrumpere (suam not referring to Dareo), Curt. 3, 2, 17 MSS. (Foss, mansuetam).—With *1st pers. plur.*, as indef. antecedent (cf. 1. supra): non erit ista amicitia sed mercata quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; cf. pro suo possidere, II. A. 2, a. γ; and Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73, II. A. 2, b. α; cf. also II. B. 1, α; II. B. 5, c.; II. B. 7, b.; II. C. 8, b. β infra.—**3.** With *antec.* in a previous sentence. Here ejus, eorum, earum are used for *his, her, their*, unless the clause is oblique in regard to the antecedent, i.e. the antecedent is conceived as the author of the statement. **1.** In clauses dependent on a verbum sentiendi or dicendi, expressed or understood, referring to the grammatical or logical subject of the verb. **a.** In infinitive clauses: (Clodius) Caesaris potentiam suam potentiam esse dicebat, Cic. Mil. 32, 88: (Caelius) a sua (causa) putat ejus (i.e. Ascitii) esse sejunctam, id. Cael. 10, 24: ipsos certo scio non negare ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo (referring to ipsos), id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: hostes viderunt, ... suorum tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: docent, sui iudicii rem non esse, id. ib. 1, 13.—The reference of *suus* may be ambiguous, esp. if an infinitive is dependent on another: hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te... opera sua consulem factum, i.e. Verres, though grammatically it might refer to the subj. of aiebant, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: (Ariovistus) dixit neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; cf. the context with, in all, elev. on reflexive pronouns referring to four different antecedents (populus Romanus, Ariovistus, Caesar, nemo); cf. also: occurrebat ei, mancam praeturae suam futuram consule Milone, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; 32, 88; Liv. 3, 42, 2.—**b.** *Suus* in a clause dependent on *inf.*: scio equidem, ut, qui argentum afferret atque expressam imaginem suam (i.e. militis) huc ad nos, cum eo aiebat velle mitti mulierem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 55: isti bonorum emptores arbitrantur, vos hic sedere qui excipiat eos qui de suis (i.e. emptorum) manibus effugerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: Siculi venisse tempus aiebant ut commoda sua defenderem, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: ut tunc tandem sentiret recuperanda esse quae prius sua culpa amissa forent, Liv. 44, 8, 4.—Ambiguous: velle Pompejum se Caesari purgatum, ne ea quae reipublicae causa egerit (Pompejus) in suam (i.e. Caesaris) contumeliam vertat (where suam might be referred to Pompejus), Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**c.** In oblique clauses introduced by *ut* or *ne*, or clauses subordinate to such: Cassius constituit ut ludi absente te fierent suo nomine, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam tam nefariam adjuutores vos profiteamini, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Nasidius eos magnopere hortatur ut rursus cum Bruti classe, additis suis (i.e. Nasidii) auxiliis conflant, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: (regeni) denuntiasset sibi ut triduo regni sui decederent finibus, Liv. 42, 25, 12: Sabiniae mulieres, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, ne parricidio macularent partus suos (i.e. mulierum), id. 1, 13, 2: Patron praecipit suis ut arma induerent, ad omne imperium suum parati, Curt. 5, 11, 1.—With *reflex. pron.*, referring to a different antecedent: ad hanc (Laidem) Demosthenes clanculum addit, et ut sibi copiam sui faceret, petit, Gell. 1, 8, 5.—**d.** In subordinate clauses introduced by *quoniam* or *quod*: (Dejotarus) non recusat quin id suum facinus iudices, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43; so id. ib. 4, 15; 16, 45: parietes hujus curiae tibi, gratias agere gestinunt, quod futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus, id. Marcell. 3, 10: quidni gauderet quod iram suam nemo sentiret? Sen. Troad. 3, 13: querenti quod uxor sua e fisco se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88; and with intentional ambiguity: cum Proculejus quereretur de filio quod is mortem suam expectaret, id. 9, 3, 68.—**e.** In interrogative clauses: si, quod officii sui sit, non occurrat animo, nihil unquam omnino aget, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: ut non auderet iterum dicere quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, id. Caecin. 10,

28: donec sciat unisquisque quid sui, quid alieni sit, Liv. 6, 27, 8: rex ignarus, quae cum Hannibale legatis suis convenisset, quaeque legati ejus ad se allaturi fuissent, id. 23, 39, 2: postquam animadvertit quantum agminis sui terror esset, id. 43, 19, 5.

2. In a virtually oblique clause. **a.** In final clause, introduced by *ut, ne, or rel.*, referring to the subject of the purpose: me a portu praemisit domum, ut haec nuntium uxori suae, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41: quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non quia populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posterius latrocinarentur, i.e. Appii, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: quae cae ad Caesarem legatos miserat, ut suis omnibus facultatibus uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: inde castra movent, ne qua vis sociis suis ab Romano exercitu inferri possit, Liv. 43, 23, 5: (Romani) Albani a fundamentis proruunt, ne memoria originum suarum exstaret, id. 26, 13, 16: oppidani nuntios Romam, qui certiore de suo casu senatum facerent, misere, id. 6, 33, 7; cf.: tanto intervallo ab hostibus condescit, ut nec adventus suus propinquitatem nescire posset, et, etc., Liv. 10, 20, 7: Datames locum delegit talem ut non multum obesse multitudinem hostium suae paucitati posset, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: quid si gubernator a diis procellas petat ut gratior ars sua periculo fiat? Sen. Ben. 6, 25, 4. — **b.** In other dependent clauses represented as conceived by an antecedent in the principal sentence: Sulla, si sibi suus pudor ac dignitas non prodesset, nullum auxilium requisivit (= negavit se defendi velle, si, etc.), Cic. Sull. 5, 15: Paetus omnes libros quos frater suus reliquisset mihi donavit (= dixit se donare libros quos, etc.), id. Att. 2, 1, 12: non enim a te emit, sed priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit (= potius est, ne, etc.), id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: Africanus, si sua res ageretur, testimonium non diceret, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 3: ille ipse (Pompejus) proposuit epistolam illam, in qua est Pro tuis rebus gestis amplissimis. Amplioribusne quam suis, quam Africanis? id. Att. 8, 9, 2: spiritus dabat (Manlio) quod... vinculo suorum suorum invidiam dictator fugisset, Liv. 6, 18, 4: (Numa) Camenis eum lucum sacravit, quod earum illi concilia cum conjuge sua Egeria essent, id. 1, 21, 3: adulescens deos omnes invocare ad gratiam illi pro se referendam, quoniam sibi nequam quam satis facultatis pro suo animo atque illius erga se esset, id. 26, 50, 4 (cf. D. I. a. infra).

D. In the place of ejus. **1.** In clauses virtually oblique, but with indicative, being conceived by the antecedent (hence suus, not ejus), but asserted as fact by the author (hence indicative, not subjunctive): Cicero tibi mandat ut Aristodemum idem respondeas, quod de fratre suo (Ciceronis) respondisti, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4: oriundi ab Sabinis, ne, quia post Tatili mortem ab sua parte non erat regnum, imperium amitterent, sui corporis creati regem volebant, Liv. 1, 17, 2: C. Caesar villam pulcherriam, quia mater sua aliquando in illa custodita erat, diruit, Sen. Ira. 3, 21, 5: Philemonem, a manu servum, qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte punivit, Suet. Caes. 74; cf.: quomodo exardescunt si quid e juba sua decisum est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3. — **2.** To avoid ambiguity: petunt rationes illius (Catilinae) ut orbetur consilio res publica, ut minuatur contra suum (i.e. Catilinae) furem imperatorum copia (instead of ejus, which might be referred to res publica), Cic. Mur. 39, 83: equites a cornibus positos, cum jam pelleretur media peditum suorum acies, incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, Liv. 1, 37, 3. — **3.** Colloquially and in epistolary style suus is used emphatically instead of ejus, with the meaning *own, peculiar*: deinde ille actutum subferret suus servus poenas Sosia, *his own slave* (opp. Mercury, who personates Sosias), Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: mira erant in civitatibus ipsorum furta Graecorum quae magistratus sui fecerant, *their own magistrates* (= ipsorum), Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: in quibus (litteris Bruti) unum alienum summam suam prudentiam (est), ut spectem ludos suos, *his peculiar prudence*, id. ib. 15, 26, 1; so, quod quidem ille (Nero) decernebat, quomodo dolo ad omnia sui exitus vertebatur, Tac. A. 16, 24; cf. II. A. 1. β and γ ; II.

A. 2. a. β ; II. B. 3. — **4.** Without particular emphasis (mostly ante- and post-class. and poet.): tum erit tempestiva cum semen suum maturum erit, Cato, R. R. 31: vitis si macra erit, sarmata sua concidito minute, id. ib. 37: qui sic purgatus erit, diuturnam valetudinem utatur, neque ullus morbus veniet, nisi sua culpa, id. ib. 157: Cimon in eandem invidiam incidit quam pater suus, Nep. Cim. 3, 1: id quae ratione consecutus sit (Lysander) latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitus factum est, etc., id. Lys. 1, 2: ipse sub Esquilis, ubi erat regia sua, Concidit, Ov. F. 6, 601: quodque suus conjux rignu collegat horto, Truncat olus foliis, id. M. 8, 646; so id. ib. 15, 819.

II. In partic. **A.** As subst. **1. sui**, suorum, *m. his, their* (etc.) *friends, soldiers, fellow-beings, equals, adherents, followers, partisans, posterity, slaves, family, etc.*, of persons in any near connection with the antecedent. (a) (Corresp. to the regular usage, I. A. B. C.) Cupio abducere ut reddam (i.e. eam) suis, *to her family, friends*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 77; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 66: cum animus societatem caritatis coerit cum suis, omnesque naturae conjunctos suos duxerit, *fellow-beings*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60: mulier ingeniosa praecipit suis omnia Caelio polliceretur, *her slaves*, id. Cael. 25, 62: quo facilius et nostras domos obire, et ipse a suis coli possit, *his friends*, id. ib. 7, 18: quae gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungat, *their family*, id. Agr. 2, 1, 1: vellem hanc contemptionem pecuniae suis reliquisset, *to his posterity*, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: cum divisurum se urbem palam suis polliceretur, *his partisans*, id. ib. 13, 9, 19: Caesar, cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, Curio exercitum reduxit, suis omnibus praeter Fabium incolumibus, id. B. C. 2, 35: Caesar receptui suorum timens, id. ib. 3, 46: certior ab suis factus est, praeculus esse portas, id. ib. 2, 20: omnium suorum consensu, Curio bellum ducere parabat, id. ib. 2, 37: so, Pompejus suorum omnium hortatu statuerat proelio decertare, id. ib. 3, 86: Caesar Brundisium ad suos severius scripsit, *to his officers*, id. ib. 3, 25: naviculum conscendit cum paucis suis, *a few of his followers*, id. ib. 3, 104: multum cum suis consiliandi causam secreto praeter consuetudinem loqueretur, id. ib. 1, 19: nupsit Melino, adulescenti inprimis inter suos et honesto et nobili, *his equals, associates*, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: rex raptum a suis in equum impositus fugit, *his suite*, Liv. 41, 4, 7: subsidio suorum proelium restituere, *comrades*, id. 21, 52, 10: feras bestias... ad opem suis ferendam avertas, *their young*, id. 26, 13, 12: abstulit sibi in suos potestatem, *his slaves*, Sen. Ira. 3, 12, 6: Besso et Nabarzani nuntiaverant sui regem... interemptum esse, *their fellow-conspirators*, Curt. 5, 12, 14. — Very rarely *sing.*: ut bona mens suis omnibus fuerit. Si quem libido abripuit, illorum eum, cum quibus conjuravit, non suum judicet esse, Liv. 39, 16, 5. — (β) Irregular use (acc. to I. D.): sui = ejus amici, etc. (freq.; the absolute use of ejus in this sense being inadmissible): quasi vero quisquam dormiat? ne sui quidem hoc velint, non modo ipse (sui = ejus amici, liberi), Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: is (annus) ejus omnem spem... morte pervertit. Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, etc., id. Or. 3, 2, 8: quadrigas, quia per suos (= ipsius milites) agendaee erant, in primam acie locaverat rex, Liv. 37, 41, 8: auctoritatem Pisistrati qui inter suos (= ejus cives) maxima erat, id. 37, 12: quo cum multitudo adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse fuit superior, etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 4; v. γ . — (γ) Without antecedent (cf. I. B. supra): quoties necesse est fallere aut falli a suis, *by one's friends*, Sen. Phoen. 493. — (δ) *Sing.*: sua, suae, *f., a sweetheart, mistress* (rare): illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: cedo quid hic faciet sua? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 92. — **2. suum**, *1. n., and more freq. sua*, suorum, *n. plur., = one's property*. **a. Sing.** (a) Lit.: nec suum adimerem alteri, *his property, his own*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38 (34): nunc si ille salvos revenit, reddam suum sibi (v. D. 3. a. infra), id. ib. 1, 2, 119: illum studeo quam facillime ad suum pervenire, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 4: populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem ut socios sui nihil deperdere velit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; cf. Cic. Rab.

Post. 11, 3, I. A. 11. supra: nec donare mihi de suo dicimur, Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 2; so esp. with quisque; v. infra. — Hence, de suo = per se, or sua sponte; (stellae) quae per igneos tractus labentia inde splendorem trahant caloremque, non de suo clara, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 6. — (β) Trop.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum (of a literary essay), Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: suum quemque decet, *his own manners, etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; so, expendere oportet quid quisque habeat sui (*what peculiarities*) nec velle experiri quam se aliena decaant; id. enim maxime quemque decet quod est ejusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113. — (γ) Jurid. term.: aliquid pro suo possidere, *to possess in the belief of one's legal right*: pro suo possessio tale est, cum dominum nobis acquiri putamus. Et ea causa possidemus ex qua acquirunt, et praeterea pro suo, Dig. 41, 10, 1; so without an antecedent, and referring to a first person: item re donata, pro donato et pro suo possideo, ib. 41, 10, 1; v. the whole tit. ib. 42, 10 (Pro suo); cf. ib. 23, 3, 67; cf. C., infra *fin.*; similarly: usucapere pro suo = acquire dominion by a possession pro suo, Fragm. Vat. 111: res pro suo, quod justam causam possidendi habet, usucapit, id. ib. 260; Dig. 41, 3, 27. — **b. Plur.** (a) *One's property*: Roscius tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: qui etiam hostibus externis victis sua saepissime reddiderunt, id. Agr. 1, 6, 19: tui autem vicini tui Massiliensibus sua reddidit, id. Att. 14, 14, 6: Remi legatos miserunt qui dicerent se suae omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2; 1, 11, 2; 2, 13, 2: ipsi milites alveos informes quibus se suae transveherent, faciebant, *their baggage*, Liv. 21, 26, 9: docere eos qui sua permiserunt fortunae, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 7; so without an antecedent, *one's own property* (cf. I. B. 2. supra): hanc ob causam maxime ut sua tenerentur res publicae constitutae sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; rarely = eorum res: quod vero etiam sua reddiderint (i.e. Gallis), Liv. 39, 55, 3. — (β) *One's own affairs*: aliena ut melius videant et didicent Quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 96: cognoscunt... immobile agmen et sua quemque molientem, Liv. 10, 20, 8: omnia ei hostium non secus quam sua nota erant, id. 22, 41, 5: aliena cum suis perdidit, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 3. — *Absol.*, referring to a noun fem.: sua (finxit) C. Casius (= suas persuasiones; cf. the context), Quint. 6, 3, 90.

B. Predicative uses: suum esse, facere, fieri, putare, etc., like a *gen. poss.*, *to be, etc.*, the property, or under the dominion, control, power of the antecedent. **1.** Of property in things. (a) Corporeal: scripsit causam dicere Prius aurum quare sit suum, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: nihil erat ejusquam quod non hoc anno suum fore putabat (Clodius), Cic. Mil. 32, 87: quia suum ejusque fit, eorum quae naturae fuerant communia quod cuique obigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: Juba suam esse praedictans praedam, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: gratum sibi populum facturum, si omnes res Neapolitanorum suas duxissent, Liv. 22, 32, 8: libros esse dicimus Ciceronis; eosdem Dorus librarius suos vocat, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1: cum enim istarum personarum nihil suum esse possit, *since these persons can own nothing*, Gai. Inst. 2, 96; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 15 pr. — Virtually predicative: referas ad eos qui suam rem nullam habent (= rem quae sua sit), *nothing of their own*, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: qui in potestate nostra est, nihil suum habere potest, Gai. Inst. 2, 84. — (β) Of literary works: quae convenerunt in Andriam ex Perinthia Fatetur transtulisse, atque usum pro suis (= quasi sua essent), Ter. And. prol. 14: potest autem... quae tum audiet... ingenue pro suis dicere, *his own thoughts*, Quint. 12, 3, 3. — (γ) Of a country or people: suum facere = suae dicionis facere: commemorat ut (Caesar) magnam partem Italiae beneficio atque auctoritate eorum suam fecerit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: in quam (Asiam) jam ex parte suam fecerit, Liv. 44, 24, 4: crudelissima ac superbissima gens sua omnia sique arbitrii facit, id. 21, 44, 5. — (δ) Trop.: omnia sua putavit quae vos vestra esse velletis, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 27: non meminit, illum exercitum senatus populi que Romani esse, non suum, id. ib. 13, 6, 4:

probavit, non rempublicam suam esse, sed se reipublicae, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 8; so of incorporeal things: hi si velint scire quam brevis eorum vita sit, cogitent ex quâ parte sua sit, *how much of it is their own*, id. Brev. Vit. 19, 3; so, suum facere, to appropriate: prudentes est, id quod in quoque optimum est, si possit, suum facere, Quint. 10, 2, 26: quaeremus quomodo animus (hanc virtutem) usu suam faciat, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 1.—2. Of persons. (a) Under a master's or father's control: ut lege caveant, ne quis quem civitatis mutandae causâ suum faceret, neve alienaret, *make any one his slave*, Liv. 41, 8, 12: quid eam tum? suamne esse ajebat, *his daughter*, i. e. in his power? Ter. And. 5, 4, 29: eduxit mater pro suâ (= quasi sua esset), id. Eun. 1, 2, 76.—(b) Reflexively = sui juris, independent, one's own master or mistress, not subject to another's control, under one's own control. (v. sui juris, infra): ancilla, quae mea fuit hodie, sua nunc est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 3.—(c) Of moral power over others: suus = devoted to one: hinc hoc munere arbitrantur suam Thaidem esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38: eos hic fecit suos Paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 21: sed istunc exora, ut (mulierem) suam esse adsimulet, *to be friendly to him*, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: cum Antonio sic agens ut perscipiat, si in eo negotio nobis satisfecerit, totum me futurum suum, Cic. Att. 14, 1 a, 2: Alphesus... utebatur populo sane suo, *devoted to him*, id. Quint. 7, 29.—Poet.: vota suos habuere deos, *the vows* (of the persons uttering them) *had the gods on their side*, Ov. M. 4, 373.—(d) Of power over one's self, etc.: nam qui sciet ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is poterit erueri, semperque esse in disputando suus, *self-possessed*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10: inaeestimabile bonum est suum fieri, *self-control*, Sen. Ep. 75, 18: (furiosus) qui suus non est, Dig. 42, 4, 7, § 9: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseia compos Mentis erat, Ov. M. 8, 35.—3. Suum est, as *impers. predicate*: = ejus est, *characteristic of, peculiar to one* (very rare): dixit antea, sed suum illud est, nihil ut affirmet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 99.

C. Attributive usages, almost always (except in Seneca) with suus before its noun. 1. The property, relations, affairs, etc., of one opposed to those of another, *av. n.* a. Opposition expressed: nihil de suo casu, multa de vestro querebatur, Cic. Balb. 8, 21: sua sibi propiora pericula quam mea loquebantur, id. Sest. 18, 40: suasque et imperatoris laudes canentes, Liv. 45, 38, 12: damnatione collegae et suâ, id. 22, 35, 3: Senecae fratris morte pavidum et pro suâ incoluntate pavidum, Tac. A. 14, 73: velut pro Vitellio conquerentes suum dolorem proferebant, id. H. 3, 37; opp. alienus: ut suo potius tempore mercatorem admitterent, quam celerius alieno, *at a time convenient to themselves*, Yarr. R. R. 3, 16, 11.—Without antecedent, opp. externus: (Platon) duo placet esse motus, unum suum, alterum externum, esse autem divinius quod ipsum ex se sua sponte moveatur, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32.—b. Implied: voluptatem suis se finibus tenere jubeamus, *within the limits assigned to it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 1: cum vobis immortale monumentum suis paene manibus senatus... exstruxerit, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: superiores (amnes) in Italiâ, hic (Rhodanus) trans Alpes, hospitales suas tantum, nec largiores quam intulere aquas vehentes, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224: colligitur aqua ex imbribus: ex suo fonte nativa est, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3: pennas ambo non habuere suas (non suas = alienas), Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 24.—c. In particular phrases. (a) Suâ sponte and suo Marte, *of one's own accord, by one's self, without the suggestion, influence, aid, etc.*, of others: Caesar bellum contra Antonium suâ sponte suscepit, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 5: suâ sponte ad Caesarem in jus adierunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 87.—So of things: = per se, by or of itself, for itself, for its own sake: jus et omne honestum suâ sponte expetendum (cf. in the context: per se igitur jus est expetendum), Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: justitium suâ sponte inceptum priusquam indicetur, *by itself*, i. e. without a decree, Liv. 9, 7, 8; so, sortes suâ sponte attenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11 (cf. id. 22, 38, 13; 35, 14, 4, I. A. 2, supra): rex enim ipse, suâ sponte, nullis commentariis Caesaris, simul atque audi-

vit ejus interitum suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95.—(b) Suus locus, in milit. lang., *one's own ground, position, or lines*: restitit suo loco Romana acies (opp. to the advance of the enemy), Liv. 22, 16, 2.—So figuratively: et staturas suo loco leges, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2: aciem instruxit primum suis locis, pauloque a castris Pompeji longius, Caes. B. C. 3, 84 (cf.: suo loco, 7. b. γ, infra).—(c) For suo jure v. 3. infra.—(d) Sua Venus = one's own Venus, i. e. *good luck* (v. Venus): ille non est mihi par virtutibus, nec officiis; sed habuit suam Venerem, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2.—2. Of private relations (opp. to public): ut in suis rebus, ita in re publica luxuriosus nepos, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: deinde ut communibus pro communibus utatur, privatis ut suis, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod oppidum Labienus suâ pecuniâ exaedificaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, i. e. *his private property*, id. ib. 1, 17; Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 3.—3. Of just rights or claims: imperatori senatuique honos suus redditus, *due to them*, Liv. 3, 10, 3: neque impedimento fuit, quominus religionibus suis tenor suaeque observatio redderetur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: quibus omnibus debetur suus decor, Quint. 11, 1, 41.—So distributively: is mensibus suis dimisit legionem, *in the month in which each soldier was entitled to his discharge*, Liv. 40, 41, 8.—Esp.: suo jure (so, meo, nostro, tuo, etc., jure); *by his own right*: Tullus Hostilius qui suo jure in portâ nomen inscripsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: earum rerum hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet, id. Arch. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 6; id. Phil. 2, 25, 62; id. Balb. 8, 21: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset, *ult, by its unquestionable right*, id. Mil. 33, 88.—4. Of that to which one is exclusively devoted: huic quaestioni suum diem dabimus, *a day for its exclusive discussion*, Sen. Ep. 94, 52: homini autem suum bonum ratio est, *his exclusive good*, id. ib. 76, 10: in majorem me quaestionem vocas, cui suus locus, suus dies dandus est, id. Q. N. 2, 46, 1.—With proprius: mentio inlata apud senatum est, rem suo proprio magistratu egere, *that the business needed a particular officer exclusively for itself*, Liv. 4, 8, 4: et Hannibalem suo proprio occupandum bello, id. 27, 38, 7; cf.: dissuasset hostes, ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum exceptum tenuissent, *in which they alone fought*, id. 3, 70, 4: mare habet suas venas quibus impletur, *by which it alone is fed*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 3.—5. According to one's liking, of one's own choice. a. Of persons, devoted to one, friendly, dear: Milone occiso (Clodius) habuisset suos consules, *after his own heart*, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: collegit ipse se contra suum Clodium, *his dear Clodius*, id. Pis. 12, 27 (cf.: suum facere, habere, II. B. 2. γ).—b. Of things, favorable. (a) Of place: neque Jugurtham nisi... suo loco pugnam facere, *on his own ground*, i. e. *chosen by him, favorable*, Sall. J. 61, 1: hic magna auxilia expectabant et suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere cogitabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf.: numquam nostris locis laboravimus, Liv. 9, 19, 15.—(b) Of time: cum Perseus suo maxime tempore et alieno hostibus incipere bellum posset, Liv. 42, 43, 3; v. 7. β, infra.—c. Of circumstances: sua occasio, *a favorable opportunity*; sometimes without antecedent: neque occasione tuae desis, neque suam occasionem hosti des, Liv. 22, 39, 21: tantum abfuit ut ex incommodo alieno sua occasio peteretur, id. 4, 58, 2: aestuque suo Locros trajecit, *a favorable tide*, id. 23, 41, 11: ignorantem portum petat nullus suus ventus est, Sen. Ep. 71, 3: orba suis essent etiamnunc lineae ventis, Ov. M. 13, 195: aut ille Ventis iturus non suis, Hor. Epod. 9, 30.—6. Of persons or things, peculiar, particular: quae est ei (animi) natura? Propria, puto, et sua, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: omnis enim motus animi suum quandam a naturâ habet vultum, id. de Or. 3, 57, 316: geometrae et musici... more quodam loquuntur suo. Ipsae rhetorum artes verbis in docendo quasi privatis utuntur ac suis, id. Fin. 3, 1, 4: sensus omnis habet suum finem, *its peculiar limits*, Quint. 9, 4, 61: animus cum suum ambitum complevit et finibus se suis cinxit, consummatum est summum

bonum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 9, 3: est etiam in nominibus (nouns) diverso collocatis sua gratia, *their peculiar elegance*, Quint. 9, 3, 86: ibi non bello aperto, sed suis artibus, fraude et insidiis, est paene circumventus, Liv. 21, 34, 1: nec Hannibalem fefellit, suis se artibus peti, id. 22, 16, 5: adversus hostem non virtute tantum, sed suis (i. e. hostis) etiam pugnae consiliis oportebat, Flor. 2, 6, 26: liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo expleturum, Liv. 22, 28, 2: equites ovantes sui moris carmine, id. 10, 26, 11: exsultans cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: tripudiantes suo more, id. 23, 26, 9.—So, suo Marte, referring to the style of fighting peculiar to the different arms: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, *that the cavalry were fighting both in their own style and in that of the other arms*, Liv. 3, 62, 9; cf.: suo Marte, 1. c. a, supra.—And distributively (= suus quisque): suos autem haec operum genera ut auctores, sic etiam amatores habent, Quint. 12, 10, 2: illa vero fatidica fulmina ex alto et ex suis venire sideribus, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113; cf.: quae quidem planiora suis exemplis redduntur, Val. Max. 3, 4 prooem.—7. Proper, right. a. Referring to one's ordinary or normal condition: quod certe non fecisset, si suum numerum naves habuissent, *their regular complement*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133.—So poet.: flecte ratem! numerum non habet illa suum, *its full number*, Ov. H. 10, 36: novus exercitus consulibus est decretus: binas legiones cum suo equitatu, Liv. 40, 36, 6: cum suo justo equitatu, id. 21, 17, 8: totam (disciplinam) in suum statum redegit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: tranquillâ mente et vultu suo, *with the ordinary expression of his face*, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 2: media pars aëris ab his (ignibus) submota, in frigore suo manet. Natura enim aëris gelida est, id. Q. N. 2, 10, 4: cornuque in patriis non sua vidit aquis, *not natural to her*, Ov. H. 14, 90.—So, non suus, of ingrafted branches and their fruit: miraturque (arbos) novas frondis et non sua poma, Verg. G. 2, 82.—b. Of time, proper, regular, etc. (cf. 5. β, supra). (a) The regular time (= stato tempore): signum quod semper tempore exoritur suo, Plaut. Rud. prol. 4: cum et recte et suo tempore pepererit, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 16: aestas suo tempore incanduit... tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies retulit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: omnes venti vicibus suis spirant majore ex parte, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—(b) The right or proper time: salicium suo tempore caedito, Cato, R. R. 33: cessit et vitâ suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, *the right time for himself*, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; so, exstingui homini suo tempore optabile est, id. Sen. 23, 85: Scandilius dicit se suo tempore rediturum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139: si Ardeates sua tempora expectare velint, Liv. 4, 7, 6: Chrysippus dicit, illum... operiri debere suum tempus, ad quod velut dato signo prosiliat, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 3: quam multi exercitus tempore suo victorem hostem pepulerunt! Liv. 44, 39, 4.—Without antecedent: sed suo tempore totius sceleris hujus fons aperietur, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf.: de ordine laudis, etc., praecipimus suo tempore, Quint. 2, 4, 21.—(c) Suo loco = at the proper place: quae erant prudentiae propria suo loco dicta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 143: quod reddetur suo loco, Quint. 11, 1, 16: ut suo loco diceretur, Plin. 2, 90, 102, § 221: inscripta quae suis locis reddam, id. 1, prooem. § 27; Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2; cf. 1. c. β; 4. supra.—(d) Suited, appropriate, adapted to one: in eodem fundo suum quidquid conseri oportet, Cato, R. R. 7: siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo, *at a suitable price*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30: in partes suas digerenda causa, Quint. 11, 1, 6: confundetur quidquid in suas partes natura digessit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 8.—Poet.: haec ego dumque queror, lacrimae tuae verba sequuntur, Deque meis oculis in tua membra cadunt, *appropriate*, i. e. *tristia*, Ov. H. 14, 67.—Without antecedent: suum quidquid genus talearum serito, *any fit kind*, i. e. suited to the ground, Cato, R. R. 48.—8. Own, with the notion of independence of, or dependence on others (cf. B. 2. γ. δ). a. Of political independence: pacem condicionibus his fecerunt ut Capuae suae leges, sui magistratus essent, *her own laws*, i. e. not subject to Carthage; Liv. 23, 7, 2: libe-

ros eos ac suis legibus victuros, id. 25, 23, 4.—Es p. in the phrases suae potestatis or in sua potestate esse, suo jure uti, sui juris esse: Puteolos, qui nunc in sua potestate sunt, suo jure, libertate aequa utuntur, totos occupant, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 86: Rhegini potestatis suae ad ultimum remanserunt, *retained their self-government*, Liv. 23, 30, 9: urbem ne quam formulae sui juris facerent, id. 38, 9, 10.—**b.** Of paternal authority. (a) *Free from the power of the paternal family*; in the phrases sui juris esse, suae potestatis esse, *to be independent*: quaedam personae sui juris sunt, quaedam alieno juri sunt subjectae, Gai. Inst. 1, 48: sui juris sunt familiarum suarum principes, id est pater familiae, itemque mater familiae, Ulp. Fragm. 4, 1: liberi parentum potestate liberantur emancipatione. Sed filius quidem ter manumissus sui juris fit, ceteri autem liberi una manumissione sui juris fiunt, id. ib. 10, 1: morte patris filius et filia sui juris fiunt, id. ib. 10, 2: patres familiarum sunt qui sunt suae potestatis, Dig. 1, 6, 4: si modo defunctus testator suae potestatis mortis tempore fuerit, Gai. Inst. 2, 147.—With indef. reference: si sui juris sumus, Dig. 46, 2, 20; cf.: pro suo possideo, 2. a. supra.—Attributively: sui juris arrogatio feminae, Cod. Just. 8, 47, 8: homo sui juris, ib. 10, § 5.—**T** o p.: sapiens numquam semiliber erit: integrae semper libertatis et sui juris. Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 3: non illarum coitu fieri cometen, sed proprium et sui juris esse, id. Q. N. 7, 12, 2: nullique sunt tam feri et sui juris adfectus, ut non disciplina perdonentur, id. Ira, 2, 12, 3.—(**β**) *Subject to paternal authority*, in the phrases suus heres, sui liberi; suus heres, *an heir who had been in the paternal power of the deceased*: CUI SVVS HERES NON SIT, XII. Tab. fr. 5, 4.—In the jurists without antecedent: sui et necessarij heredes sunt velut filius filiave, nepos neptisve ex filia, deinceps ceteri qui modo in potestate morientis fuerant, Gai. Inst. 2, 156: (emancipati liberi) non sunt sui heredes, ib. 2, 135: alia facta est juris interpretatio inter suos heredes, ib. 3, 15: datur patrono adversus suos heredes bonorum possessio (where patrono is not the antecedent of suos), ib. 3, 41: sui heredes vel instituendi sunt vel exheredandi, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 14: accrescunt suis quidem heredibus in partem virilem, extraneis autem in partem dimidiam, id. ib. 22, 17.—Sui liberi, children in paternal power: de suis et legitimis liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 55 inscr.

D. In particular connections. **1.** With ipse, *his own*, etc. (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 696). **a.** Ipse agreeing with the antecedent of suos, the antecedent being, (a) *A subject-nom.*: (ingenium ejus) valet ipsum suis viribus, *by its own strength*, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: legio Martia non ipsa suis decretis hostem judicavit Antonium? *by its own resolutions*, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ruit ipse suis cladiibus, id. ib. 14, 3, 8: si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: qui se ipse sua gravitate et castimoniam defenderet, id. Cael. 5, 11: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: suamet ipsae fraude omnes interierunt, Liv. 8, 18, 9; 39, 49, 3: ut scaviret ipse in suum sanguinem effecerunt, id. 40, 5, 1: respicerent suum ipsi exercitum, id. 42, 52, 10; 21, 31, 12; 22, 38, 3; 6, 19, 6.—(**β**) *A subject-acc.*: sunt qui dicant eam sua ipsam preemptam mercede, Liv. 1, 11, 9: (tribuniciam potestatem) suis ipsam viribus dissolvi, id. 2, 44, 2.—(**γ**) An object in *dat.* or *acc.*: sic ut ipsis consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: tribuni (hostem) intra suamet ipsum moenia compulsi, Liv. 6, 36, 4: alios sua ipsos invidia opportunos interemit, id. 1, 54, 8; 22, 14, 13.—Suus as adjunct of subject (rare): aliquando sua praesidia in ipsos consurrexerunt, *their own garrisons revolted against them*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 1.—**b.** With *gen.* of ipse, strengthening the possessive notion (cf. 4; post-Aug. and very rare, but freq. in modern Lat.): aves (foetus suos) libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiducia permittunt, Quint. 2, 6, 7 (but tuus ipsius occurs in Cic.: tuo ipsius studio, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: tuam ipsius amicitiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4 § 7).—**c.** Both suus and ipse agreeing with the governing noun (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): quae tamen in ipso cursu suo dissipata est (=

ipsa in cursu suo), *in its very course*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 3 dub.: suamet ipsa scelera, Sall. C. 23, 2 (Dietsch ex conj. ipse): suismet ipsis corporibus, Liv. 2, 19, 5 MSS. (Weissenb. ex conj. ipsi): a suismet ipsis praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6 MSS. (Weissenb. ipsi).—**2.** With quisque, distributively, *each (every one)*: *his own*; in prose quisque is generally preceded by suus. **a.** Quisque and suus in different cases. (a) *Quisque as subject-nom.*: sentit enim vim quisque suam quoad possit abuti, Lucr. 5, 1033: suo quisque loco cubet, Cato, R. R. 5: suum quisque noscat ingenium, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: ad suam quisque (me disciplinam) rapiet, id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset, id. Mil. 10, 29: cum suo quisque auxilio uteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: celeriter ad suos quisque ordines redit, id. ib. 3, 37.—In apposition with *plur. subj.* (freq. in Liv.): nunc alii sensus quo pacto quisque suam rem sentiat, Lucr. 4, 522: ut omnes cives Romani in suis quisque centuriis prima aedessent, *that all the Roman citizens should be present, each in his own centuria*, Liv. 1, 44, 1: hinc senatus, hinc plebs, suum quisque intuentes ducem constiterant, id. 6, 15, 3: ut (trigeminum) pro sua quisque patria dimicerent, id. 1, 24, 2: stabant compositi suis quisque ordinibus, id. 44, 38, 11: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscuntur, id. 25, 12, 2; 25, 26, 13: in suo quaque (stella) motu naturam suam exercent, Plin. 2, 39, 39, § 106.—With *abl. absol.*: omnes, velut dis auctoribus in spem suam quisque acceptis, proclium una voce poscunt, Liv. 21, 45, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: relictis suis quisque stationibus... concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 4; 4, 44, 10; 39, 49, 3; 2, 38, 6.—(**β**) With *acc.* of quisque as *subj.*: fabrum esse suae quemque fortunae, App. Claud. ap. Ps.-Sall. Ep. ad Caes. Rep. c. 1: sui quemque juris et retinendi et dimittendi esse dominum, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: recipere se in domos suas quemque jussit, Liv. 25, 10, 9; and (ungrammatically) *nom.*, as apposition to a *subj.-acc.*: se non modo suam quisque patriam, sed totam Siciliam relicturos, id. 26, 29, 3 MSS. (Weissenb. ex conj. quosque).—(**γ**) As adjunct of the *subject-nom.*, with a case of quisque as *object, attribut. gen.*, etc.: sua cujusque animantis natura est, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 25: sua quemque fraus, suum facinus, suum scelus, etc., de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, Liv. 3, 16, 3: ut sua cuique respublica in manu esset, id. 26, 8, 11: animus suus cuique ordinem pugnandi dabat, id. 22, 5, 8: tentorium suum cuique militi domus ac penates sunt, id. 44, 39, 5: suus cuique (stellae) color est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg. E. 2, 65: stat sua cuique dies, id. A. 10, 467.—(**δ**) As *predicate-nom.* (v. II. B.): opinionem, quae sua cuique conjectanti esse potest, Liv. 6, 12, 3.—(**ε**) As adjunct of *subj.-acc.*: suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: scientiam autem suam cujusque artis esse, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26.—(**ζ**) As adjunct of an object, with a case of quisque as *object* or *attribut. gen.*: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam: suum cuique amorem, mihi meum, Atil. Fragm. inc. 1: suum cuique per me uti atque frui licet, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24 (23), 1: ut suo quemque appellem nomine, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 52: placet Stoicis suo quamque rem nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: ad suam cujusque naturam consilium est omne revocandum, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: justitia quae suum cuique distribuit, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: intribuendo suum cuique, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: Turnus sui cuique periculi recens erat documentum, Liv. 1, 52, 4: in trimatu suo cuique dimidiam esse mensuram futurae certum esse, Plin. 7, 15, 16, § 73: certa cuique rerum suarum possessio, Vell. 2, 89, 4; cf.: quare suum unicuique studium suaeque omnibus delectatio relinquatur, Ps.-Cic. Cons. 26, 93.—With quemque in apposition with *acc. plur.*: Camillus vidit intentos opifices suo quemque operi, Liv. 6, 25, 9; so *cujusque* in appos. with *gen. plur.*: trium clarissimorum suae cujusque gentis viro-

rum mors, id. 39, 52, 7; and *cuique* with *dat. plur.*: sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam hominibus, Poët. ap. Nep. Att. 11, 6 (where Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 372, reads *cuique*, ex conj.; cf. b. β, infra).—**b.** Attraction of suus and quisque as adjuncts of nouns. (a) Attraction of suus: ut nemo sit nostrum quin in sensibus sui cujusque generis judicium requirat acrius (= suum cujusque generis judicium), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: quas tamen inter omnes (voces) est suo quoque in genere (vox) mediocris (= inter omnes voces est mediocris vox, sua quoque in genere), id. de Or. 3, 57, 216: eo concilia suae cujusque regionis indici jussit (= sua cujusque regionis concilia), Liv. 45, 29, 10: equites suae cuique parti post principia collocat (= equites suos cuique parti), id. 3, 22, 6: cum motibus armorum et corporum suae cuique genti assuetis, id. 25, 17, 5: legiones deducebantur cum tribunis et centurionibus et sui cujusque ordinis militibus (= suis cujusque), Tac. A. 14, 27: quac sui cujusque sunt ingenii, Quint. 7, 10, 10 Halm (al. sua): sui cujusque ingenii poma vel semina gerunt (= sua cujusque), Col. 3, 1; and by a double attraction: has (cohortes) subsidiariae terinae et aliae totidem suae cujusque legionis subsequebantur (= has cohortes... totidem cujusque legionis, suam quaeque legionem, subsequebantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 83.—(**β**) Attraction of quisque: tanta ibi copia venustatum in suo quique loco sita, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (al. quaeque): quodvis frumentum non tamen omne Quique suo genere inter se simile esse videbis, Lucr. 2, 372 Lachm. and Munro ad loc.: cum verba debeant sui cujusque generis copulari, Varr. L. L. 10, 48: in sensibus sui cujusque generis judicium, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: haec igitur proclivitas ad suum quodque genus aegrotatio dicatur, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: separatum greges sui cujusque generis nocte remeabant (= greges sui quisque generis), Liv. 24, 3, 5: ut sui cujusque mensis acciperet (frumentum), Suet. Aug. 40; and quisque both attracted and in its own case: quia cujusque partis naturae et in corpore et in animo sua quaeque vis sit (where either cujusque or quaeque is redundant), Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46; v. Madv. ad loc.; Cato, R. R. 23 *fin.*; so esp. in the phrases suo quoque tempore, anno, die, loco, etc.: pecunia, quae in stipendium Romanis suo quoque anno penderetur, deorat (= suo quaque anno), *each instalment in the year when due*, Liv. 33, 46, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: suo quoque loco, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; 1, 22, 6: opera quae suis quibusque temporibus anni vilicium exsequi oporteret, Col. 11, 3: suo quoque tempore, Vitr. 2, 9, 4: nisi sua quaque die usurae exsolverentur (= sua quaque die), Dig. 22, 1, 12 *init.*; 13, 7, 8, § 3: ut opera rustica suo quoque tempore faciat, ib. 19, 2, 25, § 3 (al. quaeque).—**c.** In the order quisque... suus. (a) In relative clauses, comparative clauses with *ut*, and interrogative clauses introduced by *quid*, etc., where quisque immediately follows the relative, etc.: ut quisque suum volt esse, ita est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 45; cf. with sibi, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49; id. Lael. 9, 30: expendere oportere quid quisque habeat sui... nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant. Id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque maxime suum, id. Off. 1, 31, 113: neque solum quid in senatu quisque civitatis suae dicerent ignorabant, sed, etc., Liv. 32, 19, 9: gratius id fore laetiusque quod quisque sua manu ex hoste captum rettulerit, id. 5, 20, 8; 6, 25, 10; cf.: in quibus cum multa sint quae sua quisque dicere velit, nihil est quod quisque suum possit dicere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23, 1.—(**β**) If the emphasis is not on suus, but (for quisque; when emphatic, unusquisque is used) on some other word: in civitates quemque suas... dimisit, Liv. 21, 48, 2: in patriam quisque suam remisit, Just. 33, 2, 8: in vestigio quemque suo vidit, Liv. 28, 22, 15; cf.: hospitibus quisque suis scribebant, id. 33, 45, 6: pro facultatibus quisque suis, id. 42, 63, 3; cf.: respiciendae sunt quae facultates suae, Sen. Ben. 2, 15, 3: praecipit quisque vitam suam et futuri desiderio laborat, id. Brev. Vit. 7, 5; id. Ben. 7, 5, 1: tunc praecipis quisque se proripit et penates suos deserit, id. Q. N. 6, 1, 5; 5, 13, 8: summum quisque causae suae iudicem facit, Plin. 1, proem. § 10: aestimatione nocturnae

quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitae suae vivit, id. 7, 50, 51, § 167. — (γ) Poets adopt the order quisque suus when the metre requires it. Verg. A. 6, 743: oscula quisque suae matri tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715. — (δ) When suus and quisque belong to different clauses: atque earum quaque, suum tenens munus... manet in lege naturae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. — **d.** Suus uterque, or uterque suus, distributively of two subjects: suas uterque legiones reducit in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 2, 28: ideo quod uterque suam legem confirmare debebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 142: cum sui utrosque adhortarentur, Liv. 1, 25, 1: ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, id. 21, 29, 5: utraque (lex) suā viā it, Sen. Ben. 6, 6, 1; cf. uterque, in apposit.: nec ipsi tam inter se acriter contenderunt, quam studia excitaverant uterque sui corporis hominum, Liv. 26, 48, 6. — **3.** With *sibi*. (a) Sibi with pronom. force (cf. sui, IV. C. fin.): reddam suum sibi, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 119 (= ei; but referred to β, infra, by Brix ad loc.); cf.: suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: idem lege sibi suā curationem petet, for himself, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22, cf. id. Phil. 2, 37, 96; I. B. 2, b. supra: ut vindicare sibi suum fulgorem possint, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11; cf. the formula of divorce: tuas res tibi habeto, Dig. 24, 2, 2. — Hence, illam suam suas res sibi habere iussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69. — (β) With sibi redundant, to strengthen suus (ante- and post-class. and colloq.): quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 5: eum necabam illico per cerebrum pinnā suā sibi, quasi turturem, id. Poen. 2, 40; v. sui, IV. C. and the passages there cited. — **4.** With *gen.* agreeing with the subject of *suus*: quas cum solus pertulisset ut sua unius in his gratia esset, that the credit of it should belong to him alone, Liv. 2, 8, 3: qui de suā unius sententiā omnia gerat, id. 44, 22, 11; cf.: unam Aegyptum in hoc spem habet suam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2. — For suus ipseus, etc., v. D. 1. b. supra. — **5.** With *de-monstr.*, *rel.*, or *indef. pronn.* and *adj.*, of his, hers, etc.: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam adjuutores vos profiteamini, to this booty of his, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Sestius cum illo exercitu suo, id. Sest. 5, 12: quā gravitate suā, id. ib. 61, 129: suam rem publicam illam defenderunt, that republic of theirs, id. ib. 67, 141: in istum civem suum, against this citizen of theirs, id. Balb. 18, 41: cum illo suo pari, id. Pis. 8, 18: te nullā suā calamitate civitas satiare potest? id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: dubitatis igitur, quin vos M. Late-rentis ad suam spem aliquam delegerit, for some hope of his, id. Planc. 16, 39: non tam suā ullā spe quam militum impetu tractus, by any hope of his, Liv. 25, 21, 5: nullo suo merito, from no fault of theirs, id. 26, 29, 4: ipse arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, with a few of his friends, Caes. B. C. 1, 19. — **6.** With descriptive *adj.*. (a) Standing before the *adj.* and *noun* (so most freq.): suorum improbi-simorum sermonum domicilium, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: causam sui dementissimi consilii, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: suam insatiabilem crudelitate, id. ib. 11, 3, 8: suis amplissimis fortunis, id. ib. 13, 8, 16: suum pristinum morem, id. Pis. 12, 27: suis lenissimis postulat-is, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: simili ratione Pompeius in suis veteribus castris consedit (suis emphatic; cf. β, infra), id. ib. 3, 76. — (β) Between the *adj.* and *noun* (less emphatic): pro ex-imis suis beneficiis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: propter summam suam humanitatem, id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: ex praeteritis suis officiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: Caesar in veteribus suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76. — (γ) After *adj.* and *noun*: veterem amicum suum excep-it, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: in illo ardenti tribunatu suo, id. Sest. 54, 116. — **7.** Objec-tively for the *pers. pron.* (rare): neque cui-quam mortalium injuriae suae parvae viden-tur (= sibi illatae), Sall. C. 51, 11; so, ne-glectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9, 9: ipsae enim leges te a cognitione suā iudicio pu-blico reppulerunt (= a se cognoscendo), Cic. Balb. 14, 32: suam invidiam tali morte quaesitam (= quaesitum esse ab eo ut ho-mines se inviderent), Tac. A. 3, 16; so, nulla sua invidia, Cic. Mil. 15, 40. — **8.** Abl. *fem.* suā, with *refert* or *interest*, for *gen.* of the *pers. pron.*: neminem esse qui quomodo se habeat nihil suā censeat interesse, Cic.

Fin. 5, 10, 30: si scit suā nihil interesse utrum anima per os, an per jugulum exeat, Sen. Ep. 76, 33; v. intersum, III. — **9.** Strengthened by the suffix *-pte* or *-met*. (a) By *-pte* (not used with ipse) affixed to the forms suā, suo, and (ante-class.) suum: quom illa osculata esset sumptum amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38: ut terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: ferri suopte pondere, id. N. D. 1, 25, 69: suapte naturā, id. Fat. 18, 42: suapte vi et natura, id. ib. 19, 43; id. Fin. 1, 16, 54; 5, 22, 61: suopte ingenio, Liv. 25, 18; so id. 1, 25, 1; 1, 18, 4: suapte manu, Cic. Or. 3, 3, 10: locus suapte naturā infestus, Liv. 44, 6, 9; so, suapte naturā, id. 4, 22, 4: flumina suapte naturā vasta, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 8; so id. Ben. 4, 17, 2: sponte suapte, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 70. — (β) With *-met*, almost always followed by ipse (in all forms of suus except suus, suum, suae, and suorum): suomet ipsi more, Sall. J. 31, 6: suomet ipsi instrumento, Liv. 22, 14, 13: suomet ipsi metu, Tac. H. 3, 16 fin.: suamet ipsum pecuniā, Sall. J. 8, 2: suamet ipsae fraude, Liv. 8, 18, 9: intra suamet ipsum moenia, id. 6, 36, 4: suismet ipsi praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6: suismet ipsi corporibus, id. 2, 19, 5: suosmet ipsi cives, id. 2, 9, 5: suasmet ipse spes, Tac. A. 3, 66 fin. — Without ipse: populum suimet sanguinis mercede, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 25 Dietsch: magna pars suismet aut proximo-rum telis obtruncabantur, id. ib. 2, 52 ib. — **† syāgrus**, i, f., = *σάγρος*, a kind of palm-tree, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41. — **Sybaris**, is, f., = *Σύβαρις*. **I.** A town in Magna Graecia, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants, after-wards called Thauri, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; Liv. 26, 39, 7; Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 51. — Hence, **1. Sybārita**, ae, m., an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Sybarite, Sen. Ira. 2, 25, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 24. — **2. Sybaritanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Sybaris, Sybaritan: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: exercitus, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157. — **3. Sybariticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Sybaris, Sybaritan: libelli, Sybaritan, i. e. lewd, obscene, Mart. 12, 96, 2; Lampr. Elag. 30. — **4. Sybāritis**, idis, f., the name of a lascivious poem, Ov. Tr. 2, 417. — **II. Masc. A.** The river on which Sybaris was situated, now Coscile, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 315. — **B.** The name of a young man; acc. Sybarin, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2. — *** Sybōta**, ōrum, n., = *Σύβοτα*, islands between Epirus and Corfu, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53. — **sybōtes**, ae, m., = *συβώτης*, a swine-herd, Hyg. Fab. 126; Manil. 5, 126. — **† sycāminus** or **-os**, i, f., = *συκάμι-νος*, a mulberry-tree, Cels. 3, 18 med.; 5, 18, 7; cf. Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184. — Called **sycā-minon**, ōnis, Dig. 47, 11, 10; and **sycō-morus**, Cels. 6, 18, 7; Isid. 17, 7, 20. — **† sycē**, es, f., = *συκή*. **I.** A plant, called also *peplis*, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119. — **II.** The resin or rosin of the torch-tree, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44. — **III.** A constantly running sore in the corner of the eye, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44. — **Sychaeus** (Sych-, Verg. A. 1, 343; also **Sychaeus**), i, m., Sychaeus, husband of Dido, Verg. A. 1, 343; 1, 720; 4, 20; 4, 502; 4, 632; 6, 474; Ov. H. 7, 97 sq. — Hence, **Sychaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Sychaeus, Verg. A. 4, 552. — **sycion agron**, a plant, called also *cucumis anguinus*, App. Herb. 113. — **† sycites**, ae, m., = *συκίτης*, fig-wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102. — **† sycitis**, is, f., = *συκίτης*, a precious stone of the color of figs, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191. — **sycōmorus**, v. sycaminus. — **† sycophanta** (sūc-), ae, m., = *συκο-φάντης* (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence, in gen.) an informer, tale-bearer, backbiter, slanderer; a deceiver, trickster, cheat (ante- and post-class.; cf. calumniator, quadrupla-tor). **I.** Lit.: sycophanta et subdolis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Curc. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 2, 2, 10; 5, 9, 28 al.; Ter. And. 4, 5, 20; 5, 4, 16; Gell. 14, 1, 32. — **II.** Transf., a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant (syn.: pla-

nus, scurra), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. Men. 2, 1, 35; Prud. Apoth. 35. — **† sycōphantia** (sūc-), ae, f., = *συκο-φάντια*, craft, cunning, deceit; sing.: sycophantia atque doli, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; id. Poen. 3, 3, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 172. — **Plur.**, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 56; 3, 2, 2; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88; id. Ps. 1, 5, 159; id. Pers. 2, 5, 24. — *** sycōphantiōse** (sūc-), *adv.* [sycophantia], craftily, knavishly, deceitfully: agere quicquam (with malefice), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113. — **sycōphantor** (sūc-), āri, v. dep. n. [id.], to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat (Plautinian): ego nunc sycophantiae huic sycophantari volo, I have a mind to trick this trickster, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 116: hoc me sycophantari pudet, id. ib. 3, 3, 58. — **† sycōphyllon**, i, n., = *συκοφύλλον*, marsh-mallows, App. Herb. 58. — **Sycurium**, i, n., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 42, 54; 42, 56 sq. al. — **Sycussa**, ae, f., an island in the Aegaeon Sea, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137. — **Sydraci**, ōrum, m., a people of India, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24. — **Syēnē**, es, f., = *Συήνη*, a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now Essouan, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183 sqq.; Ov. P. 1, 5, 79; Mel. 1, 9, 9; Luc. 2, 587; 10, 234; Mart. 9, 36, 7. — Meton., the granite of Syene, Syenite, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27. — Hence, **Syē-nites**, ae, *adj.* m., of or belonging to Syene, Syenite: Phorbas, Ov. M. 5, 74: lapis, a kind of red granite, Syenite, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63. — As subst.: **Syēnitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Syene, the Syenites, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178. — **Sygambri**, ōrum, v. Sigambri. — **Sygaros**, i, f., an island of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155. — **Syleum** (Sylleum), i, n., = *Σύλειον*, a stronghold in Pamphylia, Liv. 38, 14, 10. — **Sylla**, ae, v. Sulla. — **† syllāba** (sul-), ae, f., = *σύλλαβή*, a syllable. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: syllaba prima brevis, Ov. P. 4, 12, 12; Quint. 1, 5, 62; 7, 9, 13; Sen. Ep. 117, 5; 88, 42 et saep.: jurisconsultus, auceps syl-labarum, a word-catcher, captious critic, cav-iller, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236. — **II.** Transf., in plur., verses, poems: Verona docti syl-labas amat vatis (i. e. Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1. — **syllābātīm**, *adv.* [syllaba], syllable by syllable, by syllables (Ciceronian): aliquid dicere, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119. — **syllābīcē**, *adv.* [id.], in respect to syl-lables, i. e. in increasing the number of them: praepositiones abundant syllabice, Prisc. 14, p. 983 P. — **† syllābus**, i, m., = *σύλλαβος*, a list, register, syllabus, Aug. Conf. 13, 15. — **† syllepsis**, is, f., = *σύλληψις*, a gram-matical figure, by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis (e. g. hic arma, hic currus fuit, Verg. A. 1, 16; Ter. And. prol. 3), Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 ib. — **Sylleum**, v. Syleum. — **† syllogismāticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *συλλογισματικός*, consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic: breviloquium Aristotelis, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. fin. — **† syllogismus** or **-os** (syllogismus), Sid. Pan. 205), i, m., = *συλλογισμός*, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism (post-Aug.), Gell. 2, 8, 7; Sen. Ep. 108, 12; 113, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 43; 3, 6, 77; 3, 6, 88; 3, 6, 103; 5, 10, 88; 5, 14, 14 al. — **† syllogisticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *συλλο-γιστικός*, of or belonging to a syllogism, syllo-gistic: (Cicero) statum syllogisticum ratio-cinativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6. — Hence, *adv.*: **syllogisticē**, syllogistically, in syl-logisms; Boeth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 9, p. 630. — **Syllus**, i, m., the name of a general, Liv. 42, 51, 7. — **sylyva**, sylvanus, etc., v. silva, etc. — **Symaethum**, i, n., or **Symaethus**

i, m. = *Σύμαθος*, a river and town situated upon it on the east coast of Sicily, near Catania, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Sil. 14, 231; 9, 410; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—Hence, **A. Symmaethius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Symmaethus, *Symmaethian*: flumina, Verg. A. 9, 584; heros, i. e. *Actis*, son of the nymph of the Symmaethus, Ov. M. 13, 879.—As subst.: **Symmaethii**, ōrum, m., the dwellers on the Symmaethus, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Symmaethus**, a, um, adj., *Symmaethian*: aquae, Ov. F. 4, 472.—**C. Symmaethis**, idis, f., *Symmaethian*: nympha, Ov. M. 13, 750.

† **symbōla** (symb-), ae, f., = *συμβολή*, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning, one's scot, shot, = collecta (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: *symbolarum collatores*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; id. Stich. 3, 1, 28: *symbolum dare*, id. ib. 3, 1, 34; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 61: aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeo In hunc diem, ut de symbolis essemus, id. Eun. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 59.—**II.** Transf., of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 22; and of entertaining topics of conversation, Gell. 6, 13, 12.

symbōlicē, adv. [symbolum], figuratively, symbolically (post-class.): appellare, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

† **symbōlus**, i, m. (**symbolum**, i, n., v. infra), = *σύμβολος* or *-ον*, a sign or mark by which one gives another to understand any thing, a token, symbol (mostly ante- and post-class.): per symbolos pecunias capere, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 fin.: *anulum Graeci a digitis appellaverunt*: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri symbolum, i. e. a signet, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: miles hic reliquit symbolum, Expressam in cerā ex anulo suo imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53 sq.; 2, 4, 26 sq.; 2, 2, 4; 4, 7, 15; 4, 7, 106; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 29; 2, 3, 51; Just. 2, 12, 1.—*Neutr.*: eorum quae pacta sunt symbola, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 9: istic symbolum st, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** = symbola, q. v.: vacantes potibus et dantes symbola, Vulg. Prov. 23, 21.

* **Syme**, es, f., = *Σύμη*, an island of the Aegean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidos, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 133; Mel. 2, 7.

Symmachus, i, m., Q. Aurelius, a consul and praefect of Rome towards the end of the fourth century, distinguished as an orator and author of Epistulae in ten books, still extant; cf. Macr. S. 5, 1, § 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 1; Amm. 21, 12, 24; Aus. Ep. 17.—Hence, **Symmachiānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Symmachus: illud dictum, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

† **symmētria**, ae, f., = *συμμετρία*, proportion, symmetry (cf. congruentia), Vitr. 1, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 58 and 65; 35, 10, 36, § 67.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 1, 3 fin.

† **symmētros**, on, adj., = *σύμμετρος*, symmetrical: qualitas eurythmiae, Vitr. 1, 2. † **symmysta**, ae, m., = *συμμύστης*, a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood, App. Mag. p. 810; Hier. Ep. 58, 11; 66, 9; Schol. Juv. 6, 533.

† **sympasma**, ātis, n., = *σύπασμα*; in medicine, a powder for sprinkling over the body, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 218 al.

† **sympāthia**, ae, f., = *συμπάθεια*, a feeling in common, sympathy, Varr. ap. Non. 458, 24; Vitr. 1, 1 fin.; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 84; 28, 9, 41, § 147; 37, 4, 15, § 59 (by Cic. written as Greek).

† **sympōnia**, ae, f., = *συμφωνία*, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony. **I.** Lit., sing.: cum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105; 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Liv. 39, 10, 7; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 10, 29, 43, § 84; Sen. Ep. 12, 8; Hor. A. P. 374.—*Plur.*, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; Cels. 3, 18 al.—Of a signal in war, Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., a kind of musical instrument, Isid. Orig. 3, 22 fin.; cf. Hier. Ep. 21, 29.

sympōniacus, a, um, adj., = *συμφονιακός*, **I.** In gen., of or belonging to concerts or to music: pueri, i. e. singing-boys, choristers, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: artes, Arn. 2, 73.—**II.** Herba, a plant, called also hyoscyamos, henbane, Pall. 3, 12, 8; Veg. 3, 68; App. Herb. 4.

† **symphŷton**, i, n., = *σύμφυτον*. **I.** Wallwort, comfrey, boneset, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41.—**II.** A plant, called also helenion, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

Symplegades, um, f., = *Συμπληγάδες* (that strike together). **I.** Two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92; 6, 12, 13, § 32; Ov. M. 15, 338; Hyg. Fab. 19.—In sing. *Symplegas*, Val. Fl. 4, 221; Luc. 2, 718; gen. *Symplegados*, Val. Fl. 5, 300; acc. *Symplegada*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 30.—**II.** Transf.: **symplegas**, ādis, f.; as an appellative, a joining together, cohesion: praebente algam densi symplegade limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461.—Of the buttocks, Mart. 11, 93, 5; Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

† **symplegma**, ātis, n., = *σύμπλεγμα* (a twining together), a group of persons embracing or wrestling, Plin. 36, 5, 4, §§ 24 and 35.—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 43, 8; Arn. 7, 239.

† **symplocē**, es, f., = *συμπλοκή* (an interweaving); gram. t. t., a figure of speech where the same word is often repeated (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 534.

† **symposiacus**, a, um, adj., = *συμπωσιακός*, of or belonging to a banquet, convivial, *symposiac*: quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit. (al. *sympoticae*).—*Subst.*: **Symposiaca**, ōrum, n., the writings of Plutarch entitled *Symposium*, Gell. 4, 11, 13; 17, 11, 6.

† **Symposium**, ii, n., = *Συμπόσιον* (The Banquet), the title of one of Plato's dialogues, Gell. 1, 9, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 23; Nep. Alcib. 2, 2.—A dialogue of Xenophon, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

sympōticus, a, um, adj., = *συμπωτιακός*, convivial: quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit.

† **sympsalma**, ātis, n., = *σὺμψαλμα*, a playing together of music, Aug. in Psa. 4, 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

† **synāgoga**, ae, f., = *συναγωγή*, a congregation, *synagogue* of Jews, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; id. adv. Marc. 3, 22; Schol. Juv. 6, 159.

† **synālophē** (-liphē, -loepha), es, f., = *συναλοιφή*, the contraction of two syllables into one, either by synaeresis or by crasis; in later gram. applied esp. to elision, = collisio, elisio, Quint. 9, 4, 109; Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 267; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 16.

† **synanchē**, es, f., = *συνάγχη*, an inflammation of the throat, a sore-throat, quinsey, Gell. 11, 9, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; Veg. Vet. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 1.

† **synanchicus**, a, um, adj., = *συναγχικός*, of or belonging to a soreness of the throat: passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140.

Synapothnescontes = *συναποθνήσκοντες* (who die together), the title of a comedy by Diphilus, Ter. Ad prol. 6 Fleck.

† **Synaristōae**, ārum, f., = *Συναριστώαί*, the women breakfasting together, the title of a comedy by Menander, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 159; Gell. 15, 15, 2; Non. 370, 14.

† **synaxis**, is, f., = *σύναξις*, a gathering, collecting, Ven. Carm. 8, 17.

† **syncerastum**, i, n., = *συγκεραστόν*, a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch: Plautus in Phagone: honos syncerastum perit, pernis glandio; syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll.

† **synchronisma**, ātis (gen. -mae, Veg. 4, 18), n., = *σύνχρισμα*, an anointing, Veg. 2, 45; Pelag. Vet. 4 med.

synchronus, a, um, adj., = *σύνχρονος*, synchronic, contemporary, Hier. Com. in XII. Proph. praef.

† **syncōpē**, es, or **syncōpa**, ae, f., = *σύνκοπή*. **I.** A fainting away, swooning, syncope, Veg. 1, 35.—**II.** In gram., the omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, syncope, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 436 ib.

syncōpo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. n. [syncope, I.], to faint away, to swoon, Veg. 1, 35.

† **syncrāsīs**, is, f., = *σύνκρasis*, a mingling, blending, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syndicus**, i, m., = *σύνδικος*, a representative of a corporation, a syndic, Dig. 3, 4, 1, § 1; 50, 4, 1; 50, 4, 18, § 13.

† **synecdōchē**, es, f., = *συνεκδοχή*, a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun, etc., *synecdōche*, Quint. 8, 6, 18 sq.; 8, 6, 28; Charis. p. 245 P.; Diom. p. 453 ib. (Quint. 9, 3, 58, written as Greek).

synecdōchicē, adv. [synecdōche], by *synecdōche*: *synecdōchice intellegitur totum ex parte*, Hier. 2 in Matt. 12, 40.

† **synecticus**, a, um, adj., = *συνεκτικός*, fit for maintaining: causa, i. e. efficient, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; 3, 15.

† **synēdrus**, i, m., = *συνέδρος*, a counsellor, senator, among the Macedonians (Lat. senator), Liv. 45, 32, 1.

† **synēmnenon**, i, n., = *συνημμένον* (conjoined), the name of a certain series of musical sounds, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **Synēphēbi**, ōrum, m., = *Συνέφηβοι*, The Fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18.

† **synēsis**, is, f., = *σύνεσις*, understanding, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syngenicōs**, on, adj., = *συνγενικός*, belonging to one's family or race, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.

† **syngrapha**, ae, f., = *συγγραφή*, a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond (cf. chirographum), Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13; § 30: ex syngraphā agere, id. Mur. 17, 35; Amm. 26, 3, 4.

† **syngraphus** (sungr-), i, m., = *σύγγραφος*. **I.** A written contract, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 57.—**II.** A passport, pass, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; 3, 2, 6.

Synhietae, ārum, m., a people of Asia, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Synicene Castellum, a fortress in Numidia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

† **synizēsis**, is, f., = *συνίζησις*, a contraction of two vowels into one syllable, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698.

Synnada, ōrum, n., a town in Phrygia Major, famous for its marble, now Afium Karahissar, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3 sq.; 15, 4, 2; id. Att. 5, 20, 1.—Also called **Synnada**, ae, f., Claud. in Eutr. 2, 273; and **Synnas**, ādis, Mart. 9, 76, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 37; 2, 2, 87; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—Hence, **A. Synnadensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Synnada: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.—**B. Synnadicus**, a, um, adj., *Synnadice*: lapis, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3.—**C. Synnas**, ādis, adj. f., *Synnadice*: columnae, of Synnadice marble, Capitol. Gord. III. 32.

synnēphitis, idis, f., another name for the gem galactitis, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 (al. *synophites*).

† **synōchitis**, idis, f., = *συννοχίτις*, a kind of precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

synōdalis, e, adj. [synodus], of or belonging to a synod, synodal: Nemausum, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415.—*Subst.*: **synōdalia**, ium, n., constitutions of a synod, synodals, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 423.

† **synōdicus**, a, um, adj., = *συνδοικός*, going or coming together, synodical: luna, i. e. when in conjunction with the sun, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 4 praef. fin.—**II.** According to the decrees of the synod, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21; 9, 13.—Hence, adv.: **synōdicē**, in accordance with the synod's decrees, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 25.

† **synōditae**, ārum, m., = *συνδοῖται*, fellow-travellers, companions, a kind of monks, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 57.

† **synōdontitis**, idis, f., = *συνδοδοντίτις*, a precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **1. synōdus** (in inscr. written also **SYNODVS**; v. Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2627), i, f., = *συνόδος*. **I.** A college of priests: ARCHIEREVS SYNEODI, Inscr. Orell. I. 1.—**II.** An ecclesiastical assembly or council, a synod, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23; Amm. 15, 7, 7.

† **2. synōdus**, ontis, m., = *συνόδους*, a fish of the bream genus: Sparus, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 107; Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **synoeciūm**, *il*, *n.*, = συνοικίον, a room where several persons dwell together, Petr. 93.

† **synōnēton**, *i*, *n.*, = συνώνητον, a buying up, a collecting by purchase, Cod. Th. 11, 15, 1.

† **synōnymia**, *ae*, *f.*, = συνωνυμία, a sameness of meaning in words, synonymy, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535 (Quint. 8, 3, 16, written as Greek).

synōnymum, *i*, *n.*, = συνωνυμιον, a word having the same meaning with another, a synonym, Front. Eloqu. p. 237; Prisc. 579 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 128.

(† **synōphites**, *ae*, *m.*, a read. in Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 for synephitis.)

† **synopsis**, *is*, *f.*, = σύνοψις, a general view, a list, synopsis: pupillarium bonorum, Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

† **synoris**, *idis*, *f.*, = συναρίς, a yoke, pair, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 7.

† **syntaxis**, *is*, *f.*, = σύνταξις, the connection of words, Prisc. 17, 1, 1.

† **syntecticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = συντηκτικός, ill of consumption, consumptive, syntectic, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 105; 28, 8, 24, § 88; 28, 9, 33, § 125; Veg. 1, 38.

† **syntexis**, *is*, *f.*, = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), a decline, consumption, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 120; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 90; Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **syntēma**, *ātis*, *n.*, = σύνθημα or σύνθημα (a token agreed upon), a passport, Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

† **synthesinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = συνθέσινος, pertaining to a dressing-gown: vestis, i. e. a dressing-gown, Suet. Ner. 51 (v. the commentators ad loc.).

† **synthesis**, *is*, *f.*, = σύνθεσις (a putting together). **I.** In medicine, a mixture, compound, Ser. Samm. 30, 578; 61, 1069. — **II.** A set or service of plate, Mart. 4, 46, 15; Stat. S. 4, 9, 44. — **III.** Lit., a set of wearing-apparel, suit of clothes, Dig. 34, 2, 39; Mart. 2, 46, 4. — **B.** Transf., a kind of loose, easy garment worn at table, a loose gown, dressing-gown, Mart. 5, 79, 2; 1, 1, 1 (Suet. Ner. 52: synthesina vestis); cf. Becker: Antiq. vol. 3, p. 124 sq.

† **syntōnum** (-non), *i*, *n.*, = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), a kind of musical instrument: syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142; Spald.

† **syntrophium**, *ii*, *n.*, = συντρόφιον, a bramble-bush, App. Herb. 87.

† **syntrophus**, *i*, *m.*, = σύντροφος, that has been brought up with another, Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

Syphax, *ācis* (acc. scanned Sýphacēn, Claud. B. Gild. 90), *m.*, = Σύφαξ, a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war, Sall. J. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 48 sq.; 29, 23 sq.; 30, 5 sq.; Sil. 17, 62 sq.; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 59; Ov. F. 6, 769; Juv. 6, 169 al.

Syphēum, *i*, *n.*, a town of the Brutti, now Montalto, Liv. 30, 19.

Syra, *ae*, *f.*, the name of a slave, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 18; 2, 3, 79.

Syracusae, *arum* (scanned Sýracūsae, Aus. Clar. Urb. 10, 1), *f.*, = Συράκουσαι, the city of Syracuse in Sicily, now Siragossa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115 sq.; Liv. 24, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 873; Sil. 14, 277; Nep. Timol. 3; Vell. 2, 15; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89. — Hence, **A.**

Syracusānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan: lautumiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: conventus, id. ib. 2, 3, 13, § 32: mensae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: esne tu Syracusanus? from Syracuse, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50. — Subst.: **Syracusani**,

orum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Syracuse, the Syracusans, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71 sq. al. — **B.** **Sýracūsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, acc. to the Gr. Συρακοῦσιος, Syracusan (very rare): mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: Philistus, id. de Or. 2, 13, 57. — Subst.: **Sýracūsii**,

orum, the Syracusans, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208. — Collat. form **Sýracōsius**, *a*, *um*, acc. to the Gr. Συρακοῦσιος, Syracusan: Dio, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: versus, Verg. E. 6, 1: ars, Ov. F. 6, 277: urbs, id. P. 4, 3, 39: poeta, id. Ib. 551: senex, i. e. Archimedes, Claud. Epigr. 18. — Subst.: **Sýracōsii**, *orum*, *m.*, the Syracusans, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

Syrbotae, *arum*, *m.*, a people of Ethiopia, 1830

opia remarkable for stature, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 7, 2, 2, § 31.

† **syreōn**, *i*, *n.*, = σýρεον, a plant, called also cordylion, Plin. 24, 19, 117, § 177.

Sýria (also written **Siria** and **Sūria**), *ae*, *f.*, = Συρία, a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, Mel. 1, 11; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Manil. 4, 622. — Transf., for Assyria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Suet. Caes. 22 Oud. — Plur., Cat. 45, 22; Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 7; 50, 15, 3 prohem. — Hence, **A.** **Sýrius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Syria, Syrian: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63: oleum, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: pira, Verg. G. 2, 88: ros, i. e. nard, Tib. 3, 4, 28; cf. id. 3, 6, 63; Prop. 2, 13, 30 (3, 5, 14): dea, perh. Cybele, Suet. Non. 56; App. M. 8, p. 213, 9; Inscr. Orell. 1946 sq. — Subst.: **Sýrii**, *orum*, *m.*, the Syrians, Just. 26, 2.

— **B.** **Sýrus** (also written **Sýrus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Syrian: vina, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: lagena, Mart. 4, 46, 9: Orontes, Juv. 3, 62 et saep. — As subst.: **Sýri**, *orum*, *m.*, the Syrians, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; id. Div. 2, 46, 96 al. — **C.** **Sýriacus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Syrian: boves, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: praetor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: publicani, doing business in Syria, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: legiones, Suet. Tib. 48: bellum, Flor. 2, 9, 2, 11; 2, 12. — Hence, adv.: **Sýriacē**, in the Syrian tongue, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 26. — **D.** **Sýricus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Syrian: mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51. — **E.** **Sýriaticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Syrian: calami, Pelag. Vet. 27. — **F.** **Sýricus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, dim., of or from Syria, Syrian: servus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; id. Eun. 4, 7, 2: Copa, Verg. Cop. 1.

Sýriarcha, *ae*, *m.*, = Συριαρχης, the chief priest in Syria, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2; called **Sýriarchus**, Just. Nov. 89, 15. — His office is called **Sýriarchia**, *ae*, *f.*, = Συριαρχία, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 103.

Sýriaticus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Syria, E.

Sýricus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Syria, D.

Sýrie, *ēs*, *f.*, an island near Ephesus, Plin. 2, 89, 91, § 204; cf. id. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† **sýringias**, *ae*, *m.*, = σýριγγας, a kind of reed or cane good for pipes, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

† **sýringitis**, *idis*, *f.*, = σýριγγιτις, an unknown kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

* **sýringnātus** (sýringianus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [syrinx], hollowed out like a pipe: baedus, Apic. 8, 6.

† **sýringōtōmīum**, *ii*, *n.*, = σýριγγοτόμιον, a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas, Veg. Vet. 2, 27, 2.

† **Syrinx**, *ingis* (also **Sýringa**, *ae*, Serv. Verg. E. 2, 31; 10, 26), *f.*, = Σýριγξ. **I.** A nymph changed into a reed, Ov. M. 1, 691 sq. — **II.** **sýringes**, *um*, *f.*, caverns or subterraneous passages, Amm. 22, 15, 30; 17, 7, 11 al.

Sýriscus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Syria, F.

† **sýrites**, *ae*, *m.*, = σýριτης, a stone found in the bladder of the wolf, Plin. 11, 37, 83, § 208.

1. Sýrius, *a*, *um*, *v.* Syria, A.

2. Sýrius, *a*, *um*, *v.* Syros.

† **sýrma**, *ae*, *f.* (neutr.), Juv. 8, 229; Sen. Herc. Fur. 474, = σýρμα. **I.** A robe with a train, Sen. Oed. 423; Prud. Psych. 362; worn esp. by trag. actors, Juv. 8, 229; Val. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.; Sid. poet. Ep. 8, 11. — **II.** Transf., tragedy, Mart. 12, 95, 4; 4, 49, 8; Juv. 15, 30.

Sýrmātae, *arum*, *m.*, a people of Asia, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

† **sýrmaticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = σýρματικός, dragging or trailing along: jumentum, limping, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

Sýrnos, *i*, *f.*, an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

syron, *i*, *n.*, another name for the plant molon, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Sýrophoeniz, *icis*, *m.*, = Συροφονίη, a Syrophoenician (on the borders of Syria and Phoenicia), Lucil. ap. Non. 397, 27; Juv. 8, 159 sq. — Hence, **Sýrophoenissa**, *ae*, *f.*, Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 12.

Sýros, *i*, *f.*, = Σýρος, one of the Cyclades, between Delos and Paros, now Syra, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 14, 12, 22, § 67; Ov. M. 13, 175. — Hence, **Sýrius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Syros, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158.

Sýrtis, *is* (gen. Sýrtidos, Luc. 9, 710), *f.*, = Σýρτις, a sand-bank in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Sýrtis Major, near Cyrenaica, now Gulf of Sidra; and Sýrtis minor, near Byzacene, now Gulf of Gabes, Sall. J. 78, 2; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26; Liv. 29, 33; 34, 62; Tib. 3, 4, 91; Prop. 2, 9, 33; Ov. M. 8, 120; Verg. A. 1, 111; 1, 146; 4, 41; Luc. 9, 303; 9, 861; Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; 2, 6, 3; 2, 20, 15; id. Epod. 9, 31; Prud. Apoth. 511. — **B.** Trop.: videndum est, ne longe simile sit ductum. Sýrtim patrimonii, scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163. — Hence, **A.** **Sýrticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Sýrtis, Sýrtian: mare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: solitudines, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: ager, Sid. Ep. 8, 12: gentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 17. — **B.** **Sýrtis**, *idis*, *adj.*, *f.*, Sýrtian: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 183.

* **1. syrus**, *i*, *m.*, a broom, besom, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 10.

2. Syrus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Syria, B.

3. Sýrus, *i*, *m.*, the name of a slave, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69. — Of a dog of Actaeon, Hyg. Fab. 187.

† **systalticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = συσταλτικός, drawing together: tropi in rhythmo-poeia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 994.

† **sýstēma**, *ātis*, *n.*, = σύστημα, a whole consisting of several parts, a complex whole, a system, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 947, 953; Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

† **sýstylos**, *i*, *m.*, = σύστημα (close-columned); in architecture, an arrangement of columns at a distance from each other of twice their thickness, a systyle, Vitruv. 3, 2.

† **sýzygĩa**, *ae*, *f.*, = συζυγία (pure Lat. conjugatio), a joining together or conjunction, a syzygy, Tert. Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, indecl. *n.* or (to agree with littera) *f.*, the nineteenth letter of the Lat. alphabet (t and j being counted as one), = Gr. τ (tau). It is very freq. as a final letter, esp. in verbal endings of the third person. **I.**

As an initial, it is, in pure Lat. words, followed by no consonant except r: traho, tremo, tribuo, etc.; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Telepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* occurring in the ancient language before *l* (like an initial *d* before *v*, v. letter D) is rejected in classical Lat.: latus (Part. of fero) for tlatus, from root tol- of tollō, tuli; cf. with ΤΑΛΩ, τλητός; even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in slata (genus navigii), stlembus (gravis, tardus), slis, stlus-cus, was avoided, and, except in the formal lang. of law, which retained slitibus judicandis, the forms *lis*, *locus* remained the only ones in use, though the transitional form *slis* occurs twice in very old inscriptions. Before a vowel or *r*, the original Indo-European *t* always retained its place and character. Between two vowels *t* and *tt* were freq. confounded, and in some words the double letter became established, although the original form had but one *t*; thus, quattuor, cottidie, littera, stand in the best MSS. and inscriptions; v. Corss. Auspr. 1, 174 sqq. — **II.** The sibilant pronunciation of a medial *t* before *i* and a following vowel, is a peculiarity of a late period. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: cum iustitia sonum z litterae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut militia, malitia, nequitia et cetera similia (Orig. 1, 26, 28); but the commutation of *ci* and *ti*, which occurs not unfrequently in older inscriptions, shows the origin of this change in pronunciation to have been earlier. In the golden age of the language, however, it was certainly

TABE

unknown.—**III.** The aspiration of *t* did not come into general use till the golden age; hence, *CARTAGINENSIS*, on the Columna Rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.; v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter C.—**IV.** *T* is interchanged with *d*, *c*, and *s*; v. these letters.—**V.** *T* is assimilated to *s* in passus from patior, quassus from quatio, fassus from fateor, missus from mitto, equester from eques (equit-), etc. It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor; in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s*: civitas (root civitat, gen. civitatis), quies (quiet, quietis), lis (lit, litis), dos (dot, dotis), salus (salut, salutis), amans (amant, amantis), mens (ment, mentis), etc.; and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto, and before other letters, in remus, cf. ratis; Gr. ῥέμωρ; in penna; root pat-, to fly; Gr. πτερόμα, etc. In late Lat. the vulgar language often dropped *t* before *r* and before vowels; hence such forms as mari, quaraginta, donaus, are found for matri, quatrīginta (quad-), donatus, in inscriptions; cf. the French mère, quarante, donné.—**VI.** As an abbreviation, *T* stands for Titus; *Ti.* Tiberius; *TR.* Tribunus; *T. F.* Testamenti formula; *T. F. C.* Titulum faciendum curavit; *T. P.* Tribunicia potestas, etc.

Tabae, ārum, *f.* **I.** A town of Caria, on the boundaries of Phrygia, now Damas, Liv. 38, 13, 11.—**II.** A city in the inner part of Sicily, Sil. 14, 272.—**III.** A city of Paratracene, between Persis and Media, Curt. 5, 1, 13.

tabānus, *i. m.*, a gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, *brese*; called also asilus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14; Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100; 11, 33, 38, § 113; 30, 11, 30, § 101.

tabēfacio, fēci, *3. v. a.* [tabes-facio], to melt, dissolve.—**Trop.**: tabefac audaciam virtutis eorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 32: vigilia honestatis tabefaciet carnes, *subduē*, id. Ecclus. 31, 1.—Hence, *Part.*: **tabēfactus**, *a. um, melted, dissolved* (post-class.): tabefactus nivibus, Sol. 2 *med.*: cadaver in suo sanguine, Vulg. Jud. 14, 14.

tabēfio, factus sum, *v. n. irr. dep.*, to be melted or dissolved (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, 13.

tabella, ae (*nom. plur. TABELAE*, S. C. de Baco, Corp. I. R. 196), *f. dim.* [tabula]. **I.** In gen., a small board, a little table or tablet (rare and mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): liminis, i. e. the door-sill, Cat. 32, 5: tabella aerea, a brass plate, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19: hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevis membrana tabellis, *little tablets*, i. e. small pages, Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella caput ternos utrimque lapillos, small gaming-boards, Ov. A. A. 3, 365; id. Tr. 2, 481: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, i. e. thin cakes, Mart. 11, 31, 9.—Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, the little bark, Ov. F. 2, 408.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** A writing-tablet: tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, quibus ultro citro, sive privatim sive publice opus erat, certiores absentes faciebant, unde adhuc tabellarii dicuntur: et tabellae missae ab imperatoribus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: tabellae imponere manus, Ov. P. 4, 2, 27: abignae, id. A. A. 3, 469: litteras tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59.—**2.** Hence, transf., in plur., a writing, written composition, letter, contract, will, etc.: tabellas proferri iussimus... Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: allatae sunt tabellae ad eam a Stratippocle, eum argentum sumpsisse, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 68: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obignatis agis mecum, with sealed writings, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae Heracleensium, public records, id. Arch. 4, 9; cf. Liv. 43, 16, 13: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, minutes of evidence, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: cur totiens video mitti recipique tabellas? Ov. Am. 3, 14, 31: rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, the marriage contract, Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, forged wills, Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, a letter announcing a victory, Liv. 45, 1, 8.—*Sing.* (rare): testimonium per-tabellam dare, in writing, Tac. Or. 36:

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ex tabellā pronuntiare sententiam, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** A tablet for voting, a ballot. **1.** In the comitia, used in electing a magistrate or deciding upon the acceptance of a proposed law: in the former case the elector wrote down the name of a candidate; in the latter, each voter received two tablets, on one of which were the letters *U. R.*, i. e. uti rogas, denoting approval; on the other, *A.*, i. e. antiquo (for the old law), denoting rejection: me universa civitas non prius tabellā quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: an ego expectem, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae dirimantur? id. ib. 40, 96: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; cf. si populo grata est tabella, quae frontis aperit hominum, id. Planc. 6, 16.—**2.** In courts of justice; here each judge usually received three tablets; one of which, inscribed *A.*, i. e. absolvo, denoted acquittal; another, with *C.*, i. e. condemno, written on it, denoted condemnation; and the third, with *N. L.*, i. e. non liquet (it is not clear), left the case undecided: cum tabella vobis dabitur, iudices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic. Fl. 39, 99: huic judicialis tabella committetur? id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: de quibusdam etiam imperitus iudex dimittere tabellam potest, give his vote, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 5: quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 49; Caes. B. C. 3, 83; cf. Suet. Aug. 33.—**C.** A painted tablet, a small picture or painting: ea (exhedria) volebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: priscis sparsa tabellis Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: inveniat plures nulla tabella modos, id. ib. 2, 680: comicae tabellae, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114; cf. cubical tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, Sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. S. 2, 7, 95.—**D.** A votive tablet, hung up in a temple, and on which one acknowledged by writing or painting the favor or aid he had received from a deity: nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 23: et posita est merita multa tabella deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33; so Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 744.—**E.** A fan: quos (ventos) faciet nostrā mota tabella manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 38.

tabellārius, *a. um, adj.* [tabella], of or belonging to tablets, i. e., **I.** (Acc. to tabella, II. A.) Of or pertaining to writing or to letters. **A. Adj.**: naves, vessels to carry letters, packet-boats, Sen. Ep. 77, 1.—Hence, **B. Subst.**: **tabellārius**, *ii. m.*, a letter-carrier, courier: epistulam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 1; 10, 31, 4; 15, 18, 2; id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 15; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; Liv. 45, 1, 6 al.—**II.** (Acc. to tabella, II. B.) Of or relating to voting-tablets: lex, regulatū voting: sunt enim quattuor leges tabellariae, quarum prima de magistratibus mandandis, ea est tabellaria Gabinia, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Sest. 48, 103; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 1.

tabellio, ōnis, *m.* [tabella, II. A.], one who draws up written instruments, such as contracts, wills, etc., a notary, scrivener, Dig. 48, 19, 9; Capitol. Macr. 4; Firm. Math. 4, 5; Cod. Th. 9, 19, 1.

tabeo, ēre, *v. n.* [tabes], to melt, melt down or away, to waste away, consume (poet.). **I. Lit.**: aliis rebus concresecunt semina membris, Atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr. 4, 1262: corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541: tabentes genae, Verg. A. 12, 221: tabens sanies, Stat. Th. 4, 364: sae tabentes artus in litore ponunt, dripping, Verg. A. 1, 173.—**II. Trop.**, to waste away, vanish: seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn. ap. Non. 76, 2 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl.).

taberna, ae, *f.* [root ta (tan); Gr. τεῖνα, perf. τέρακα; cf. tabula, tenuis], a hut, shed, booth, stall, shop constructed of boards. **I.** Hence, in gen., any slight structure used for a dwelling, a hut or cottage (very rare): tabernae appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, non ex eo, quod tabulis cluditur, Dig. 50, 16, 183: pauperum tabernae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13; so, obscurae, id. A. P. 229.—Of stalls in the circus: qui in circo totas tabernas tribulium causā com-

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pararunt, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of a merchant, mechanic, taver-ner, etc., a booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern (class.): instructum et medicinae exercendae causā tabernam dedit, Cic. Clu. 63, 178; cf. instructum tabernam sic accipiemus, quae et rebus et hominibus ad negotiationem paratis constat, Dig. 50, 16, 185: taberna libraria, i. e. a bookseller's shop, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; so simply taberna, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; Mart. 1, 118, 10: vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: cretaria, unguentaria, Varr. L. 1, case-aria, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: argentaria, ib. 18, 1, 32; Liv. 26, 11, 7: purpuraria, Dig. 32, 1, 91: sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34; cf. ut Alfenus vafer omni abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna Sutor erat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 131: Liparea, Vulcan's shop, Juv. 13, 45: deversoria, an inn, tavern, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 3: cauponia, Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf. cum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ocellus tabernis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: concursare circum tabernas, id. ib.: ocludere tabernas, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144: salax, Cat. 37, 1; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 8, 19: prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, Liv. 3, 48, 5: tabernam exercere, Dig. 33, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 4: tabernam vel officinam conductam habuit, Dig. 5, 1, 19.—**B.** Tres Tabernae, the Three Taverns, a place on the Appian Way, near Ulubrae and Forum Appii, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; 2, 10; 2, 12, 2; 2, 13, 1; Vulg. Act. 28, 15.—**C.** A passage, archway in the circus, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—**D.** Poet.: quae colis Durrachium Adriae tabernam, the market, Cat. 36, 15.

tabernācūlaris, *ii. m.* [tabernaculum], a tent-maker, Inscr. Grut. p. 642, 8.

tabernāculum, *i. n.* [taberna], a tent (syn. tentorium): tabernacula dicuntur a similitudine tabernarum, quae ipsae, quod ex tabulis olim fiebant, dictae sunt, non ut quidam putant, quod tabulis cludantur, Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. unde (sc. a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, id. s. v. contubernales, p. 38 ib. **I.** In gen.: tabernaculo in litore posito, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87; in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbaseis intentis, velis collocabat, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, § 30: collocassem mihi in campo Martio; id. Pis. 25, 61: militare, id. Brut. 9, 37: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. B. C. 1, 81; Nep. Eum. 7, 1: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42, 2: tabernaculis detentis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85; Liv. 41, 3, 1: militare, Caes. Brut. 9, 37: regium, Liv. 24, 40, 11: regis, Curt. 3, 3, 8; 7, 10, 14: ducis, Tac. A. 1, 29: qui in unā philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, as it were, have pitched their tent, settled down, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77.—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang.: tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previous to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, in the proper manner, with due ceremonies, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf.: parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7, 3: cum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, improperly, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Val. Max. 1, 1, 3.—**III.** The Jewish tabernacle, Vulg. Num. 7, 1 et saep.

tabernārius, *a. um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to booths or shops, used to denote any thing low, common: blanditiae, App. Mag. p. 229, 3: fabulae, a low kind of comedy, Diom. p. 487 P.; Fest. s. v. togatarum, p. 352 Müll.—**II.** Hence, subst. **1. tabernarii**, ōrum, *m.*, shopkeepers, small dealers, Inscr. Orell. 1368: officines et tabernarios atque illam omnem faciem civitatum quid est negotii concitare? Cic. Fl. 8, 18: concitator tabernariorum, id. Dom. 5, 13; (with aquarii) Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**2. tabernāria**, ae, the hostess of a tavern, Novell. Martian. § 4; cf. Schol. Juv. 8, 162; Isid. 15, 2, 43.

tabernūla (tabernōla, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 47 and 50 Müll.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], a small booth or shop, a little tavern, Suet. Ner. 26; Dig. 5, 1, 19; App. M. 7, p. 190, 30; 9, p. 236, 40; id. Mag. p. 314, 27.—**II. Tabernōla**, ae, *f.*, a place in Rome, Varr. l. l. **tabes**, is, *f.* [root in Gr. τῆκος, ἐράκνυ, to melt; suffix as in plebes, pubes], a wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption.

corruption, putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, decline; plague, pestilence. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. lues): aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictionem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: fames lenta non consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 156: atrox hiems seu parum provisi comestus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50: orta per Aegyptum, id. H. 5, 3: per tabem tot annorum omnibus consumptis, Liv. 40, 29, 5: cadaveris, Suet. Vit. 10; Luc. 2, 166; 7, 809: corpora... seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, Ov. M. 15, 156: multorum tabe mensum mortuum, Liv. 3, 24, 4: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, barrenness, id. 8, 21, 33, § 79: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, like a consuming fever, Sall. C. 36, 5; cf.: tanta vis avaritiae, velut tabes, invaserat, etc., id. J. 32, 4; id. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 359; Liv. 2, 23, 6; cf. id. 7, 22, 5.—**Trop.**: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv. 7, 38, 7: infecta ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26; 5, 3: oculorum, id. ib. 4, 81; Ov. M. 2, 807: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg. A. 6, 442; Cels. 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., concr., the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36, 6; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; so, sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34, 10: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: tinctaque mortifera tabe sagitta madet, poison, id. P. 3, 1, 26: pituitae, Suet. Vit. 16, 15, § 70: putri arboris, id. 15, 19, 21, § 80: cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120.

tabesco, būi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [tabes], to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed; to waste, pine, or dwindle away; to decay, decline, languish (class.). **I.** Lit.: frigoribus durescitumor: et idem vicissim mollitur tepelactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. Lucr. 6, 516; so, nives radiis (solis), id. 6, 964; 3, 581: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95: calore Corpora, Ov. M. 15, 363.—**II.** Trop.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 680; so, senex dies, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 680: lumina, Cat. 68, 55: tuo maerore maceror, Macesco, condesco et tabesco miser, Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, id. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 911: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dolore ac miseria, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: assiduus curis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 77: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20 (18): amore, Ov. M. 3, 445; 4, 259: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, Tabescat, i. e. is consumed with envy, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111: ex quibus (litteris) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25 init.

tabidus, a, um, adj. [tabidus], corrupting, putrefying, decaying, Tert. Apol. 13 fin.; id. Pudic. 14 med. (al. tabiosus).

***tabidulus**, a, um, adj. *dim.* [id.], consuming: mors, Verg. Cir. 182.

tabidus, a, um, adj. [tabeo], melting or wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying, pining away, languishing (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nix, Liv. 21, 36: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51: ferae, id. Calig. 26: juveni, Sen. Oedip. 147: jecur, id. ib. 358: mens, Ov. P. 1, 1, 67: tabidus erro, i. e. pining for love, Calp. Ecl. 3, 50.—**II.** Transf., act., wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. P. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79, 1: lues, Verg. A. 3, 137: Hecate, Luc. 6, 737: victus, i. e. starvation, Sen. Herc. Fur. 691.—**Comp.**, *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

***tabificabilis**, e, adj. [tabificus], wasting, consuming: letum liberorum, Att. ap. Non. 179, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 421 Rib.).

tabificatio, ōnis, f. [tabifico], decay (late Lat.), Aug. in Psal. 122, 6.

tabifico, āre, 1, v. a. [tabes-facio], to waste, consume (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psal. 37, 5; Aug. c. Jul. 5, 15, 54.

tabificus, a, um, adj. [id.], melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding: radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 737: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73; so, seps; Lucr. 9, 723: aer, id. 5, 911: urina; Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: sanies, Sil. 6, 276: caeli vitia, Sen. Oedip. 79: terram edisse his tabi-

ficum est, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: tabificae mentis perturbationes, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tabifluus, a, um, adj. [tabes-fluo] (late Lat.). ***I.** Neutr., wasting away, decaying: corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958.—***II.** Act., consuming: morbus, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tabiosus, a, um, v. tabidosus.

Tabis, is, m., a mountain of Eastern Asia, Plin. 17, 17, 29, § 53; Mel. 3, 7, 1.

***tabitudo**, inis, f. [tabidus], consumption, decline: morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; Vulg. Eccles. 28, 7.

tablinum, i, v. tabulinum.

†† tablissō, āre, v. n., = ταβλίσσω, to play dice, acc. to Diom. pp. 417 and 421 P.

Tabraca (Thabraca), ae, f., a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea, now Tabarkah, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Juv. 10, 194; Sil. 3, 256.

tabula, ae, f. [root ta-, tab; whence also taberna, q. v.], a board, plank. **I.** In gen.: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; cf. id. Att. 4, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 119: laceratae tabulas in litore vidi, Ov. M. 11, 428: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289; Verg. A. 9, 537: inauratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: latera (fossarum) cluduntur tabulis, id. 33, 4, 21, § 76: perforatae, Col. 7, 4, 5.—**Esp.**, a board to play on, Ov. de Nuce, 77; Sen. Tranq. An. 14, 7; Juv. 1, 90.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A writing-tablet; also, a tablet written upon, a writing, as a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc. (cf. tabella): tabulae litteris Graecis confectae, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: cerata, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: litteraria, a writing-tablet for children, Varr. R. 3, 5, 10; cf.: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56: ponatur calculus assint Cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: tabula calculatoria, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.—**B.** Plur., a book of account: pro tabulis, Ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 52; cf.: multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16: litterae lituraeque omnes assimilatae, expressae, de tabulis in libros transferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20: tabulas conficere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97; id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5: unae tabulae proferantur, in quibus vestigium sit aliquid, quod, etc., id. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones debts were abolished in whole or in part), id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; id. Off. 2, 23, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 3, 21; cf. Sall. C. 21, 2.—**C.** A counter, office where records are kept: suos necessarios conrogat, ut ad tabulam Sextium sibi adsint hora secundā, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—**D.** Adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius (a tablet on which an auction was advertised); hence, an auction, Cic. Caecin. 6, 16; cf.: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 4.—**E.** Of public records, etc.: tabula praerogativae, a list of votes, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; cf. Varr. R. 3, 5, 18; 3, 17, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 8: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, public records, State papers, Cic. Fl. 17, 40; so, publicae, id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 26, 36, 11.—**Esp.**, the censor's lists: tabularum cura, Liv. 4, 8, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Flor. 1, 6, 3; cf.: tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99: XII. tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; so of the tables of the laws: decem tabulas conscripsisse, id. ib. 2, 36, 61: duabus tabulis additis, id. ib. 2, 37, 63; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; 1, 44, 195 al.; v. duodecim; cf.: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, the list of proscribed persons, Juv. 2, 28; Mart. 5, 69, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; 9, 26.—**F.** Of any formal or solemn writing: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, i. e. a will, testament, Ov. A. A. 2, 332; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 11; Juv. 2, 58; 4, 19; 12, 123; 14, 55; Mart. 5, 39, 2: Dicaearchi tabulae, maps, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: lapideae, Vulg. Exod. 24, 12; id. 2 Cor. 3, 3.—**G.** A painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36; Cic. Brut. 75, 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; id. Par. 5, 2, 37; Prop. 1, 2, 22; 2, 3, 41;

Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64.—**Prov.**: manum de tabulā, take your hand from the picture! enough! it is finished! sed heus tu, manum de tabulā, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; cf.: dixit (Apelles)... uno se praestare, quod manum de tabulā sciret tollere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—**H.** A votive-tablet (on which a shipwreck was painted): me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat, etc., Hor. C. 1, 5, 13: largire inopi, ne pictus oberet Caerulea in tabulā, Pers. 6, 52 (cf.: mersā rate naufragus assem Dum rogat et pictā se tempestate tuetur, Juv. 14, 301).—**K.** A bed or plot of ground in a vineyard, Pall. Jan. 11; id. Febr. 10, 1; 9, 9; Auct. Limit. p. 311 Goes.—**L.** A fold in a garment, Tert. Pall. 1 and 5.

tabulamentum, i, n. [tabula], a boarding, flooring, Front. Strat. 1, 7; Inscr. Murat. 587, 1.

tabularia, ae, v. tabularius, II.

tabularis, e, adj. [tabula], of or relating to boards of wood or plates of metal. **I.** Adj. (post-Aug. and very rare): aeris temperatura statuarum eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: clavus, Petr. 75.—**II.** Subst. **A.** tabularia, ium, n., plates, Sen. Ira, 3, 19, 1.—**B.** Tabulare palati, the roof of the mouth, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 fin.

tabularium, ii, v. tabularius, III.

1. tabularius, a, um, adj. [tabula, II. A.], of or belonging to written documents; used only subst. **I.** tabularius, ii, m., a keeper of archives, a registrar, a public notary, scrivener, etc., Sen. Ep. 88, 9; Dig. 11, 1, 6 fin.; 50, 4, 18; 50, 13, 1 med.; 43, 5, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2348; 2962; 3246 sq. al.—**II.** tabularia, ae, f. A place where records were kept, a record-office (for the more usual tabularium), Claud. Aug. ap. Non. 208, 29.—**B.** The office of a registrar or public notary, Cod. Just. 7, 9, 3.—**III.**

tabularium, ii, n., archives, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 43, 16; Verg. G. 2, 502; id. M. 15, 810; Tac. Or. 39; Dig. 32, 1, 90; Inscr. Orell. 155; 3207 al.

2. tabularius, ii, v. 1. tabularius, I.

***tabulātum**, adv. [tabula, II. K.], in rows or divisions: disponere genera vitium, Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tabulatio, ōnis, f. [tabula], a planking or flooring over; a floor or story: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitruv. 5, 5 fin.

tabulatum, i, v. tabulatus.

tabulatus, a, um [tabula], boarded, flooded. **I.** Adj.: transitus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. s. v. adtubernalis, p. 12 Müll.—**More freq.** **II.** Subst. **A.** tabulatum, i, n., board-work, a flooring, floor, story (cf. contignatio): turris tabulatorum quattuor, Caes. B. G. 6, 29; cf. Verg. A. 2, 464; 12, 672; Liv. 28, 6, 2: summa tabulata concenterant, ignem, Curt. 4, 3, 4; 8, 10, 26: extruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 Vahl.): si in terrā et tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putrescet, i. e. on the floor, Cato, R. R. 3, 4; so id. ib. 3, 55; 3, 64; Mart. 9, 6, 5; Col. 2, 21, 3; 1, 6, 9.—**B.** Transf., of branches of trees, grapes, etc., a layer, row, Col. 12, 39, 3; 12, 44, 3; 5, 6, 11; Verg. G. 2, 361; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 12, 1, 5, § 10.

tabulinum (also contr. **tablinum**), i, n. [id.]. **I.** A balcony, terrace, or other floored place in the open air: (ceutabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr. ap. Non. 83, 21.—**II.** A place where family records were kept, archives (for the usual tabularium), Vitruv. 6, 4; 6, 8; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 178 sq.—**III.** A picture-gallery, App. Flor. p. 364, 14.

tābum, i, o, um; n. (masc.: tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520; cf. Charis. p. 19 P.) [tabes]. **I.** Lit., corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa spargens tabo sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19, 43; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 29; 3, 626; 8, 487; Ov. M. 2, 760; 6, 646; 14, 190; Hor. Epod. 5, 65; Tac. H. 2, 70.—**Gen.** tabi, Luc. 6, 547.—**B.** Poet., like sanies, of the liquor of the purple fish,

Stat. S. 1, 2, 125.—**II.** Transf., abstr., *an infectious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence* (very rare): turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30, 4: pallidaque exsangui squalebant corpora tabo, Ov. M. 15, 627: infecti pabula tabo, Verg. G. 3, 481.

Tāburnus, i, m., *a small mountain-chain south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, abounding in olives, now Monte Taburno*, Verg. G. 2, 38; Grac. Cyn. 509.

tācō, cūi, cītum, 2, v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; perh. root tak-, tvak-, to be or make quiet, content; Sanscr. tucyati, to satisfy; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. s. v. § 73; 362]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to be silent, i. e. not to speak, to say nothing, hold one's peace (therefore more limited in signif. than silere, to be still, to make no noise): qui dicta loquere tacere possit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl.); so, tacere ac fabulari, id. ap. Non. 475, 2 (Trag. v. 182 ib.). **Ag.** Ne obturba ac tace. **Mil.** Taceo. **Ag.** Si tacuisses, jam istuc taceo non natum foret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49 sq.: silete et tace, id. ib. prol. 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 54; 5, 2, 60; id. And. 2, 3, 25: ea lingula est nobis, nam numquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas porticulum, id. As. 3, 1, 15: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: hic Abdera, non tacente me, id. Att. 4, 17, 3 B. and K.: nobis tacentibus, id. As. 2, 32, 101: an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. 1, 9, 27: taceamus, Liv. 40, 9, 5: tacere nondum volumus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.—**Impers. pass.**: taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Transf., for silere, of animals and things, concr. and abstr., to be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest (mostly poet.): canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34; cf.: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat... Cum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Verg. A. 4, 525; cf. nox, Cat. 7, 7: nec diu taceat procax locutio, id. 61, 126: non oculi tacuere tui, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: plectra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: tacet stridor litui, Sen. Thyst. 575: essedo tacente, noiseless, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, i. e. standing still, frozen, id. 7, 84, 3: solitudo et tacentes loci, hushed, still, Tac. H. 3, 85: loca tacentia, the under world, the silent land, Verg. A. 6, 265: aquae tacentes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 49: tacere indolem illam Romanam, i. e. did not show itself, had disappeared, Liv. 9, 6, 12: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66.—**II.** **Act.**, to pass over in silence, to be silent respecting a thing (rare but class.): et tu hoc taceo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: quae vera adivi, taceo et contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: enuntiabo... quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere Qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, not to speak of others, Ov. M. 13, 177; so, Narcissus, Verg. G. 4, 123: noverca, Sen. Hippol. 558 et saep.: tacebinus, quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1.—**Pass.**: ignotumst, tacitumst, creditumst, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28: aureus in medio Marte taceatur Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1.—Hence, subst.: **tacenda**, ōrum, n., things not to be uttered: dicenda tacenda locutus, πῶτα καὶ ἀπῶτα, things fit and unfit to be spoken, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72; cf.: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604.—Hence, **tācitus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** **Pass.**, that is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned: prima duo capita epistulae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64; cf.: quod cum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12, 3; Verg. A. 6, 841: tacitum erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, i. e. without my speaking of it, uncontradicted by me, id. As. 4, 2, 7; cf.: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt: dixisse enim, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 9; so, too, tacitum ferre, id. 3, 45, 6: non patientibus ta-

citum tribunis, quod, etc., id. 7, 1, 5: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, silence, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In jurid. lang., that is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit: non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Dig. 20, 2, 3: condicio, ib. 23, 3, 68: jus, ib. 29, 2, 66: substitutio, ib. 28, 6, 25: induitiae, Liv. 2, 18; 2, 64; 23, 46: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74.—**b.** That is done or exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed: senatus decrevit, ut tacitum iudicium ante comitia fieri, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 Bait.: aures ipsae tacito eum (modum) sensu sine arte definiunt, id. Or. 60, 203: omnes enim tacito quodam sensu sine illa arte aut ratione quae sint... recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93, 2: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67; so, affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: pudor, id. ib. 7, 743: ira, id. ib. 6, 623: dissimulare sperasti, tacitusque mea decedere terra, secretly, unobserved, Verg. A. 4, 306.—**Subst.**: **tacitum**, i, n., a secret: taciti vulgator, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.—**B.** **Act. or neutr.**, that does not speak, not uttering a sound, silent, still, quiet, noiseless, mute: quod boni est, id. tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: tacitus tace modo, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84: mulier, id. Rud. 4, 4, 70; cf.: lacrumans tacitus auscultabat, quae ego loquebar, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 59: quid expectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20; 3, 11, 26: vos me jam hoc tacito intellegitis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180: quae (patria) tecum tacita loquitur, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: voluntas; quae si tacitis nobis intellegi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur; id. Caecin. 18, 53; id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: si quam conjecturam adfert hominibus tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra expectatio, id. Clu. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, implied, tacit, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, i. e. without making a defence, Liv. 40, 9, 5: contumeliam tacitus tulit, id. 35, 19, 1: ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat, i. e. meditating, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: pro sollicitis non tacitis reis, eloquent, outspoken, id. C. 4, 1, 14: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacita fistula cum lyra, id. C. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, with silent glances, Verg. A. 4, 364: fulmen, i. e. without thunder, Luc. 1, 533 et saep.: per tacitum nemus ire, still, silent, quiet, Verg. A. 6, 386; so, unda, id. ib. 8, 87: caelum, id. ib. 3, 515: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: domus, id. 9, 62, 12: limen, Verg. A. 7, 343: nox, Ov. H. 18, 78; id. F. 2, 552.—**Subst.**: **tacitum**, i, n., silence: septem surgens sedatis amnis altus Per tacitum Ganges, in its silent course, flowing silently, Verg. A. 9, 31; cf.: trahitur Gangesque Padusque Per tacitum mundi, i. e. through subterranean passages, Luc. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, silently, in silence, Sil. 10, 354: erumpunt sub casside fusae Per tacitum lacrimae, id. 12, 554; 17, 216.—**C.** As proper name: **Tacita**, ae, f., = Muta, the goddess of Silence: ecce anus in mediis residens annosa puellis Sacra facit Tacitae, Ov. F. 2, 672; v. also 2. Tacitus.—**Adv.**: **tacite**, silently, in silence, secretly (class.): auscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 42: tacite rogare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscuraque, id. Quint. 15, 50: non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28, 1: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 5, 58; 8: annus labens, Ov. F. 1, 65; Just. 15, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Val. Max. 6, 5, 2.

Tācita, ae, v. taceo, C.

tācitē, adv., v. 1. taceo, P. a. fin.

tācitō = tacite, adv. (very rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

tācītulus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. tacitus], silent, without speaking (only in the two foll. passages), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18.

***tācīturiō**, ire, v. desid. n. [taceo], to desire or try to keep silence: tacituri ire jam deliberavimus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

***tācītūrnitas**, ātis, f. [taciturnus], a being or keeping silent, silence, taciturnity

(class.; opp. oratio), Cic. Sest. 18: taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, id. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 52: vocis expectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo iudicio taciturnitatis oppressus? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: suspitionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret Illiae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas Obstaret meritis invida Romuli, i. e. silence on the part of poets, Hor. C. 4, 8, 23 et saep.: opus est Fide et taciturnitate, Ter. And. 1, 1, 7: nostri hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 med.; cf.: desideravit Maecenatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug. 66.—**Plur.**: sed paucorum taciturnitatus tradidisse sacrorum ritus, Arn. 5, 168.

tācītūrnus, a, um, adj. [1. tacitus], not talkative, of few words, quiet, still, taciturn, silent, noiseless (mostly poet., but cf. taciturnitas): quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, *Cic. Sest. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 583; Ov. A. A. 2, 505; id. M. 8, 84: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, silent, i. e. unread, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12: Liris taciturnus amnis, id. C. 1, 31, 8: vestigia, Ov. F. 1, 426.—**Comp.**: (ingenium) statuā taciturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.—**Sup.**: Pa. Valerne ostium? Ph. Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20.—No adv.

1. tācītus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of taceo.

2. Tācītus, i, m. [v. taceo, P. a., C.], a Roman proper name; esp., **I.** Cornelius Tacitus, the greatest Roman historian of the imperial epoch, born between A.D. 50 and A.D. 60; flourished under Trajan, and was a friend of the younger Pliny, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6; 2, 11, 2; Sid. Ep. 4, 14; 4, 22.—**II.** M. Claudius Tacitus, Roman emperor A.D. 275, Vop. Tac. 1 sqq.; Eutr. 9, 16; Aur. Vict. Caes. 36.

Tacomposos (-on), i, f., a town of Ethiopia, upon an island of the Nile, Plin. 6, 29, 35, §§ 178 and 180.

tactilis, e, adj. [tango], that may be touched, tangible, Lucr. 5, 151.

tactio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a touching, touch (Plautin.), as a verbal noun with acc.: quid tibi haec digito tactio est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 29; id. Aul. 3, 2, 9; 4, 10, 14; id. Cas. 2, 6, 56; id. Curc. 5, 2, 27.—**II.** Transf., the sense of touch, feeling: oculorum et tactionem et odoratum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

tactor, ōris, m. [id.], a toucher (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 95, 6.

1. tactus, a, um, Part. of tango.

2. tactus, ūs, m. [tango], a touching, touch, handling (class.). **I.** Lit.: salutantum tactu praeterque meatum, Lucr. 1, 318: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11; Verg. A. 2, 683; 7, 618; id. G. 3, 416; 3, 502: tactus Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles Virgineo remove manu, id. ib. 13, 466; so, viriles, id. ib. 10, 434.—**Prov.**: membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Influence, effect, operation: solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: caeli, Verg. A. 3, 138: sentio illorum tactu orationem meam quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60.—**B.** The sense of feeling, feeling, touch: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 434 sq.: tactus toto corpore aequaliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut caelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Univ. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 20: qui... non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, id. Cael. 17, 42 (Lucr. 1, 454 is an interpolation; v. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.).

Tader, eris, m., a river in Spain, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9; 3, 3, 4, § 19.

Tadiates, um, m., an extinct tribe of Central Italy, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

Tadinates, um, m., a people of Umbria, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Tadius, *li, m., a painter of the Age of Augustus*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116.

Tadu, *f., an island near Meroë in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 185 Jan. (al. Tado).

taeda (*tēda*), *ae (gen. taeḋa)*, Lucr. 6, 897, *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. *taedet*], *a resinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree* (syn. *fax*): Pinus combra, Linn. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44; 16, 11, 21, § 52; 37, 3, 11, § 43; 35, 6, 25, § 41: *ceu flamma per taeḋas equitavit*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 43. — **II.** Transf.

A. *Resinous fir or pine wood, pitch-pine*: cupas taeḋa ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; 3, 101: *pyra erecta taeḋis atque ilice secta*, Verg. A. 4, 505: *schedias taeḋa comburere*, Vitr. 7, 10. — **A pitch-pine torch, a torch**: circumstant cum ardentibus taeḋis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.); cf. *taeḋae ardentis* Furium, Cic. Pis. 20, 46; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: *Ceres dicitur inflammasse taeḋas eis ignibus*, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; cf. Ov. F. 4, 494: *accensis currere taeḋis*, Prop. 2, 32, 9: *taeḋas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt*, Ov. M. 4, 758; so of a *nuptial torch*, id. H. 4, 121; Verg. A. 4, 18 al.; hence, poet., *a wedding, marriage*, id. ib. 4, 339; 7, 388; 9, 76; Ov. M. 9, 721; 9, 768; 4, 326; 14, 677; 15, 826: *copulari taeḋis*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 493: *jungere taeḋas*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 53: *teque mihi taeḋa pudica dedit*, Ov. H. 6, 134: *sacra conubia fallere taeḋae*, Mart. 6, 2, 1; and for *love*, in gen., Prop. 1, 8, 21: *taeḋaeque ad funera versae, torches reversed*, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184; 13, 547. — As an instrument of torture: *verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taeḋae*, Lucr. 3, 1017; Juv. 1, 155. — **3.** *A pine board, a sawn plank*: *dolato confusus ligno, digitis a morte remotis* Quattuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeḋa, Juv. 12, 59. — ***B.** *A small piece of pork or fat, used for religious purposes*, Arn. 7, 230.

taedeo, *ēre, v. taedet, II.*

***taedescit**, *ēre, v. impers. inch.* [*taedet*], *it disgusts*: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, *who are disgusted*, Min. Oct. 28 fin.

taedet, *diūt or sum est, 2, v. impers.* [perh. root *tau-*; Sanscr. *tau-*, to be strong; tiv-, to grow fat; cf. *tumeo*]. **I.** *It disgusts, offends, wearies one; I (thou, he, etc.) am disgusted, offended, tired, weary of, I loathe, etc.*; with acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; or with *inf.* (cf. *piget*): sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: *eos vitae*, id. Att. 5, 16, 2: *vos talem civium*, id. Fl. 42, 105; cf. *ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque Taesum est*, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5; Sall. J. 4, 9: *taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque paenitet*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 6: *me*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4: *abeo intro; taedet sermonis tui*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 54: *cotidianarum harum formarum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: *omnium*, id. Ad. 1, 2, 71: *mentionis*, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13: *taedet jam audire eadem miliens*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 2: *taedet caeli convexa tueri*, Verg. A. 4, 451; 5, 617; 10, 888: *taeduit incohasset*, Sid. Ep. 8, 15. — **II.** In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb, *to be disgusted with, be weary of, etc.*: *coepi taedere captivitatē*, Hier. Vit. Malch. n. 7: *exterrita est quae parit et taeduit animam*, Lact. 4, 19, 4; Vulg. Marc. 14, 33.

***taedifer**, *fera, fūrum, adj.* [*taeda-fero*], *torch-bearing*: *dea, i. e. Ceres, who kindled a pine-torch on Mount Aetna*, in order to search for Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.

taedio, *avi, ātum, i, v. n.* [*taedium*], *to feel loathing or disgust, to be weary* (post-class.): *neque umquam taediavit*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29: *cor taediāns*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 med.: *animal taediāns, loathing its food*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 3, 2; 3, 68.

taediosē, *adv.* [*taediosus*], *wearily, tediously, irksomely*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 4; cf. Gram. ap. Mai. Auct. Class. 18, p. 3.

taediosus, *a, um, adj.* [*taedium*], *wearisome, irksome, tedious*: *sarcina lucis*, Firm. Math. 1, 3 fin.

taedium, *li, n.* [*taedet*], *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; perh. not at all in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Subject. (a) With *gen.*: *rerum adversarum*, Sall. J. 62, 9; *belli*, Liv. 8, 2, 2: *confectus taedio puellae*, Auct. B. Alex. 23: *taedio curarum fessus*, 1834

Tac. A. 12, 39: *taedium movere sui*, id. ib. 13, 2: *laboris*, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 12, 3, 11: *lucis*, id. 1, 3, 16: *capere taedium vitae*, Gell. 7, 18, 11: *educationis taedium suscipere* Libenter, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 11. — In *plur.*, Verg. G. 4, 332: *longi belli*, Ov. M. 13, 213: *coepti mei*, id. ib. 9, 615: *tui*, id. A. A. 1, 718. — (β) *Absol.*: cum oppugnatione obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv. 34, 34, 2; so, *afferre*, Quint. 5, 12, 8: *evitare*, id. 10, 1, 31: *cum virtutes etiam ipsae taedium pariant*, nisi, etc.; id. 9, 4, 43: *supervacua cum taedio dicuntur*, id. 4, 2, 44: *esse taedio alicui*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: *sollicitum taedium*, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: *ne te capiant taedia*, Tib. 1, 4, 16: *taedium facere*, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 34: *taedio alicuique afficere*, Tac. A. 6, 7: *taedia subeunt animos*, Juv. 7, 34. — **II.** Transf., object., *loathsomeness, a disgusting, loathsome, or irksome thing, a nuisance* (Plinian): *vetustas oleo taedium affert, a loathsome, rancid taste, smell, etc.*, Plin. 15, 2, 3; 7; 19, 6, 34, § 111; 29, 6, 39, § 141. — In *plur.*: *non sunt ea taedia* (sc. *muscae et culices*) in metallis, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 167.

†taedūlum antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest. p. 360 Müll.

Taenarius (-os), *i, comm., and Taenarum* (-on), *i, n.* = *Taivapos* and *Taivapov*, *a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory* (now *Cape Matapan*) *was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions; it was also famous for its black marble*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.); Sen. Herc. Fur. 662; Lucr. 9, 36; Stat. Th. 2, 32 sq.; Tib. 3, 3, 14; Serv. Verg. G. 4, 467. — Poet., for the infernal regions: *invisi horrida Taenari Sedes*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 10; Sen. Troad. 402. — Hence, **A. Taenarius**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Taenarus, Taenarian*; poet. also = *Laconian, Spartan*: *litus*, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28 (Jahn: *Taenarum in litus*): *humus*, Ov. H. 15 (16), 274: *columnae, of Taenarian marble*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49; so, *lapis*, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: *deus, i. e. Neptune*, Prop. 1, 13, 22: *Taenariae fauces*, alta ostia Ditis, i. e. *the entrance of the infernal regions*, Verg. G. 4, 467; so, *fauces*, Lucr. 6, 648: *porta*, Ov. M. 10, 13; cf. *vallis, the infernal regions*, id. F. 4, 612: *currus, i. e. of Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pro. 1, 2: *Eurotas, Laconian, Spartan*, Ov. M. 2, 247: *marita, i. e. Helen*, id. H. 13, 45. — **B. Taenarides**, *ae, m.*, *the Taenarian*; poet. for the *Laconian, i. e. Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 183. — **C. Taenaris**, *idis, adj. f., Taenarian*; poet. for *Laconian, Spartan*: *ora*, Ov. H. 17, 6: *terra*, id. ib. 16, 30.

†taenia, *ae (abl. plur. taeniis; dissyl.)*, Verg. A. 5, 269, *f.* = *ταῖνία*, *a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau* (syn. *vitta*). **I.** Lit. (only poet.): *taenias Graecam vocem sic interpretatur* Verrius, ut dicat ornamentum esse laneum capitis honorati, ut sit apud Caeciliū in Androgyne: *sepulcrum plenum taeniarum*, ita ut solet, et alias: *dum taeniam, qui volnus vinciret, petiit*. Ennius in Alexandro: *volans de caelo cum coronā et taeniis* (Trag. Rel. v. 33 Rib.). Attius in Neoptolemo: (*tumulum*) *decorare est satius quam urbem taeniis*, Fest. p. 360 Müll. (cf. Trag. Rel. v. 472 Rib.): *puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis*, Verg. A. 5, 269; 7, 352: *taenia ne madidos violet bombycina crines*, Mart. 14, 24, 1. — **II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A tape-worm*: *Taenia solium* and *vulgaris*, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 126; Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 113; 31, 9, 45, § 102; Ser. Samm. 30, 563. — **B.** *A kind of fish, the ribbon-fish*: *Cepola taenia*, Linn.; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76 (Jahn; *thynnus*). — **C.** In archit., *the fillet which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave*, Vitr. 4, 3 med. — **D.** *A streak in paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81 (Sillig). — **E.** *A row of projecting rocks in the sea, a reef*, Plin. 3, proem. § 4. — Hence the *purple-fish* found on these rocks are called *taeniense* genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

taeniensis, *e, v. taenia, II. E.*

taeniola, *ae, f. dim.* [*taenia*], *a little band or ribbon*, Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, *v. taedet.*

taeter (less correctly *täter*), *tra, trum, adj.* [perh. from *taedet*]. **I.** Physically, of

fensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome (class.; syn.: *foedus, putidus*).

A. Absol.: *taetra et immanis belua*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: *odor ex multitudine cadaverum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: *cadavera*, Lucr. 2, 415: *aut foeda specie taetri turpesque videntur*, id. 2, 421: *sapor, id. 6, 22: absinthia*, id. 1, 936: *ulcera*, id. 5, 995; 5, 1126; 4, 172; 6, 976: *crucor*, Verg. A. 10, 727: *spiritus*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 19; Lucr. 1, 618: *loca taetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa*, Sall. C. 52, 13; cf. *taetris tenebris et caligine*, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: *alter, o dii boni, quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectus!* id. Sest. 8, 19; cf. *vultus naturā horridus ac taeter*, Suet. Calig. 50; Juv. 10, 191: *hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11. — *Comp.*: *aliis aliud retro quocumque taetrius esset Naribus*, etc., Lucr. 2, 510. — *Sup.*: *taeterrima hiems*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1. — **B.** With *abl.*: *foeda specie taetri*, Lucr. 2, 421; cf. *mulier taeterrima vultu*, Juv. 6, 418. — *As subst.*: **taetrum**, *i, n.*, *offensiveness*: *quae profuentia necessario taetri essent aliquid habitura*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141. — **II.** Mentally or morally. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons, *horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable*, etc. (syn.: *immanis, turpis*): *taeter et ferus homo*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2. — *Sup.*: *quid ais tu, hominum omnium taeterrime?* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 65: *quamquam es omni diritate atque immanitate taeterrimus*, Cic. Vatin. 3, 9: *quis taetrius hostis huius civitati*, id. Cael. 6, 13: *qui in eum fuerat taeterrimus*, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. — **2.** Of things: *postquam discordia taetra Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 270 Vahl.): *libido*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 33: *facinus*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 95: *prodigia*, Liv. 22, 9. — *Comp.*: *quibus* (sc. *cupidi- tatibus*) *nihil taetrius nec foedius excogitari potest*, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: *nullum vitium taetrius est, quam avaritia*, id. ib. 2, 22, 77. — *Sup.*: *taeterrimum bellum*, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 2. — **B.** Esp., *neutr.* as *adv.*, *horridly, horribly, etc.*: *taetrum flagrat*... *Horror conscius*, Prud. Cath. 4, 22. — Hence, *adv.*: **taetre**, *foully, shockingly, hideously*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.; Cic. Div. 1, 9. — *Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2.

taetricitas (*tētr-*), *ātis, f.* [*taetricus*], *a grave or serious expression; gravity, seriousness*: *habitus oris taetricitate decorus*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 90.

taetricus (*tētr-*), *a, um, adj.* [*taeter*], *forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: *tristis, severus*): *puella*, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: *Sabiniae*, id. Am. 3, 8, 61: *taetricus et asper censor odorum*, Mart. 12, 70, 4: *lector*, id. 11, 2, 7: *deae, i. e. the Fates*, id. 4, 73, 6; 7, 96, 4: *taetrica ac tristis disciplina* Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18, 4: *animus* (coupled with *horridus*), Sen. Ep. 36, 3: *febres*, Mart. 6, 70, 8: *tubae, fierce, warlike*, id. 7, 80, 2.

taetritudo (*tētr-*), *inis, f.* [*teter, I.*], *loathsomeness, hideousness*, Att. ap. Non. 179, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 556 Rib.).

taetro (*tētr-*) (*perf.* and *sup.* perh. not found), *are, i, v. a.* [*id.*], *to render foul, Pac.* ap. Non. 178, 7 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Rib.).

Tagastē, *ēs, f.*, *a city in Numidia, south-east of Hippo Regius, the birthplace of St. Augustine, now the ruins of Tagilt*, Itin. Anton. p. 44, 6. — Hence, **Tagastensis**, *e, adj.*, *of Tagaste*: *oppidum*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30: *municipes*, Aug. Conf. 2, 3.

tagax, *ācis, adj.* [*tago*], *this is apt to touch any thing; pregn., light-fingered, thievish* (very rare): *tagax furunculus* a tangendo, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; cf. Non. 408, 33: *manus*, Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l. (Sat. Fragm. 30; 86): *levis, libidinosus, tagax*, *Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1.

Tages, *is, m.*, *an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy, and taught the Etrurians the art of divination*, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; Ov. M. 15, 558; Amm. 21, 1, 10; Stat. S. 5, 2, 1; Lucr. 1, 637; Col. 10, 345; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 398; Censor. de Die Nat. 4. — Hence, **Tageticus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Tages*: *sacra*, Carmin. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19 med.

tago, *ēre, v. tango init.*

Tagrus, i, m., a mountain in Lusitania, Varr. R. 2, 1, 19.

Tāgus, i, m., a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands, now Tajo or Tagus, Liv. 21, 5, 8; Mel. 3, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34; id. M. 2, 251; Luc. 7, 755; Sil. 1, 155; 16, 559; Mart. 1, 50, 15; 10, 96, 3.

talabarrīo, ōnis, and **talabarrīunculus**, i, dim., collat. form used by Labe-rius; words of unknown meaning, Gell. 16, 7, 6.

Tālāiōnides, ae, v. Talaus.

talāria, ium, v. talaris, I. B.

talāris, e, adj. [talus]. **I.** Of or belonging to the ankles. **A.** Adj.: tunica, i. e. reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31; 2, 5, 33, § 86; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Lact. 4, 14, 8; Vulg. Gen. 37, 23.—**B.** Subst.: **talāria**, ium, n. * **1.** The ankles or parts about the ankles, Sen. Ep. 53, 7.—**2.** (Sc. calcamenta.) Winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles.—Of Mercury, Verg. A. 4, 239; Ov. M. 2, 736.—Of Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 667; 4, 730.—Of the fifth Minerva: cui pin-narum talaria addigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—**PROV.** talaria videamus, let us think of flight, let us fly, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4.—**3.** (Sc. vestimenta.) A long garment reaching down to the ankles, Ov. M. 10, 591.—* **II.** Of or belonging to dice (in this sense talarius is more usual, v. h. v.): ludorum talarium licentia, of dicing, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

talārius, a, um, adj. [talus, II.], of or belonging to dice: ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; consessus in ludo talario, a gaming-house for dice-playing, id. Att. 1, 16, 3; lex, relating to dice-playing, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9 (dub.; Ritschl, alearia).

Tālāsio (Tālāsio), ōnis, or **Tālāssius (Thāl-)**, ii, m., a congratulatory exclamation to a bride, in use from the time of Romulus, like the Gr. *τὴν ὡ ἐπέεαι*. Its meaning was unknown to the ancient writers themselves, but it was probably the name of the god of marriage, Liv. 1, 9, 12; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 651; Fest. pp. 351 and 350 Müll.; Cat. 61, 134; Mart. 1, 36, 6; 12, 42, 4; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 17 (2d ed.).—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 96, 5.

Tālāus, i, m., = Ταλαός, an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle, Ov. Ib. 356.—Hence, **Tālāiōnides**, ae, m., one sprung from Talaus, the offspring of Talaus, of Adrastus, Stat. Th. 5, 18; 2, 140; of Eriphyle, Ov. A. 3, 13.

talēa, ae, f., a slender staff, a rod, stick, stake, bar (syn. virga, stipes). **I.** In gen.: talēae pedem longae ferreis harvis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ferreae, iron rods, used as money by the Britons, id. ib. 5, 12; Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agricult. **1.** A cutting, set, layer for planting, Cato, R. R. 45; Varr. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 31, 2; 4, 33, 4; Pall. Mart. 10, 11; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61.—* **2.** Transf., a scion, twig, sprig, Ser. Samm. 12, 167.—**B.** In archit., a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall, Vitruv. 1, 5.

* **talentārius**, a, um, adj. [talentum], of or belonging to a talent (in weight): ballistae, throwing stones of a talent in weight, Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 27.

talentum, i (Gen. plur. talentum, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Liv. 30, 16, 12 et saep.; rarely talentorum, Suet. Caes. 54), n. [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, a weight; hence], a talent, i. e., **I.** A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred-weight (very rare): auri eborisque talenta, Verg. A. 11, 333: thynni, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44: turis, id. 12, 17, 40, § 80.—**II.** A sum of money, likewise varying in amount.

a. The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae, i. e. £243 15s. sterling (\$1182.19 in American gold): cum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: decem milia talentum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 10; id. Truc. 5, 60; Varr. ap. Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 136: argenti, Verg. A. 5, 112; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34; id. S. 2, 3, 226; 2, 7, 89 al.; cf. Rhem. Fan. Pond. 37 sq.; Fest. p. 359.—Sometimes called also magnum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 6; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 71; id. Most. 3, 1,

110; id. Cist. 2, 3, 19.—**b.** Another talent of eighty minae, Liv. 38, 38.—**c.** The Egyptian talent, Varr. ap. Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.

talēōla, ae, f. dim. [talēa], a small slip, shoot, or set for planting, Col. 3, 17, 1; 12, 33, 1; 12, 48, 2.

Talge, ēs, f., a small island in the Caspian Sea, Mel. 3, 6, 10.

talio, ōnis, f. (masc., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16) [talīs]; in jurid. lang., a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, like for like, retaliation in kind: talionis mentionem fieri in XII. ait Verrius hoc modo: si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, neque id, quid significet, indicat, puto, quia notum est. Permittit enim lex parē vindictam, Fest. p. 363 Müll.; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.; Gell. 20, 1, 33 sq.; 20, 1, 38; Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 11; Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: corruptit sine talione caelebs, i. e. with impunity, Mart. 12, 63, 10.

* **talipēdo**, āre (prop. to walk on the ankles), to be weak in the feet, to totter: talipēdare antiqui dicebant pro vacillare pedibus lassitudine, quasi qui trahit pedes, ut talis videatur insistere aut identidem tollere pedes, Fest. p. 359 Müll.

talīs, e, adj. [demonstr. stem to-, cf. Gr. τῆλίκος], such, of such a kind, nature, or quality, such like; with a corresp. qualis, atque, ut, qui, or absol. **I.** In gen. **A.** With correlatives. **1.** With qualis: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: cum esset talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur. 14, 32; id. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quale solet viscum virere... Talis erat species, Verg. A. 6, 208; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—**2.** With atque: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 39: honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10.—**3.** With ut: tales nos esse putamus, ut iure laudemur, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: nunc rationem videtis esse talem, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: talia esse scio, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 42, 7.—**4.** With qui: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 34; Stat. Th. 2, 170.—**B.** Absol. **1.** In gen., such, the like: sin est probus (Cresphontes maritus meus), Cur talem invitam inivitum cogis linguere? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 153 Vahl): quoi in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv. 26, 31, 5: a quo tale quid dictum referretur, id. 5, 1, 7: quod erit ejusmodi, nihil ut tale ullā in re publica reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. Univ. 7: haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2, 13; cf. Tac. A. 11, 24: nil metuens tale, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 67.—**2.** Esp., in discourse, etc., referring to something that follows, the following, as follows, such as this, etc.: talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno: Eurydica, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl): talia fatur: Salve, etc., Verg. A. 5, 79; 1, 559; 6, 372: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore: dicite, etc., Ov. M. 8, 703: id tale est: occidisti hominem, etc., Quint. 7, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 82; 9, 2, 41: quae talia, Verg. A. 7, 21; 10, 298: tali modo liberatus est, as follows, Nep. Cim. 2, 1.—**II.** In partic., pregn., like the Gr. τοιοῦτο or τοιοῦτος; of such an especial kind or nature (both in a good and a bad sense), so distinguished, great, excellent, good, beautiful, fine, etc., so great, extreme, bad, etc., such emphatically, = tantus: ubi tu, talis vir, falsum autumas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 2: oculos corruptis talis, id. Merc. 3, 1, 3: talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tantā familiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: istam times, ne illum talem praeripiat tibi, id. Eun. 1, 2, 81; cf. quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, quid fuit causae, cur, etc.? Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: quae tuā sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1: urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: iudices talī dignitate praediti, id. Clu.

53, 147; Caes. B. C. 1, 53: pro tall facinore, id. B. G. 6, 34 fin.; Sall. J. 10, 8: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulatum petere non audebat, id. ib. 63, 6: tali tempore, at so critical a time, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. 1; Liv. 22, 35, 7; 30, 37, 8; Verg. A. 11, 303 al.—Hence, adv.: **taliter**, in such wise, in such sort, so (post-Aug.): qualiter... taliter, Mart. 5, 7, 3; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124; Pall. 9, 8, 1.

* **talīs-cumque**, talecumque, adj., of about such a nature, about such, nearly so: quale fuit malum... taliacumque, etc., Auct. Priap. 16.

taliter, adv., v. talis fin.

* **talitrum**, i, n. [perh. from talus], a rap or fillip with the finger: caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 68 init.

talla, ae, f., a peel or coat of an onion, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 2; cf. talla κρομμύου λέπυρον, Gloss. Philox.

talpa, ae, f. (masc., Verg. G. 1, 183) [root scalp-; Gr. σκάλον; cf. Lat. scalpo, scalprum], a mole, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17; 10, 69, 88, § 191; 30, 5, 12, § 38; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 5; Isid. Orig. 12, 3.

* **talpinus**, a, um, adj. [talpa], like a mole, mole-like: animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

talpōna, ae, f., a kind of grape-vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

Talθύbius, i, m., = Ταλθύβιος, a herald of Agamemnon, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33; Ov. H. 3, 9.

talus, i, m. [from tax-lus; root tak-, tvak-; cf. Gr. τάσσα, whence taxus; cf. taxillus], the ankle, ankle-bone; of animals, the pastern-bone, knuckle-bone (syn. calx). **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 4, 343; Cels. 8, 1 fin.; 8, 7 fin.; 8, 22; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 253; Ov. M. 8, 808: talum expellere, to dislocate, Mart. 8, 75, 3: extorsisse, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The heel: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111; Hor. S. 1, 2, 29 and 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 11: talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6: nudus, Juv. 7, 16.—**Poet.** securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, whether it stands or falls, i. e. whether it succeeds or fails, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; cf. tibi recto vivere talo Ars dedit, i. e. to act well, conduct one's self well, Pers. 5, 104.—**B.** A die (orig. made from the knuckle-bones of certain animals) of an oblong shape, rounded at the ends, and marked only on the other four sides (cf. alea); while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos se aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; id. Sen. 16, 58; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; 2, 3, 79; id. Capt. 1, 1, 5; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; id. Fin. 3, 16, 54; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 1, 4, 18; id. S. 2, 3, 171; 2, 7, 17; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 253 sq.

talutatum, ii, n.; mining t. t., the superficial indication of the presence of gold under the earth: cum ita inventum est in summo caespite, talutatum vocant, si et aurosa tellus subest, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67 (Silig., talutium).

tam, adv. [orig. acc. fem. of the demonstrative root ta-; cf. tum, tamen], correlative of quam, so, so much, as. **I.** As comparative adverb, demonstrative with correlative quam, introducing comparative clauses of like intensity. **A.** As adjunct of adjectives or participles the intensity of which is expressed by a comparative clause, tam... quam = as... as; negatively, non (neque, nihil, etc.) tam... quam = not so... as. **1.** In comparison between two adj.: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, a tyrant may be as mild as a king may be harsh, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50 (B. and K. bracket rex): non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: tam culpae hostium justus existimator quam gloriosus victor, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1: adjuvo, tam me tibi vera referre quam veri majora fide, things as true as they are beyond belief, Ov. M. 3, 659: quorum vires quam repentinae tam breves, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 2.—**Negatively:** non enim tam praeclearum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: ut illa... non tam mirabilia sunt, quam conjecta belle, id. Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 36, 76: nec tam Turpe fuit vinci

quam contendisse decorum est, Ov. M. 9, 5. —Tam preceded by *comp. clause*: maximeque eam pestilentiam insignem mors quam matura tam acerba M. Furi fecit, Liv. 7, 1, 8: quam magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis victoriam fore, id. 21, 43, 11: donec quam felices seditiones, tam honorati seditionum auctores essent, id. 4, 2, 4. —2. In a comparison between degrees of intensity, etc., of the same adjective. a. As in relative clauses; the adjective repeated (so esp. in Plaut.; not repeated in English): tam liquidus est quam liquida tempestas esse solet, as serene as the weather is wont to be, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: quam placida'st aqua, id. ib. 3, 2, 165: tam frictum ego illum reddam quam frictum est cicer, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 7. —Negatively: nemo orator tam multa scripsit quam multa sunt nostra, Cic. Or. 50, 168: tametsi non tam multum in istis rebus intellego quam multa vidi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94. —b. The adjective not repeated. (a) The terms of comparison being nouns or pronouns: tam ego fui ante liber quam gnatus tuus (= quam liber gnatus tuus est), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60: fieret corium tam maculosum quam est nutricis pallium, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 30: tam mihi mea vita quam tua Tibi cara est, id. Cas. 3, 6, 43: ni illam mihi tam tranquil-lam facis quam mare est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: tam crebri ad terram deicebant quam pira, id. ib. 2, 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: quom fervit maxime, tam placidum (eum) quam ovem reddo, id. ib. 4, 1, 18: tam sum misericors quam vos, tam mitis quam qui lenissimus, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: tam gratum mihi id erit quam quod gratissimum, id. Fam. 13, 3: nulla ingenia tam prona ad invidiam sunt quam eorum qui genus ac fortunam suam amnis non aequant, Liv. 45, 22: nihil est tam violentum quam magna vis aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: (cum sit) tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium (= cum aurum et argentum tam sit Corinthium quam aes), Quint. 8, 2, 8: (ira) tam inutilis animi minister est quam miles qui signum receptui negligit, Sen. Ira. 1, 9, 2. —Negatively: neque opes nostrae tam sunt validae quam tuae, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 20: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: neque tam condense corpore nubes esse queunt quam sunt lapides, neque autem tam tenues quam nebulae, Lucr. 6, 101. —Virtually negative: quod enim tam infidum mare quam blanditiae principum? (= nullum tam infidum mare, etc.), Plin. Pan. 66. —With *comp. pregn.* (very rare): istam dextram non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, i. e. whose superior trustworthiness is not so much in wars, etc., Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, quod nobis non tam fructu jucundius est, quam ultione, Liv. 28, 39, 13. —(β) With *quam* in *subst. clause*: quicquid mali hic Pisistratus non fecerit, tam gratum est quam si alium facere prohibuerit, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2. —Negatively: juris interpretatio, quae non tam mihi molesta sit propter laborem quam quod dicendi cogitationem auferat, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. —Virtually negative: quid autem tam exiguum quam est munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur? Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14. —(γ) With *quam* in *adverb. clause*: cupam facito tam crassam quam modiolus postulant, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: si era mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimili'st quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: sororem tam similem quam lacte lacti est, id. Mil. 2, 2, 87. —B. Tam with *adv.*: tam... quam = as (so)... as; negatively = not so... as. 1. Comparing an *adv.* with another *adv.* or *adverb. clause*: satini istuc mihi exquisitum est...? Ar. Tam satis quam numquam hoc invenies secus, with as full certainty as that you will never find this otherwise, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106. —Virtually negative: quis umquam obeundi negotii studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompejo duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34. —After *quam*: nam dictaturam quam pertinaciter ei deferbat populus, tam constanter repulit, Vell. 2, 89, 5 (the repetition of the adverb is especially frequent in tam diu... quam diu; v. tamdiu). —2. The adverb understood after *quam*: sed tu novi-

sti fidicinam? Tr. Tam facile quam me (quam facile me novi), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 72: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, id. Most. 3, 1, 26: tam hercle certe quam ego ted, ac tu me vides, id. Merc. 1, 2, 77: tam audacter (ibis intro) quam domum ad te, id. Truc. 1, 2, 109: tam facile quam tu arbitraris, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam cito evenietur quam navis, etc., id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nihil tam cito redditur quam a speculo imago, Sen. Q. N. 1, 4, 2. —Negatively: (ira) quia non tam cito in alium quam vult erumpit, Sen. Ira. 1, 19, 4. —Virtually negative (very freq.): quasi vero quidquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81. —With *sup. adv.*: quam potes tam verba confer maxime ad compendium = as much as you can (hence the idiomatic expression: quam maxime = as much as possible), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184. —C. With *verbs*: tam... quam = as much... as, as well... as; negatively: non tam... quam, not so much... as. 1. One verb compared with another: nam quod edit tam dium quam perduim, for what he can eat I would give as much as lose, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: vellem tam domestica ferre possem quam ista contemnere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: utinam tam non pigeat ista facere quam non displicebit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: Tyrus et ipsa tam movetur quam diluitur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 5. —Negatively: fit quoque enim interdum ut non tam concurrere nubes frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 115. —2. The same verb repeated or understood after *quam*; the compared terms being, (a) Nouns or pronouns: tam mihi quam illi libertatem hostilis eripuit manus; tam ille apud nos servit quam ego hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: tam hic scit me habere (pecuniam) quam egomet (i. e. scio), id. Aul. 3, 6, 12: quam tu filium tuum, tam me pater meus desiderat, id. Capt. 2, 2, 6: tam huic loqui licere oportet quam isti, id. Cas. 2, 6, 58: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137: tam moveor quam tu, Luculle, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: tamque id... tuendum conservandumque nobis est quam illud, etc., id. Off. 3, 4, 17: amurcam periti agricolaee tam in dolis condunt quam oleum aut vinum (as well as), Varr. R. R. 1, 61: tam naturā putarem vitam hominis sustentari quam vitis, quam arboris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: sicut pueris, qui tam parentibus amissis flectunt quam nubi-bus, Sen. Ira. 1, 12, 4: meliorque tam sibi quam aliis faciendus (est), id. ib. 1, 15, 1: tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies rettulit (i. e. solstitium tam rettulit dies quam rettulit aequinoctium), id. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: quoniam orationis tam ornatus quam perspicuitas aut in singulis verbis est aut in pluribus positus (i. e. ornatus tam positus est quam perspicuitas), Quint. 8, 3, 15. —This construction passes into mere co-ordination: tam vera quam falsa cernimus, as well... as, almost = both... and, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: repentina res, quia quam causam nullam tam ne fidem quidem habebat (= ut causam nullam, sic ne fidem quidem; cf. sic), Liv. 8, 27, 10; so Sall. J. 31, 16; id. H. 1, 41, 24 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 33, 17, 9; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 4. —Negatively: non tam meapte causā Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: nihil est quod tam obtundat eleveque aegritudinem... quam meditatio condicionis humanae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: quae comparat non tam suae delectationis causā quam ad invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: cuius me facti paenituit non tam propter periculum meum quam propter vitia multa quae, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: quā nullā in re tam utor quam in hac civili et publica, id. Att. 2, 17, 2: neque eos tam istius hominis perditū subita laetitia quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio movebat, id. Verr. 1, 8, 21: lliensibus Rhoeteum addiderunt, non tam ob recentia ulla merita quam originum memoria, Liv. 38, 39, 10. —(β) *Object-inf.*: qualis est istorum oratio qui omnia non tam esse quam videri volunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: quid enim tam pugnat, quam non modo miserum, sed omnino quidquam esse qui non sit, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: virtute ipsā non tam multi praediti esse quam videri volunt, id. Lael. 26, 98. —(γ) *Subject-inf.* or

dependent clauses: ego illud argentum tam paratum filio Scio esse, quam me hunc scipionem contui (= tam scio, argentum paratum esse, quam scio me, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc technam quam me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: tam teneor dono quam si dimittar onustus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 18: Acrisium Tam violasse deum quam non agnosce nepotem Paenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613: tam perdis operam cum illi irascris, quam cum illum alteri precaris iratum, Sen. Ira. 2, 30, 2. —Negatively (so most freq.): nihil est quod tam deceat quam in omni re gerenda servare constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: eundem igitur est, nec tam ut belli quam ut fugae socii simus, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 3: nec tam quaerendum est, dolor malumne sit, quam firmandus animus ad dolorem ferendum, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: non tam ut prosim causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsum, id. Or. 2, 72, 295: cum ego te non tam vitandi laboris mei causā quam quia tuā id interesse arbitrarer, hortatus essem, id. Top. 1, 2: auxilia conveniant non tam Vejentium gratia concitata, quam quod in spem ventum erat, etc., Liv. 2, 44, 7: Boji defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres in populum Romanum iras, quam quod, etc., id. 21, 25, 2. —So with *causal clauses*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; id. Or. 3, 30, 119; id. Sest. 64, 135; Liv. 8, 19, 3. —(α) With *quam* in *adverb. clause*: tam confido quam poti'st, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; and in Cicero's epistolary style, tam esse with predicative force (like ita esse, sic esse; v. sic): atque ego haec tam esse quam audio non puto (= tam male esse), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9. —(e) Tam with a *neg.* is sometimes followed by *sed* with an independent clause, instead of a *comp. clause*: quidam autem non tam id reprehendunt, si remissius agatur, sed tantum studium tamque multam operam ponendam in eo non arbitrantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1 Madv. ad loc.; cf.: quae (suaviloquentia) quidem non tam est in plerisque... sed est ea laus eloquentiae certe maxima, id. Brut. 15, 58. —D. With *esse* and *pre-dic. noun*: tam ea est quam poti'st nostra erilis concubina, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47: equidem tam sum servos quam tu, id. Capt. 3, 4, 11: tam ego homo sum quam tu, id. As. 2, 4, 83: nam id nobis tam flagitium'st quam illa Non facere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 68: tam es tu iudex quam ego senator, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6. —With *prep.* and its case as predicate: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi quam imber quando pluit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: qui non defendit, nec obstitit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio quam si parentes, etc., deserat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23. —Negatively: nihil est tam contra naturam quam turpitudinem, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35. —E. With *quasi* in place of *quam*: tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51. —F. Quam... tam with *compp.* = quanto... tanto or quo... eo (ante-class. and poet.): quam magis aerumna urget, tam magis ad malefaciendum viget, Enn. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Vahl.): quam magis aspectu, tam magis est nimbata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 138: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror quae meus filius turbavit, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: quo quaeque magis sunt aspera semina eorum, Tam magis in somnis eadem saevire necessust, Lucr. 4, 999: quae quanto magis inter se perplexa coibant, Tam magis expressa ea quae mare... efficerent, id. 5, 453: tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis, Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnare, Verg. A. 7, 787. —With *quanto* for *quam*: quanto magis aetheris aestus coge-bant terram, Tam magis, etc., Lucr. 5, 484. —With *rel. adv.* for *quam*: verum ubicumque magis denso sunt agmine nubes, tam magis hinc... fremitus fit, Lucr. 6, 99. —Ellips. of *tam*: quam magis spectro, minus placet mihi hominis facies, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 19. —G. Quam... tam with *superl.* = quanto... tanto or quo... eo (mostly ante-class.; cf. the class.: ut quisque maxime... ita maxime): quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato, R. R. 64 (65): oleum quam diutissime in amurcā erit, tam deterrimum erit, id. ib. 64 (65): quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, id. ib. 65 (66): quam plurimum

erit, tam citissime canus fiet, id. ib. 157 (158) *med.*: quam ad probos propinquitatem proxime te adjunxeris, tam optimum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59: quam maxime huic vana haec suspicio erit, tam facillime patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 44: quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxime Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles: tam maxime vos aequo animo aequa noscere oportet, id. Ad. 3, 4, 56: quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt in alendo, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14. — **H.** With *quam* in immediate succession (to be distinguished from the *conj.* tamquam, *as if*): nam, si a mare abstinuissim, tam quam hoc uter (= tam illo uter quam hoc), Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 26: tam quam proserpens bestia (iste) est bilinguis et sceleratus (= tam bilinguis quam, etc.), id. Pers. 2, 4, 28: esne tu huic amicus? To. Tam quam di omnes qui caelum colunt, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: vide, homo ut hominem noveris. *Sy.* Tam quam me, id. Trin. 4, 2, 68: nostine? *Da.* Tam quam te, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 15 (for tam diu, with or without quam, quam diu, etc., v. tamdiu).

II. With a *comp. clause* understood. **A.** With a *comp. clause* to be supplied from a preceding sentence: quae facilliora sunt philosophis... quia tam graviter cadere non possunt (sc. quam alii), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: cur corporis curandi causâ quaesita sit ars, animi autem medicina nec tam desiderata sit... nec tam culta (i. e. quam corporis medicina), id. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: nihil umquam tam eleganter explicabunt (i. e. quam Plato), id. ib. 1, 23, 55: non conturbat me expectatio tua, etsi nihil est eis, qui placere volunt, tam adversarium, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: sed ea (plebs) nequaquam tam laeta Quinctium vidit (i. e. quam ejus amici), Liv. 3, 26, 12: nec minora consequi potuit (Maecenas); sed non tam concupivit (sc. quam Agrippa), Vell. 2, 88, 2: nec tibi tam longis opus est ambagibus usquam, nec me tam multam hic operam consumere par est (i. e. quam consumere opus sit, si haec tractare velim), Lucr. 6, 1079: so, tam gratia est (colloq.) = non accipio, sed tam gratia est quam esset si acciperem, *I thank you just as much; no, thank you: bene vocas (ad prandium): tam gratia'st*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36: cenabis apud me. *Ep.* Locata'st opera nunc quidem: tam gratia'st, id. Stich. 3, 2, 18: quin tu, quidquid opus'st, audacter imperas? *Ps.* Tam gratia'st. Bene est tibi; nolo tibi molestos esse nos, id. Ps. 2, 4, 23 (in this formula, however, tam is explained by some as a shortened form for tamen; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 386, and v. IV. infra). — **B.** With a *general comp. clause* understood (= sic, ita), so (so much) as I do, as you do, as he did, as I said before, as he is, as you are, etc. **1.** With *adj.*: ut vos servem sedulo, quos tam grandi sim mercatus pecunia, have bought you at so high a price, i. e. as I have, Plaut. Capt. 2, 8: qui nummi exciderunt quod terram sic obtineat? quid vos maestos tam tristisque conspicio? (sc. as I do, as you are), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: equidem miror, tam catam, tam doctam te et bene eductam, non scire stulte facere, id. Most. 1, 3, 29: ordine cum videas tam certo multa creari, Lucr. 5, 735: deus ille fuit qui ista in tam tranquillo et tam clarâ luce locavit, id. 5, 12: quorsum igitur tam multa de voluptate? Cic. Sen. 12, 44: ut mihi quidem, qui tam magno animo fuerit innocens damnatus esse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: inter ista tam magnifica verba tamque praecleara, id. Fin. 2, 23, 77: quis est qui complet aures meas tantus et tam dulcis sonus? as I hear, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: tollite hanc: nullam tam pravae sententiae causam reperietis, id. Phil. 14, 1, 3: et tamen veremur ut hoc quod a tam multis perferatur natura patiatur? (as it is, sc. suffered), id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: ut tam in praecipitem locum non debeat se sapiens committere, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, at so urgent a time as this, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 6: supra triginta quinque milia hostium fuerant, ex quibus tam exigua pars pugnae superavit, Liv. 39, 31, 14: tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1: ceterum... ne tam praecleara lex... obliteraretur, id.

2, 8, 1: qui tam crudelē tyrannum occideret, id. 3, 1, 2: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore civitas nostra virtutis suae oblita est, id. 3, 2, 7: tam contraria est pestis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: tam parvo distat ibi tanta rerum naturae diversitas, id. 5, 11, 12, § 65; so, *tamne* (cf. sicne): tamne indignus videar? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 77. — And with *sup.*: nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis concisus, *of so great weight*, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11. — **2.** With *adv.*: alienus quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, quid me patrem par facere est? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 37: quid est negotii quod tu tam subito domo abeas? id. Am. 1, 3, 4: undc ego nunc tam subito huic argentum inveniam miser? Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 1: quia (anima cum corpore) tam conjuncta atque leniter apta'st, Lucr. 5, 559: jam mallem Cerberum metueram quam ista tam inconsiderata dices, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: ista tam aperte et per versa et falsa, id. Ac. 2, 18, 60: cum ex eo quaereretur cur tam diu vellet esse in vitâ, id. Sen. 5, 13: me pudet tam cito de sententiâ esse dejectum, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: an melius fuerit rationem non dari omnino, quam tam munifice et tam largiter, *as I have shown*, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: nam quod jus civile tam vehementer amplexus es, id. Or. 1, 55, 274: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cur hunc tam temere (as mentioned before) quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quod suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, id. ib. 1, 14: cum tam procul a finibus Macedoniae absint, Liv. 39, 27, 6: non digna exempla quae tam breviter (as I am going to do) nisi majoribus urgerer, referrentur, Val. Max. 2, 7, 5: qualis esset quem tam diu tamque valde tenuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2; and with *sup.*: tam maturime comparavisse, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P. — With *adv.* *abl.*: tam crepusculo fere ut amant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 77: cf. tam vesperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15; v. III. B. 3. infra. — **3.** With *verbs*: ut, ni meum gnatum tam amem, tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 10: quid, cedo, te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? id. Cist. 1, 1, 55: quid tam properas? id. Pers. 4, 6, 11: cum te video nostrae familiae tam ex animo factum velle (= te tam velle nostrae familiae ex animo factum), Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 21: age, quae so, ne tam obfirma te, Chremē, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: non pol temere'st quod tu tam times, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 9: *Sy.* Eamus, namque hic properat in Cyprum. *Sa.* Ne tam quidem, implying a corresponding gesture, id. Ad. 2, 4, 14: quam si explicavisset, non tam haesitaret, i. e. as he does, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18. — Sometimes with an *adv.* to be supplied: quid ergo hanc, quae so, tractas tam (= tam male, or implying a corresponding gesture), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 31: Graecos in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt (= tam vulgo, or tam temere), Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; v. I. C. 2, 3, supra. — With *esse* and *predic. noun*: numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 72. — **4.** Preceded and strengthened by a demonstrative adjective (order: 1. demonstr., 2. tam, 3. adjective, 4. noun; or, 1. demonstr., 2. noun, 3. tam, 4. adjective). (a) After hic: etiamne haec tam parva civitas, tam procul a manibus tuis remota, praedae tibi et quae-stui fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: hunc hominem tam crudelē, tam sceleratū, tam nefarium noluit judicare, id. ib. 2, 2, 31, § 77: hunc tamen hominem tam audacem, tam nefarium, tam nocentem, id. Clu. 14, 42: haec mea oratio tam longa aut tam alte repetita, id. Sest. 13, 31: in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo, id. Arch. 11, 28: hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: in hac tam clarâ re publicâ natus, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31: hanc rem publicam tam praecclare fundatam, id. Par. 1, 2, 10: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, 8: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2: quorsum haec tam putida tendant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: haec tam prosperâ pugna nuntiata, Curt. 3, 11, 16. — (b) After ille: ille homo tam locuples, tam honestus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: illud argentum tam praecclarum ac tam

nobile, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 44: illud tam grave bellum, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 1: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore, id. 3, 2, 7. — (c) After iste: tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81: ista admonitio tua tam accurata, id. Att. 6, 1, 20: quae est ista tam infesta ira? Liv. 7, 30, 15: iste tam justus hostis, tam misericors victor, Curt. 4, 10, 34. — (d) After id ipsum: id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium, Liv. 1, 48, 9. — (e) After tot: jacere necesse sit tot tam nobiles disciplinas, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147: tot tam valida oppida, Liv. 5, 54, 5: tot tam opulenti tyranni regesque, id. 25, 24, 13: inter tot tam effrenatarum gentium arma, id. 21, 9, 3: tot tam praecclaris imperatoribus uno bello assumptis, id. 28, 28, 12; 25, 27, 13; 26, 13, 17; cf.: cum tot ac tam validae eluctandae manus essent, id. 24, 26, 13; 8, 12, 4. — (f) After hic talis: da operam ut hunc talem, tam jucundum, tam excellentem virum videas, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3.

III. As demonstr. *adv.* of intensity, correlative with *ut, that*, and its equivalents (qui, quin); so only with *adj.* and *adv.* (not with verbs). **A.** Without a negation (= ita, adeo; rare before the Aug. period): ni crit tam sincerum (tergum), ut quivis dicat ampullarius Optimum esse operi faciundo corium et sincerissimum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51: quae (maturitas) mihi tam jucunda est ut, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar, Cic. Sen. 19, 71. de qua tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: ad eum pervenit tam opportuno tempore, ut simul Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, et primi antecessores Scipionis viderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: tam parandus ad dimicandum animus, ut, etc., id. B. G. 2, 21: tamen tam evidens nomen rebus adfuit Romanis, ut putem, etc., Liv. 5, 51, 4: infamam plebem natura ipsa tam abjecto tamque imo loco collocavit ut nullâ ratione erigi aut sublevari possit, Ps. Cic. Cons. 6, 22: tam multa sunt, tamque misera quae perferunt ut nemo sit quin mori saepissime cupiat, id. ib. 16, 59: quem constat tam certâ acie luminum usum esse ut a Lilybaeo portu Carthaginienses egredientes classes intueretur, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 14: tam alacri animo suos ad id proelium cohortatus est ut diceret: Sic prandete, etc., id. 3, 2, ext. 3: in Theophrasto tam est loquendi nitor ille divinus (= tam divinus est) ut ex eo nomen quoque traxisse videatur, Quint. 10, 1, 83: (Scipio) bellum in Africam transtulit, tam lentus ut opinionem luxuriae segnitiaeque malignis daret, Sen. Ira. 1, 11, 6; id. Q. N. 1, 15, 5; 3, 21, 1: tam parvulis in faucibus... ut non sit dubium, etc., Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: ipsum Macedonem tam graviter palma percussit ut paene concideret, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 7. — **B.** With a negation, or in a question implying a negation. **1.** Before *ut* (very freq. in the class. period; cf. adeo, poet., e.g. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39): numquam tam dices commodē ut tergum meum Tuam in fidem committam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 33: non tam viya tamen, calidus queat ut fieri fons, Lucr. 6, 887: quis umquam praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: non sum tam stultus, ut te usurâ falsi gaudii frui velim, id. Fam. 6, 12, 1: nec, cum id faciebamus tam eramus amantes ut explorata nobis esset victoria, id. ib. 6, 1, 3: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus ut in eo graver quod vos cupere sentirem, id. Or. 2, 90, 365: non puto tam expeditum negotium futurum ut non habeat aliquid morae, id. Att. 13, 31, 1: nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum ut frangerer animo propter, etc., id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: quis tam demens ut suâ voluntate maereat? id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71; so id. Off. 3, 20, 82; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: non enim proferamus vino oppressos... tam absurde, ut tum diceremus, etc., id. Ac. 2, 17, 53: non se tam barbarum ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 17: nulli sunt tam feri et sui juris affectus ut non disciplinâ perdonentur, Sen. Ira. 2, 12, 3: nemo tam divos habuit faventes, crastinum ut posset sibi polliceri, id. Thyest. 619. — **2.** With a negation (esp. nemo), followed by *qui* (= ut is; class. and freq.); nec quisquam sit tam opulentus qui mihi obsistat in viâ,

Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 5: generi lenonio Numquam deus ullus tam benignus fuit, qui fuerit propitius, id. Pers. 4, 4, 34: an ille tam esset stultus qui mihi mille nummum crederet? id. Trin. 4, 2, 42: nemo inventus est tam amens, qui illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile eriperet, nemo tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postulare ut venderet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam affecta neque viribus tam infirmis fuit, qui non illa nocte surrexerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. Sen. 7, 24: nihil tam absurde dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: nulla gens tam immanis umquam fuit in qua tam crudelis hostis patriae sit inventus, id. Sull. 27, 76: quae est anus tam delira quae timeat ista? id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: equem tam amentem esse putas qui illud quo vescatur deum esse credat? id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: sed neque tam docti tum erant, ad quorum iudicium elaboraret, et sunt, etc., id. Fin. 1, 3, 7; so id. Sen. 19, 67; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11; 1, 15, 33; 2, 17, 41; id. Sest. 14, 32; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Fam. 9, 2, 2; id. Off. 2, 5, 16: neque tam remisso animo quisquam fuit qui ea nocte conquerit, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: in bello nihil tam leve est quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, Liv. 25, 18, 3: ut nemo tam humilis esset cui non aditus ad eum pateret, Nep. Milt. 8, 4: equid esse tam saevum potest quod superet illum? Sen. Thyest. 196. — **3.** With a negation, followed by *quin* (= ut is non; class. and freq.): nec sacrum nec tam profanum quidquam esse quin ibi illico adsit, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: nihil mihi tam parvi est quin me id pigeat perdere, id. Pers. 4, 6, 8: nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro, neque tam firmo pectore quin sibi faciat bene, id. As. 5, 2, 94: numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi Domum revertor, quin te... conspicer Fodere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: nil tam difficile est quin quaerendo investigari possiet, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: ut nullus umquam dies tam magna tempestate fuerit, quin... solem homines viderint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: numquam tam male est Sciculus quin aliquid faciet et commode dicant, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: nemo est tam afflictus quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7: ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus causam lacrimaret, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4.

IV. Tam, ante-class., sometimes = tamen: antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, Fest. p. 360: bene cum facimus, tam male cupimus...; quamquam estis nihili, tam ecastor simul vobis consului, Titin. ap. Fest. 1, 1; so, etsi illi aliter nos faciant quam aequum sit, tam pro noxiae nequid magis sit... nostrum officium meminisse decet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 44 Fleck., Ritschl: tam si nihil usus esset, jam non dicerem, id. Merc. 4, 3, 32 Ritschl; v. Prol. Trin. p. 14 ib.; Brix ad Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36; Curt. in Rhein. Mus. 6, 84; 6, 93; but cf. contra, Corss. Beitr. p. 272 sqq.

V. In the dialect of Praeneste: tam modum, just now (= modo): illico hic ante ostium; Tam modo, inquit Praenestinus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf. Fest. s. v. tammodum, p. 359; Ritschl, opusc. 2, 372.

* **tāma**, ae, f., a kind of swelling of the feet and legs: tama dicitur, cum labore viae sanguis in crura descendit et tumorem facit, Fest. p. 360 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Fest. 1, 1.

Tamarici, ōrum, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Tamaris, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111; Mel. 3, 1, 8; cf. Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 23.

tamarix, ōis, f., a tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub, Col. 8, 15, 4; Luc. 9, 916.—Called also **tamaricē**, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 41, § 67; and **tamariscus**, Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

Tamāsōs, ōis, f., = *Támasos*, an ancient city of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—Hence, **Tamāsēns**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tamāsus: ager, Ov. M. 10, 644.

tam-diū (also separately, **tam diū**; and less correctly, **tandiū**, adv., so long, for so long a time. **1.** With comp.-clause understood (cf. tam, II. B.): quid illa nunc tam diū intus Remoratur? as long

as she does, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 10: haud quidquam est quod cupiam tam diū, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15: quid tam intus fuisse te dicam diū? id. Mil. 4, 5, 2: quid illic tam diū restitisti? id. Most. 3, 2, 100: credo ego miseram fuisse Penelopam quae tam diū viro suo caruit, id. Stich. 1, 1, 2: sed quid haec hic autem tam diū ante adeas stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: in ludo qui fuisti tam diū, id. As. 1, 3, 73: ubi te oblectasti tam diū? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9: quae tam permansit diū, id. ib. 3, 1, 25: abs te tam diū nihil litterarum? Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1: te abfuisse tam diū a nobis dolui, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diū Germania vincitur, for so long a time as this has Germany been defeated, Tac. G. 37.

II. As antecedent of a temporal clause, introduced by quam diū (diū repeated, cf. tam, I. B. 2.), quam, dum, quoad: tam diū... quam diū, etc., as long as. **A.** By *quam diū* (both clauses take the same tense; and if in past time, the *perf. indic.*): ego tam diū requiesco quam diū aut ad te scribo aut tuas litteras lego, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1: ratio tam diū potens est, quam diū deducta est ab affectibus, Sen. Ira. 1, 7, 3: (Verres) tam diū in imperio suo classem vidit quam diū convivium ejus praeterverta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: (Bibulus) se oppido munissimum tam diū tenuit quam diū in provincia Parthi fuerunt, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2: quorum (oratorum) quam diū mansit imitatio, tam diū genus illud dicendi vixit, id. Or. 2, 23, 94: cur ea (signa) quam diū alium praetorem de te in iudicium iturum putasti, tam diū domi fuerunt? id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: ignominia illa tam diū in illo homine fuit, quam diū iste in provincia mansit, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 67: manebit ergo amicitia tam diū, quam diū sequitur utilitas, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: qui urcus, cum recipit sallem... tam diū jam torretur, quam diū strepitum edit, Col. 12, 21, 2.—With *subj.*: tam diū discendum est, quam diū nescias, Sen. Ep. 76, 3; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25.—**B.** By *quam*: Hortensius vixit tam diū quam licuit in civitate bene beateque vivere, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: M. Piso tenuit locum tam diū quam ferre potuit laborem, id. ib. 67, 236.—**C.** By *dum*: Claudius usus est hoc Cupidine tam diū dum forum dis immortalibus habuit ornatum, only so long, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6: Gracchus tam diū laudabatur dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: eas litteras cum lego, minus mihi turpis videor, sed tam diū dum lego, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: (Bajae nostrae) tam diū dum tu ades sunt oblitae sui, id. Fam. 9, 12, 1.—With *subj.*: ne tam diū quidem dominus erit, dum ex eis (servis) de patris morte quaeratur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78; id. Sen. 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 96.—**D.** By *quoad* (very rare): tam diū autem velle debebis quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**E.** By *donec* (very rare): tam diū incenditur, donec, etc., Col. 12, 18, 6: tam diū deferuntur atque incerta sunt, donec in solido resederunt, Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 3; 3, 15, 5.—**F.** By *ut* (very rare): (Antiochus) didicit apud Philonem tam diū, ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: quae inductio ante tam diū subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15.

tāmē, v. tam *init.*

tāmen, adv. [perh. from tam and en, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 842; but cf. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 27 sqq.], notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc. **I.** In gen.

A. With a corresp. concessive or conditional particle (*quamquam*, *quamvis*, *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *si*, *ut*, *cum*, etc.): tamen stands at the beginning of the clause or after a prominent word; cf. certe, nihilo minus). **1.** With *quamquam*: verumtamen, quamquam abest a culpa, suspitione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamquam me vester honos vigilare jubet, tamen, etc., id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; 12, 34; id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; 3, 12, 29.—**2.** With *quamvis*: quamvis sit magna (expectatio), tamen eam vinces, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37.—**3.** With *etsi*: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4; cf. sed tamen, etsi omnium causā, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen, etc., id. ib. 13, 71.—**4.** With *tametsi*: tametsi miserum est, tamen, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: tametsi ille venerit, tamen, id. Imp. Pomp. 5,

13; 17, 51; Sall. C. 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 43, and v. tametsi, II.—**5.** With *etiam* *si*: etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; id. Caecin. 21, 59; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13.—**6.** With *licet*: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires: tamen intellego, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3.—**7.** With *ut*: equidem, ut verum esset... tamen arbitrarer, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—**8.** With *si*: si taceo, interii tamen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 36: si Massilienses per delectos cives... reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: si ipsa minus honestas, contumelia tamen, etc., id. Part. Or. 26, 92: si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tamen, etc., id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*; id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50; id. Cat. 3, 3, 7: si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum, Ov. A. A. 1, 151; Curt. 5, 8, 15; 7, 5, 42.—**9.** With *cum*: cum ea consecutus nondum eram... tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: cui (senatus auctoritati) cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—**B.** Without correlative particle: retraham ad me illud argentum tamen, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: Divitiacius dixit, scire se illa esse vera; sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: expellitur ex oppido Gergovia; non destitit tamen, id. ib. 7, 4: equites conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri superiores fuerint, id. ib. 5, 15: propterea quod reliquis tamen fugae facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, etc., at least, id. ib. 1, 32; so, neque recordatur illi ipsi tam infelici imperatori patuisse tamen portus Africae, Liv. 28, 43, 17: quo, defendente nullo, tamen armatis ascendere esset difficile, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33; Sall. C. 20, 12; Curt. 4, 4, 21; 4, 6, 28: semper Ajax fortis, fortissimus tamen in furore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52: qui plusque fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, et eandem tamen aequitatem, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium tamen, quia unius esset, deponere eum in animo habuisse quidam auctores sunt, Liv. 1, 43, 9; et Philippus minime, quin rebellandum esset, dubius, quia tamen immaturae ad id vires erant, ad moram, etc., id. 39, 35, 2 Weissenb. (dub.): haec e pectoribus altis et ruditis orta sunt; illud tamen non minus admirabile, quod servilis animus cepit, Val. Max. 3, 3, 7.—Emphatic, beginning a sentence: tamen contemptus abs te, haec habui in memoria, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 90: tamen aliquid nullius est... tanta copia quae enarrare tuas res gestas possit. Tamen adfirmo, etc., Cic. Marcell. 2, 4; Liv. 21, 55, 10.—**II.** Esp.

A. With *sed*, in transitions, in resuming the thought after a parenthesis, or in limiting or correcting something already said, or some inference from it, but yet, but nevertheless, but still: hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: sed tamen velim scire, etc., id. Rep. 1, 30, 46: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. ib. 1, 43, 66: ipse ad me non venisset... sed tamen, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quicquid arte fieri potuerit—non enim jam satis est consilio pugnare...—sed tamen quicquid elaborari aut efficui poterit, id. ib. 9, 16, 2: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile tamen, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 17, 52; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20; 4, 5, 9: gravi morbo est implicitus. Sed animo tamen aegrum magis quam corpore, etc., Liv. 40, 56, 9; Curt. 4, 4, 12; Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 3; cf. also verumtamen.—**B.** Si tamen, if at least, if only, = si modo: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est: Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo Spuma fui, Ov. M. 4, 537; so id. Tr. 3, 14, 24: si tamen illi (amici) non gravantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4; 6, 21, 6 et saep.—**2.** Ellipt. (very rare): utilissimo quidem exemplo; si tamen acta excellentissimorum virorum humiliter aestimare... permittitur (= ita tamen utilissimo, si, etc.), Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.—**C.** In an interrogation: si quinquē hominum milibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? in spite of this, notwithstanding this, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77; so, si... tamenne? id. Fl. 10, 21; id. Font. 7, 16 (3, 6); id. Dom. 19, 50.—Without *ne*: cur nolint, etiam si tacerent, satis dicunt. Verum non tacent. Tamen his invitissimis te offers? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21:—Quare tamen per plures dies motus

fuit? *yet why*, etc.; Sen. Q. N. 6, 81, 1; so even at the beginning of a letter: tamen a malitiā non discedis? *and yet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.—**D.** Ac tamen, *and yet*, and *that although*: admirabile est quantum inter omnis unus excellat; ac tamen, cum esset Demosthenes, multi oratores fuerunt, etc.; Cic. Or. 2, 6; 8, 26; id. Sest. 54, 115: quantus iste est hominum error! Ac tamen facile patior, etc.; id. Rep. 2, 15, 29; cf.: atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, *yet not even*, id. Lig. 7, 22.—**E.** Neque... nec tamen, *nor, on the other hand, and yet not*: Cyri vitam legunt, praeclaram illam quidem, nec neque tam nostris rebus aptam nec tamen Scauri laudibus anteponebam, Cic. Brut. 29, 112.—**F.** Ne tamen, *that by no means*: veni igitur, quaeso, ne tamen semen urbanitatis unā cum re publica intereat, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2.—**G.** With *rel. pron.*: qui tamen, etc., *who however, although he (she, it, they, etc.)*: L. Lucullus, qui tamen eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, ... partem militum Glabriori tradidit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: ut possint eam vitam, quae tamen esset reddenda naturae, pro patriā potissimum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: perturbat me etiam illud interdum, quod tamen, cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino, id. Delot. 2, 4; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: fuit mirificus in Crasso pudor, qui tamen non modo obsesset ejus orationi, sed etiam prodesset, *and yet its effect was*, etc., id. de Or. 1, 26, 122: si vetustum verbum sit, quod tamen consuetudo ferre possit, id. ib. 3, 43, 170.—Qui tamen somitimes introduces a paranthetical concession: alter, qui tamen se continuerat, senserat tantum aliud atque homines expectabant, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (v. Fischer, Gram. p. 573, 5).—**H.** Strengthened by *nihilominus*: etsi verum judicabam, tamen nihilominus, etc.; Cic. Clu. 28, 76: tamen nihilominus *ἀλλὰ ὅμως*, etc., id. Fam. 13, 15, 2.

Tam = tamen, v. tam, IV.
tamenetsi, v. tametsi.
Tamēsis, is, m., a river in Britain, now the *Thames*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.—Called also **Tāmēsa**, ae, Tac. A. 14, 32.

tametsi, conj. (contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. written in full, tametsi, as Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10 sq.; Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168, or Ann. v. 512 Vahl.; Pac. ap. Non. 378, 6, or ap. Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib.; Cic. Fam. 13, 71; Caes. B. G. 5, 34; Cat. 68, 135), *notwithstanding that, although, though* (class. and freq.). **I.** In gen. (a) With *indic.* (so most freq.): *Ca. Da mihi igitur operam. Co. Tametsi non novi, dabo*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 9: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 56: tametsi fur mihi es, molestus non ero, id. Aul. 4, 10, 38: numquam edepol fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, id. Men. 1, 1, 16: obtundis, tametsi intellego? Ter. And. 2, 2, 11; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi tibi vultus audieram, nisi, etc.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3.—(β) With *subj.* (very rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** With *tamen* (esp. freq. in class. prose, partic. in Sall.), Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: tametsi causa postulatur, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, id. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 43; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 50; id. B. C. 3, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; Sall. C. 3, 4; 48, 5; Quint. proem. § 11; 9, 3, 2 al.—**III.** Without a correl. clause, *and yet*: tametsi jam dudum ego erro, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: tametsi quae est ista laudatio? id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 19: utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales diunt! Tametsi video, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40; cf.: tamen etsi hoc verum est? *Si. Tamen*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 23.

Tamfana, ae, f., the name of a deity worshipped by the *Marsi*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

† **tamiacus**, a, um, adj., = *ταμιακός*, of or belonging to the imperial treasury or fisc. **I.** Adj.: praedia, *crown-lands, imperial domains*, Cod. Just. 11, 68: fundi *tamiaci* juris, ib. 1, 2.—**II.** Subst.: **tamiacus**, i, m., an occupant of crown-lands, Cod. Just. 11, 68, 1.

† **tāmīnāre** violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

taminia uva, a kind of wild grape, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; cf. Fest. p. 359 Müll.—*The vine on which it grew* was called **tamnus**, Col. 10, 373; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tammodo (or in two words, **tam modo**), adv., a Praenestine provincial form for modo, just now, a moment since, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf.: tammodo antiqui ponebant pro modo, ut Attius, tammodo inquit Praenestinus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; v. Ritschl ad Plaut. l. i.

tamnus, i, v. taminia.

Tamphilus, i, m., a Roman surname. **1.** Cn. Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 31, 49 fin.; Nep. Hann. 13, 1.—**2.** Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 21, 6.—Hence, **Tamphilianus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Tamphilus: domus, Nep. Att. 13, 2.

tam-quam and **tanquam**, adv., as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak, etc. **I.** In gen.: *Sa. Esne tu huic amicus? To. Tamquam di omnes, qui caelum colunt*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 32: *Cu. Serva me. Ph. Tamquam me et genium meum*, id. Curc. 5, 2, 29: *Ge. Nostrin' ejus natum Phaedriam? Da. Tamquam te*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: tenebrae ibi erant tamquam nox, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: *St. Quilibet perambula aedes oppido tamquam tuas. Th. Tamquam?* id. Most. 3, 2, 122: inspicere tamquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: dicta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: sensus in capite tamquam in arce mirifice collocati sunt, nam oculi tamquam speculatores altissimi locum obtinent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: sic tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; 1, 24, 38; id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Lael. 16, 59: commentis sunt, se de terrā tamquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 3, 15, 25.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With a corresp. *sic* or *ita*: apud eum ego sic Ephe-si fui, quotienscumque fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1: neve te obrui tamquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: ut, tamquam poetae boni solent, sic tu diligentissimus sis, id. ib. 1, 1, 16, § 46: tamquam levia quaedam vina nihil valent in aquā, sic Stoicorum ista magis gustata quam potata delectant, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: sic ex corporis totius naturā et figurā varios motus cieri tamquam in cantu sonos, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: sic tamquam, id. Brut. 18, 71 Orell. *N. cr.*: si potis est, tamquam philosophorum habent disciplinae Vocabula, paratit ita ut Gnaethonici vocentur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32: ex vitā ita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo, Cic. Sen. 23, 84; cf. also: tamquam, ita, in the foll.—**B.** With *si*, in a hypothetical comparison, *as if, just as if*, etc. (always with *subj.*): tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21: curabitur, Tamquam si intus nemo natus in aedibus habitat, id. Most. 2, 1, 55: tamquam si emeris me argento, liber servibo tibi, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: qui tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: qui, tamquam si arma militis inspicunda sunt, ita probet armatum, id. Caecin. 21, 61: ut istum, tamquam si esset consul, salutarent, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: ita me audias, tamquam si mihi quiritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9, 7: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: Planum... sic condemnit, tamquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10.—Without verb: id. cum dixerat, universi, tamquam si deo, libentes parebant, Gell. 15, 22, 6.—**C.** Sometimes tamquam alone, without *si*, is joined immediately to a conditional clause of comparison, *as if, just as if*: tamquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: tamquam ceteris non sit habitura quod largiatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: M. Atilium Captum in Africa commemorat, tamquam M. Atilius ad Africam offenderit, etc., Liv. 28, 43, 17; 45, 23, 12; 10, 34, 5; 29, 22, 1: quod a quibusdam sic

accipi potest, tamquam haec sententia priori diversa sit, Quint. 2, 3, 10; 2, 1, 12: qui ita dicunt, tamquam inter duas leges quae-ratur, id. 7, 4, 42; Cic. Brut. 1, 5: tamquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24, 3: tamquam de regno dimicaretur, ita concurrerunt, id. 40, 6, 6: tamquam non idem ubique di immortales sint, sed, etc., id. 42, 3, 9: ceteri, tamquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5: tamquam nesciamus, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Petr. 106.—**D.** For instance, for example (post-Aug.): quaedam secunda... tamquam tormentorum patientia, etc., Sen. Ep. 66, 5; 65, 8; id. Contr. 1, praef. § 23; 1, 8, 14: ut non aliquos progeneret, tamquam piros silvestres et prunos, Col. 3, 11, 5; Front. Aquaed. 87.

Tana or **Tanas**, ae, m., a river of Numidia, between *Lares* and *Capsa*, Sall. J. 90 fin.

Tanāger, gri, m., a small river in *Lucania*, now *Negro* or *Tangro*, Verg. G. 3, 151.

Tānāgra, ae, f., = *Távaypa*, a town of *Boeotia*, now *Grimadha*, Cic. Dom. 43, 111; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 33, 28; 35, 51.—Hence, **A. Tānāgraeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Tanagra*: meretrix, Cic. Dom. 43, 111: *Choroebus*, Stat. Th. 9, 745.—**B. Tānāgricus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Tanagra*: galli, Varr. R. 3, 9, 6; Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13.

Tānāis, is, m., = *Távais*. **1.** The river *Tanais*, now the *Don*, Mel. 1, 1, 6; 1, 2, 1; 1, 2, 6 al.; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 7, § 19; Hor. C. 3, 10, 1; 3, 29, 28; 4, 15, 24 et saep.: *Tanaimque nivalem*, Verg. G. 4, 517; Liv. 38, 38.—Hence, **1. Tānāitae**, arum, m., the inhabitants of the country near the *Don*, Plin. 6, 7, § 22; Amm. 31, 3, 1.—**2. Tānāitis**, idis, f., she that lives by the *Don*, i. e. an *Amazon*, Sen. Hippol. 399.—**b. A river in Numidia**, Sall. J. 90, 2.—**3. Tānāiticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Don*: poter *Scythicae undae*, Sid. Carm. 5, 479: *crusta*, id. ib. 11, 96.—**II.** A proper name of a man, Verg. A. 12, 513; Hor. S. 1, 1, 105.

Tānāquil, ilis, f., the proud, imperious wife of the elder *Tarquin*, Liv. 1, 34; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204.—Hence, as an appellative, for a domineering, ambitious woman, Juv. 6, 566; Aus. Ep. 23, 31.

tandem, adv. [tam and the demonstr. termination dem; prop. just so far; hence, transf. to time, after so long, after a long time], implying the end of long delay or expectation, at length, at last, in the end, finally (cf.: denique, postremo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Alone: *Juppiter tibi summe tandem male re gesta gratulor*, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 29 (Trag. v. 242 Vahl): ne navigarem tandem hoc aetatis senex, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 109: haec illic est pugna pugna usque a mane ad vespem... Sed proelium id tandem diremit nox interventu suo, id. Am. 1, 1, 99: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: tandem reprime iracundiam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 8: quod si animi vis in capite esse posset... soderet tandem in eodem homine manere, in the end, after all, Lucr. 5, 137: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: tandem milites consendere in naves jubet, id. ib. 5, 7; 7, 67: tandem desine sequi, Hor. C. 1, 23, 11; 3, 15, 2; id. S. 2, 5, 68: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735; Curt. 6, 7, 12.—**2.** Strengthened, (a) By *jam*: *jam tandem aedes igitur*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39 Brix; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103: *jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras*, Verg. A. 6, 61; so id. ib. 10, 890; 12, 497 (cf.: *jam denique*, id. ib. 2, 70.—(β) By *aliquando*: *aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61; cf.: *tandem aliquando L. Catilinam... ex urbe ejecimus*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; so, tandem aliquando, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Fam. 11, 27, 5; 16, 9, 4; v. aliquando.—(γ) Pleon., with *denique*: *tandem denique asinali verecundiā ductus*, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3; so, tandem denique, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 39; 10, p. 245, 16; cf.: *recreatus denique tandem*, Amm. 17, 12, 10.—**B.** In partic., in interrogative clauses, *pray, pray now, now, then*: quid tandem, what in the world, etc. (very freq. in class. prose): quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 12: quid tandem agebatis,

Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: quae res tandem incidere? id. ib. 1, 11, 17: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? id. Rab. Post. 14, 38; id. Leg. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quoniam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8; id. Part. Or. 4, 12; id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: (id) quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quanto tandem illum moerore affictum esse putatis? id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: quae quousque tandem patiēmini? Sall. C. 20, 9; Cic. Caecin. 17, 48; so, utrum tandem... an, id. Fl. 10, 24: scis quo tandem pacto deceat, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 2: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so, ain' tandem? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Truc. 2, 7, 47; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23; id. Att. 9, 21, 1: itane aiebat tandem? Plaut. Mil. 1, 66; so, itane tandem? id. Trin. 3, 2, 16; Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 1; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 1; 3, 2, 42.—II. Transf., for denique, finally, to mark the final clause of a series (very rare), Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Tanētum or **Tannētum**, i. n., a village of Upper Italy, now Taneto, Liv. 21, 25; 21, 26; 30, 19.—Hence, **Tannētāni** (**Tanē-**), ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Tanētum, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

(**Tanfana**, a false read. for Tamfana.)

tangibilis, e, adj. [tango], that may be touched, tangible (post-class.): quae tangibilia sunt manu, Lact. 7, 11, 9; 7, 12, 3; Hier. Ep. 61, 9.

tango, tēgi, tactum, 3 (old collat. form **tago**, xi, 3: tagit Pacuvius in Teucro: ut ego; si quisquam me tagit. Et tagam idem in Hermiona: aut non cernam, nisi tagam: sine dubio antiquā consuetudine usurpavit. Nam nunc ea sine praepositionibus non dicuntur, ut contigit, attigit, Fest. p. 356 Müll.: **PELLEX ARAM IVNONIS NE TANGITO**, Lex Numae ap. Fest. p. 222 ib.: sed o Petruelle, ne meum taxis librum, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 18, and 180, 8), v. a. [root tag; Gr. *τε-ταγ-ω*, grasping; *τῆ*, take; Lat. tago, tagax; Goth. *tēkan*, to touch; Engl. take; cf.: inter, contages], to touch (syn. tracto). I. Lit. A. In gen.: tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 304: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: virgā Virginis os, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 5, 42.—B. In partic. 1. To touch, i. e., a. To take, take away, carry off: Na. Tetigin' tui quidquam? Aes. Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: de praedā meā teruncium nec attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Liv. 29, 20.—b. To taste, to eat, to drink: salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) Non cani tegere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. F. 3, 745: cupiens variā fastidia cenā Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6, 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, has emptiē, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10.—2. Of places. a. To reach, arrive at, come to a place (syn. pervenio): Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, statim, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 6: portus, Verg. A. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 54: vada, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, id. ib. 4, 779; 6, 601: quem (Nilum) simul ac tetigit, id. ib. 1, 729: ut tellus est mihi tacta, id. Tr. 3, 2, 18: limina, id. M. 10, 456; Juv. 14, 44: nocturno castra dolo, Ov. H. 1, 42 et saep.—b. To border on, be contiguous to: qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: vertice sidera, Ov. M. 7, 61.—3. To touch, i. e., a. To strike, hit, beat (mostly poet.): chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 26, 12: quem tetigit jactu, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 50: loca tangere fundā, Tib. 4, 1, 97: te hora Caniculae Nesit tangere, to touch, affect, Hor. C. 3, 13, 10.—Euphem.: to put to death: quemquam praeterea oportuisse tangi, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: statua aut aera legum de caelo tacta, i. e. struck by lightning, id. Div. 2, 21, 47; so, de caelo tactus, Liv.

25, 7, 7; 29, 14, 3; Verg. E. 1, 17: e caelo tactum, Plin. 36, 4, 4, § 10; cf.: ulmus fulmine tacta, Ov. Tr. 2, 144: tacta aedes Junonis, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 144.—Prov.: tetigisti acu (rem), you have hit the nail on the head, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; cf.: tangis en ipsos metus, the thing you fear, Sen. Oedip. 795.—b. To take hold of, to touch, handle, etc.; esp. in mal. part.: virginem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52: cur id ausus facere ut id quod non tuum esset tangeres? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 27 sq.; Cat. 21, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 28; 1, 2, 54.—Ab-sol.: cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81 (82): si non tangendi copia'st, id. ib. 4, 2, 10; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 5.—4. To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tingo): corpus aquā, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id. M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44: superiorem palpebram salivā, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38: caput igne sulfuris, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; cf.: voluit tangi lucerna mero, id. 4 (5), 3, 60: luto corpora tangit amor, Tib. 1, 8, 52.—5. To color, dye: supercilium madidā fuligine, Juvenc. 2, 93.—II. Trop. A. Of the mind or feelings, to touch, move, affect, impress: minae Clodii contentionesq; modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 3, 17, 3: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg. A. 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nec formā tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, id. ib. 4, 164: nymphas tetigit nova res, id. ib. 15, 552: nec amor nos tangit habendi, id. A. A. 3, 541: exemplo tangi, id. H. 15 (16), 326; id. F. 5, 489; Prop. 1, 9, 17: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45, 7: tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5, 6: si quem gloria tangit, Sen. Hippol. 27.—B. Qs. to prick or stick one, i. e., 1. To take in, trick, dupe; to cozen or cheat out of any thing (ante-class.): tuom tangam patrem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 118; cf.: probe tactus Ballo est, id. ib. 5, 2, 13: tangere hominem volt bolo, id. Poen. prol. 101: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Ep. 5, 2, 40: senem triginta minis, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: lenunculum aere militari, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7: patrem talento argenti, Turp. ap. Non. 408, 28: tactus sum vehementer visco, I am lamed, caught, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: volucres harundinibus, Petr. 109.—2. To sting or nettle any one by something said: quo pacto Rhodum tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30; cf. maledictis, Fest. p. 356 Müll.—C. Of speech, to touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite: non tango, quod avarus homo est, quodque improbu' mitto, Lucil. ap. Rufin. Schem. Lex. § 12 (p. 274 Frotsch.): leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: ne tangantur rationes ad Opus, be discussed, examined, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: si tacta loquar, Manil. 3, 21; cf.: quid minus utile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere aut nominare uxorem? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9.—D. To take in hand, undertake (rare): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17: quis te Carminis heroi tangere jussit opus? Prop. 4, 2 (3), 3, 16.

taniācae, ārum, f., long strips of pork, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanōs, i. m., a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74.

tanquam, adv., v. tanquam.

Tantāleus, **Tantālidēs**, **Tantālis**, v. Tantalus.

Tantalus (-los), i (Greek collat. form of *dat. Tantalēo*, after the form *Tavtalēus*, m., = *Távταλος*, a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall, Hyg. Fab. 82; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44; id. M. 4, 457; 6, 172; 10, 41; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35; id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Hor. Epod. 17, 66; id. S. 1, 1, 68; Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.—Hence, **A. Tantāleus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tantalus: sors, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 5: manus, id. 2, 1, 66: mensa, Stat. Th. 11, 128.—**B. Tantālidēs**, ae, m., a male descendant of Tantalus; of Pelops, Ov. Tr. 2, 385; of the grandsons of Tantalus (Atræus and Thyestes): Tantalidarum interneo, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; so, Tantalidae fratres, Ov. F. 2, 627; of his great-grandson, Agamemnon, id. M. 12, 626; id. H. 8, 45; id. Am. 2, 8, 13; id. F. 5, 307 al.—**C. Tantālis**, Idis, f., a female descendant of Tantalus; of Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 211; Stat. Th. 3, 193; Sen. Herc. Oct. 197; of Hermione, daughter of Menelaus, Ov. H. 8, 122: matres, descended from Tantalus, id. ib. 8, 66.

tantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [tantulus], so little, so small; in neutr. subst., so little a thing, such a little thing (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). **A.** With correl.-clause: febrem tantillum esse, ut, etc., Cels. 2, 8: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id. mihi sat est loci, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40: si hercle tantillum peccassis, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 106.—**B. Absol.** quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba fundit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: donum, id. Truc. 2, 7, 59.—**II. Subst.** **tantillum**, i, n., so little, such a trifle: hoc-cine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 56: haud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, adv. [tantus], for so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile. (a) With dum (class.): ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11: tantisper volo, dum facies, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 54: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4.—(β) With quoad (post-class.): ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4, 1: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Dig. 43, 18, 3 fin.—(γ) Absol. (class.): ego hic asta-bo tantisper, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: tantisper hic ego ad janua concessero, id. Aul. 4, 5, 6: totes dies scribo, non quo proficiam quid, sed tantisper impediō, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3; id. Caecin. 10, 30: sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: tantisper tutela mulieris res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3, 1; 1, 22, 5.

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tantus, a, um, adj. [perh. for tavan-tus; cf. Sanscr. *tāvant*, so great; Gr. *τέως*, i. e. *τε-φως*]. I. Of such size or measure, so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc. (as some standard expressed or understood); usually with a foll. *quantus*, ut, qui, or absol.; rarely *quam*. 1. With

quantus, nullam (contionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 18: quae tanta sunt in hoc unq. quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: est alienum tanto viro, quantus es tu, non posse, etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 9, 1: tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; cf.: quamquam Demaden continua dicendi exercitatio poterit tantum, quantuluscumque postea fuit, fecisse, Quint. 2, 17, 12; Cic. Lael. 20, 74; Sall. C. 58, 2.—2. With *ut*. *a*. Denoting result or consequence; with *subj.*: tanta erat operis firmitudo, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 17: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: unum hoc defino, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quod ego tantum nefas commisi, ut hanc vicem saevitiae meae redderes? Curt. 4, 10, 29: quod tantum cogitavi nefas, ut dignior Philotas me videretur? id. 6, 7, 30.—*b*. Denoting comparison: tanta modestia dicto audiens fuit, ut si privatus esset, Nep. Ages. 4, 2.—3. With *vel. quia*, etc.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod, etc., id. Sull. 2, 7: nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro frangi possit, id. Marcell. 3, 8.—4. Without correlation (esp. freq. in exclamations, etc.): ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hocine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari, id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: ne tantae nationes conjugantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: onus, id. ib. 2, 39: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: non idem sentio tanta hac in re tamque immensa posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: qui tantas et tam infinitas pecunias repudiavit, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: tot tantaque vitia, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talentum, id. Fam. 13, 66; cf.: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92: so too, with talis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: tanta ista mala; Sall. C. 40, 2; Liv. 31, 9: neque tanto tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: tantorum ingenia septem Terga boum, id. A. 5, 404; Curt. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 28; 4, 1, 1: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, *six hundred times as much*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so, sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: tribus tantis illi minus redit quam observeris, *three times as much less*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 129: jam non quaero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habneris, *such a great quantity of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: si in uno corpore tantarum rerum gubernatio mens humana possidet, Laet. 1, 3, 21.—5. With *quam*: maria aspera iuro, non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 (cf. infra, B. 2).—With *a partit. gen.*: tantus ille ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 (dub.; Jahn, ventus).—6. Esp. in phrase **tanto opere**; freq. as one word, **tantopere**, *so greatly, in so high a degree, so very, etc.* (class. and freq.): cur tanto opere extimueras? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 92; cf.: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 2; id. Ep. 1, 2, 31; Ter. And. 5, 2, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 38; Caes. B. G. 7, 52; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; id. Mur. 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 35, 164 a1.—In an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1.—*B*. Transf., *so many* (= tot; mostly poet.): tantae Coeunt in proelia gentes, Val. Fl. 5, 636: lamentabile tantis urbibus, Stat. Th. 11, 160: legatum valet in tantos quanti veniantur, Dig. 30, 1, 65.—*Sting.*: nunquam tanto se vulture caelum induit, Luc. 7, 834.—*C*. *Neutr. absol.* 1. **tantum**, *so much, so many*: habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae, ut tantum nobis quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 4: his adposuit tantum, quod satis esset, nullo apparatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: tantum complexitur,

quod satis sit modicae palaestrae, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: eo indito cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Cato, R. R. 156, 3 (cf.: tantum quod, s. v. tantum, *adv.* B. 2, b.); *Ch.* Coactus reddidit ducentes et mille Philippum. *N7*. Tantum debuit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 38: nec tantum Karthago habuisset opum, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 526 (1, 48, 3 B. and K.): cum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57, 1: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17, 4 et saep.: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; cf.: etiam si alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81 (v. alter): tantum... dum, Liv. 27, 42, 12; cf.: tantum modo... dum; Sall. J. 53, 3: tantum abest, ut, etc. (v. absum).—*b*. In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more, etc.*: vos rogat, ut, etc. Tantum est. Valet, Plaut. Trin. prol. 22; so id. Cas. prol. 87: *Lo*. Numquid amplius? *Ly*. Tantum est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 12; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 26; id. Hec. 5, 3, 15.—2. *Gen.* (of price) **tanti**: tanti, quanti poscit, vin? tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22; cf.: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, it is worth no more than*, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censore, *in so costly a house*, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3.—*b*. *Trop.*: est tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance*: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 20: tanti non fuit Arsacem capere, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: hoc tanti fuit vertere, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 38: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invindiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth this price to me, i. e. I esteem it a light thing*, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; cf.: sed est tanti (sc.: invidiam istam mihi impendere), dummodo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem, etc., id. Mil. 22, 58: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, etc., id. Att. 2, 13, 2: cum dicturus tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o! sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424 et saep.—3. *Abt.* (with comparatives) **tanto**, *by so much, so much the*: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litterae nunquam ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf.: quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: reperiatis quinquies tanto amplius istum quam quantum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 225: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 45, § 105 et saep.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good, dis. twice*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62: bis tanto plurius, id. Men. 4, 3, 6: ter tanto pejor, id. Pers. 1, 3, 73: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: post tanto, Verg. G. 3, 476; Curt. 6, 7, 26.—Rarely with *verbs denoting comparison*: tanto praestitit ceteros imperatores, quanto populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1; Ov. M. 13, 368; cf.: doctrinis tanto antecessit discipulos, ut, etc., Nep. Epam. 2, 2.—*Poet.* with *sup.*: tanto pessimus omnium poeta, Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6.—*b*. In colloquial lang.: tanto meliori *so much the better! well, done! good! excellent! bravo!* etc.: *To*. Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa*. Tanto meliori! Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24; cf. Sen. Ep. 31: so too: tanto melior, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61; Phaedr. 3, 5, 3: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71, 4: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that's bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; so, tanto miserior, id. Stich. 5, 5, 8.—4. In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree, so greatly*: danti in tantum producenda notitia, est muneri sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23; Col. 12, 24, 1: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 1: humum in tantum de-

primere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. Since tantus conveys only the idea of relative greatness, it may also be used (with a foll. *ut*) to denote a small amount, degree, extent, etc.; hence, of *such a quantity or quality, such, so small, so slight or trivial*; in the *neutr.*, *so little, so few* (rare but class.): ceterarum provinciarum vecti, gallia tanta sunt, ut his ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possumus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tantum navium, id. B. C. 3, 2.—Hence, **tantum**, *adv.* *A*. *So much, so greatly, to such a degree, so*: tantum, quantum quis fuge, *as quickly as possible*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: id tantum abest ab officio, ut, etc., *so far*, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: rex tantum auctoritate ejus motus est, ut, etc., Nep. Con. 4, 1: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicatorum appareret, Liv. 37, 39, 6: tantumque ibi moratus, dum, etc., *so long*, id. 27, 42, 13: tantum ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, Plaut. Men. prol. 16: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu jactat, Verg. G. 1, 102.—With *adji.* (mostly poet.): nec tantum dulcia, quantum Et liquida, Verg. G. 4, 101: juvenis Non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: tantum dissimilis, id. ib. 2, 3, 313: Marius quantum bello optimus; tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11, 1.—*B*. (Acc. to tantus, II.; and therefore, prop.; only so much, so little; hence) *Only, alone, merely, but*: tantum monet, quantum intellegit, *only so much*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: tantum in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: quod haec tantum, quod quantum sensu moveretur... se accommodat, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, id. Par. 2, 17: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Fl. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, sed, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 7; so, non tantum... sed, id. 9, 3, 28: nec tantum... sed (etiam), id. 3, 8, 33; 9, 3, 78; 11, 2, 5.—*So* with unus (mostly post-Aug.; once in Cic.): exceptit unum tantum: scire se nihil se scire, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: unum defuisse tantum superbiae, Liv. 6, 16, 5; 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; Just. 8, 5, 5; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Tac. A. 15, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—*b*. Strengthened by modo, and also joined with it in one word, **tantummodo** (freq. and class.; whereas solummodo is only post-Aug., v. h. v.): homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut tantummodo per stipes alantur suae, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: cum tantummodo potestatem gustandi feceris, id. Rep. 2, 28, 51: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: pedites tantummodo umeris ac humo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, neque praeterea quicquam, etc., Suet. Tib. 11 et saep.: neque eum oratorem tantummodo, sed hominem non putant, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 62: neque e silvis tantummodo promoti castra, sed etiam... in campos delatae acies, Liv. 9, 37, 2: Cn. Scipionem misit non ad tuendos tantummodo veteres socios, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispania Hasdrubalem, id. 21, 32, 4; so, non tantummodo... sed etiam, Sen. Polyb. 15, 3; id. Ot. Sap. 3, 5; 5, 4; Front. Ep. ad Verr. p. 124: non tantummodo... sed... quoque, Vell. 2, 110, 5: non tantummodo... verum etiam, Aug. Ep. 162, 1; id. Grat. Christ. 14: non... tantum, with ellips. of *sed, not; only* (but, much more), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 63; cf.: rem atrocem nec tantum epistula dignam, Plin. Ep. 3, 14; Juv. 1, 131.—2. Particular phrases. *a*. Tantum non, analog. to the Gr. *μόνον οὐκ*, to

point out an action as *only not*, i.e. *very nearly*, completed, *almost*, *all but*, *very nearly* (perh. not ante-Aug.; in Cic. Att. 14, 5; Baier reads tantummodo): cum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam iunctae moenibus essent, Liv. 5, 7, 2: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40, 5: tantum non ad portum bellum esse, id. 25, 15, 1: videt Romanos tantum non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu, id. 37, 29, 9: cum hostes tantum non arcessierint, id. 4, 2, 12 Drak.: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, id. ib. 52: tantum non summam malorum suorum professus est, id. ib. 66: tantum non in ipso ejus consulatu, id. Dom. 15 et saep.—But in many cases non belongs to the verb, and not to tantum: tantum non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, *only there must be no delay*, Liv. 35, 18, 8: dictator bello ita gesto, ut tantum non defuisse fortunae videretur, id. 4, 57, 8 Drak.; cf.: ut qui per haec vicit, tantum non defuisse sibi advocatum sciat, Quint. 6, 2, 4.—**b.** Tantum quod, denoting immediate nearness in point of time, *only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely* (class.): tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae reditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum, etc., Vell. 2, 117, 1: haec cum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 7: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: natus est XVIII. Cal. Jan. tantum quod oriente sole, id. Ner. 6: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, id. Aug. 63: dentem tantum quod exemptum, id. Vesp. 5 (but in Liv. 22, 2, 9; 33, 4, 6; Amm. 27, 5, 4, the quod belongs not to tantum, but to the following verb): tantum alone = tantum quod, Verg. E. 6, 16.—**c.** Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116.

tantus-dem, tantadem, tantundem, *adj.*, just so great or large, as great (as an *adj.* rare, but freq. and class. in the neutr. as a *subst.*). **I.** *Adj.*: malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, Quantum bono male facere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3; 20: cum ita legatum esset: Titia uxor mea tantandem partem habeat, quantum unus heres, Dig. 32, 1, 29: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, id. 2, 14, 30; so, si postea tantandem summam a domino mutuatus sit, id. 15, 3, 10 *fin.*: tantidem ponderis petitio est, id. 19, 5, 26 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr. absol.* **A.** **tantundem** (**tantundem**) *just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201: deinde qui morte ejus tantundem capiat, quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 48: si tibi subiti nihil est, tantundem est mihi, id. ib. 4, 4, 36: tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, Dedit huic, id. Ps. 4, 7, 64; 4, 7, 109: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50: aquae tantundem, Plin. 32, 9, 37, § 112: nam pol. hinc tantundem accipies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Att. 12, 35, 2: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 56; 2, 3, 237: nec vincet ratio, tantundem ut peccet idemque, Qui teneros caules alieni fregit horti, Et qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 115: undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: non tamen interpres tantundem jureris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 91: virum atque impetum non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10: tantundem valent, id. 1, 5, 4: tantundem in utroque licere fortunae, Sen. Ep. 47, 1: tantundem praetor facit et de his, Dig. 26, 7, 3.—**B.** *Gen.* (of price) **tantidem** (i scanned short, Varr. ap. Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibus latrat, 1842

Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.); cf.: decrepitis senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 4: tantidem ille illi rursus iniciat manum, id. Pers. 1, 2, 18.

Tanūsiius, ii, m., the name of a Roman gens: Tanusiorum capita demere, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 9.—**II.** Esp.: Tanusius Geminus, a Latin historian: annales Tanusii scis quam ponderosi sint, Sen. Ep. 93, 11; Suet. Caes. 9.

† **taos**, i, m., = ταῖος, a kind of precious stone of the colors of the peacock, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **tāpanta** = τὰ πάντα, all things, all: in caelum abiit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, the all in all, Petr. 37.

tāpete, is, n. (sing. acc. m. tapeta fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270; plur. tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14; id. Stich. 2, 2, 54; Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28; but nom. tapeta, from unused tapetum, Lucil. ap. Prob. p. 130: tapetae, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 351 Müll.; Placid. Gloss.; acc. m. tapetas puleros, Verg. A. 9, 358; abl. tapetibus, id. ib. 9, 325; Liv. 40, 24, 7; Ov. M. 13, 638; Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15: tapetis, Verg. A. 7, 277 Serv. ad loc.; Mart. 14, 147, 1; cf. the Gr. forms from τάρσις, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 570 sq.); cloth wrought with figures in different colors, for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc. (syn. stragulum); sing. nom. tapete, Turp. and Caecil. ap. Non. 229, 7, and 542, 18; abl. tapete, Sil. 17, 64.

Taphrae, arum, f. = Τάφραι. **I.** The isthmus of the Tauric Chersonese, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87.—**II.** A town upon this isthmus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

† **tapinōma**, ātis, n., = ταπεινῶμα, a low or humble expression, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **tapinōsis**, is, f., = ταπεινῶσις, a deprecation, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 118.

Taposiris, is, f., a town in Egypt, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53; 32, 9, 31, § 100.

Tappulus, i, m., a Roman cognomen: L. Villius Tappulus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*

Taprobānē, ēs, f., = Ταπροβάνη, an island in the Indian Ocean, now Ceylon, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Ov. P. 1, 5, 80; Avien. Perieg. 777.—Also written **Taprobāna**, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 16.

tapullam legem convaleam ficto nomine conscripsit jocosum carmine Valerius Valentinus, cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: tapullam ridet legem congerrae optimi, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

tarandrus, i, m., an animal found in northern countries; acc. to Cuvier, the reindeer, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 124; Sol. 30 med.

Tāranis, is, m., the name of Jupiter among the Gauls, Luc. 1, 446; and so perh. TANARVS, Inscr. Orell. 2054.

† **Taranucus**, i, m., the name of a German deity, Inscr. Orell. 2055 sq.; Cod. Inscr. 50 Steiner.

Tāras, antis, m., = Τάρας. **I.** A son of Neptune, and founder of the city of Tarentum, Stat. S. 1, 1, 103.—**II.** The city of Tarentum, Luc. 5, 376.

† **Taratalla**, a humorous name of a cook, taken from Homer (Il. 1, 465): Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα: si tibi Mistyllus cocus, Aemilianus, vocatur, Dicetur quare non Taratalla mihi? Mart. 1, 51, 2.

* **tarātantāra**, an onomatopoe, representing the sound of the tuba; at tuba terribili sonitu tarātantāra dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.).

Tarbelli, ōrum, m., a people in Aquitania, Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenes, in the neighborhood of the mod. Dax, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Tarbellus**, a, um, *adj.*, Tarbellian: Pyrene, Tib. 1, 7, 9: mater, Aus. Parent. 2, 2.—**B. Tarbellius**, a, um, *adj.*, Tarbellian: aequor, Luc. 1, 421.—**C. Tarbellicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Tarbellian: Aturus, i.e. the river Adour, Aus. Mos. 468: arva, id. Ep. 24, 125: origo, id. Prof. 16, 7.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ōntis, m., a noble Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus, Verg. A. 8, 506; 8, 603; 11, 727; Sil. 8, 474.

Tarcondimotus, i, m., a Cilician

prince and faithful ally of the Romans, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

* **tardābilis**, ē, *adj.*, [tardo], that renders slow: rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardātio, ōnis, f. [id.], slowness, sluggishness, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

tardē, adv., v. tardus *fin.*

* **tardescō**, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to become slow: tardescit lingua, grows sluggish, hesitates, stammers, Lucr. 3, 479; Tib. 1, 4, 27.

* **tardicors**, cordis, *adj.*, [tardus-cors], slow-minded, i.e. of a dull, heavy disposition, stupid, stolid: ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

* **tardigēmulus** (**tarding-**), a, um, *adj.*, [tardus-gemo], slow-moaning: tardigemulo senio oppressus, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: tardigenulo, i.e. tardigrado (cf.: tarda trementi Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 431).

* **tardigrādus**, a, um, *adj.*, [tardus-gradior], slow-paced, tardy-paced: quadrupes, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. v. 2 Rib.).

* **tardilōquus**, a, um, *adj.*, [tardus-loquor], slow-speaking, slow of speech, Sen. Ep. 40, 14.

tardi-pēs, pēdis, *adj.*, [tardus-pes], slow-footed, tardy-footed; hence, poet. transf., limping, halting, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7; and of the same, absol.: quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, of slow-foot, tardy-foot, Col. 10, 419.

tarditas, ātis, f. [id.], slowness, tardiness (class.). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2: veliculis tarditati, id. Rep. 3, 2, 3: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: onerariae navis, Tac. A. 2, 39: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: occasiones, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; cf.: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, id. ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, id. ib. 6, 3, 7: cunctatio ac tarditas, id. Sest. 47, 100: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabelam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25; id. Brut. 42, 154: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2: tanta fuit operis tarditas, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: audientium, dulness, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83; so, aurium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 137; 23, 2, 28, § 59: veneni, slow effect, Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin.*—In plur.: celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Univ. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, slowness, dulness, heaviness, stupidity: ingenii, Cic. Or. 68, 229; so, ingenii (connected with stupor), id. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: tarditas animi et stupor, Gell. 16, 12, 3: ingenii, Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adiectius tarditate et stultitia dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

* **tardities**, ēi, f. [id.], slowness, tardiness (ante-class. form for tarditas): multa amittuntur tarditie et securdia, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 278 Rib.).

tarditudo, inis, f. [id.], slowness, tardiness (ante-class. form for tarditas): podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att. ap. Non. 181, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 69 Rib.).

tardiusculē, adv., [tardiusculus], somewhat slowly: venire, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 7.

tardiusculus, a, um, *adj.*, dim. [tardus], somewhat slow, slowish (ante- and post-class.): mulier, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent (freq. and class.; syn.: remoror, impedio): aut impedire protectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta harena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. C. 2, 17, 25: at non tardatus casu neque territis heros, Verg. A. 5, 453: tardante sagittā Interdum genua impediunt, id. ib. 12, 746: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: quas non altitudo montis tardare potuisset, id. ib. 7, 62; 3, 70;

cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: tormentorum administrationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: impetum hostium, id. B. G. 2, 25: impetum, id. ib. 7, 46; id. B. C. 1, 27: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: alicum socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardetur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77.—With *inf.*: propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—**II. Neutr., to tarry, loiter, linger, delay** (very rare; syn.: cunctor, moror): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam litteras, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, § 27: mors non tardat, Vulg. Eccl. 14, 12; id. Exod. 22, 29; id. Heb. 10, 37.

***tardor**, ōris, m. [tardus], slowness (ante-class. form for tarditas): versum, Varr. ap. Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, adj., slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy (freq. and class.; syn.: lentus, languidus). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: tardus sumus nos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 66: aetate tardiores, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 1 and 4: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49: redemptor non inertiā aut inopiā tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: asellus, Verg. G. 1, 273: juveni, id. ib. 2, 206: aves, quas Hispania tardas appellat, Graecia *αἰετὰς*, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 66: Caesar ubi reliquos esse tardiores vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: tardior ad judicandum, id. Caecin. 4, 9: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: ad discedendum, id. Att. 9, 13, 4; cf.: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. ib. 7, 3, 5: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: Apollo, i. e. *unpropitious*, Prop. 1, 8, 41.

b. Of things coner. and abstr.: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: omnia tarda et spissa, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: fumus, Verg. A. 5, 682: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8, 1: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7; Quint. 7, 2, 42: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, coming on late, Verg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, i. e. *to the long summer months*, Verg. G. 1, 32: nox, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: tarda Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 432: podagra, i. e. *that makes one move slowly*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: senectus, id. ib. 2, 2, 88; Tib. 2, 2, 19; cf. passus, Ov. M. 10, 49: abdomen, Juv. 4, 107: onus, Sen. Phoen. 568: sapor, i. e. *that lingers long on the palate*, Verg. G. 2, 126: lingua, Sen. Oedip. 293.—Poet., with *gen.*: tardus fugae, *delaying his flight*, Val. Fl. 3, 547; and with *inf.*: neclere tectos Numquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234.

II. Trop., slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid. **A.** In gen.: Ch. Prorsum nihil intellego. *Sy. Hui, tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: si qui forte sit tardior, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: tardi ingenii est, rivulus consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, id. ib. 2, 27, 117: tardo ingenio esse, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ingenium, Quint. 1, 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., of speech or of a speaker, *slow; not rapid, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137: tardus in cogitando, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: Lentulus non tardus sententiis, id. ib. 70, 247.—Hence, *adv.*: **tardē**. **A.** *Slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere (opp. celeriter arripere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; id. Ps. 4, 3, 15; Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 7, 3; 5, 15, 3; 11, 22, 2; id. Mil. 20, 54; Verg. G. 2, 3.—**Comp.**: tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 4, 14, 32; id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 3, 28 al.—*Sup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7.—**B.** *Late, not in time, not early*, Pall. 11,*

14, 3.—*Sup.*: tardissime, at latest, Plin. 18, 7, 10, §§ 51 and 56: quam tardissime, as late as possible, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1.

Tarentum, i, n. (poet. collat. form **Tarentus**, i, m., Sil. 12, 434; Sid. Carm. 5, 430) = *Tápas*, a town of Lower Italy, founded by the Spartan Parthenians, now Taranto, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 18; Cic. Sen. 4, 11 sq.; id. Brut. 18, 72; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56; id. S. 2, 4, 34; Ov. M. 15, 50 al.—Hence, **Tarentinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine: juvenus, Liv. 24, 13, 2: juvenes, id. 25, 8, 3: sinus, Mel. 2, 4, 8: portus, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101: ager, Varr. R. 1, 14, 4: lanæ, id. ib. 2, 2, 18; cf. oves, Col. 7, 2, 3; 7, 4, 1: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 84: purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; cf. venenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207.—As subst.: **Tarentini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Tarentum, the Tarentines, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Liv. 8, 27, 2; 25, 7, 10; Just. 3, 4, 11; 20, 1, 15.

Targines, is, m., a river of Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 (al. Thagines or Thargines).

Tarichea, ae, f., the sea or lake of Galilee, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Tarichēae, ōrum, f., a town of Galilee, near Tiberias, now El-Kerak, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—Called also **Tarichēa** or **Tarichaea**, ae, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; Sust. Tib. 4.

Tarinates, um, m., a people in the Sabine country, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Tariotae, ōrum, m., a people of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141.

tarmēs, itis, m. [root *tero*; Gr. *τεῖρω*, to bore], a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140.—Written also **termes**, Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 256.

Tarnis, is, m., a river of Gaul falling into the Garonne, now the Tarn, Aus. in Mos. 465; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Sid. 24, 44.

Tarpa, ae, v. Maecius.

Tarpeius, i, m.; **Tarpeia**, ae, f., a Roman proper name; so esp., **1.** Sp. Tarpeius, the father of Tarpeia, who opened the citadel to the Sabines, Liv. 1, 11; Val. Max. 9, 6, 1.—**2.** Tarpeia, a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines, and for her reward was killed by the weight of their arms, which they cast upon her, Flor. 1, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; cf. Liv. 1, 11, 6 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 776.—Hence, **A.** **Tarpeius**, a, um, adj., Tarpeian: mons, the Tarpeian Rock, the name of a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Liv. 1, 55; called also, saxum, id. 6, 20; Tac. A. 6, 19; Fest. p. 343 Müll.: rupes, Tac. H. 3, 71; and absol.: in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: ad Tarpeium raptus (Metellus), id. 7, 44, 45, § 143: arx, the citadel on the Capitoline Hill, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 29; Ov. M. 15, 866: pater, Capitoline Jupiter, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7; cf. fulmina, Juv. 13, 78; and dei, who were worshipped on the Capitoline Hill, Luc. 8, 863: coronae, given to victors in the Capitoline games, Mart. 9, 41, 1; cf. frons, id. 9, 4, 8; and quercus, id. 4, 54, 1: lex, named after a certain Tarpeius, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60; Fest. p. 237 Müll.: pudicitia, of a Tarpeia, Prop. 1, 16, 2.—**B.** **Tarpeianus**, a, um, adj., Tarpeian: haedus, of the Tarpeian Hill, Apic. 8, 6 and 8.

tarpeissita, ae, m., = trapezita, q. v.

Tarquinius, ōrum, m., a very ancient and important town of Etruria, now Tarquinia, Liv. 1, 34, 1; 47; 2; 26, 3; 27, 4; Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34.—Hence, **A.** **Tarquinius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian.—As subst.: **Tarquinius**, ii, m., Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome, who came from Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35 sq.; Liv. 1, 34 sq.; and of his descendants, esp. the last Roman king, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; 2, 29, 51; Liv. 1, 46 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 687; Hor. C. 1, 12, 35; id. S. 1, 6, 13; Verg. A. 8, 646.—Hence, **2.** **Tarquinius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the family of the Tarquins, Tarquinian: nomen, Liv. 1, 47: factio, id. 2, 18.—**B.** **Tarquiniensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to the town of Tarquinii, Tarquinian: ager, Cic.

Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Caecin. 4, 11; cf. absol.: in Tarquiniensi, in the district of Tarquinii, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: lacus, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: fundus, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3: serva, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37.—As subst.: **Tarquinienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Tarquinii, the Tarquinians, Liv. 2, 6 sq.; 5, 16; 7, 12 sq.; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Tarquitius, ii, m., an Etruscan proper name; so esp. the Etruscan Tarquitius, who wrote on divination, Macr. S. 3, 7, 2; Lact. 1, 10, 2; Plin. ind. libri 2.—Hence, **Tarquitianus**, a, um, adj., of Tarquitius: libri, Amm. 25, 2, 7.

Tarracina (less correctly **Terr-**), ae, f., = *Tappakiva* and *Τραχινῶν* (cf. Trachas, Ov. M. 15, 717; the first a in Tarracina inserted like the u in Alcumena, Aesculapius, etc.), a town in Latium, formerly called Anxur, now Terracina, Mel. 2, 4, 59; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3 al.—Also called **Tarracinae**, ōrum, Liv. 4, 59.—Hence, **Tarracinensis** (**Terr-**), e, adj., of or belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian: Cæparius, Sall. C. 46, 3.—As subst.: **Tarracinenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Tarracina, the Tarracinians, Tac. H. 4, 3.

Tarraco or **Tarracon**, ōnis, f., a town in Spain, now Tarragona, Plin. 3, 4, § 21; Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Liv. 22, 22.—Hence, **Tarracōnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Tarraco, Tarraconian: conventus, Liv. 26, 19; colonia, Tac. A. 1, 78: Hispania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, 6; cf. provincia, id. 3, 1, 3, 9: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

Tarrāgeses, ium, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Tarsatica, ae, f., a city of Illyria, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 140.

Tarsus, i, f., the capital of Cilicia, now Terssoos, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 3; Luc. 3, 225; Auct. B. Alex. 66.—Hence, **Tarsensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Tarsus: pelagus, Col. 8, 16 fin.—Subst.: **Tarsenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Tarsus, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; id. Att. 5, 21, 7.

1. **Tartarus** or **-os**, i, m., in plur. (on prosodial grounds): **Tartāra**, ōrum, n., = *Tátrapos*, plur. *Tátrapa*, the infernal regions, Tartarus (poet.; in prose, inferi); sing., Lucr. 3, 1012; Verg. A. 6, 577; Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; Stat. S. 2, 7, 116; plur., Lucr. 3, 42; 3, 966; 5, 1126; Verg. A. 4, 243; 6, 135; Hor. C. 1, 28, 10; Ov. M. 1, 113; 5, 371; 5, 423; 10, 21 et saep. al.—Personified: Tartarus pater, i. e. *Pluto*, Val. Fl. 4, 258.—Hence, **A.** **Tartareus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal: tenebrica plaga, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, i. e. the infernal regions, Luc. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676; 12, 257: custos, i. e. Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 395: Acheron, id. ib. 6, 295: Phlegethon, id. ib. 6, 551: sorores, i. e. the Furies, id. ib. 7, 328; Stat. Th. 5, 66; hence, vox Alectus, Verg. A. 7, 514.—**B.** **Tartarinus**, a, um, adj., Tartarean, infernal: poet. for horrid, terrible: Tartarino cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipere, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: corpore Tartarino prognata Paluda virago, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 37 ib.—Trop.: delator, Amm. 15, 6, 1.

2. **Tartārus**, i, m., a river of Italy, now Tartaro, Tac. H. 3, 9.

Tartessus (**Tartēsus**), or **-os**, i, f., a very ancient maritime town of Spain, now El Rocañillo, near S. Roque, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Sil. 3, 399; 5, 399.—Hence, **A.** **Tartessius** (**Tartēsius**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian: litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: stagna, Sil. 10, 538: muraena, Varr. ap. Geil. 7, 10, 5.—Poet. for Spanish: tellus, Sil. 13, 673; 15, 5.—Subst.: **Tartessii**, ōrum, plur., the inhabitants of Tartessus, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.—**B.** **Tartessiacus** (**Tartēsiacus**), a, um, adj., Tartessian: aequor, Sil. 6, 1: thyrsi, i. e. *lettuce*, Col. 10, 370.—Poet. for Spanish: harenae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 101: Iberus, Sid. Carm. 5, 286.—**C.** **Tartessis** (**Tartēsis**), idis, adj. f., Tartessian: lactuca, Col. 10, 192.

tarum, i, n., aloe-wood, Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

Tarusates, ium, m., a people of Aquitania, 1843

tanian Gaul, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Tarutius, ii, m., a Roman proper name: L. Tarutius Firmianus, a celebrated astrologer, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.

tasconium, ii, n., a white, clayey kind of earth, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69.

Tasgetius, ii, m., a prince of the Car-nules, Caes. B. G. 5, 25.

† **tasis**, is, f., = *τάσις*, a straining, tension, exertion: vocis = intentio, Mart. Cap. 9, 939.

* **tāt**, interj., an exclamation of surprise, *what! strange!* Tat! *ecquis est?* Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 18; cf. *tatae*.

tata, ae, m. [Gr. *τέτα*; Sanscr. *tātas*, = *papa*]. **I.** A name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father, as with us, *dad, daddy*, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 5; Inscr. Orell. 2813 sq.; 4943.—**II.** A bringer up, rearer, analog. to *mamma*, Mart. 1, 101, 1.

* **tatae**, interj., an exclamation of surprise, *so! the deuce!* *Sa. Fac tu hoc modo. St. At tu hoc modo. Sā. Rabae! St. Tatae! Sa. Papae! St. Fax!* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 31; cf. *tāt*.

Tatius, ii, m., T., a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13; Liv. 1, 10 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 52.—Hence, **I. Tātius**, a, um, adj., of *Tatius*: *turma*, Prop. 4, 4, 31.

—**2. Tātenses** (sometimes also called, after his praenomen Titus, *Titienses*), ium, m., one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry, Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36; Liv. 1, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; Ov. F. 3, 131.

Tattaeus, i, m.: *sal*, the name of a marsh in Phrygia, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 84; 31, 9, 45, § 99.

tātula, ae, m. *dīm*. [*tata*], *daddy*, Inscr. Donat. 4, 68.

1. tau, n. indecl., a Celtic word of unknown meaning, Verg. Cat. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 28; cf. Aus. Idyll. 12, 6.

2. tau, n. indecl., the name of the Greek τ, Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monos. 18: et signa tau super frontes virorum gentium, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 4 (al. *thau*).

Taulantii, ōrum, m., a people of Illyria, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Liv. 45, 26, 14.—Hence, **Taulantius**, a, um, adj., *Taulantian*: *incola*, Sil. 15, 294; Luc. 6, 16.

Taum, i, n., an arm of the sea in Britain, now the Firth of Tay, Tac. Agr. 22.

Taurus, i, m., a mountain range in Western Germany (between Frankfurt and Mayence), now called *Taunus*, or the *Höhe*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 56; 12, 23.

† **taura**, ae, f., = *ταύρα*, a barren, hybrid cow, a free-martin, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 22, 1; cf. Fest. pp. 352 and 353.

taureus, a, um, adj. [*taurus*], of a bull or ox, of oxen, *taurine* (mostly poet.). **I.** Adj.: *vincla*, i. e. *taurine bands* (a poet. expression to denote *glue*), Lucr. 6, 1071: *terga bullis*, Verg. A. 9, 706; also, *meton.*, for a drum, Ov. F. 4, 342.—**II.** Subst.: **taurea**, ae, f. **1.** A whip of bull's hide, Juv. 6, 492; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**2.** = *taura*, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

Tauri, ōrum, m., the Taurians, a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana, Mel. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Ov. P. 3, 2, 45.—Hence, **Tauricus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Taurians, *Taurian*, *Tauric*: Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85: *terra*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 80: *sacra*, id. Ib. 386: *ara*, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63.

Taurianum, i, n., a town in Brutia, Mel. 2, 4, 8.

* **tauricornis**, e, adj. [*taurus*-cornu], bull-horned, *tauricornous*, an epithet of Jupiter, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 222.

Tauricus, a, um, v. *Tauri*.

* **taurifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [*taurus*-fero], bull-bearing, i. e. bearing, feeding, or supporting bulls: *campi*, Luc. 1, 473.

* **tauriformis**, e, adj. [*taurus*-forma], bull-shaped, *tauriform*, an epithet of the river Aūdus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 25.

* **taurigenus**, a, um, adj. [*taurus*-gigno], bull-born, i. e. begotten by or proceeding

from a bull, Att. ap. Maer. S. 6, 5 fin. (Trag. Fragm. v. 463 Rib.).

Taurii Iudi, games at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, held in honor of the infernal gods, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154 Müll.; Liv. 39, 22; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.—Hence, *Taurium aes*, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. p. 360 Müll.

Taurini, ōrum, m., a people of Northern Italy, near the modern Turin (Augusta Taurinorum), Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Liv. 21, 38 sq.; Tac. H. 2, 66.—Hence, **Taurinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Taurini, *Taurine*: *saltus*, Liv. 5, 34: *campi*, Sil. 3, 646.

1. taurinus, a, um, adj. [*taurus*], of or belonging to bulls or oxen, *bull's*, *taurine* (mostly poet.): *vultus* (Eridani), Verg. G. 4, 371: *frons*, Ov. F. 6, 197: *gluten*, Lucr. 6, 1069: *sanguis*, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147: *fel*, id. 28, 9, 40, § 146: *finium*, id. 23, 17, 68, § 232: *tergum*, a bull's hide, Verg. A. 1, 368; hence, also, *tympāna* (cf. *taureus*), Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365; and *pulsus*, on a drum, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

2. Taurinus, a, um, v. *Taurini*.

Tauris, idis, f., an island near Illyria, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1 sq.

Taurisci, ōrum, m., an Alpine tribe in Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148; 3, 19, 23, § 133.—Hence, **Tauriscus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Taurisci: *gens*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134.

1. Tauriscus, v. *Taurisci*.

2. Tauriscus, i, m., the name of a Greek actor, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221.

Taurius, a, um, v. *Tauri*.

† **taurobolicus**, a, um, adj. [*tauro*-bolum], of or belonging to a sacrifice of a bull (*taurobolum*): *ARA*, Inscr. Orell. 2328.

† **taurobolinus**, i, m. [*id.*], one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele, Inscr. Orell. 2353.

taurobōlior, ūtus, v. dep. n. [*id.*]. **I.** Lit., to make a sacrifice of a bull (*taurobolum*; late Lat.): *matris deum sacra accipit et tauroboliatus est*, Lampr. Heliog. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2351.—**II.** Transf.: **TAVROBOLIATA PETRA**, set up to commemorate a taurobolum, Inscr. Orell. 2326.

† **taurobolum**, ii, n., a sacrifice of a bull in honor of Cybele, Inscr. Orell. 1899 sq.; 2322 sq.; 2130 al.

† **taurocenta**, ae, m., a bull-fighter, Inscr. Orell. 2550.

Taurōis, entis, = *Ταυρόεις*, a fortress belonging to Marseilles, situated on the seashore in Gallia Narbonensis, now Tarento; acc. *Taurōenta*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: *Taurōin*, Mel. 2, 5, 3.

Taurōmēnium (**Taurōminium**), ii, n., a town in the eastern part of Sicily, now Taormina, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Att. 16, 11, 7.—Called also **Taurōmēnon**, Ov. F. 4, 475.—Hence, **Taurōmēnita-nus**, a, um (the o long in Sid. Carm. 9, 163), adj., of or belonging to *Taurōmēnium*, *Taurōmēnian*: *civitas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: *euripus*, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: *Charybdis*, Luc. 4, 461; cf. Sil. 14, 256: *colles*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25: *vina*, id. 14, 6, 8, § 66.—As subst.: **Taurōmēnitāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Taurōmēnium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 5, 19, § 49.

† **taurophthalmon**, i, n., = *ταυροφθαλμον*, the ox-eye, a kind of rosemary, App. Herb. 79.

Taurōpōlos, i, f., an appellation of Diana, who, under this name, had a temple at Amphipolis, Liv. 44, 44, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.

Taurubulae, ōrum, f., an island near Naples, Stat. S. 3, 1, 129.

* **taurulus**, i, m. *dīm*. [*taurus*], a little bull, Petr. 39.

† **1. taurus**, i, m. [= Gr. *ταύρος*; Sanscr. *sthūrus*; Goth. *stjūr*; Germ. *Stier*], a bull, bullock, ox, steer. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Col. 6, 20; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Div. 2, 16, 36 sq.; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 212; Hor. S. 1, 3, 110 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; id. Tr. 3, 11, 41 sq.; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89.—**B.** The Bull, a constellation in

the zodiac, Hyg. Astr. 2, 21; 3, 20; Verg. G. 1, 218; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110.—**C.** A small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen, perh. the bittern, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116.—**D.** A kind of beetle: *tauri* vocantur scarabaei terrestres ricino similes, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39.—**E.** A root of a tree, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13.—**F.** The surface of the body between the anus and the privy parts, Gr. *ὄππος*, Fest. s. v. *solitaurilia*, p. 293 Müll.; cf. *Diom.* p. 444 P.

2. Taurus, i, m., a high mountain-range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor, now *Allah Dagh*, *Bulghar Dagh*, etc., Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3; 15, 2, 2 al.: *Tauri Pylae*, a defile between Cappadocia and Cilicia, id. Att. 5, 20, 2.

3. Taurus, i, m., a Roman proper name: M. Taurus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

† **tautologia**, ae, f., = *ταυτολογία*, a repetition of the same meaning in different words, *tautology*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535; Charis. p. 242 P.

Taveni, ōrum, m., a people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

* **tax**, an onomatopoe, expressing the sound of blows, Engl. *whack*: *tax tax tergo meo erit*: non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12 (Ritschl reads *tuxtax*).

taxa, ae, f., a kind of laurel, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

taxatio, ōnis, f. [*taxo*], a rating, valuing, appraisal, estimation. **I.** In gen. (cf. *aestimatio*): *ejus rei taxationem* nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 7: *intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio*, Sen. Ben. 8, 10, 2: *hoc super omnem taxationem est*, Plin. 7, 13, 10, § 56: *taxatio* (succini) in deliciis tanta ut, etc., id. 37, 3, 12, § 49: *taxatorem confutans*, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120: *latifundii*, id. 13, 15, 29, § 92.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., a defining or limiting clause in wills, contracts, etc., Dig. 31, 1, 42 fin.; 33, 6, 5; 36, 3, 6.

† **taxator**, ōris, m. [*id.*], a reviewer, taunter, abuser: *scenici taxatores* dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest. s. v. *taxat*, p. 356 Müll.

taxea, ae, f., the Gallic name for *lard*, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 284 Rib.); Arn. 7, 229.

taxēōta, ae, m., = *ταξέωτης*, a magistrate's assistant, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 53.

* **taxeus**, a, um, adj. [*taxus*], of the yew-tree, of yew-trees: *silva*, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxicus, a, um, adj. [*id.*], of the yew-tree, yew: *venenum*, supposed by some of the ancients to be *toxica*, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51.

Taxilae, ōrum, m., the name of a people in India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

taxillus, i, m. [acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153, the primitive whence *talus*], a small die, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 190 Rib.); Vitruv. 10, 8, 2.

1. taxim, perf. for *tetigerim*; v. *tango* *mit*.

2. taxim, adv. [*tango*; lit. by touching; cf. *sensim*], gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18; Pompon. lib. 178, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 23 Rib.); Lucil. lib. 169, 32.

Taximagulus, i, m., a king of Kent, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

taxo, avi, ūtum, i, v. freq. a. [*tango*, *tango*], to touch sharply, to feel, handle (post-Aug.; but cf. *taxatio*; syn.: *tango*, *tracto*). **I.** Lit. (very rare): *taxare pressius crebriusque est quam tangere*, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. Maer. S. 6, 7; Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To twit, censure, reproach, charge, or tax with a fault, etc.: *Cassius Parmensis quādam epistola sic taxat Augustum*: *Materna tibi farina*, etc., Suet. Aug. 4: *divortium suum cum uxore*, id. Dom. 10: *in piris taxatur superbia cognomine*, i. e. they are called *superba*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53.—**B.** To rate, value, appraise, estimate, determine the worth of a thing (as by feeling of or handling it; cf. *aestimo*, to judge of the value, etc.): *chrysocola aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem*, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: *talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat* Varro, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: *senatorum census amplavit ac pro octingentorum mili-*

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um summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Calig. 38 et saep.: **C.** To judge of, estimate, compute, reckon, etc., Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 207; cf.: totum sinum quadridui navigationis in longitudinem taxavit, id. 6, 28, 33, § 163: modii duo anulorum Carthaginiensis missi, dignitasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18: timorem tuum taxa, Sen. Ep. 24, 2; cf.: tanti quodque malum est, quanti illud taxavimus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 19, 1: uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, id. Ep. 81, 7: taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8: scelera taxantur modo majore, more severely punished, Sen. Herc. Fur. 746.

taxoninus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a badger, badger-: adeps, Marc. Emp. 36.

taxus, i, f., a yew, yew-tree. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50; Caes. B. G. 6, 31; Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 2, 113 al.—Considered, on account of its poisonous berries, as a tree of the infernal regions, Ov. M. 4, 432; Sil. 13, 596; Luc. 3, 419; 6, 645 al.—**II.** Poet., transf., a javelin, made of the wood of the yew-tree, Sil. 13, 210.

Taygete, es, f., = Ταῦρετιν, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. M. 3, 695; id. F. 4, 174; Cic. Arat. 35 (269); Hyg. Fab. 155.

Taygetus, i, m., = Ταῦρετον, a ridge of mountains in Laconia, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 15; Luc. 5, 52; Claud. B. G. 193; called also **Taygeta**, orum, n., Verg. G. 2, 488; Stat. Achill. 1, 427.

Tazata, ae, f., an island in the Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52.

1. tē, v. tu.

2. te, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete; v. tu.

Tea-num, i, n., the name of two Italian towns. **I.** Teanum Apulum, a town in Apulia, now Civitate, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2; 7, 13, b, 7; id. Clu. 9, 27.—Hence: **Tea-nenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Teanum, Liv. 9, 20, 4; called **Teani**, orum, m., Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104.—**II.** Teanum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Att. 8, 11, B-2; Liv. 22, 57, 8; called simply Teantum, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Agr. 2, 31, 86; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.

Teate, is, n., a town on the Adriatic Sea, near Corfinium, now Chieti, Sil. 8, 521; 17, 454.—Hence: **Teatini**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Teate, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

Teates, um, m., a people in Apulia, Liv. 9, 20, 4.

teba, ae, f., an old Latin term, in Varro's time still used among the Sabines, signifying a hill: lingua prisca et in Graecia Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles tebas; et in Sabinis, quo e Graecia venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cuius vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate miliaribus clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

techna (techna), Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Poen. 4, 1, 1, ae, f., = τέχνη, a wife, trick, piece of craft or subtlety, artifice, cunning device (ante-class.): tum igitur ego deruncinatus; deartuatus sum miser. Huius scelesti technis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 8; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62; id. Eun. 4, 4, 51.

technicus, i, m., = τεχνικός, a teacher of art, technologist, Quint. 2, 13, 15.

Technopaegmon, i, n., = Τεχνόπαγμων (a game of art) the title of a poem by Ausonius.

Tecmessia, ae, f., a daughter of king Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, the son of Telamon, Hor. C. 2, 4, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 517.

Tecmon, onis, m., a town of Epirus, Liv. 45, 26, 4.

tēcolithos, i, m., = τινκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), a stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 19, 35, § 143; 37, 10, 68, § 184; Sol. 37 med.

tectē, adv., v. tēgo, P. a. fin.

tectio, onis, f. [tēgo], a covering: limpidae lanae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58: lanarum, id. ib. 3, 21, 200.

tectōnicus, a, um, adj., = τεκτονικός, of or belonging to building, architectural,

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tectonic: formae, designs or plans of a building, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, oris, m. [tēgo], one that overlays walls with plaster, stucco, etc., a plasterer, pargeler: villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit umquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9; Cic. Planc. 25, 62; Front. Aquaed. 117; Vitruv. 7, 3 fin.; Tert. Idol. 8; Inscr. Orell. 4288; 4803.

tectoriolum, i, n. dim. [tectorium], a little plaster, pargel, or rough-cast, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

tectorium, ii, v. tectorius, I. B. and II. B.

tectorius, a, um, adj. [tēgo], of or belonging to covering or to a cover. **I.** In gen. (very rare): paniculum, thatch, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18.—Hence, **B. Subst.: tectorium**, ii, n., a covering, cover; Cato, R. R. 11, 2.—**II.** In partic., that belongs to or serves for covering or overlaying walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; of or belonging to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc. (freq. and class.): opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 11, 2: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, that serves for staining or washing walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: saetae e penicillis tectoriis, plasterers' brushes, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235.—Hence, **B. Subst.: tectorium**, ii, n., plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.: parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Vitruv. 7, 2, sq.; 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 23, 55, § 176; Dig. 16, 3, 3.—Satirically, a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion: tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, cover, coating, Juv. 6, 467.—

2. Trop., of speech, smooth words, flattery (very rare): dignoscere cautius, Quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24; so imitated, Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

Tectosages, um, m., a people in Gallia Narbonensis, between the Pyrenaees and the Rhone, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; called also **Tectosagi**, orum, Liv. 38, 16; 16, 24; Aus. Clar. Urb. Narb. 9.

tectulūm, i, n. dim. [tectum], a little roof, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 9.

tectum, i, n. [tēgo], **I.** Lit., a covering. **A.** A roof: quous (villae) Deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: de tecto deturbavit tegulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: firma tecta in domiciliis habere, id. Brut. 73, 257; cf.: disturbata porticus Catuli, quae ad tectum paene pervenerat, id. Att. 4, 3, 2: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: culmina tecti, Verg. A. 2, 695: tecti a culmine, Ov. M. 12, 480.—**B.** A ceiling (usu. plain; opp. lacunar, a fretted ceiling): tectis caelatis, laqueatis, ceilings, rooms, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 44 (Traj. v. 121 Vahl.); cf.: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13; so, aurata, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. C. 2, 16, 12: cubilia tectaque, canopies, id. Epod. 12, 12.—**II.** Transf., a roofed building for dwelling in, a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters, etc. (freq. and class.): cf.: prosa ut mucronem pro gladio, et tectum pro domo recipiet, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 20; syn.: domus, aedes, habitatio: recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16; cf.: exercitus tectis ad sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: ne tecto recipiatur... qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66; Nep. Att. 13, 2: exercitissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: milites in tecta Gallorum contegit, Auct. B. G. 8, 5: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tectis juvenes, succedite nostris, Verg. A. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: tum erat ager incultus sine tecto: nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 10: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas, Verg. A. 6, 8: columba plausum Dat tecto ingentem, id. ib. 5, 216: solidis Clauditur in tectis, i. e. in prison, Ov. M. 3, 697: sed querens tecta cibumque dabat, id. A. A. 2, 622:

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dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, i. e. of the Labyrinth, Verg. A. 6, 29: sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211.

tectura, ae, f. [tēgo], a covering over, overlaying with a wash, plaster, etc.: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of tēgo.

tēcum, i. e. cum te; v. tu.

ted, v. tu; and cf. med.

tēda and **tēdifer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tedignilōquides, is, m. [te-digna-loquens], a comically-formed proper name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

Tēgea, ae (Tēgēe, Stat. Th. 11, 177), f., = Τεγέα, a very ancient town in Arcadia; now Paleo-Episkopi, near Tripolitza, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Poet. for Arcadia, Stat. Th. 11, 177; Claud. B. G. 576.—Hence, **A. Tēgeus** or **Tēgeaenus**,

a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tēgea, Tēgean; poet. for Arcadian: gens, Verg. A. 5, 299: Pan, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 30; Verg. G. 1, 18: virgo, i. e. Callisto, a daughter of Lycæon, king of Arcadia, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; id. F. 2, 167: volucer, i. e. Mercury, Stat. S. 1, 5, 4.—Also subst.: **Tēgeaea**, ae, f., the Arcadian Atalanta, Ov. M. 8, 317; 8, 380: parens, i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander, id. F. 1, 627; called also sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531.—**B. Tēgeaticus**, a, um, adj., Arcadian: volucer, i. e. Mercury, Stat. S. 1, 2, 18; called also ales, id. ib. 5, 1, 102.

—**C. Tēgeatae**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Tēgea, the Tēgeans, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37.—**D. Tēgeatis**, idis, f. adj., Tēgean; poet. for Arcadian: mater, i. e. the Arcadian Atalanta, Stat. Th. 9, 571: capra, Sil. 13, 329.

tēges, etis, f. [tēgo], a covering, mat: quae sunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palma; scirpo, ut faves, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1; so Col. 5, 5, 15; 12, 52, 8; Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112; Mart. 11, 32, 2; 11, 56, 5; Juv. 6, 117; 7, 221 al.

tēgetarius, i, m., = Τεγεταίος, a mat-maker [teges], Gloss. Gr. Lat.; a mat-maker [teges].

tēgeticula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little mat: tēgeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2; 2, 11, 8; Col. 8, 9, 3; Mart. 9, 93, 3.

tēgile, is, n. [tēgo], a covering, cover, App. M. 9, p. 222, 28 (al. tegillo).

tēgillum, i, n. dim. [tegulum], a small covering, a hood or cowl, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18; Varr. ap. Non. 179, 4; cf.: tegillum cuculunculum ex scirpo factum, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tēgimen, tēgumen, and tegmen (in obliq. cas. usu. syncop. tegminis, etc.), n. [tēgo], a covering, cover (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. in prose only once, as a transl. from the Greek; syn.: operculum, integumentum): mihi (Anacharsi) amictus est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52; so, tegimen, id. ib. 1, 672; id. A. A. 3, 112; Sil. 1, 402; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25; Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; so, tegumen, Liv. 1, 20, 4; 4, 39, 3; Col. 7, 4, 4: textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350; so id. 3, 649; Verg. A. 7, 666; 7, 742; Lucr. 9, 771; Liv. 5, 38, 8; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 72: tegmina membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 12: vitas opacare tegminibus, id. 5, 5, 16: removebitur huius Tegminis officium, of the shield, Ov. M. 12, 92: pedum, i. e. shoes, Col. 1, 8, 18; Amm. 22, 9, 11.—Of the husk: grani, Col. 10, 243; cf.: hordea... eque de palea tegminibusque suis, Ov. Med. Fac. 54.—Poet.: sub caeli tegmine, the vault of heaven; Lucr. 1, 988; so id. 2, 662; 5, 1016; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 112: fluminis, i. e. covering, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15.—With obj. gen.: ardoris, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 19.

tēgimentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tēgo, xi, etum, 3, v. a. [Gr. τρέγω, to cover; τέγο, στέγο, roof; Sanscr. sthag-, to hide; Germ. decken; Engl. thatch], to cover (syn. operio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: capite se totum texit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9: (tegillo) tectus esse soled, si pluvit, id. Rud. 2, 7, 19: ferè res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis

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aut callo aut cortice tectae, covered, clothed, Lucr. 4, 936; cf.: bestiae aliae coris tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: ut tecti, ut vestiti, ut salvi esse possemus, id. ib. 2, 69, 150: corpora veste villosa, Tib. 2, 3, 76: caput galea, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 44: Mars tunicā adamantinā tectus, Hor. C. 1, 6, 13: ensis Vaginā tectus, id. S. 2, 1, 4. — In Greek constr.: primā tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: cucullo caput tectus, Mart. 5, 14, 6: quae (casae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tectas casas testudinum supericie, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109: musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: domum, Dig. 19, 1, 18: naves tectae, covered with decks, decked (= constratae), Caes. B. C. 1, 56: Liv. 36, 43, 13 (opp. apertae); 31, 46, 6: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret cum lumina somno, Verg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? i. e. to go by the side of, walk cheek by jowl with, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18; so, latus alicui, Suet. Claud. 24; cf. aliquem, to surround, attend, accompany: omnis eum stipata tegebat Turbadum, Verg. A. 11, 12: Stat. S. 5, 1, 26: sarta tecta; v. sartus. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To cover, hide, conceal (rare in lit. sense; syn.: abscondo, occulto): Caesar tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militibus, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, id. ib. 6, 30: oves (silva), Ov. M. 13, 822: quas (tabellas) tegat in tepido sinu, id. A. 3, 622: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42; cf.: nebula matutina texerat inceptum, Liv. 41, 2, 4: Scipione nebulae possiderent ac tegerent, Vop. prol. 2. — **2.** To shelter, protect, defend (rare in lit. sense); constr. in analogy with defendere and tueri, aliquid ab aliquo or ab aliquā re: qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, id. ib. 1, 85: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias affixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sall. J. 101, 4: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, i. e. with a whole skin, safe, unhurt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. — **Pass.** in mid. force: tegi magis Romani quam pugnare, Liv. 4, 37, 11. — **3.** To cover over, bury, enclose (poet.): te modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44 (3, 22, 24): sit tibi terra levis mollique tегaris harenā, Mart. 9, 29, 11: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59: Sicano tegitur sepulcro, Luc. 2, 548. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to cover (very rare): tempestas, mihi quae modestiam omnem, Detexit tectus quā fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret (freq. and class.): triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam occultantur unius cujusque natura, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, id. Sest. 9, 22: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honestā praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf.: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85, 31: aliquid mendaciam, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nomen tyranni humanitate, Nep. Dion. 1: commissum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38; id. A. P. 200: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: nostram sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: dira supplicia, Verg. A. 6, 498: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Tr. 3, 6, 10: ignobilitatis tegendae causā, Cap. Max. 8. — **2.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To defend, protect, guard: aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 12, 43; id. Clu. 11: quod is meam salutem atque vitam suā benevolentia praesidio custodiāque tēxisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentia tecti repellimus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: qui a patrum crudelibus suppliciis tegere liberos sciant, Liv. 1, 53, 8: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, 2: libertatem, patriam, parentisque armis tegere, Sall. C. 6, 5: ut legatos curā magistratum magis quam jus gentium ab irā impetuque hominum tegeret,

Liv. 8, 6, 7: legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitrareretur, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1. — Hence, **tec-tus**, a, um, P. a., covered, i. e. hidden, concealed. **A.** Lit.: cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. — **B.** Trop., hidden, not frank, open, or plain; secret, concealed, disguised; close, reserved, cautious: sermo verbis tectus, covered, enveloped, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. verba (opp. apertissima), id. ib. 9, 22, 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. — Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; cf. in comp.: tectior, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: silet ille, tectusque recusat Prodere quemquam, Verg. A. 2, 126; cf.: quis consideratio illo? Quis tectior? Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. — Hence, adv.: **tectō**, covertly, privily, cautiously: et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accipi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4. — Comp.: tectius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Planc. 10, 8, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tegulae, ārum (less freq. and mostly poet., also in sing.: **tegula**, ae; v. the foll.), f. [tego], tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof (class.; cf. imbrex). (**a**) Plur.: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28; so, with imbrices, id. Mil. 2, 6, 24; with tectum, id. Rud. prol. 78: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22; so, in tegulis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 13; 2, 3, 37: anguis per impluvium decedit de tegulis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 26: per alienas tegulas Venisse, id. Eun. 3, 5, 40: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: per scalas pervenisse in tegulas, Liv. 36, 37, 2: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gram. 9: columbaria qui in tegulis habent, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 fin.; Dig. 19, 1, 58; 39, 2, 24: **TEGVLAS** AENEAS AVRATAS D. S. D., Inscr. Orell. 3272 et saep. — (**β**) Sing.: promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italiā nullam relicturum, not a tile, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrex Tegula, Ov. A. 2, 622; id. F. 6, 316; id. Ib. 304: Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11; Mart. 7, 36, 4; Juv. 3, 201 (but the true read., Sen. Ep. 12, 5, is tegula, Haase).

† **teguliculus**, a, um, adj. [tegulae], covered with tiles: **ATTEGIA**, Inscr. Orell. 1396.

tegūlum, i, n. [tego], a covering, roof, thatch (very rare): tegulo aquaticarum harundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: scripi fragiles ad tegulum tegetesque, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

tegūmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tegumentum (collat. forms **tēgimentum** and **tegmentum**), i, n. [tego], a covering, cover. **I.** Lit. (class.; cf. tegmen): tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutā, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so, tegumentum, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 9, 19, 7; 9, 40, 3; 22, 1, 3; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 2; id. Ep. 90, 17; Suet. Calig. 55 fin.: scutisque tegimenta detrudere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; so, tegimenta, id. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44; 3, 62; 3, 63: palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tegumenta, armor, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 6. — **II.** Trop.: istaec mihi ego semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, Ne, etc., a defence, protection, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32 dub. (Ritschl and Fleck. integumentum).

Teius, a, um, v. Teos.

tēla, ae, f. [prob. contr. from **texla**, from **texo**; cf. ala, from axilla; mala, from maxilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153], a web. **I.** Lit.: textentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. A. 2, 28, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Verg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75: vetus in telā deductur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: commenta retexere tela, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9; Dig. 32, 1, 69; 34, 2, 22: lanā et telā victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43; cf.: assidue exercet brachia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699: antiquas exercet telas, id. M. 6, 145: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59. — Of a spider's web: deiciamque eorum (araneorum) omnis telas, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 25; Cat. 68, 49; Mart. 8, 33, 15; Juv. 14, 61. — **B.** Transf. **1.** The threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp (syn.: stamen, trama), Tib. 1, 6, 79: licia telae Addere,

Verg. G. 1, 285; 3, 562; Ov. M. 4, 275; 6, 54 sq. — **2.** A weaver's beam, yarn-beam; also, a loom, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2; Ov. M. 4, 35; 6, 576. — **II.** Trop., a web, i. e. a plan, design: exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116: ad detexundam telam, id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226.

† **1. tēlāmo** or **tēlāmon**, ōnis, m., = **τελαμών** (a bearer, supporter); in architecture, a male figure that supports an entablature; in the plur.: telamones, Vitr. 6, 10 fin.

2. Tēlāmo or **Tēlāmon**, ōnis, m., = **Τελαμών**, an Argonaut, son of **Æacus**, brother of **Peleus**, and father of **Ajax** and **Teucer**, Hyg. Fab. 14; 89; 97; Val. Fl. 1, 354; Ov. M. 7, 476 sq.; 11, 216 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 79; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; 3, 18, 43; 24, 58; 3, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: **Ajax** Telamone natus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 5. — Hence, **A. Tēlāmōnius**, ii, m., son of **Telamon**, the **Telamonian**, for **Ajax**, Ov. M. 13, 194; id. Tr. 2, 525; id. A. 2, 737. — **B. Tēlāmōniādes**, ae, m., the offspring of **Telamon**, i. e. **Ajax**, Ov. M. 13, 231.

telanae ficus, a kind of black fig, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Telandria, ae, f., an island near **Lycia**, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

Telchines, um, m., = **Τελχίνοι**, a fabled family of priests in **Rhodes**, famous for their magic arts, Ov. M. 7, 365; Stat. Th. 2, 274.

Telēbōae, ārum, m., = **Τηλεβόαι**, a people in **Acarnania**, noted for robbing travellers, Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 56; 1, 1, 95 al. A colony of them there afterwards inhabited the island of **Capreae**: **Telebōum** **Capreae** regna, Verg. A. 7, 735; Tac. A. 4, 67; Sil. 7, 418. — Hence, **Telēbōis**, idis, adj., of **Telebōae**, **Telebōic**. — Plur. as subst.: **Telēbōides**, um, f., the name of some small islands between **Leucadia** and **Achaia**, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

Telēbōas, ae, m., a centaur killed by **Nestor** at the marriage of **Pirithous**, Ov. M. 12, 441.

Telēgōnus, i, m., = **Τηλέγονος**, son of **Ulysses** and **Circe**, who, when he came to **Ithaca**, killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded **Trusculum**, Hyg. Fab. 127; Hor. C. 3, 29, 8; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 4; Ov. F. 3, 92; 4, 71; Stat. S. 1, 3, 83; Sil. 7, 692; 12, 535; Hyg. Fab. 127. — As an appellative: **Telēgoni**, ōrum, the amatory poems of **Ovid**, so called because his misfortunes arose from them, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 114.

Telēmāchus, i, m., = **Τηλέμαχος**, the son of **Ulysses** and **Penelope**, Hyg. Fab. 127; Ov. H. 1, 98; 1, 107; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Cat. 61, 229.

Telēmus, i, m., = **Τηλεμος**, the name of a soothsayer, Ov. M. 13, 770; Hyg. Fab. 128.

Telendos, i, f., an island near **Lycia**, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

† **tēlēphion**, ii, n., = **τῆλεφίον**, a kind of herb resembling purslane: **Sedum telephium**, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 110, § 137.

Telēphus (-os), i, m., = **Τηλεφος**. **I.** A king of **Mysia**, son of **Hercules** and the nymph **Auge**. He was wounded before **Troy** by the spear of **Achilles**, but was afterwards cured by its rust, Ov. M. 12, 112; 13, 171; id. Tr. 5, 2, 15; Hor. A. P. 96; 140; id. Epod. 17, 8; Hyg. Fab. 101; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152; 25, 5, 19, § 42. — **II.** A contemporary and friend of **Horace**, Hor. C. 3, 19, 26; 1, 13, 1; 4, 11, 21.

Telēsia, ae, f., a town of **Samnium**, now the village **Telese**, Liv. 22, 13; 24, 20.

Telēstes, is or ae, m., the father of **Ianthe**, Ov. M. 9, 716.

Telēstus, i, m., a Greek painter, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109.

† **tēlēta**, ae, f., = **τελετή**, initiation, consecration, App. M. 11, p. 268 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei. 10, 9; 10, 23; 4, 31.

Telēthrius, ii, m., a grassy mountain of **Euboea**, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

Telēthūsa, ae, f., the wife of **Ligdus** and mother of **Iphis**, Ov. M. 9, 682 sq.

† **tēlēus**, *i, m.*, = τελεός (perfect), one of the *Eōns*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **telicardios** or **thelycardios**, *i, m.*, a precious stone, called also: muchula, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

* **teliger**, *gēra, gērum, adj.* [telum-gero], dart-bearing, an epithet of Cupid, Sen. Herc. Oct. 543.

† **telinum**, *i, n.*, = τήλινον, a costly ointment prepared from the herb telis, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13; Tert. Pall. 4 med.

† **telirrhizos** or **thelyrrhizos**, *i, f.*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

† **telis**, *is, f.*, = τήλις, the herb fenugreek: Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: foenum Graecum quod telin vocant, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

Tellēna, *ōrum, n.*, a town of Latium, now *Toretta*, Liv. 1, 33; called also **Tellēne**, Plin. 3, 6, 9, § 68 (Sillig).

Tellūmo, *ōnis, m.*, a god among the Romans, the personified productive power of the earth, answering to Tellus as a goddess, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 fin. — Called also **Tellūrus**, *i, Mart. Cap. 1, § 49.*

tellūs (-ūs short, Mart. Cap. 5, § 584), *is, f.* [perh. root tello, to bear], the earth, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, the globe (a word belonging almost entirely to poetry). I. Lit. A. In gen.: quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (for which: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 98 al.; v. terra): animae vis aut extrinsecus aut ipsa tellure cōcta, Lucr. 6, 579: telluris operta subire, Verg. A. 6, 140. — B. In partic., earth, land, ground (cf. solum): quaque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aēr; Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15; cf.: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; Omnia pontus erant, id. ib. 1, 291: nec ullis Sautia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus, id. ib. 1, 102: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Verg. G. 1, 99: reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarat, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: non presso tellus exsurgit aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: sterilis sine arbore tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus, Verg. G. 2, 460. — C. Personified, Tellus, Earth, as a productive, nourishing divinity: unam eandemque terram habere geminam vim, et masculinam, quod semina producat et femininam, quod recipiat atque enutriat. Inde a vi femininā dictam esse Tellurem, a masculinā Tellumonem, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 fin.; cf.: primum (invocabo), qui omnes fructus agriculturae caelo et terrā continent, Jovem et Tellurem: itaque quod ii parentes magni dicuntur, Juppiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, id. R. R. 1, 1, 5; and: si est Ceres a gerendo, terra ipsa dea est: quae enim est alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52: Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte, piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: aedis Telluris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: in Telluris (sc. aede), id. Att. 16, 14, 1: Tellus mater, Liv. 10, 29. — II. Transf., a land, country, district, region, territory (poet.; syn.: regio, terra): Tusculana, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91; so, barbara, Ov. M. 7, 63: Delphica, id. ib. 1, 515: Aegyptia, id. ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Verg. A. 6, 23: nova, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29: Jubae, id. ib. 1, 22, 15: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13 et saep.

* **telluster**, *tris, e, adj.* [tellus], of or belonging to the earth, terrestrial: tellustres silvicolaeque divi, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

Telmessus, Telmissus, or **Telmessus**, *i, f.*, = Τελμισσός or Τελμισσός, a town in Lycia, near to Caria, at the head of the *Glaucus Sinus*, now *Makri*; it was famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 6; Liv. 38, 39. — Hence, A. **Telmessus** (**Telmessus**, **telmessicus**, **telmessicus**), *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian: Telmessicus sinus, Liv. 37, 16; Telmessicum vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74. — B. **Telmessus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Telmessus, Telmessian: Ptolemaeus, Liv. 37, 56, 4. — As subst.: **Telmessus**, *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Telmessus, the Telmessians: Castra Telmessium, Liv. 37, 56 Drak.

N. cr. (s. l. v.). — C. **Telmessus** (**telmessicus**), *ium, m.*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; or **Telmessus**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Telmessus, the Telmessians, Tert. Anim. 46.

— D. **Telmessus**, *idis, adj. f.*, Telmessian: sinus, Lucr. 8, 248.

telonarius, *ii, m.* [telonium], a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3 fin.

telonium (**telonium**), *ii, n.*, = τελώνιον, a toll-booth, custom-house, Tert. Idol. 12; id. Bapt. 12; Vulg. Luc. 5, 27.

telum, *i, n.* [for textum; root τεκ-, of τέκω, to beget; τεκ-, τεκ-, of τεκάνω, to hit, chance upon; v. texo; cf. τόξον, a bow], a weapon used for fighting at a distance; a missile weapon, missile, as a dart, spear, javelin, etc. (while arma signifies arms for defence or close fight; v. arma; cf.: jaculum, tormentum). I. Lit.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab umeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. id. p. 3; and Serv. Verg. A. 8, 249; 9, 509: telum vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur, sed nunc omne significatur, quod mittitur manu. Itaque sequitur, ut et lapis et lignum et ferrum hoc nomine continetur, dictum ab eo, quod in longinquum mittitur, Graeca voce figuratum ἀπό τοῦ τηλόθεν, Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Trag. v. 177 Vahl.); so, opp. arma, Sall. C. 42, 2; 51, 38; id. J. 43, 3; Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.); cf.: si quis jaciatur telum, Lucr. 1, 970: tela depellere... telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: conicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; 1, 47; 2, 27; Cic. Quint. 16, 52 al.; cf.: nubes levium telorum conjuncta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7; and with this cf.: it toto turbida caelo Tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Romani omni genere missilium telorum ac saxis maxime vulnerabantur, Liv. 44, 35, 21; cf. Sisenn. ap. Non. 449, 3: priusquam ad conjectum teli veniretur, Liv. 2, 31, 6: tela vitare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: telis repulsi, id. ib. 1, 8; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17: in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos, Verg. A. 5, 497: tela spargere, Lucr. 3, 326; Quint. 4, 5, 14: aërias telum contendit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520: telum volatile sensit, Ov. A. A. 1, 169: volucere, Val. Fl. 2, 524: hic confixum ferrea texit Telorum reges, Verg. A. 3, 46: nubes telorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7: nimbus, Lucr. 4, 776. — B. Transf. I. In gen., an offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, ponsard, axe, etc. (class.): Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes intervenit... e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladium extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput dejecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras eiciunt, Liv. 1, 40, 7: non tuba terruerit, non strictis agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: tela aliis hastae, aliis securis erant, Curt. 9, 1, 15: clavae tela erant, id. 9, 4, 3: stare in comitio cum telo, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; so esp. freq.: esse cum telo, to be armed, id. Att. 2, 24, 3; id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 3; 7; Sall. C. 27, 2 al.; cf.: esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa (lex) vetat, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: ut pereat positum rubiginis telum, my sheathed sword, Hor. S. 2, 1, 43 et saep.: pars caret altera telo Frontis, i. e. a horn, Ov. M. 8, 883; so of the caestus, Verg. A. 5, 438; Stat. Th. 6, 772. — 2. Poet., like the Gr. βέλος (v. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce), a. A sunbeam: non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 147; 2, 60; 3, 92; 6, 40. — b. Lightning: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52. — 3. A stitch in the side, Ser. Samm. 22, 402; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6. — 4. = membrum virile, Mart. 11, 78, 6; Auct. Priap. 9; Just. 38, 1. — II. Trop., a weapon, shaft, dart (class.), Plaut. Am. 1, 113: usque quaque sapere oportet: id erit telum accerrimum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: nec mediocre telum ad

res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: nec gelidis torpet telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: Veneris telis accipere ictus, id. 4, 1052: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28, 5; 5, 29, 9: quæ lege tribunitiis rogationibus telum accerrimum datum est, id. 3, 55, 3: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: lubricationis telum, Suet. Calig. 63: vis tribunicia, telum a majoribus libertati paratum, Sall. Or. Macri Licinii ad Pleb. 6; Liv. 6, 35, 8: sentire et linguae tela subire tuae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 36.

Temarunda, *ae, f.*, a Scythian name of the *Palus Maotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20.

1. **Temēnitis**, *idis, f.*, v. Temenos.

2. **Temēnitis**, *idis, f.*, = Τεμενίτις (Polyb. c. 27, 7): porta, a gate of Tarentum, Liv. 25, 9, 9 (v. Weissenb. ad loc.).

Temēnos, = Τεμενος, τό, a place at Syracuse sacred to Apollo; hence, 1. **Temēnites**, *is, m.*, = Τεμενίτης, an epithet of Apollo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Suet. Tib. 74. — 2. **Temēnitis**, *idis*, = Τεμενίτις, a fountain at Syracuse, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

temerariē, *adv.*, v. temerarius fin.

temerarius, *a, um, adj.* [temere]. I.

That happens by chance, accidental, casual (so very rare; cf. fortuitus): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulum tundit? hau temerarium'st, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7: quæstus temerarius incertusque, Fest. s. v. navalis scriba, p. 169 Müll.: tributum temerarium, id. p. 364, b. ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 129 sq. — II. Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious (freq. and class.; syn.: audax, audens): temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, id. ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2: parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periculo, Ov. M. 10, 545. — Of things: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 25, 37, 17: duabus animi temerariis partibus compressis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: consilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: vox, Liv. 23, 22, 9: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, id. ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Tr. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, i. e. sent thoughtlessly, id. ib. 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperrare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177: temerarium est, secundis non esse contentum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.

temeratio, *ōnis, f.* [temero], a forging, Cod. Th. 1, 32, 1.

temerator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a violator, ravisher (post-Aug.), Stat. Th. 11, 12; id. Achill. 1, 600; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 2. — II. A forger, Dig. 48, 10, 29.

temere (ante-class. collat. form **temeriter**, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Att. ap. Non. 516, 5; Trag. Fragm. v. 96 Rib.), *adv.* [Sanscr. tamra, darkening; timira, dark; hence, blindly; cf.: timor, temeritas], by chance, by accident, at random, without design, intent, or purpose, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, etc. (cf.: forte, fortuito). I. In gen. A. With forte (cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 731 sq.): quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, id. 2, 31, 5: rideant licet quibus forte temere humana negotia agi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: nisi ista casu nonnumquam forte temere concurrerent, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141; Liv. 23, 3, 3; 39, 15, 11: forte, temere, casu aut plerumque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6. — B. With casu, fortuito, etc.: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf.: id eventit non temere nec casu, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate neglegenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: om-

nia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28, 1; Tac. G. 10: te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum iudicaram, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B. 1: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: temere ac nulla ratione causas dicere, id. Or. 2, 8, 32; cf.: domus, quae temere et nullo consilio administratur (opp. quae ratione regitur), id. Inv. 1, 34, 58. — **C.** Alone: non temere confirmare, Cic. Font. 1, 1: non temere scribere, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: (oracula) partim effutita temere, id. Div. 2, 55, 113: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: numquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14; cf.: temere inscuae Orpheae silvae, id. ib. 1, 12, 7: temere errare in vallibus, at random, Ov. F. 6, 327: saxa temere jacentia, Liv. 9, 24, 6. — **Comp.**: temerius, Att. ap. Non. 178, 23. — **II.** In part. **A.** Non or haud temere est, it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it: non temere est, quod coryus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1; or, non temere est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 59; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 9: haud temere est, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 329 (Ann. v. 473); Verg. A. 9, 375; Liv. 1, 59, 6. — **B.** Non temere, not easily, — non facile: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 2: an temere quicquam Parmeno praetereat, quod facto usus sit? id. Hec. 5, 4, 38: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferrebat, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13: non temere adire, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: patres quoque non temere pro ullo aequo adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61, 4: non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna numquam decepit, id. 30, 30, 11; Quint. 1, 3, 3: si negabimus temere famam nasci solere, Auct. Her. 2, 12: non temere a me Quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13: vatis avarus non temere est animus, id. ib. 2, 1, 120: nec sibi quivis temere arroget artem, id. S. 2, 4, 35; Suet. Tit. 6, 8; Dig. 50, 17, 64; so also: nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, Nep. Att. 20, 2.

temeritas, atis, f. [temere]. **I.** *Hap.* chance, accident (so rare but class; cf.: fortuna, casus): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras: quibus in rebus temeritas est casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: fortunam in temeritate declinando corrumpunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 5; cf.: (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Lael. 6, 20. — **II.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate, or unfounded opinion* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: inconsiderantia, audacia): omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101: multi faciunt multa temeritate quamquam, sine iudicio vel modo, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: numquam temeritas cum sapientia miscetur, id. Marcell. 2, 7: duci ad iudicandum impetu et temeritate, id. Planc. 4, 9: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, id. ib. 7, 42; Sall. J. 7, 6: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. Sen. 6, 20; so opp. prudentia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; (with ignorantia) Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 42; (with inscientia) Liv. 6, 30, 6; 42, 49, 5; (with inscientia) id. 22, 25, 12. — *In plur., rash, inconsiderate, acts*, Cic. Sest. 28, 61; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 97.

temeriter, adv. v. temere. *init.*
* **temeritudo**, inis, f. [temere], rashness, heedlessness, temerity (ante class. for temeritas); Pac. ap. Non. 181, 23 (Trag. Rel. v. 149 Rib.).

temero, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [id.; prop. to treat rashly; hence, pregn.] to violate, profane, defile, dishonor, disgrace, desecrate, pollute: temerare violare sacra et contaminare, dictum videlicet a temeritate, Fest. p. 365 Müll. (mostly poet.; sometimes in post-Aug. prose; syn.: scelerare, pollui); sacra deae, Tib. 3, 5, 7: hospitii sacra, Ov. H. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. M. 8, 741:

templa Minervae, Verg. A. 6, 840: arae, foci, deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13, 13: delubra oculis profanis, Claud. B. G. 102: sacra deo vasa; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 6, 5: sacra probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrum cubile, id. ib. 2, 592; 15, 501; cf.: thalamos pudicos, id. Am. 1, 8, 19: eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53; id. H. 3, 80: Venerem maritum, Ov. H. 15 (16), 283; cf.: temerata Auge, id. ib. 9, 49: vi aliam, App. M. 1, p. 106, 9: conjugale praecceptum, id. ib. 5, p. 162, 19: fluvios venenis, Ov. M. 7, 535: dapibus nefandis Corpora, id. ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Tr. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat. Th. 3, 463; cf. Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532: litus, Luc. 3, 194: castra infausta temerataque, dishonored by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, Stat. Achill. 1, 302: temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627: puram fidem, id. P. 4, 10, 82.

Temesa, ae; **Temesē**, es; and **Temsa** (Temsa), ae, f., = Τεμεση or Τέμσα, a town in the territory of the Brutians, where there were copper mines, now Torre del Piano del Casale: Temesa, Mel. 2, 4, 9: Temese, Ov. M. 15, 52; 15, 707; Stat. S. 1, 1, 42: Temsa (Temsa), Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 34, 45, 4. — Hence, **A. Temesaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Temesa, Temesan.: aera, Ov. M. 7, 207; id. F. 5, 441; Stat. S. 1, 5, 47. — **B. Temsanus**, a, um, adj., of Temesa: ager, Liv. 34, 45: incommodum, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 15, § 39.

temetum, i, n. [a lengthened form from root tam-; Sanscr. tam-yati, to be stupefied; whence abstemius, temulentus], any intoxicating drink, mead, wine, etc. (mostly ante-class. and poet.; syn. merum): temeti nihil allatum intellego, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 6; Cato ap. Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 90; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 69; Varr. ap. Non. 5, 17; Pompón. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163; Juv. 15, 25; *Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6 (Fragm. ap. Non. 15, 15); Gell. 10, 23, 1. — Jocosely: temeti timor, as a name for a parasite, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 17 Rib.).

temnibilis, e, adj. [temno], despicable, contemptible: nec exiguitate temnibilis (amnis), Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 29.

Temnites, ae, and **Temnii**, orum, v. Temnos.

temno, ere, v. a. [root tam-, to cut; Gr. τέμνω], to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn (poet. and very rare for the class. contemnere): semper aves quod abest: praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 957: jejunis raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: divos, Verg. A. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro Praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Verg. A. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299; cf.: haud temnendae manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

Temnos, i, m., = Τηνός, a town in Boeotia, now Menimeri, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Cic. Fl. 18, 42. — Hence, **A. Temnites**, ae, adj. m., of or from Temnos: Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18, 42. — As subst.: **Temnitae**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnites, Cic. Fl. 19, 45. — **B. Temnii**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnians, Tac. A. 2, 47.

1. temo, onis, m. [root tek-, cf.: texo, telum], a, beam, pole, tongue of a plough, carriage, cart, etc. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 7, § 73; Col. 6, 2, 7; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109; Verg. G. 3, 173; Ov. M. 2, 107; 11, 258. — **II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) A wagon (poet.): de temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126. — **2.** The constellation called the Wain or Wagon of Bootes, Charles's Wain, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 (Trag. v. 245 Vahl.); Stat. Th. 1, 379; 1, 692; cf. Cic. l. 1; Ov. M. 10, 447. — **B.** A pole, Col. 6, 19, 2.

2. temo, onis, m., a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 14 sq.

temonarius, a, um, adj. [2. temo], of or belonging to the commutation for recruits: onera, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 1: functio, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 14. — As subst.: **temonarius**, ii, m., a collector of the commutation for recruits, Cod. Just. 12, 29, 2.

Tempē, indecl. plur. n., = Τέμπε, ἡ ἰα, **I.** Lit., a charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa, now valley of Lykostomō or Dereti, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 16, 44, 92; § 244; Liv. 44, 6; 33, 35; Hor. C. 1, 7, 4; 1, 21, 9; 3, 1, 24: Peneia, Verg. G. 4, 317; Ov. M. 7, 222. — **II.** Transf., of other beautiful valleys: frigida, Verg. G. 2, 469; Ov. F. 4, 477; id. Am. 1, 1, 15: Cycneia, id. M. 7, 371; Stat. Th. 1, 485 (cf. written as Greek: Reatini me ad sua τέμπε duxerunt, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5).

* **temperaculum**, i, n. [temperō], a working: ferri, App. Flor. p. 342, 40.

temperamentum, i, n. [id.], a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperatūra (mostly post-Aug.); cf. on the other hand, temperatio: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt; *Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tanto temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, ut, etc.; Just. 2, 7, 5; 44, 4, 3: egreium principum temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: fortitudinis, id. ib. 1, 83: senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, with studied moderation, strictness, id. A. 3, 12: quod temperamentum omnes in illo subito pietatis calore servavimus, Plin. Pan. 3, 1: opus esse inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3 sq.: cruce jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nitrō frigori par fervor immixtus, temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155: eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, proportion, combination, id. 9, 36, 61, § 130; 12, 25, 54, § 116: caeli, temperantes, Just. 2, 1, 10: linistis absque temperamento, without having tempered the mortar, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 14; 22, 28.

temperans, antis, Part. of tempero.

temperanter, adv., v. temperans.

temperantia, ae, f. [temperans], moderation, moderation, sobriety, discretion, temperateness, temperance, as a moral quality: quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisquae animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo: cui temperantiae nomen est, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 76: temperantia est rationis in libidinem affluere in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequamur, movet, id. ib. 1, 14, 47: temperans, quem Graeci σωφροσύνη appellat eamque virtutem σωφροσύνη vocant, quam soleo eundem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, non numquam etiam modestiam, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur... in omnium quae sunt quaeque dicuntur ordinē et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 39, 116: cernitur altera pars honestatis in conformacione et moderatione continentiae et temperantiae, id. ib. 3, 25, 96: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: (Divitiaci) summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, temperantiam cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: tanta temperantia moderatus, Sall. J. 45, 1; cf.: sine apparatu expellunt famem, adversus sitim non eadem temperantia Tac. G. 23; and: valetudinem temperantia infigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

temperate, adv., v. tempero, 2. d. fin.

temperatio, onis, f. [tempero], **I.** Lit., a due mingling or tempering of ingredients, fit proportion or combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): ut enim corporis temperatio cum ea congruunt inter se, a quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dictum, cum ejus judicia opinionisque concordant: eaque animi est virtus, quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperantem temperantiae praecceptis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; corporum, id. ib. 1, 28, 68; 1, 10, 21: aeris temperatio, composition, temper, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98; cf. id. Ac. 2, 26, 89: caeruleae temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitruv. 7, 11: quae a luna cetera

risque sideribus caeli temperatio fit, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94; so, caeli, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13: temperatio lunae caelique moderatio efficit hoc, id. Div. 2, 45, 94: semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization, constitution*, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46, 15: temperatio juris, cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vidi temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating, qualifying, or tempering*, id. ib. § 27.—II. Transf.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing or ordering principle*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (Somn. Scip. 4, 10).

* **temperativus**, a, um, *adj.* [temperor], *soothing, palliative*: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 11.

temperator, oris, m. [id.]; *one who duly arranges, orders, or governs* (very rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70: voluptatis, i. e. *who enjoys it in moderation*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1.—Poet.: armorum (Iuvenis), i. e. *that rightly tempers them*, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

temperatura, ae, f. [id.], *due measure, proportion, composition, or quality; temper, temperament, temperature* (ante-class and post-Aug. for the class. temperatio): caeli temperatura, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 11, 6: minii, Vitruv. 9, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97; cf. id. 34, 2, 5, § 10; 34, 8, 19, § 75: utilis ac salubris (in balneis), Sen. Ep. 86, 10: linire absque temperatura, *with untempered mortars*, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11.

temperatus, a, um, *Part. and P. a. of tempero*.

temperi (-ius), *adv.* v. tempus, II. A. **temperies**, ei, f. [tempero], *a due mingling; mixture, or tempering, temperature, temper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. temperatio): in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190; 16, 11, 22, § 54: ubi temperiem sumpserit umorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 490: nix tegit alta duas (caeli zonas): totidem inter utramque locavit Temperiemque dedit, mixta cum frigore flammâ, i. e. *temperateness, moderate temperature*, id. ib. 1, 51: caeli, id. P. 2, 7, 71; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3: caeli mira temperies, verno tepori maxime similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17; 9, 1, 11; cf.: auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque Temperie medius, Ov. M. 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion*, Claud. Cons. Mail. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempero, avi, atum, 1 (old pres. subj. temperint, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41; collat. dep. form **temporor**, Lact. 7, 5, 12), v. a. and n. [tempus]. I. *Act.* to divide or proportion duly, mingle in due proportion; to combine or compound properly; to qualify, temper, etc. (class.; cf.: modifco, misceo). A. Lit.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequaliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: ea cum tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Univ. 7: tale quiddam esse animum, ut sit eae igni atque animâ temperatum, id. N. D. 3, 14, 36: aë conflare et temperare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 145: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50: pocula, *to flavor*, i. e. *to fill*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 11; id. Epod. 17, 80; Mart. 9, 12, 7: venenum, Suet. Ner. 2 fin.: unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2, § 18: collyrium, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83: colores, id. 2, 18, 16, § 79 et saep.: ejusdem solis tum accessus modicum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, id. ib. 2, 53, 131; cf.: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91: quisquam (i. e. balneum) temperet ignibus, *who shall temper*, i. e. *warm*, Hor. C. 3, 19, 6; so, balneum,

Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, i. e. *alters*, Verg. G. 1, 110, § 50; arva (Galesus), Claud. Cons. Prob. 260.—2. Transf. *to rule, regulate, govern, manage, arrange, order*: rem publicam instituit et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf.: constituere et temperare civitates, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: Lycurgus, qui Lacedaemoniorum rem publicam temperavit, id. Div. 1, 43, 96; cf.: qui (Jupiter) res hominum ac deorum, Qui mare ac terras varisque mundum Temperat horis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 16: terram, mare, urbem, etc. (corresp. to regere), id. ib. 3, 4, 45: mare, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: aequor, Verg. A. 1, 146: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770; 15, 869: arces aetherias, id. ib. 15, 859: undas, id. ib. 12, 580: ratem, id. ib. 13, 366: solus id navigii genus temperans, Vell. 2, 107: omnia pretio temperata, id. 2, 60: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. C. 1, 8, 7 et saep.: genius qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: annum, id. ib. 1, 12, 16; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: caeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 8, 21: fortunam suo arbitrio, Petr. 137.—Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, i. e. *to tune*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 80; cf.: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. C. 4, 3, 18: Musam pede Archilochi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28 sq.: citharam nervis, i. e. *to string*, Ov. M. 10, 108.—B. Trop. 1. *To regulate, rule, etc.*: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 96; cf.: ejus acerbitas morum immanitatem naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum, ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 65: ita in varia et perpetua oratione hi (numeri) sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197; so, joined with miscere, id. Off. 3, 33, 119 (on the contrary, opp. miscere, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42); cf.: at haec interdum temperanda et varianda sunt, id. Or. 29, 103; 18, 60; 52, 176: iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, id. Marcell. 3, 8: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 27: annonam macelli quotannis temperandam censuit, *to be regulated*, i. e. *fixed at moderate prices*, Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) Sceptra tenens molitque animos et temperat iras, *sooths, allays*, Verg. A. 1, 57: sumptus, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 10: Mercurius temperat astra, Stat. Th. 1, 305.—2. *Se temperare ab aliqua re; to refrain from, abstain from, forbear, etc.* (late Lat.): temperare se a rectorum suorum reprehensione, Greg. M. in Job, 25, 38 *init.*; 18, 3: ab utro se temperat, Aug. c. Faust. 6, 6 *fin.*; id. Trin. 3 *proem.*

II. *Neutr.* to observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate or temperate (class.; cf. moderor). A. In gen., constr. with *in aliqua re, aliquo rei, ab aliqua re*, a simple *abl.*, an *inf.* or *ne or quin* with *subj.* (a) With *in* and *abl.*: jam istoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8: in multa temperantur tribuni, Liv. 2, 52, 5; Sall. J. 85, 9.—(b) With *dat.*: linguae tempera, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 28; so, linguae, Liv. 28, 44, 18: linguae, Sen. Ira. 3, 6, 2: manibus, Liv. 2, 23, 9; 4, 3, 6; 32, 20, 3; Curt. 7, 2, 24: oculis, Liv. 21, 22, 7: irae, id. 33, 20, 7: victoriae, Sall. C. 11, 8: gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: lacrimis, Curt. 7, 2, 7.—(c) With *ab* and *abl.*: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: a maleficio, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 8: precibus ducis mitigati ab excidio civitatis temperavere, Tac. H. 1, 68.—Rarely with *subj.*, etc.: cum sibi in contionibus credas a mendacio temperatum? Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: ne a necessariis quidem sibi rabies temperat, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4.—(d) With *abl.* alone: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20; Tac. A. 15, 16: a venatibus, Claud. III. Laud. Stil. 270: risu, Liv. 32, 34, 3: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.—(e) With *inf.*: matronae Canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, Plaut. Poen. prol. 33: dormire, id. ib. 22: maledicere huic, id. ib. 5, 2, 76: tollere puerum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—(f) With *ne* and *subj.*: quoi male faciundi est potestas, quom ne id faciat temperat, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 60: quod in pluribus libris ne facerem temperavi, Lact. 4, 3, 5.—(g) With *quin* (post-Aug.): non temperante Tiberio quin premeret, Tac. A. 3, 67: ne sedato quidem tumultu temperare potuit,

quin, etc., Suet. Claud. 41; id. Calig. 54: vix temperabat, quin diceret, Sen. Contr. 10, 1 (30); 7: Arruntius non temperavit, quin, etc., id. Ep. 114, 19.—B. With *sibi* or *animis* (so not in Cicero): neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: vix sibi temperant quin, etc., Sen. Beh. 2, 29, 2; Vell. 1, 16, 1: usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem, ut, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: neque mihi temperare, quominus, etc., Plin. 18, 6, § 41; 1, praef. § 30: non quivit temperare sibi in eo (signo), etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 62; Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1: vix temperavere animis, quin, etc., Liv. 5, 45, 7.—C. *Impers. pass.*: aegre temperatum est, quin, etc., *they with difficulty refrained*, Liv. 32, 10, 8: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni, etc., id. 2, 23, 10: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7, 8: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 20, 9: a caedibus, id. 25, 25, 9.—D. In partic., *pregn.*, *to forbear, abstain, or refrain from; to spare, be indulgent to* any thing (cf.: parco, abstineo); constr. with *dat.* or *ab*: ut si cuiquam ullâ in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6; § 17: superatis hostibus (shortly after, parcere), id. ib. 2, 2, 2, § 4: sociis, id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: alicui in aliqua re, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 17: amicis, id. Balb. 27, 60: privignis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 18: in genio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 98 al.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 6, 17, 8: ab his sacris, id. 39, 10, 9: quamvis a plerisque cibis singuli temperent, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 8; cf.: a multo sibi temperare, Cels. 4, 31.—*Impers. pass.*: templis deum temperatum est, Liv. 1, 29, 6 Drak. N. cr.: nec ab ullo temperatum foret, id. 24, 31, 11.—Hence, A. **temperans**, antis, P. a.; *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate* (syn.: modestus, abstinentis): aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliqua libidine continetur, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, etc., id. Font. 18, 40; so, homo, id. Att. 15, 1, 1.—Sup.: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: principes graviores temperantioresque, a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. 26, 22, 13 Drak. N. cr.—With *gen.*: famiae temperans, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.—Hence, *adv.*: **temperanter**, *with moderation, moderately, ately*, Tac. A. 4, 33; 15, 29.—Comp., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A.—Sup. seems not to occur.—B. **temperatus**, a, um, P. a. *1. *Duly arranged or prepared*: prela, Cato, R. R. 12.—2. *Limited, moderate, temperate*. (a) Lit.: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 61, 115: regiones caeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitruv. 1, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 26.—Comp.: loca temperatoria, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: o temperatae dulce formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1: mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1; cf. in sup.: temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14.—(b) Trop.: of moral character, of speech, etc., *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: justus temperatus, sapiens, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoria temperatio, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: mens in bonis Ab insolenti temperata Laetitia, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provēhant In majus, id. ib. 3, 4, 66: animum temperatum virtutibus fuisse, Liv. 1, 18, 4: hoc multo fortius est... illud temperatus, Sen. Ep. 18, 3: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95.—Comp.: temperatio oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212.—Sup.: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 83.—Adv.: **temperato**, *in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*. 1. Lit.: tepēbit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: arborae umoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitruv. 2, 9 med.—D. Trop.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: temperatius scribere, id. ib. 13, 1, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

tempestas, atis (collat. form **tempestus**, utis; v. in the foll.; *gen. plur.* tempestatum, Vitruv. 9, 6, 3), f. [tempus]. I. A

portion, point, or space of time, a time, season, period, ὥρα (so mostly ante-class. and poet.; syn. *tempus*): *SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO*, *Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell.* 17, 2, 10; cf.: in duodecim tabulis: *SOLIS OCCASVS DIEI SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO*: libri augurum pro tempestate tempestum dicunt, supremum augurii tempus, *Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll. N. cr.*: jam quā tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 407, 31: eā tempestate flos poetarum fuit, *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 18: verum tempestas quondam cum vixi fuit, *Quom.*, etc., *id.* *Truc. 2, 4, 29*: eademque tempestate multis signis Lacedaemoniis calamitas denuntiabatur, *Cic. Div. 1, 34, 75*: quā tempestate juvenos egerat a stabulis, *Prop. 4, 9, 1*: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illā Tempestate fui, qua, etc., *Ov. M. 1, 183*: tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day* (a translation of the Homeric *ἡμερὶς κεν τρίτῃ*, *Il. 9, 363*), *Cic. poet. Div. 1, 25, 62*: quā tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, *Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153*; cf. *id. Or. 49, 164*: fueie item eā tempestate, qui crederent, etc., *Sall. C. 17, 7*; *Curt. 4, 2, 11*; 6, 2, 15: illā tempestate, *Liv. 27, 37, 13*; *Curt. 3, 1, 2*: hac tempestate, *Sall. J. 3, 1*; 13, 7; *Vell. 2, 78*; *Just. 19, 2, 3*; 25, 2, 8: sic omnia nimia, cum vel in tempestate vel in agris vel in corporibus laetiora fuerunt, in contraria fere convertuntur (a transl. of the Platonic *ἐν ὥρᾳς τε καὶ ἐν φθωρῇς καὶ ἐν ἀνισίας*), *Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68*. — *In plur.*: quam te post multis tuor tempestatibus, *Pac. ap. Non.* 407, 33: cis paucas tempestates, augebis, etc., *Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18*: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, *Sall. C. 53, 5*: Sulla solertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, *id. J. 96, 1*: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, *Liv. 1, 5, 2*. — *II. Time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather* (the predom. and class. signif. of the word). *A. Lit.*, of good as well as of bad weather: tum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenā, *Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82* (*Ann. v. 517 Vahl.*); cf. *infra*, in *plur.*; *Varr. ap. Non.* 408, 5: liquida, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64*; cf.: liquidissima caeli, *Lucr. 4, 169*: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, *Caes. B. G. 4, 23*; cf. *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4*: secunda, *Tac. Agr. 38*: fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, *Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2*: tempestatem praetermittere, *id. Fam. 14, 4, 5*: cum tempestas ardet, *Lucr. 2, 32*; cf. *id. 5, 1395*: unde haec tam clara repente Tempestas? *Verg. A. 9, 20*. — *In plur.*: tempestates serenaerisunt risu Jovis, *Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254* (*Ann. v. 445 Vahl.*): dum tempestates assunt, *Lucr. 1, 178*: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, *Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2*; *Cels. 2, 1*. — *2. Esp.*, of bad or stormy weather, a storm, tempest (cf.: procella, hiemps): turbida tempestas heri fuit, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3*; so, turbida, *Lucr. 6, 376*; *Caes. B. C. 2, 22*: saeva, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 12*; *Lucr. 6, 458*: perfrigida, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40*, § 86: turbulenta, *id. ib. 2, 5, 10*, § 26: foeda, *Liv. 2, 62*; *Verg. G. 1, 323*: horrida, *Hor. Epod. 13, 1*: demissa ab Euro, *id. C. 3, 17, 11*: tempestas venit, Confringit tegulas imbricesque, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 27*: tanta tempestas cooritur, ut, etc., *Caes. B. C. 1, 48*: tempestatis, *Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8*: maximo imbris, tempestate, ventis, procellis, etc., *id. Phil. 5, 6, 15*: nautae cum adversā tempestate in alto jactarentur, *id. Inv. 2, 31, 95*: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, *id. N. D. 2, 66, 167*: si tempestas a vertice silvis Incubuit, *Verg. G. 2, 310*: tempestas sine mure fuit, *id. A. 5, 694*. — *In plur.*: duo genera esse caelestis injuriae meminisse debemus: unum quod tempestates vocamus, in quibus grandines, procellae, ceteraque similia intelleguntur, etc., *Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278*: magnis commotis tempestatibus, fluvius ita magnus factus est, ut, etc., *Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96*; *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 86*: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, *Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27*: ut tempestates saepe certo aliquo caeli signo commoventur, *id. Mur. 17, 36*: procellae, tempestates, *id. Off. 2, 6, 19*; *Varr. R. 3, 10, 3*: autumnus, *Verg. G. 1, 311*; *Caes. B. G. 4, 34*. — *3. Personified*: **Tempestates**, the weather-goddesses, the weather: (Lucius

Scipio) *CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQUE. VRBE. DEDET TEMPESTATIBVS AIDE MERITO*, *Inscr. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. 552*; *Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51*; *Hor. Epod. 10, 24*; cf. in *sing.* Tempestas, *Ov. F. 6, 193*. — *B. Trop.* (like our storm, tempest, =), commotion, disturbance, calamity, misfortune: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, *Cic. Planc. 4, 11*: comitiorum, *id. Mur. 17, 36*: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendat, *id. Cat. 1, 9, 22*: periculi tempestas, *id. Sest. 47, 101*: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, *id. Rep. 2, 6, 11*: quanta per Idaeos tempestas irerit campos, *Verg. A. 7, 223*: eā ipsa tempestate eversam esse rem publicam, *Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5*: tempestas popularis, *id. Sest. 67, 140*: vis illa fuit et ruina quaedam atque tempestas et quidvis potius quam iudicium, *id. Clu. 35, 96*: communis Siculorum tempestas (i. e. Verres), *id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91*: haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret tempestas, *Liv. 3, 38, 6*: (scurra) Pernicies et tempestates barathrumque macelli, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31*: belli, *Stat. Th. 3, 229*; *Sen. Agam. 63*. — *In plur.*: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari quam, etc., *Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1*: immoderatae tempestates, *id. N. D. 1, 2, 4*: navis rei publicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus, *id. Sest. 20, 46*; *id. de Or. 1, 1, 2*; *id. Fam. 9, 6, 4*; *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85* al. — *2. A storm, shower*, i. e. a throng, multitude, etc.: querelarum, *Cic. Pis. 36, 89*: turbida telorum, *Verg. A. 12, 284*; *Claud. in Ruf. 1, 102*.

tempestivē, *adv.*, v. tempestivus *fin.*
tempestivitas, *ātis, f.* [tempestivus], a right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness (rare). *I. Lit.*: sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, its appropriate quality or character, **Cic. Sen. 10, 33*; *Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105*; 11, 14, 14, § 36; 18, 30, 73, § 303. — *II. Transf.*, a right or proper state or condition: tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, *Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 120*.

tempestivo, *adv.*, = tempestive, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41* (dub.; al. tempestive).

tempestivus (-vos), a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, *f.*], of or belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable (class.; syn. opportunus). *I. In gen.*: venti, *Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131*: imbres, *Just. 44, 1, 4*: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, *Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34*: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, *Liv. 45, 19, 10*; cf.: venit narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, *Ov. M. 5, 500*; *Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 53*: et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142*: oratio, *Liv. 5, 12, 12*: caesura arborum, *Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230*: vindemia, *Col. 11, 2, 67*: sarritio, *id. 11, 2, 9*; 7, 3, 4: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions*, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109*: num parum tempestivos interveni? *Tac. Or. 14*: oscula maestis tempestiva genis posuit, *Stat. Th. 2, 355*. — *Neutr. absol.*: si tempestivom erit, *Col. 1, 8 fin.*; *Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188*. — *II. In part.* *A. Timely, seasonable, ripe* (syn. maturus): maturitas, *Cic. Sen. 2, 5*: ubi ocyum tempestivom erit, dato primum, *Cato, R. R. 54, 3*; so, fructus, *Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14*; *Col. 3, 21, 10*: pullorum examina, *Lucr. 5, 1363*: pinus, *Verg. G. 1, 256*. — *Comp.*: casta in sementes forte concesserat tempestiviores, *Gell. 2, 29, 5*. — *2. Transf.*, of persons, ripe, mature (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempestiva viro, *Hor. C. 1, 23, 12* (for which: filia Jam matura viro, *Verg. A. 7, 53*; and: matura virgo, *Hor. C. 3, 6, 22*); so, Rhode, *id. ib. 3, 19, 27*: virgo, *Fest. s. v. Romam*, p. 269 Müll.: tempestivos erat caelo Cythereus heros, *Ov. M. 14, 584*. — *B. Pregn.*, like our *timely, betimes*, for that which takes place early, in good time, in good season, early; so in the elder Pliny, of early risers: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, *Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 80*: sani atque tempestivi, *id. 7, 53, 54, § 181*. — *Esp.*, of early banquets, beginning while it is yet day: convivia, *Cic. Arch. 6, 13*; so, convivia (convivium), *id. Sen. 14, 46*; *id. Att. 9, 1, 3*; 9, 13, 6; *id. Mur. 6, 13*: gladiatorum convivium, *id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61*: solemnium et tempestivo adhibetur convivio, *Curt. 8, 1, 22*; *Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 6*; *Tac. H. 2, 68*; *Suet. Calig. 45 fin.*; cf.

tempestivis epulis delinitus, ubi vino incauit, etc., *Tac. A. 11, 37*. — *Sup.* seems not to occur. — Hence, *adv.*: **tempestive**, at the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately (class.): arare, *Cato, R. R. 61, 1*; *Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156*; *Col. 2, 8, 4*; *Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81*; *Just. 34, 1*; *Suet. Vesp. 23*. — *Comp.*, *Hor. C. 4, 1, 9*. — *Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **tempestuosus**, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, *ll.*], stormy; tempestuous; turbulent; impetuous: incursus hostium, *Sid. Ep. 4, 6*.

† **tempestus**, *ātis, v.* tempestas *init.*

* **templaris**, e, *adj.* [templum], of or belonging to a temple: fines, *Auct. Limit. p. 295 Goes*.

* **templātim**, *adv.* [templum, analogous to vicatim, from vicus], templewards, through the temples, *Tert. Apol. 42 fin.*

templum, i, n. [prob. for temulum; root *tem-* of *τέμνω*; cf. *τέμενος*, a sacred enclosure; hence], *I. Lit.*, a space marked out; hence, in part., in augury, an open place for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff: templum dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum illico captantur auguria, *Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92*: dictum templum locus augurii aut auspicii causā quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus. Concipitur verbis non isdem usquequaque. In Arce sic: templa tescaque me ita sunt quoad ego caste lingua nuncupavero. Olla veter arbor, quinquir est, quam me sentio dixisse, templum tescumque finito in sinistram, etc. . . In hoc templo faciundo arbores constitui fines apparet, *Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 sq. Müll.*: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, *Liv. 1, 6, 4*. — *B. Transf.*, with the idea of openness, extent, or that of sanctity predominating. *1. An open, clear, broad space, a circuit* (so rare and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerulea caeli Tempia, i. e. the space or circuit of the heavens, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.* (*Ann. v. 67*); cf.: nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, etc., *Lucr. 1, 1014*; so, caeli, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42*; *Lucr. 1, 1064*; 1, 1105; 2, 1039; 6, 286; 6, 644; 6, 1228; cf. caelestia, *id. 6, 388*; 6, 670: magna caelium, *Enn. ap. Varr. 7, § 6 Müll.* (*Trag. v. 227 Vahl.*): magnum Jovis altitonantis, *id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.* (*Ann. v. 531 Vahl.*): mundi magnum et vorsatile templum, the extent or circuit of the world, *Lucr. 5, 1436*; so, mundi, *id. 5, 1205*; 6, 43; cf.: deus, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicias, *Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15*; *Somn. Scip. 3, 6*: globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, *Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15*. — *Of the infernal regions*: Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, infera, spaces, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.* (*Trag. v. 107 Vahl.*); *id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48*. — *Of the plain of the sea*: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3*; cf. *id. Rud. 4, 2, 4*. — *Of the hollow space or chamber of the mouth*: umida linguae circum sidentia templa, *Lucr. 4, 624*. — *2. A consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary* (syn.: aedes, fanum). *a. In gen.*: (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata habento, *Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21*; cf.: hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, *Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.* — *Of the Rostra*: in Rostris, in illo inquam inaugurato templi ac loco, *Cic. Vatin. 10, 24*; cf.: rostraque id templum appellatum, *Liv. 8, 14, 12*; *Cic. Sest. 29, 62*; *Liv. 2, 56, 10*; 3, 17, 1; 8, 35, 8 *Drak.* — *Of the Curia*: templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, *Liv. 1, 30, 2*; 26, 31, 11; 26, 33, 4. — *Of a tribunal*, *Liv. 23, 10 Drak.*; *Flor. 2, 12, 11*. — *Of an asylum*, *Liv. 2, 1, 4*. — *(β) Trop.*, a sanctuary, shrine: pectus templaque mentis, *Lucr. 5, 103*; cf.: (curia) templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, *Cic. Mil. 33, 90*. — *b. In part.*: a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fame, temple, shrine: Herculis, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43*; § 94: Jovis, *id. Fam. 10, 12, 4*: Junonis Sopitae, *id. Div. 1, 2, 4*; cf. *id. ib. 1, 44, 99*; *Verg. A. 1, 446*: Virtutis, *Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21*: Vestae, *Hor. C. 1, 2, 16*: Minervae, *Verg. A. 6, 840*: antiqua deorum, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 104*: donec templa refeceris, *id. C. 3, 6, 2*: testudo amica templis, *id. ib. 3, 11, 6*: templorum positor, templorum sancte repositus, *Ov. F. 2, 63*. — *Of the sepulchral monument of Sycheus*, to whom divine honors were paid,

Verg. A. 4, 457; cf. Sil. 1, 84.—**II.** *A small timber*; in architecture, *a purlin* lying horizontally upon the rafters, Vitruv. 4, 2 and 7; cf.: templum significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

temporalis, e, *adj.* [tempus]. **I.** In gen., *of or belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary, temporal* (mostly post-Aug.): causa, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 1: laudes, Tac. Agr. 46: *patet* temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10: concessio, Dig. 29, 1, 1: exsilium, ib. 47, 10, 95: *ARAB*, erected for the occasion, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43, 16; opp. perpetuum, Lact. 2, 8, 68; 7, 4, 12.—**B.** In partic., in gram.: temporale verbum, denoting time, Varr. L. L. 9, § 108 Müll.: nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.: adverbium (e.g. pridem, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 ib.—**II.** *Of or belonging to the temples of the head: venae, the temporal veins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11; 2, 16.—**Adv.** **temporaliter**, *for a time, temporarily*: observata lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 med.

temporalitas, atis, *f.* [temporalis, I.], *temporality, temporality; present custom, fashion* (opp. aeternitas; eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 60; Pall. 1 med.

temporaliter, *adv.*, v. temporalis *fin.*
temporaneus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *happening or coming at the right time, timely, opportune* (late Lat. for *tempestivus*): lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 med.: (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, i. e. the early and the latter rain, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 7.

temporarie, *adv.*, v. temporarius *fin.*
temporarius, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *of or belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary* (perh. only post-Aug.): liberalitas, depending on, according to the time, Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, quas temporarias populus appellat, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: mora (opp. aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17, § 36: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, changeable, Curt. 4, 5, 11: non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 91, 7: quorum temporaria gravitas, vel potius gravitatis imitatio ridebatur, id. Ep. 6, 13, 5: solum hoc (sc. sanguis) in corpore temporarium sentit incrementum, Plin. 11, 37, 90, § 223.—**Adv.** **temporarie**, *for a time, temporarily*, Salv. Gub. Dei. 5, 8; 7, 22.

temporatum, *adv.* [id.], *at times; according to time, chronologically* (eccl. Lat.): terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempori *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.
Tempsa and **Tempsanus**, v. Temesa.

temptabundus, tempto, etc., v. tent.

tempus, oris (*abl. temp.* tempori or tempore; v. infra), *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tem-; Gr. τέμνω; prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time]. **I.** Lit., *a portion or period of time, a time*: tempus diei, daytime, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; 1, 1, 116: extremum diei, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26; cf.: matutina tempora, morning hours, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: anni tempora, the seasons, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396; cf.: quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: maturus paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Auct. B. Alex. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp. of the time intervening between two events, etc., *an interval, period, time*: longo post tempore, Verg. E. 1, 68: magno post tempore, Just. 13, 4, 25; 16, 1, 1: brevis post tempore, id. 1, 7, 19; 4, 4, 4; 12, 2, 6: parvo post tempore, Val. Max. 8, 6, 1.—**Plur.** longis temporibus, ante, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 5.—**B.** Transf., *time, in general*. **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus anni, mensuram, diurni nocturnive spatii certam significatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus: id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod

rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Univ. 9 fin.: neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14; cf.: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: vix huic tantulae epistulae tempus habui, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: ego tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: unius horae tempus, Liv. 44, 9, 4: aliquot dierum tempus amisit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 45, 5: tempus duorum mensium petere ad delectus habendos, Liv. 29, 5, 7: triginta dierum tempus petens, ut, etc., id. 38, 37, 10: tempus, pacis an belli, festinationis an otii, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut tempora postulabant belli, Liv. 24, 8, 7: nec belli tantum temporibus, sed etiam in pace, id. 35, 28, 1: temporibus Punici belli, Just. 30, 3, 1; 43, 4, 11: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet ille aliquando dies, cum, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: ex quo tempore tu me diligere coepisti, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: eo tempore, quo promulgatum de multa ejus traditur, Liv. 6, 38, 12; 23, 10, 13: tempore, quo in homine non ut nunc omnia consentientia, id. 2, 32, 9: privatum eo tempore quinctium fuisse, cum sacramento adacti sint, id. 3, 20, 4: per idem tempus, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, at that time, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur, Quint. 10, 4, 2: non tantulum Umquam intermittit tempus, quin, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati... nascendi tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95; cf.: alienum tempus est mihi tecum expositum, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6: dare tempus exponendi de aliqua re, id. ib. 1, 9, 3: committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: edendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22: curandi, id. ib. 1, 2, 39: tyranno ad consultandum tempus datum est, Liv. 34, 33, 5: datum cum iis conloquendi tempus, id. 26, 22, 11; 45, 24, 11.—**In plur.**: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: si Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil nisi, etc., agebant, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas litteras misi, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: illis temporibus, id. Lael. 1, 5: temporibus illis, id. Arch. 3, 6.—**b.** In partic., *the time, i. e. the fitting or appointed time, the right season, proper period, opportunity*, = *καῖρος*: nunc occasio est et tempus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 3: tempus maximum est, ut, etc., id. Mil. 4, 3, 9: spero ego, mihi quoque Tempus late eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39; cf.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maximum esse ut eat domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: consul paulisper addubitavit, an consurgendi jam triariis tempus esset, Liv. 8, 10, 1: cum jam moriendi tempus urgeret, was close at hand, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: verno inserentis tempus urget, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113: tempus est, with *inf.*: sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituiamus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: dicere aliquid de ordine argumentorum, id. de Or. 2, 42, 181: conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18, 12: nunc corpora curare tempus est, id. 21, 54, 2: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam tempus ageres, Verg. A. 5, 638: tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: suo tempore, at a fitting time, id. Lael. 3, 11; cf. id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44.—**(β)** **tempora**, um (less freq. in the sing. tempus), after the Gr. τὰ καῖρια (prop. the right place; the fatal spot), *the temples of the head*; plur.: duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; Lucr. 1, 930; 4, 5; 6, 1194; Tib. 2, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 416; Hor. C. 1, 7, 23; 3, 25, 20; 4, 1, 32; 4, 8, 33 et saep.—**Sing.**: contorquet brachium et Graccho percussit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Verg. A. 9, 418; Sil. 12, 414; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Vitruv. 9, 6; Flor. 4, 12, 44 Duk. N. cr.; Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; 5, 26.—**Poet.**, transf., *the face, visage*, in gen., Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 3; 2, 18, 32 (3, 11, 10).—**The head**: jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, upon his three heads, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—**Sing.**: tremulum movens Cana tempus anilitas Omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The time in its moral aspects; the state of the times, position, state, condition*; in plur., *the times, circumstances*

(esp. freq. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, *time of administration, consulship*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: omne meum tempus amicum temporibus transmittendum putavi... et meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: tempore meo defuerunt, *my necessity*, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo auto otium meum abstraxerit aut, etc., id. Arch. 6, 12: tempore cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: nisi forte temporis causa nobis adsentire, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 8: neque potest tempore meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Fl. 3, 6: tempore summo rei publicae, id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: pro tempore atque periculo exercitum conparare, Sall. C. 30, 5: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, to the last extremity, Hor. C. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, at the present time, under the present circumstances, Cic. Quint. 1, 1; cf.: nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr. 1, 93: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 37, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 475.—**In plur.**: incidunt saepe tempora, cum ea, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, id. Clu. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. ib. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. § 11: dubia formidolosaeque tempora, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: cedere temporibus, id. Mil. 1, 2: animus secundis temporibus dubisque rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: Madates erat regionis praefectus, haud sane temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4.—**b.** *Time in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. measure, quantity*: idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194; cf.: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 68: rhythmici spatia temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46 sq.—**c.** In gram., *a tense of a verb*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 32; 95 sq.; 10, § 47 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 47; 9, 1, 11; 9, 3, 11 et saep.—**II.** Adverb. phrases. **A.** **tempore**, and more freq. in adverb. form, **tempori** or **temperi**, *at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably*: rogat, satisne tempore opera sient confecta, Cato, R. R. 2, 1; 3, 4; cf.: qui vult sua temporis conficere officia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 16: reddere aliquid tempore, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam adversum temperi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 90; cf.: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: temperi, ego faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 3, 153: ut cenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6; id. Cas. 2, 6, 60.—**In a punning allusion to the meaning temple** (v. supra): *Enu*. Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co*. Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosumt, Et data non apto tempore vana nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131 sq.: tempore abest, id. H. 4, 109.—**Comp.**: meministi mihi Phameae cenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, more betimes, earlier, Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temporis ad officinam redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3; 2, 8, 12; App. M. 9, p. 229, 22.—**B.** *Form tempore, in time, with the progress of time, gradually*: tempore rusticolae patiens fit taurus aratri;... Tempore pareat equus habentis, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1 sq.—**C.** *At the right or appointed time, in time*: ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2: ad tempus venire, Liv. 38, 25: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accomodavistis, Cic. Cael. 7, 17.—**2.** *For some time, for the time being, for a while, for the moment*: quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Lael. 15, 53:

dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42, 5; Tac. A. 1, 1; cf. ad breve (sc. tempus), Suet. Tib. 68.

D. Ante tempus, *before the right time*, too soon: ante tempus mori miserum esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Lael. 3, 11: ante tempus domo digressus, Sall. J. 79, 7; Suet. Aug. 26; cf. sero post tempus venis; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 90. **E.** Ex tempore, *instantaneously, forthwith, on the spur of the moment, extempore*: versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: magnam numerum optimorum versuum dicere ex tempore, id. Arch. 8, 18: scribere, Quint. 10, 3, 17; Sen. Contr. 3, praef. **2.** According to circumstances: expedit rem et consilium ex tempore capere posse, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: haec melius ex re et ex tempore constitues, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2. **F.** In tempore, *at the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time*: in tempore ad eam veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: in ipso tempore occum ipsum, *in the nick of time*, id. And. 3, 2, 52: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5, 2: in tempore memorare, Tac. A. 1, 58 fin. **G.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily*: scena in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20; cf. in omne tempus, *forever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1. **H.** Per tempus, *at the right time, in time*: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30; cf. per tempus subvenistis mihi; id. Truc. 1, 2, 85. **I.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances*: consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: paucis pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6; Verg. E. 7, 35; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23.

Tempyra, -orum, *n.*, a town (harbör) in the south of Thrace, on the Aegean Sea, Liv. 38, 41, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 21.

temulentus, -a, *adv.* [temulentus], *like a drunken person, drunkenly*: eructare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

temulentia, -ae, *f.* [id.], *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication* (post-Aug. and very rare; syn.: violentia, ebrietas), Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 90; 14, 2, 4, § 31; 14, 22, 28, §§ 140 and 148; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4.

temulentus, -a, *um*, *adj.* [root tem, whence temetum; formed in analogy with vinolentus]. **I.** Lit.: *drunk, drunken, intoxicated* (syn.: ebrius, vinosus): agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Nov. ap. Fest. s. v. temetum, p. 364 Müll.; Afran. ib.: mulier, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine comisabundus incessit, Liv. 9, 17, 17; 33, 28, 2: ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68: temulentiae reliquiae sumptuosissimae cenae, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 4. **Comp.**: putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13. **Subst. plur.**: temulenti, -orum, *m.*; Sen. Ep. 47, 4. **II.** Transf.: caesaries ambrosia temulenta, i. e. *dripping*, App. M. 5, p. 163, 22.

tenacia, -ae, *f.* [tenax, II. B.], *stubbornness, obstinacy*: equorum, Enn. ap. Non. 407, 23 (Trag. v. 220 Vahl).

tenacitas, -atis, *f.* [tenax], *a holding fast, tenacity* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: (animalia) cibum partim ungulum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86. **II.** In partic., *a holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony*, Liv. 34, 7, 4.

tenaciter, -a, *adv.*, v. tenax fin.

tenaculum, -i, *n.* [teneo], *an instrument for holding; a holder*; Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 2383 P. C.

tenax, -acis, *adj.* [id.], *holding fast, gripping, tenacious*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum, Verg. A. 12, 404; 8, 453; cf. dente tenaci Ancora fundabat nares, id. ib. 6, 3: vinculum, id. G. 4, 412; Ov. M. 11, 252: complexus, id. ib. 4, 377: lappa, id. P. 2, 1, 14: hedera arborem implicat, Cat. 61, 34: loca rimosa tenacia gravi caeno, Tac. A. 1, 68: amplexus, App. M. 9, p. 219, 17: maltha, quae est res omnium tenacissima, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 181. **With gen.**: herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32. **Comp.**: cutis tenacior capilli, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82. **b.** Subst.: **tenaces**, -um, *m.*, *things that hold fast, i. e. bands, stalks, or pedicels of fruit,*

etc.; Pall. Febr. 18, 1; 25, 9; id. Mart. 10, 4 and 9; id. Sept. 17. **B.** In partic., *holding fast to wealth, power, etc., gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious* (class.; syn. parcus): filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: *He*. Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Phi*. Immo edepol pertinax; Plaut. Capt. 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: eosdem restrictos et tenaces fuisse, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: non tenax in largitate, Spart. Caf. 5. **With gen.**: genus Quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657. **Comp.**: milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67. **C.** Transf., of things, *that holds or sticks fast*: jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together*, i. e. matted, Hor. Epod. 2, 24. **Sup.**: glaebris tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10: ceræ, sticky, viscid, Verg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. P. 2, 6, 21. **Comp.**: pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30, 11: panícula glutino tenacior, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158. **II.** Trop. **A.** Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); usually joined with gen.: memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: naturâ tenacissimi suthus eorum, quae rudibus annis percipimus, id. 1, 1, 5: pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 11, 1, 90; so, propositi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 1; Ov. M. 10, 405: tenacem esse sui juris debet, Col. 1, 7, 2: disciplinae tenacissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 (17): Justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti praviue (Fama), Verg. A. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29, 3: exempli sui, id. 2, 84, 3 Ruhnk.: animi, Manil. 4, 165: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14. **B.** In a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*: equus contra sua vincula tenax, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13; so, equus, Liv. 39, 25, 13; and in a lush verb.: si esses equos, esses indomabiles... nimis tenax es; Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 13: cum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. P. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2. **Adv.**: **tenaciter**, *closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously*. **a.** Lit.: pressisse tenaciter ungues, Ov. H. 9, 21: vincere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **Comp.**: apprehendere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2: Macr. S. 7, 3: habitare, Aug. Ep. 6. **b.** Trop., *persistently, firmly*: urgere, Ov. H. 3, 43. **Comp.**: Sol. 52, § 44; Ann. 25, 4, 4. **Sup.**: App. M. 5, p. 167, 22.

Tenchtheri (Tencteri), -orum, *m.*, a German people on the Rhine, in the neighborhood of the modern Cleves, Essen, and Bingen, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16; Tac. G. 32; id. A. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21.

Tendeba, -orum, *n.*, = Τένδωβα, a town of Caria, Liv. 33, 18, 6.

tendicula, -ae, *f.* dim. [tendo], *a little stretcher*. **I.** Lit.: vestimenta tendiculis ducta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 2. **II.** Trop. (=fraus), *a little snare, noose*: aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: verborum tendiculas aucupemur, Ambros. de Fide, 3, 5, § 37; Vulg. Prov. 1, 11.

tendo (tenno), -tendi, tentum and tensum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root ten-, tan, v. teneo; cf. Ger. reizen]. **I.** Act.: *to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*, etc. (class.; cf. extendo, explicol). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: plagam, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. nequitum, p. 162 Müll.: quia non rete accipitri tennitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16 sq.; cf. retia (alicui), Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 20; Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Ov. M. 4, 513; 7, 701; 8, 331 al.: casses alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5: intumescit colulum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4: chorâmi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, *to bend*, Verg. A. 7, 164; Hor. C. 2, 10, 20; Ov. M. 2, 604; 5, 55; 5, 63; Stat. S. 3, 1, 51. **Hence**, poet. transf.: sagittas Arcu, *to shoot, hurt*, Hor. C. 1, 29, 9; cf. spicula cornu, Verg. A. 9, 606: pariterque oculos telumque, id. ib. 5, 508: barbiton, *to tune*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 34; cf. tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618: valida lora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: vela (Nôti), *to swell*, Verg. A. 3, 268: praecipiti carbasa tenta Noto, Ov. H. 10, 30: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch*, Caes. B. G. 3, 82: pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. ap. Non. 181; 30: conopia, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 45: grabatos restibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 29: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12: manus ad caeli caerula templa, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 61 Vahl); so, manus ad caelum;

Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Verg. A. 3, 176: brachia ad caelum, Ov. M. 6, 279; 9, 293; for which? brachia caelo, id. ib. 2, 580; 9, 210: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: so, manus ad aliquem, id. B. G. 2, 13: ad sidera palmas; Verg. A. 1, 93: super aequora palmas; Ov. M. 8, 849: ad aliquem orantia brachia, id. P. 2, 9, 65: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 48; cf. vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4; 9, 18; so, manus alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 48; Ov. M. 3, 723; id. H. 10, 146: manus supinas, Liv. 3, 50, 5: manus ripae ulterioris amore; Verg. A. 6, 314; cf. also: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, stretches forth, reaches, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: (conjug) parvum patri tendebat lulum, reaches out, Verg. A. 2, 674: tu munera supplex Tende, petens pacem, id. G. 4, 535: quo tendant ferrum, aim, direct, id. A. 5, 489: qua nunc se ponti plaga caerula tendit, stretches itself out, extends, Lucr. 5, 481. **2.** In partic.: nervum tendere, in mal. part., Auct. Priap. 70; cf. Mart. 11, 60, 3. **Hence**, tentus, a lecherous man, Mart. 11, 73, 3; Auct. Priap. 20; 27; 34 al.; and tenta, -orum, *n.*, = membrum virile, Cat. 80, 6. **B.** Trop.: insidiae tenduntur alicui, are spread out, laid (qs. like nets), Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: insidias alicui; Sall. C. 27, 2; Suet. Caes. 35: omnes insidias animis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: animum vigilem, to strain, exert, Stat. Achill. 1, 543: longo tendit praecordia voto, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Ol. 66; cf. sunt quibus in Satira videor nimis acer et ultra Legem tendere opus, i. e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor. S. 2, 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno noctem, to protract, extend, id. Ep. 1, 5, 11: (lunam) Tantâ posse minus cum Signis tendere cursum; to direct, Lucr. 5, 631: cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil. 9, 216: cursum ad agmina suorum, id. 10, 73: iter ad naves, Verg. A. 1, 656: iter pennis, id. ib. 6, 240: ad dominum iter, Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34, 5: iter in Hispaniam, Auct. B. Afr. 95: cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, tending, offering, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184. **II.** Neutr. **A.** To direct one's self or one's course; to aim, strive, go, travel, march, tend, bend one's course in any direction (class.). **1.** Lit.: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Verg. A. 2, 321: ad castra, Liv. 9, 37: in castra, id. 10, 36: ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad domum Bruti et Cassii, Suet. Caes. 85: ad portus, Ov. M. 15, 690: Cleonum ad oras, id. ib. 10, 3: ad metam, id. ib. 15, 463; cf. cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: unde venis? et Quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 63; id. Ep. 1, 15, 11; id. C. 3, 3, 70: quo tenderet pergunt, Verg. A. 6, 198; Nep. Milt. 1, 6: tendimus huc (sc. in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34 et saep. **b.** Of things concrete or abstract, to go, proceed, extend, stretch, etc.: in quem locum quaeque (imagines) tendat, Lucr. 4, 179: levibus in sublimis tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: sursum tendit palmas, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra viis directis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 809. **Poet.**, with acc. of direction: tunc aethera tendit, Lucr. 7, 477: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Verg. A. 6, 541: gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, reaches, extends, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 176: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97; so id. 5, 5, 5, § 35; 16, 30, 53, § 122; cf. Portae Caspiae, quae per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, id. 6, 13, 15, § 40: seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31. **2.** Trop. **a.** In gen.: to aim, strive, be directed or inclined, to tend in any direction: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4; cf. ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13, 4: ad majora, Quint. 2, 4, 20; 12, 2, 27: ad eloquium, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: ad suum, Liv. 4, 9, 5; cf. ad Carthaginenses, id. 24, 5, 8: cum alii alio tenderent, id. 24, 28, 1: in diversum sententiae tendebant, id. 36, 10, 7: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, tend, look, spectent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81; Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. **(2).** To exert one's self, to strive, endeavor (mostly poet.); with inf.: (Laocoön) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Verg. A. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captâe

civitati leges impendere, Liv. 6, 38, 7; 24, 35; 1, 1: quod efficere tendimus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; Pers. 5, 139; Juv. 10, 154. — **Absol.**: miles tendere, inde ad iurgium, *instists, persists*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 12. — **B.** In part. *to exert one's self in opposition, to strive, try, endeavor, contend* (class. but not freq. till the Aug. per.): nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Verg. A. 5, 21; cf.: nec mora nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt, id. ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magnā vitendere, Sall. G. 60, 5; cf.: summa vi, Liv. 32, 7 Drak.: adversus, etc., id. 84, 34, 1: contra, id. 35, 51, 6: ultra, id. 24, 31, 4: acrius, Tac. A. 2, 74; cf.: acrius contra, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2; so with ut, id. 4, 7, 8; with ne, id. 4, 8, 6: quid tendit? cum efficere non possit, ut, etc., *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: nihil illi tendere contra, Verg. A. 9, 377. — **B.** For tentoria tendere, *to set up tents, to be under tents, to be encamped, to encamp*: qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; cf.: omnibus extra vallum iussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tenditis in illo, Luc. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 29: legio latis tendebat in arvis, id. ib. 8, 605: isdem castris, Liv. 44, 13, 12; 27, 46; 44, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; 19; cf.: isdem hiemis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55: Lugduni tendentes, id. ib. 1, 59: cum multitudo laxius tenderet, Curt. 3, 8, 18; 5, 7, 6; 7, 2, 37: tendere in campis, id. 10, 7, 20. — Hence, **tensus**, a, um, *P. a., stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense* (rare): rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: collum, id. 11, 3, 82; cf.: remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tensor (opp. remissior), id. 11, 3, 42: lacerti, Luc. 7, 469: rudentes, id. 2, 633: frons, Luc. 6, 1195: tormento citharaeque tensor, Auct. Priap. 6 and 70. — *Sup. and adv. do not occur.*

* **tendor**, ōris, m. [tendo], *a stretching, straining, tension*: faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153, 32.

Tenea, ae, f. = Τενεα, *a town between Corinth and Mycenae, now Klenia*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

* **tenebellae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [tenebrae], *darkness*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 fin.

tenebrae, ārum (collat. form **tēnebra**, ae, Lampr. Commod. 16; App. M. 5, p. 167, 25), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. tamisra, dark; cf. timere], *darkness* (stronger than obscuritas, and weaker than caligo; freq. and class.).

I. *lit.* **A.** In gen.: veluti pueri omnia caecis in tenebris metuant, Luc. 2, 56: tempestas atque tenebrae Coperiunt maria ad terras, id. 6, 491: cum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nos tenebras cogitamus tantas, quantae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; v. caligo: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: ipsius noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg. G. 1, 248: neve velit (Sol) tenebras inducere robus, Ov. M. 2, 395: tacitae, Sen. Med. 114. — **B.** In part. **1.** *The darkness of night, night*: redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23, 4: somnus qui faciat breves tenebras, Mart. 10, 47, 11: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59; 2, 1, 76; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: tenebris obortis, Nep. Eun. 9, 5: per tenebras, Luc. 2, 686: (me) videt pulsus Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703: effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 2, 144. — **2.** *The darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; Verg. A. 11, 824; Ov. M. 2, 181; 12, 136; id. Tr. 1, 3, 91; id. H. 13, 23; Luc. 3, 735; Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41. — **3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): juro, Me tibi ad extremas manum tenebras, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 17; cf.: (urbes) ad Erebi profundos hiatus abactae, aeternis tenebris occultantur, Amm. 17, 7, 13; cf. also in a play upon this signif. and that of B. 1.: certum est mihi ante tenebras

(i. e. noctem) tenebras (i. e. mortem) persequi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 88. — **4.** *Blindness* (poet. and very rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Luc. 3, 415: tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae Obicit, Ov. M. 3, 515; 3, 525; Stat. Th. 4, 407. — **C.** Transf., concr., *a dark, gloomy place*. **1.** *A dark bathing-place*: Grylli, Mart. 2, 14, 13 (cf. id. 1, 60, 3). — **2.** *A prison, dungeon*: clausi in tenebris, cum maerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14, 15: in atras et profundas tenebras cum claudabant, Tuberō ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3. — **3.** *Lurking-places, haunts*: emersus ex diurnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. — **4.** *Dark or poor lodgings*: quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum, Juv. 3, 225. — **5.** *The infernal regions*: tenebrae malae Orci, Cat. 3, 13: infernae, Verg. A. 7, 325; Hor. C. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Verg. G. 3, 551: quid Stygia, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. — **II.** Trop., *darkness, gloom, obscurity* of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, etc. (class.): isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad discipiendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 6, 16; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cedis? *what darkness are you raising about me? i. e. what trick are you playing me?* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi litterarum lumen accederet, *obscurity, concealment*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, id. Deiot. 11, 30; cf.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso!) *obscurity, i. e. low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62; id. Att. 7, 11, 1: vitae, *gloomy fate or fortunes*, Luc. 2, 15: qui tibi aestus, qui error, qui tenebrae erunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: in illis rei publicae tenebris caecisque nubibus et procellis, id. Dom. 10, 24: ex superioris anni caligine et tenebris lucem in re publicā dispicere, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 5: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita rubeant in tenebris omniaque miscebant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.

* **tenebrarius**, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *of or belonging to darkness*: homo, *a fellow that shuns the light, a giddy fellow, or an obscure person*, Vop. Firm. 2 (al. tenebrarum).

tenebratio, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro]; *a darkening, obscuration*: visus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51 and 4, 66.

tenebresco (**tenebrasco**), ēre, v. *inchoat.* n. [tenebrae], *to grow or become dark* (ecc. Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 10; Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 1, 10 fin.; Vulg. Amos, 8, 9: oculus, id. Zach. 11, 17.

* **tenebrico**, avi, 1, v. n. [tenebricus], *to become dark*: sol media die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 med. ex Amos, 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebrescit).

* **tenebricositas**, atis, *f.* [tenebricosus], *darkness, dimness of the eyes*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 73.

tenebricosus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus], *full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy* (rare but class.): esse scopus non obscurus sed tenebricosus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vat. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11: locus angustus et tenebricosus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19.

tenebricus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (very rare); nam te in tenebricā saepe lacerabo fame Clausum, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 158 Rib.): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, *Cic. post. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 fin.

tenebrio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler* (ante-class.): tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. ap. Non. 19, 4 (Com. Fragm. v. 109 Rib.); Varr. ib. 6 and 13.

tenebro, ēre, v. a. [id.], *to make dark, to darken* (post-class.): vespere semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208, 5; Amm. 19, 8, 5; Lact. 4, 19.

tenebrōse, adv., v. tenebrosus fin.

tenebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae],

dark, gloomy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *lit.*: aera dimovit tenebrosam et dispulit umbras, Verg. A. 5, 839: palus, id. ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: sedes, id. ib. 5, 359: specus tenebrosus caecus hiatus, id. ib. 7, 409: carcer, Luc. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3 (cf. id. 2, 14, 13): caeruleo tenebrosa situ, Val. Fl. 3, 400: silentia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 329. — **Comp.**: carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 fin. — **Subst.**: **tenebrosus**, i, n., *the dark*, Lact. 7, 4, 12; and plur.: in tenebrosis, Vulg. Thren. 3, 6. — **II.** Trop.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Just. 6, 43, 3 med. — * **Adv.**: **tenebrōse**, darkly, Hier. in Ion. 4, 6 (with occulte).

Tēnedos or **-us**, i, f., = Τένεδος, *a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas, named after king Tenēs or Tennes* (Gr. Τέννης), *who received divine honors*; still called *Tenedos*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; id. Arch. 9, 21; id. Mur. 15, 33; Verg. A. 2, 21 al. — Also the name of the capital of this island, Oy. M. 12, 109. — Hence, **Tenedius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Tenedos*: Tenedia securi, according to the strict justice of king Tenēs, prov., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9. — In plur.: **Tenedii**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Tenedos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39.

tenellulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus], *somewhat tender or delicate* (perh. only in the two following passages): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivula et tenellula, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

tenellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener], *somewhat tender or delicate* (very rare): bella et tenella Casina, Plaut. Cas. 1, 20: Yates, Domit. Mart. poet. ap. Suet. Gram. 16: ungulae puliorum equinorum, Varr. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86: tenellum enim cito facit putre (aqua), Varr. R. 1, 41, 2.

teneo, tēni, tentum, 2 (*perf. subi.* tetinērī, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 15: tetinērī, Att. ib. 178, 12: tetinisse, Pac. ib. 178, 11; fut. *perf.* tetinero, acc. to Fest. p. 252 Müll. Another collat. form of the *perf.* tetinvi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; Diom. pp. 363 and 369 ib.), v. a. and n. [root ten-, tan-; Gr. τέννω, τείνω; Sanscr. tanomi, to stretch, spread; this root appears in many derived meanings; cf. Lat.: tendo, tenuis, tener, tenor, tenus]. **I.** *Acc.*, *to hold, keep, have in the hand, in the mouth, etc.* **A.** *lit.* **1.** In gen.: Eu. Porrigit brachium, prehende: jam tenes? Cha. Teneo. Eu. Tene, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 42; cf. argentum, id. Pers. 3, 3, 9: cum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Cael. 26, 63; for which: aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31; Ov. M. 11, 560; id. A. A. 1, 320; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: aliquid dextra, Ov. F. 1, 99: digitis, id. ib. 2, 102; id. M. 9, 86; 9, 522: lacertis, id. ib. 2, 100 al.: radicem ore, Cic. Diy. 2, 68, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6; for which: decoctum diu in ore, Plin. 25, 13, 105, § 166: aliquid in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114; for which: aliquid sinu, id. ib. 13, 157: flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: facem, Verg. A. 6, 224: telum, Liv. 2, 19. — **Prov.**: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp, or comprehend a thing which is palpable or evident*: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quatenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quatenus ratione et intelligentia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf.: cum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teperetur, id. Clu. 7, 20. — **2.** In part. **a.** With the accessory idea of possession, *to hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, etc.* (syn.: possideo, habeo): multa hereditatibus, multa emptiōnibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: provinciam a praedonibus liberam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 32: colles praesidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 8: tenente Caesare terras, id. ib. 3, 14, 15: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83; id. Sest. 19, 44: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: equitum centurias, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3: alterum cornu, *to command*, Nep. Pelop. 4, 3: provincias aliaque omnia, Sall. C. 39, 2: scenam, *to have sole possession of*, 1853

rule over, Suet. Tit. 7. — Of the possession of the object of affection: *te tenet*, Tib. 1, 6, 35; 2, 6, 52; Verg. E. 1, 32; Ov. H. 2, 103 Ruhnck.; 15, 88; id. Am. 3, 7, 3; Phaedr. 2, 2, 4. — In colloq. lang., *teneo te, I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person: *teneone te*, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 27 Ruhnck.; Sen. Ben. 7, 4; Ov. H. 18, 183; cf.: et comitem Aenean juxta natumque tenebat Ingre-diens, Verg. A. 8, 308. — Also like our *I have you* (fast, bound, etc.): *teneo te*, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Quint. 20, 63. — *Absol.*: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; 2, 18, 1. — *b.* With the accessory idea of firmness, persistence, *to hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain* a thing: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44; montes teneri, id. B. G. 3, 2; haec noctu firmis praesidiis tenebantur, id. ib. 7, 69; Capitolia celsa tenebat, Verg. A. 8, 653: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te neque intra Claustura tenebo, id. C. 3, 11, 44; cf.: in manibus et Compeditibus saevo te sub custode tenebo, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: laqueis (se) sensit teneri... fugam frustra tentabat; at illam Lenta tenet radix exultantemque coërcet, Ov. M. 11, 74 sq.; 1, 535: Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam teneri poterunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2; agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Agr. 2, 4: classem ibi tenebat, Liv. 31, 46, 8: secundissimo vento cursum tenere, *to hold or keep one's course*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 4, 28; so, cursum, Cic. Planc. 21, 52; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3 fin.; Quint. 4, 3, 13: quo iter, Verg. A. 1, 370; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 10: (lunam) fingunt cursum viam sub sole tenere, Lucr. 5, 714: tenuit tamen vestigia Bucar, Liv. 29, 32, 6. — *c.* With the accessory idea of reaching the object aimed at, *to reach, attain* a place: montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenere, Liv. 1, 37, 4: regione, id. 30, 25, 11: Tenum, id. 36, 21, 1: terram, id. 37, 16, 4; 37, 11, 5; 37, 13, 4; 26, 29, 4: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. H. 18, 198; Tac. Agr. 38 fin.: cum quibus (navibus) Cythnum insulam tenuit, id. H. 2, 9. — *d.* With the accessory idea of movement impeded, *to hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, check, control, stay*, etc.: naves, quae vento tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: quid hic agatur, scire poteris ex eo, qui litteras attulit, quem diutius tenui, quia, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1: si id te non tenet, advola, id. Fam. 16, 19: septimum jam diem Coryrae tenebamur, id. ib. 16, 7 init.: Marcellum ab gerundis rebus valetudo adversa Nolae tenuit, Liv. 24, 20, 7: non tenebo te pluribus, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3; cf. *absol.*: ne diutius teneam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34: solum (corpus) tenere, Cels. praef. med.; cf. ventrem, id. 4, 19 med.: tene linguam, Ov. F. 2, 602: pecus omne tenendum, Verg. G. 2, 371: vix a te video posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 10; so, manus, id. M. 13, 203; cf.: manum stomachumque teneo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: saeva tene cum Berecynthio Cornu tympana, id. C. 1, 18, 13; et Phoebe tenere viam, i. e. *impeded, closed up*, Luc. 5, 136: quo me decet usque teneri? Verg. A. 5, 384: lacrimas, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, lacrimas in morte misera non tenebamur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: dictator exercitum in stativis tenebat, Liv. 6, 14, 1. — *(β)* Esp.: se tenere, *to keep back, remain, stay*: Sabinus castris sese tenebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; 1, 40; Liv. 2, 45, 2: nulla clade accepta castris sese pavidus tenebat, id. 3, 26, 3: Hasdrubal procul ab hoste intervallo tenebat se, id. 23, 26, 2: se domi a conventu remotum tenere, Nep. Dion. 9, 1: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself, refrain*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: nec se tenuit, quin, etc., id. A. 2, 4, 12; cf. mid.: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his litteris declararem, id. Att. 15, 14, 2; Just. 6, 7, 10; cf.: se intra silentium tenuit, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 8: multum me intra silentium tenui, id. ib. 7, 6, 6. — *B. Trop.* 1. In gen., *to hold, contain* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend, know* (syn.: percipio, intellego): nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, Quid sit hoc negotii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 39: tenes Quorsum haec

tendant quae loquor, id. Ps. 1, 2, 81: tenes, quid dicam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: teneo, *I understand*, id. And. 1, 1, 59: teneo quid erret, id. 3, 2, 18; id. Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quibus capiat Caesar, tenes, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 5: quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus... Lyciis tenentur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: quoniam ea, quae tenebatis ipsi, etiam ex me audire voluistis, id. Rep. 1, 46, 70: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8: et teneo melius ista, Mart. 4, 37, 7. — With *inf.*: nullus frugi esse homo potest, nisi qui et bene facere et male tenet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 10; Lucr. 3, 647. — 2. In partic. *a.* *To have possession of, have the mastery of, to control* any thing: cum rem publicam opes paucorum non virtutes tenere coeperunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51. — *b.* *To hold fast, guard, preserve, uphold, keep, insist* (syn. servo): sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, tenuero, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: ordinem, id. ib. 5, 13, 35: portum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44: non tenebat ornatum suum civitas, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: nec diutius umquam tenetur idem rei publicae modus, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: est boni viri, haec duo tenere in amicitia, etc., id. Lael. 18, 65: morem, id. Off. 3, 10, 44; so id. FL 7, 15; Verg. A. 3, 408: foedus, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, id. Sen. 11, 37: silentium, Liv. 1, 28, 8. — *c.* *To hold fast, maintain, support, defend, uphold, insist*: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, *hold fast, maintain*, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 14; cf.: illud, quod multos annos tenuisset, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71; and: quod idem Peripatetici non tenent, id. Fin. 3, 13, 44: propositum tenere, *to maintain*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 1: suas leges, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centum viros, id. Caecin. 24, 67: quo causae teste teneretur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43: locum quandam cum aliquo, Cic. Brut. 21, 81. — With *ne*: plebs tenuit, ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30, 16: ne quid ferretur ad populum, patres tenere, id. 3, 29, 8; 24, 19, 7. — With *ut*: tenere patres, ut Fabius consul crearetur, Liv. 2, 42, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: scripseram tenuisse Varenum ut sibi evocare testes liceret, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1. — *d.* Of memory: alicujus memoriam cum summā benevolentia tenere, *to recollect, preserve a recollection of*, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1. — Esp.: memoria tenere: memoria tenetis, compluris in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, *you remember*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; id. Fam. 1, 9, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 14; cf.: memoria teneo, C. Sulpicius Gallum, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 21; v. memoria; so without memoria, *to bear in mind, remember, recollect*: satini haec meministi et tenes? Plaut. Pers. 2, 1: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Verg. E. 9, 45: dicta tenere, Hor. A. P. 336; id. S. 2, 4, 8: quem (Cyrum) omnia militum tenuisse creditum est nomina, Quint. 11, 2, 50; 11, 2, 45. — *e.* *To reach* an object striven after, *to gain, acquire, obtain, attain* (syn. assequor): per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: Servium Tullium post hunc captivum natum, ingenio virtute regnum tenuisse, Liv. 4, 3, 12: teneri res aliter non potest, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: multa tenuisse, Liv. 42, 11, 8: causam, Ov. M. 13, 190. — *f.* *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter*, etc. (syn.: refreno, retineo): iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38, 2: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: somnum, id. Brut. 80, 278: risum, id. Vatin. 8, 20; Hor. A. P. 5: iram, Curt. 4, 2, 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221. — *g.* Of laws, etc., *to bind, hold, obligate, be binding on, control*, etc.: quamquam leges eum non tenent, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf.: interdicto non teneri, id. Caecin. 14, 41: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: ut plebi scita omnes Quirites tenerent, Liv. 8, 12, 14; cf.: olim patricii dicebant se plebi scitis non teneri, Gal. Inst. 1, 3: cum velut in controverso jure esset, tenerentur patres plebi scitis, legem tulere; ut quod tributum plebis jussisset, populum teneret, Liv. 3, 55, 3: teneri alienis foederibus, id. 24, 29, 11: poenā teneri, *to be subject or liable to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: testibus in re publica teneri, *to be convicted*, id. Caecin. 2, 4; cf.: nemo

ita in manifesto peccatu tenebatur, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11: teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 fin.: furti, Dig. 6, 1, 4: injuriarum, ib. 47, 10, 11: mandati, ib. 17, 1, 10. — *Transf.*: nisi illi ipsi, qui eas (libidines) frangere deberent, cupiditatis ejusdem tenerentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31 Mos. and Orell. N. cr. — *h.* Of dispositions, desires, etc., *to possess, occupy, control*: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, ut, etc., *has had possession of you*, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 11, 3: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: de triumpho nulla me cupiditas umquam tenuit, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: si consilio pulso libidines iracundiae tenerent omnia, id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciose libido tenet, Sall. J. 3, 4: neque ira neque gratia teneri, *to be controlled or influenced*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45; so, teneri desiderio, id. Sen. 10, 33: studio philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: magno amore, Verg. A. 1, 675: pompā, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained, fascinated*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48; cf.: ut oculi picturā teneant, aures cantibus, id. Ac. 2, 7, 20: is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac teneretur, id. Or. 62, 210. — With *ne*, Ov. M. 7, 146. — *k.* *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include*: haec magnos formula reges, Excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46. — More freq. *pass.*: teneri aliquā re, *to be contained, comprised, grounded, to consist in* a thing: ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneretur hominum societate, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine teneretur, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227.

II. Neutr. (freq. after the Aug. per.; perh. not in Cic.). *A. Lit.* 1. *To hold a position* anywhere, *maintain one's self*: quā abscaesae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5, 12: duo extra ordinem milia tenuere, id. 3, 62, 7: tenet Danaï, quā deficit ignis, Verg. A. 2, 505. — 2. For cursum tenere, *to hold or take one's way, to sail, steer* in any direction: Aeneam... ab Sicilia classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse, Liv. 1, 1, 4: Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45, 14: ad Mendaeum, id. 21, 49, 2: Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Creten, id. ib. 13, 706: Hesperiam, id. F. 1, 498: Ausoniam, id. ib. 4, 290 al.: medio tutissimus ibis... Inter utrumque tene, Ov. M. 2, 140. — *B. Trop.*, with the accessory idea of continuance (cf. I. A. 2. b. and B. 2. b. supra), *to hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail*, etc. (cf. obtineo): imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44, 6; cf.: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47, 15: per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3, 5; 3, 47, 6: tenet fama, lupam, etc., id. 1, 4, 6: quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, id. 1, 17, 6: fama tenuit, haud plus fuisse modio, id. 23, 12, 2; 21, 46, 10: tenuit consuetudo, quae cottidie magis invalescit, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 1, 1 Spald.; so, consuetudo, ut, etc., id. 8, 5, 2: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 4, 47 Spald.; cf. Ov. M. 1, 712.

tener, ēra, ērum, adj. [v. teneo; cf. tenuis, and Sanscr. tanuj, soft, delicate, tender (class.; cf. mollis)]. *I. Lit.* *A.* In gen.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176; cf. id. Brut. 79, 274; and v. II. infra: locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet, Cato, R. R. 45, 1; cf.: serito in loco, ubi terra tenerissima erit, id. ib. 151, 2: in tenero corpore, Lucr. 3, 765: procrea et tenera palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: radices harundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: teneris arboribus incisus atque inflexus, id. B. G. 2, 17: cana legam tenerā langine mala, Verg. E. 5, 51: plantae, id. ib. 10, 49: caules, Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: gramen, id. C. 4, 12, 9: rami, Ov. M. 2, 359: uvae, id. R. Am. 83: prata tenerissima, id. A. A. 1, 299: aēr, thin, transparent, Lucr. 2, 145; Verg. A. 9, 699; Ov. M. 4, 616: alvus, Cels. 3, 18: gallina, tender, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20; cf.: ferae tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15, 7: caseus, Prud. Cath. 3, 70: Dianam tenerae dicite virgines, Hor. C. 1, 21, 1; so, virgines, id. ib. 4, 1, 26: conjux, id. ib. 1, 1, 26

Lycidas, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39: spado, id. 1, 22.—**B.** In partic., of tender age, young: tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10: (annus) tener et lactens puerique similimus aëvo Vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: mares, id. ib. 10, 84: equis vetulis teneros anteponeere solemus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: grex, Phaedr. 2, 4, 14: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 54: haedus, id. ib. 3, 18, 5: tigres, Val. Fl. 1, 491: manes, the shades of children, Stat. Th. 6, 121.—Of plants: tenerae res, Verg. G. 2, 343: teneri anni, youthful, tender, Plin. Pan. 15, 1; so, teneriores anni (opp. ferociiores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: aetates, id. 1, 10, 34: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i.e. from childhood, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2; for which: de tenero ungul, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24.—*Absol.*: a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf. ut (plantae) eam partem caeli spectent, cui ab tenero consueverunt, Col. 5, 6, 20.—*Subst.*: **tēneri**, ōrum, m., the young, boys: parcendum est teneris, Juv. 14, 215; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 59; also: in teneris, in early youth, Verg. G. 2, 272; Quint. 1, 3, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., soft, delicate, tender, etc.: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Lael. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3; cf. tenerae Mentes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; so, animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128: pudor, Ov. H. 2, 143: est oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 16, 52; cf. id. Brut. 9, 38; cf. I supra *init.*; so, verus, Hor. A. P. 246; Ov. A. A. 2, 273: carmen, id. Am. 3, 8, 2.—*Transf.*, of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1; Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333: molli teneraque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23: tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, id. 9, 4, 31 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of youthful weakness, tender: tener animus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf. horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29; so, adhuc mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—*Hence, adv.*, tenderly, delicately, softly. **a. tēnere** (post-Aug.), dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: diligere, Vulg. Gen. 44, 20.—*Comp.*: composit manus, Petr. 24.—*Sup.*: derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 72.—**b. tēneriter**, only once cited: teneriter quidam efferunt, ut celeriter: alii vero tenere ut libere, Charis. p. 162 P. *** tēnerasco**, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [tener], to grow tender, Lucr. 3, 765; cf. teneresco. **tēnere**, adv., v. tener *fin.* **tēneresco**, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [tener], to grow soft or tender (post-Aug., but tenerasco with Lucr.): in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; 28, 12, 50, § 183; Cels. 6, 6, 4; Tert. Res. Carn. 22. **tēneritas**, ātis, f. [id.], softness, tenderness. **I.** Lit.: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100: brassicae, id. 19, 8, 41, § 141: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101: huius jecori teneritas nulla praefertur, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**II.** Trop.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollietas quaedam, * Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitruv. 4, 1 med.: teneritas Corinthiorum (opp. severus mos Doricorum), id. 1, 2 med. **† tēneriter**, adv., v. tener *fin.* **tēneritudo**, inis, f. [tener], softness, tenderness: si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai. 9, 2: corticis, id. Jan. 15, 16: pueri primae teneritudinis, of the tenderest age, Suet. Tib. 44. **tēnerositas**, ātis, f. [id.], a tender age, Ven. Vit. S. Men. 2. **Tēnes**, is, v. Tenedos. **† tēnesmos**, i, m., = *τενεσμός*, a straining at stool, tenesmus, Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211; 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 21, 84, § 227; Nep. Att. 21, 2; Scrib. Comp. 142 (in Cels. 4, 18 written as Greek). **† Tenitae**, ārum, f.: Tenitae credebantur esse sortium deae, dictae quod tenendi haberent potestatem, Fest. p. 368 Müll. **tenor**, ōris, m. [teneo, II. B.], a holding on, holding fast; hence, an uninterrupted course, career, tenor (mostly post-Aug.; cf. cursus, ordo). **I.** In gen.: hasta fugit ser-

vatque cruenta tenorem, keeps its course, Verg. A. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore Tota patent, by a steady motion, Ov. M. 3, 113: hic tibi versandus tenor, est, id. A. A. 2, 729: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15, 7: pugnae, id. 8, 38, 11: tenorem pugnae servabant, id. 30, 18: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14; Liv. 40, 12, 7: fati, Ov. H. 7, 112: eundem tenorem servare, Col. Arb. 2, 2: unus tenor algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: eodem tenore duo insequentes consulatus gessi, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf. eodem consiliorum tenore, id. 22, 15, 1: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, numquam intermisso, id. 35, 16: austeritatis (in smaragdus), Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: tenorem in narrationibus servant, connection, Quint. 10, 7, 6: cum quantum, quale interrogantes gravi comparant; acuto tenore concludunt, i.e. tone, accent, id. 1, 5, 26; cf. in plur.: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores vel accentus, id. 1, 5, 22; cf. § 26: vel heroos gressu truncare tenores, i.e. mingle pentameters with heroic verses, Stat. S. 5, 3, 99.—**B.** Adverb.: uno tenore, in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly: isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut alunt, in dicendo fluit, * Cic. Or. 6, 21: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5, 7: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37, 10: tenore uno in mediam aciem illati, id. 22, 47, 6; cf. hi mores eaque caritas patriae per omnes ordines velut tenore uno pertinebat, id. 23, 49, 3; so, uno velut tenore, id. 2, 42, 8.—**II.** In partic., in the later jurid. lang., the connection, contents, sense, tenor of a law: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Dig. 9, 2, 56: pro tenore S. C. Claudiani, Paul. Sent. 2, 21, 18: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Dig. 42, 1, 46. **Tēnos** or **-us**, i, f., = *Τήνος*, one of the Cyclades, between Andros and Delos, nov *Yno*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65; Liv. 36, 21; Ov. M. 7, 469. **tēnsa**, ae, f., the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games. **I.** Lit.: tēnsam ait vocari Sennius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. tēnsa *ἄρμα θεῶν*, Gloss. Philox.: via tēnsarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 5, 72, § 186: tēnsam ducere, Liv. 5, 41, 2; 9, 40, 16: deducere, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5; Inscr. Grut. 35, 12.—**II.** Perh. for a carriage in gen.: vende tēnsam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3. **tēnsio**, ōnis, f. [tendo], a stretching, stretching out, extension (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen.: papilionum, a setting up, pitching, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*—*Plur.*: brachia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitruv. 1, 1 med.—**II.** In partic., a tension or contraction of the nerves, as a disease: nervorum, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255: praecordiorum, id. ib. 260; Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.* **tēnsūra**, ae, f. [id.], a stretching out, a straining, tension (post-class.): papilionis, i.e. a setting up, pitching, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*: corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.*; 2, 25; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 med. **tēnsus**, a, um, Part. of tendo. *** tēntābundus (tēmp-)**, a, um, adj. [tento], trying, making attempts: miles tēntābundus, trying here and there, Liv. 21, 36, 1. **tēntāmen**, inis, n. [id.], a trial, essay, attempt (poet.); perh. only in the two foll. passages: prima vocis tēntamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341: tēntamina Repellere, id. ib. 7, 734. **tēntāmentum**, i, n. [id.], a trial, proof essay, attempt (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in plur.). (a) In plur.: mortalia Tēntamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629: fide (i.e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 728: tui, Verg. A. 8, 144: civillum bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38.—(β) In sing.: tēntamenti gratiā, Gell. 9, 15, 6: tēntamento frustrati, Amm. 24, 2, 4 al. **tēntātiō**, ōnis, f. [id.]. *** I.** An attack: valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a veteri morbo et a novis tentationibus gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** A trial, proof: perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42, 4; 41, 23, 14.—**III.** Temptation (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 6, 13 et saep.

tēntātor, ōris, m. [tento]. **I.** An assailant, attempter, tempter: integras Dianās (Orion), Hor. C. 3, 4, 71.—*Esp.*, the tempter, i.e. the devil, Vulg. Matt. 4, 3; Juvenc. 1, 384.—**II.** He who attacks: autumnus, tēntator valetudinum, Tert. Anim. 48 *init.* **Tēnthrēdon**, ōnis, m., = *Τενθρηδών*, the father of Prothēus, Hyg. Fab. 98. **tēntigo**, inis, f. [tendo], a tension; lecherosness, lust, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118; Auct. Priap. 23; 34; Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv. 6, 129. **tēntipellium**, ii, n. [tendo-pellis], that which stretches out a skin or hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher. **I.** Lit.: tēntipellium Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo: pro manibus credo habere ego illos tēntipellium, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. Mart. 9, 73, 1.—*** II.** *Transf.*: Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (sc. tēntipellium) medicamentum esse, quo rugae extenduntur, cum dicat: tēntipellium inducitur, rugae in ore extenduntur, cum ille *τροπικῶς* dixerit, Fest. p. 364 Müll. **tento** or **tempto**, āvi, ātum, 1 (part. gen. plur. tantantum, Verg. G. 2, 247), v. *freg.* a. [tendo], to handle, touch, feel a thing (class.; cf. tango, tracto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: manibus pectora, Ov. M. 10, 282; 10, 289: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: ficum rostro, Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede (with attingere), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quadratum, Lucr. 4, 234: caput in tenebris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17: invisos amictus, Verg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49; cf. acumen stili, id. Rhet. 5: brachia emittit temptanti maria similis Sarpedon, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98: pullos, Col. 8, 5, 17; 8, 11, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang.: venas, to feel the pulse, Quint. 11, 3, 88; Suet. Tib. 72; Ov. H. 20, 139.—**2.** To try the strength of, make an attempt upon, i.e. to attack, assail (cf. aggreddior, adior). (a) Of warfare: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73: urbem, Liv. 33, 5, 3; 26, 38, 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35, 1: moenia Alexandriae, id. 45, 11: Achaia, Caes. B. C. 3, 55: Britanniam, Suet. Claud. 17: aggreddi et tentare, Veil. 2, 113, 3: alique auxillis Thraciae, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—(β) Of disease, poison, etc.: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31; cf. gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: temptari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81: tentatus est motiunculis levibus, id. Vesp. 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 441 al.: vina temptant caput, attack, affect, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 35.—*Absol.*: temptantis aquas non nocere, unwholesome, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68; cf. Verg. G. 2, 94.—**II.** *Transf.*, to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay a course of action, etc. (so most freq.; syn.: experior, periclor). **A.** In gen., constr. with acc., with *inf.*, with *rel.-clause*, with *ut*, or *absol.* (a) With acc.: cum se ipse perspexerit totumque tentarit, intellegat, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf. se in arte memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 34 (preceded by memoriam suam experiri): tentare te, quo animo accipias, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3: quo utamur quasi equis temptatis, sic amicitia aliqua parte periclitatis moribus amicorum, id. Lael. 17, 63: alicujus scientiam auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 32: tentare summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: culturam agelli, Lucr. 5, 1368: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: negata iter via, Hor. C. 3, 2, 22: Bosporum, id. ib. 3, 4, 31: Thetim ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: Istrum, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 135: aditus, Verg. A. 4, 293: temptanda via est, id. G. 3, 8: ad tentandum vadum fluminis, Curt. 4, 9, 15: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36; so, fortunam, id. ib. 3, 6; 7, 64; Sall. J. 7, 1: periculum, Cic. Corn. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Clu. 57, 157: patientiam vestram, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12, 3; cf. spem triumphi, id. 28, 38, 4: li-

bertatem, id. 6, 18, 11: relationem, id. 33, 23, 3: intercessionem, id. 9, 8, 13: silentium nequicquam per praeconeum, id. 8, 33, 2: criminalia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, id. ib. 1, 17, 24: caelestia, id. 1, 17, 34 et saep. — (β) With *rel. clause*: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spirare an non, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 26: quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat, Verg. A. 11, 761: cum tentaret si qua res esset cibi, something to eat, Phaedr. 4, 7, 4: tenta, Chrysogonus quanti doceat, Juv. 7, 175. — (γ) With *inf.*: aqua prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29; 2, 14, 1: (sol) caelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 659: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: (vestis) frustra tentata revelli, id. ib. 9, 168: taurus irasci in cornua temptat, Verg. A. 12, 104: nemo in sese tentat descendere, Pers. 4, 23: litteras deferre, Curt. 3, 7, 13; Juv. 7, 5. — (δ) With *ut*, cum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege, rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: quid aliud hoc iudicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Suet. Caes. 11. — *Impers. pass.*: tentatum a L. Sextio tribuno plebis, ut rogationem ferret, etc., Liv. 4, 49, 6. — (ε) *Absol.*: tenta quā lubet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23. — **B.** In partic., to try any one, in a friendly or hostile manner; to urge, incite, to tempt, sound, tamper with; also, to excite, disquiet, disturb, agitate: quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 3: cum per Drusum saepe tentassem, id. ib. 1, 21, 97: utrum admonitis an tentatis an, etc. . . . pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: cum a proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos popularium, Sall. J. 48, 1: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 fin.; animum precando, Verg. A. 4, 113: iudicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9; 30, 80: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75; cf.: tentatū Otholanorum fide per colloquium et promissa, id. ib. 2, 20: tribunos de fugae societate, Suet. Ner. 47: deos multa caede bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73; cf.: Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: nationes lacessere bello et tentare, to agitate, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: in his rebus eventidinis unius hominis senectus, infirmitas solitudoque tentata est, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: militis iras, Luc. 2, 529; Vulg. Gen. 22, 1 et saep.

† **tentor**, ōnis, m., a holder, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5; 340, 3.

† **tentoriolum**, i, n. dim. (tentorium), a little tent, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5.

tentorium, ii, n. (tendo; prop. something stretched out), a tent (syn. tabernaculum), Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 18 med.; Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. F. 3, 527; id. M. 8, 43; 13, 249; Luc. 1, 396; 6, 270; 9, 912.

† **tentorius**, a, um, adj. (tentorium), of or for tents: pelles, tent-skins, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

1. **tentus**, a, um. **I.** Part. of tendo. — **II.** Part. of teneo.

2. **tentus**, ōis, m. (teneo), a checking: haemorrhoidarum floris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2.

Tentyra, ōrum, n. = Τέντυρα, γὰ, a city in Upper Egypt, the modern village of Denderah, Juv. 15, 35 and 76. Called also

Tentyris, Plin. 5, 9, 41, § 60. — Hence, **A. Tentyrites**, ae, adj., of or belonging to Tentyra, Tentyrite: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, § 49. — *Plur. subst.*: **Tentyritae**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Tentyra, Tentyrites, Plin. 8, 25, 38; § 92 (better Tentyri insula); Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 15. — **B. Tentyriticus**, a, um, adj., of Tentyra, Tentyritic: lingua, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

† **tenuabilis**, e, adj. (tenuo), making thin, attenuating: unctiones, Cael. Aur. Acul. 3, 4, 34.

† **tenuatim**, ado. [id.], thinly, Apic. 2, 4.

tenuescens, entis, Part. [tenuis], growing thin: luna crescente, opp. tenuescente, Censor. Fragg. 3.

† **tenuiarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to thin clothing: VESTIARIUS, a maker of light clothing, Inscr. Grut. 650, 8; 1111, 7; Inscr. Gud. 200, 1; Inscr. Murat. 939, 16.

* **tenuiculus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], slight, trifling, poor: apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

tenuis, e (in the poets also as dissyl. tenuis, and hence sometimes written **tenuis**, Lucr. 1, 875; 2, 232; 3, 232 al.; cf. tenuia and tenuius, trisyll., id. 4, 66; 4, 808; 3, 243; v. Carey, Lat. Prosody, § 47), adj. [root in Sanscr. tanu; ten, Gr. τενω; prop. stretched out, drawn out; v. teneo; hence, thin, fine, close, etc. (syn.: gracilis, exilis)].

I. Lit. 1. Of texture, fine, thin: subtemen, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53: vestes, Ov. A. A. 3, 707: amictus, id. M. 4, 104: togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 448: tunicae, id. F. 2, 319: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: pellicis, Ov. A. A. 3, 77: arietes tenuioris velleis, Col. 7, 2, 5. — 2. Of substance, thin, rare, fine: tenue caelum (opp. crassum), Cic. Fat. 4, 7; so, tenue purumque caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: aer, rare (with purus), id. N. D. 2, 16, 42; cf.: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, id. ib. 2, 15, 42: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, thin, watery, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 15, 28, 33, § 110; 23, 1, 22, § 39: aqua, clear, Ov. F. 2, 250; cf. sanguis (opp. crassus), Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 221: agmen (millitum), Liv. 25, 23, 16: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64; cf. pluviae, Verg. G. 1, 92. — 3. Of form, slim, thin, lank, slender, fine: penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3, 1: nitidula, thin, lank, meagre, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29; cf.: canes macie tennes, Nemes. Cyn. 137: Gellius, Cat. 89, 1: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9; cf.: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411; id. F. 2, 565.

— 4. Of sounds, weak, thin: vox, Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib.); Quint. 11, 3, 32. — **B.** Transf., in gen., little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf.: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: aqua, shallow, Liv. 1, 4, 6; Ov. F. 2, 250; Quint. 12, 2, 11: rivulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: sulcus, Verg. G. 1, 68: foramen, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: intervallum, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. C. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antefert copiosus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49; so, victus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Lael. 23, 86; Hor. S. 2, 63: mensa, id. C. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20; cf. census, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: honores, Nep. Milt. 6, 2: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, i. e. light, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8. — Transf., of poor persons: tenuis (opp. locuples), Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: servus sit an liber, pecuniosus an tenuis, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35: fortunae constitit tenuiorum videbantur, id. Sest. 48, 103; cf.: locupletissimi cuiusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46: Regulus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13. — With *gen.*: tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Fine, nice, delicate, subtle, exact (syn.: elegans, subtilis): tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 43; cf.: tennes autem differentias (praeccepta) habent, Sen. Ep. 94, 35: (gratores) tennes, acuti, Cic. Or. 5, 20: so, grator, id. ib. 24, 81; Quint. 12, 10, 21: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. F. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, elegant, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: textum dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 64. — *Subst.*: **tenuis**, is, n., that which is subtle (opp. comprehensibile), Lact. 7, 4, 12. — **B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low: cum tenuissima valetudine esset, weak, feeble, delicate, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium (opp. forte), Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis et angusta ingeni yena, id. 6, 2, 3: te-

nuis exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Quint. 8, 3, 18: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus labi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf.: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: suspitio, id. Caecin. 15, 43; causa tenuis et inops, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: curae, Verg. G. 1, 177: gloria, id. ib. 4, 6: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec suavius debet tenui Verona Catullo, i. e. to the author of trifling, amorous lays, Mart. 10, 103, 5; v. tenuo, II. — 2. Esp., of rank, standing, etc., low, inferior, common: tenuiores, men of lower rank, the lower orders, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70; cf.: commoti animi tenuiorum, id. ib. 23, 47: si obscuri erunt aut tennes, id. Part. Or. 34, 117: qui tenuior ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adulescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3, 2. — Hence, *adv.*: **tenuiter**, 1. Lit. **a.** Thinly: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. — **b.** Indifferently, poorly: Da, Quid rei gerit? Gē. Sic, tenuiter. Da. Non multum habet, Quod det, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95. — 2. Trop. **a.** Finely, acutely, exactly, subtly: tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: tenuiter multa, multa subtiliter tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: scribere (with argute), id. ib. 6, 21, 4: tenuiter et argute multa disserit, Gell. 6, 2, 6. — **Comp.**: illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51. — **b.** Lightly, slightly, superficially: mihi nimium tenuiter Sicularum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 167; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; 4, 36, 48. — *Sup.*: tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35.

tenuitas, atis, f. (tenuis), thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity (class.). **I.** Lit.: casuruse in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, stinens, id. Brut. 16, 64: crurum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aeris, rarity (with scititas), Sen. Q. N. 2, 10, 1: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24; § 79: capillamenti, id. 11, 37, 65, § 171: liniam duxit summae tenuitatis per tabulam, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: cribri, id. 13, 14, 27, § 105: aquae, thinness, clearness, purity, id. 31, 3, 23, § 38; cf. sanguinis, id. 11, 39, 92, § 226 et saep. — **B.** Transf. (acc. to tenuis, I. B.), smallness, insignificance, poverty, indigence, scarcity: Magi, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: alij, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 13, 30. — **II.** Trop., fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsa subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13; 12, 10, 35; 10, 2, 23: discriminum ac differentiarum tenuitates, fine shades, Gell. 1, 3, 29.

tenuiter, ado., v. tenuis fin.

tenuo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [tenuis], to make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rarefacio, minuo).

I. Lit.: assidue vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. P. 2, 7, 43: hoc (tempus) tenuat dentem aratri, id. Tr. 4, 6, 13: sol matutinum aëra spissum et umidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 2; so, aëra, to rarefy, Stat. Th. 1, 338: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, make lean, Verg. G. 3, 129: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: corpus parvo victu tenuatum, Tac. A. 15, 63: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 21: se in undas, to dissolve into water, Ov. A. 1, 761; so, artus in undas, id. M. 15, 651; cf.: tenuatus in auras, Aëraque umor abit, id. ib. 15, 246: vocis via est tenuata; narrowed, contracted, id. ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos ritus, id. R. Am. 445: chartam interpolatone, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: adipem, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata relexuit orbem, i. e. waning, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad

spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19; so, vocem, id. 11, 3, 32.—

II. Trop., to make small or trifling, to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble: utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpa, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, to lessen, degrade, Hor. C. 3, 3, 72: gesta tanti viri enumerando, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 127: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, have spun out a slight elegiac poem, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 5; cf.: Maximo carmen tenuare tanto, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2; v. tenuis, II. B.

† **1. tenuis**, ōris, n. [root ten-; Gr. *τείνω*; v. *teneo*], = *τένος*, a cord, snare, gin, spring: intendere tenuis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 23; cf.: tenuis est laqueus, dictus a tendicula, Non. 6, 12: tenuis est proprie extrema pars arcūs, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 62.

2. tenuis [root ten-; v. *teneo*], perh. orig., an acc. of direction, and hence joined with *gen.*; afterwards a *prep.* with *abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in the passages, Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the *abl.* is the true reading), prop. lengthwise, to the end; hence, as far as, up or down to, unto, to (placed after its case; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.). **I.** In *gen.* (a) With *gen. plur.* (so not in the prose of Cicero): laborum tenuis, along the tips, Lucr. 1, 940; 4, 15: lumborum tenuis, as far as the loins, Cic. Arat. 83 (324): crurum tenuis, Verg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenuis, id. A. 10, 210: per aquam ferme genū tenuis altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8: aurum tenuis, Quint. 12, 2, 17: illi rumores Cumarum tenuis caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2: urbium Corcyrae tenuis, Liv. 26, 24, 11.—(b) With *abl.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): Tauro tenuis, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36; Nep. Con. 2, 3: Arimino tenuis, Suet. Aug. 30: Antio tenuis, id. Tib. 38: Ostia tenuis, id. Ner. 16: Aethiopia tenuis, id. Caes. 52: erat pectoribus tenuis, Liv. 21, 54, 9: inguinibus tenuis, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenuis, Verg. A. 3, 427: summo tenuis ore, id. ib. 1, 737: collo tenuis, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenuis, id. ib. 15, 512; 15, 673: poplite deinde tenuis, id. ib. 5, 593: pennis tenuis, id. ib. 6, 258: mediā tenuis alvo, id. F. 2, 145: lateri capulo tenuis addidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553: poti faece tenuis cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenuis dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 *fin.*: tectis tenuis, id. ib. 13, 41: extollere caelo tenuis, Just. 12, 6, 2.—Of time: Cantabrico tenuis bello nec ultra, Suet. Aug. 85; cf.: vulneribus tenuis, of the fighting of gladiators, Liv. 41, 20, 12 et saep.—So the compounds, eātenus, hactenus, quātenus, quā dātenus, v. h. vv.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** After, according to, by: tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenuis gessit, Suet. Caes. 76; so, titulo tenuis, id. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 1, 31: facie tenuis, i. e. for the sake of appearances, App. M. 10, p. 250, 9: specie tenuis, Amm. 14, 7, 5: terrore tenuis, id. 16, 8, 3.—**B.** Verbo tenuis, less freq. nomine tenuis, as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally (very rare): veteres verbo tenuis... de re publicā disserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 34, 5, 4: haec verba cum affectu accipimus, non verbo tenuis, Dig. 2, 2, 1 *med.*: usurpatas nomine tenuis urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

Teos or **Teūs**, i. f., = *Τέως*, a town in Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Liv. 37, 27, 9.—Hence, **Teūs**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Teos, Teian: Anacreon, Hor. Epod. 14, 10; cf. Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 364; id. A. A. 3, 330; id. R. Am. 762: fides, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18.—**Plur.**: **Teii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Teos, Teians, Liv. 37, 12 and 28.

tepefacio, feci, factum, 3 (*fut.* scanned *tepefaciet*, Cat. 64, 361; cf. *liquefacio*), v. a. [*tepeo*-facio], to make moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid; to warm, tepefy (class.); as *verb. fin. act.*: is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5, 19: ova, id. 10, 33, 49: 92: lintheum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: in matris jugulo ferum acutum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136.—**Pass.**: medicamentum semper ante tepeferi convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefunt, Plin. 11, 6,

5, § 13.—**Part. perf.**: umor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; id. Sen. 15, 51; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23; Lucr. 6, 322; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Verg. A. 9, 419.

tepeo, ēre, v. n. [Sansk. *tap*, to be warm; *tapas*, heat; O. H. Germ. *damf*, warm], to be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid (very rare; not in Cic.; cf.: caleo, ferveo). **I.** Lit.: ubi (doliū) temperate tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 78: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: cor tepens, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 62: tepentes auras, Verg. G. 2, 330; Ov. M. 1, 107: sole tepente, id. ib. 3, 489: truncus tepens, Verg. A. 10, 555; cf.: tractu (caeli) tepente, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To be warm or to glow with love, to be enamored: quo (Lydia) calet juvenus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. C. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov. H. 11, 26.—**B.** To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardor, indifferent in love, etc.: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov. R. Am. 7; so (opp. amare), id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, Quint. 6, 1, 44.

tepesco, pui, 3, v. *incl.* n. [*tepeo*], to become moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid. **I.** To grow warm: maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Quint. 6, 1, 44; Cels. 3, 6 *med.*; Ov. M. 3, 412: nostra tepescit aqua, id. P. 3, 4, 56: fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit, Verg. A. 9, 701; Mart. 6, 59, 4 *al.*—**II.** To grow cool (rare). **A.** Lit., Mart. 2, 1, 10.—**B.** Trop., to cool off, decrease in ardor: paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1, 9: cum omnes amicitiae Romanae tepescant, id. 28, 4, 21: veneres tepere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

† **tephrias**, ae, m., = *τεφρίας*, a kind of ash-colored stone, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

† **tephritis**, idis, f., = *τεφρίτις*, an ash-colored precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 184.

tepidarius, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus], of or belonging to tepid water or to a tepid bath. **I.** *Adj.*: aenum, Vitr. 5, 10: CELLA, Inscr. Orell. 3328.—**II.** *Subst.*: **tepidarium**, ii, n., a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath, Cels. 1, 3; Vitr. 5, 10, §§ 1 and 5.

tepidē, adv., v. tepidus *fin.*

* **tepidō**, āre, v. a. [tepidus], to make lukewarm or tepid, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

tepidus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo], moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid (cf.: calidus, fervidus). **I.** Lit.: frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingesserō, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affuderō, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92, 21; so, calidus tepidusque vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: tactus, id. 6, 1165: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. C. 2, 6, 17: cruor, Verg. A. 6, 248: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646: rogi, id. H. 6, 90; id. Tr. 1, 5, 12: Notus, id. P. 4, 10, 43: Berenicida, Luc. 9, 524: aqua, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—**Comp.**: fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 163.—**Sup.**: cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24.—**II.** Trop., opp. to heat, ardor, lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid, etc.: tepidam recalcere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629; so, mens, id. A. A. 2, 445: ignes, id. M. 11, 225; id. Am. 2, 19, 15: adflarant tepidae pectora vestra faces, id. R. Am. 434.—**Adv.**: tepide, tepidly, lukewarmly. **A.** Lit., Col. 8, 5, 19.—**Comp.**, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; Lampr. Comm. 1, § 9.—**B.** Trop., without warmth, flatly: tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tepor, ōris, m. [id.], a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor (cf.: fervor, calor). **I.** Opp. to cold (class.): externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: mundi, Luc. 8, 365: primus tepor, i. e. of spring, Sen. Herc. Oet. 381: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, in a mild, moderate temperature, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 2, 50, 51, § 136; 16, 32, 59, § 137: verno tepori similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17: tepore febrium arescunt, Amm. 19, 4, 2.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 517; Cat. 46, 1.—**B.** Concr., plur., fomentations, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 120.—**II.** Opp. to warmth (very

rare). **A.** Lit.: excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., coldness, languor of language: libri eiusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac. Or. 21 *med.*

* **teporatus**, a, um, *adj.* [tepor], made moderately warm, warmed: fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

teporus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], warm, mild (late Lat.): aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

tepula aqua, a stream of water (perh. tepid) conducted to the Capitol at Rome, Front. Aquaed. 8; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

ter, adv. num. [Sansk. *tris*; Gr. *τρίς*; cf. *tres*], three times, thrice. **I.** Lit.: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl): haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato, R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9: ter in anno audire nuntium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: ter aut quater die perficari, Cels. 4, 12: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; cf.: ter amplius Geryon, triple-headed, id. ib. 2, 14, 7: populus Ter pede terram, id. ib. 3, 18, 16; 4, 1, 28; id. S. 1, 10, 43: ter consul, Plin. Pan. 80: ter in annum tesseras dare, Suet. Aug. 40 et saep.—With numerals: ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 43, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl): ter quinquagenos sues habere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 22; cf.: terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14; and: ter centena epigrammata, Mart. 2, 1, 1: ter centum milibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 116; so, ter centum (by many written as one word, *tercentum*), Verg. A. 1, 272; Ov. M. 14, 146: ter denis redeuntibus annis, Verg. A. 8, 47: ter denas vacas Accipit, Ov. F. 4, 635: ter deno bove, Sil. 15, 259: ter et vicenis vulneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**II.** Transf., in *gen.*, for an indefinite number, = often or repeatedly: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, Verg. A. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aeneus, ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis: ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65 sq.: Aeneam magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg. A. 10, 873; 1, 116; 3, 421; Hor. C. 2, 17, 26 *al.*: ter tanto peior ipsa est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat... stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; so, bis terque, Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517 *al.*: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Verg. A. 12, 155; so, terque quaterque, id. G. 2, 399: ter et quater, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13.—**B.** Esp., with *adj.*, to denote a high degree: felices ter et amplius, quos, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: o ego ter felix, si, etc., thrice happy, thrice fortunate, Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Verg. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

† **teramōn** (terāmum), i, n., = *τεράμων*, a plant growing near Philippi, Plin. 18, 17, 4, § 155.

terbentinus, a, um, v. terebinthus *init.*

tercentum, num., three hundred, v. ter.

ter-decies or **-iens**, adv. num., thirteen times: quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdecies, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, i. e. thirty, Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

terdeni, better separately, v. ter and deni.

† **terēbinthinus** (terbentinus) Veg. Vet. 2, 54, 4), a, um, *adj.*, = *τερεβινθινος*, of the terebinth or turpentine-tree: resina, Cels. 5, 6; Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 35 (dub.): tabula, Petr. 33.

† **terēbinthizūsa**, ae, f., = *τερεβινθίζουσα*, a turpentine-colored precious stone, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

† **terēbinthus**, i, f., = *τερεβινθος*, the terebinth or turpentine-tree: Pistacia terebinthus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54; 24, 6, 18, § 27; Verg. A. 10, 136.

terēbra, ae, f. (neutr. collat. form **terēbrum**, Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, 12 *al.*) [tero].

I. An instrument for boring, a borer, an auger, gimlet, Cato, R. R. 41, 3; Col. 4, 29, 16 sq.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 17, 15, 25, § 116; 37, 13, 76, § 200.—**II.** As a surgical

instrument, a *trephine*, Cels. 8, 3.—**III.** A military engine for boring through walls in sieges, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

***terēbrāmen**, īnis, n. [terebro], a hole bored: furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

terēbratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a boring. **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 29, 13; 5, 11, 12; id. Arb. 26.—**II.** Transf., concr., a hole bored, a bore, Vitr. 9, 9 med.; 10, 13.

***terēbrātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a boring, Scrib. Comp. 206.

terēbro, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [terebra], to bore, bore through, perforate (not in Cic.; syn.: foro, perforo). **I.** Lit.: terabrā vitē pertundito... artioque eā quā terebraveris, Cato, R. 41, 3: vites Gallicā terebrā, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Ep. 52 med.: cavas uteri latebras, Verg. A. 2, 38: telo lumen acuto, id. ib. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697: gemmā terebratā, Vitr. 9, 9: vitē in oblicum, Plin. 17, 18, 25, § 115; Col. 5, 9, 16: gryllus quoniam terram terebret, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.

—**B.** Transf., to bore out: regustatum digito terebrare salinum Contentus perages, to bore out the salt-dish with the fingers; to hunt out the last grain, Pers. 5, 138.—**2.** To bore, make by boring: foramen, Vitr. 10, 16, 5.—**II.** Trop., to insinuate one's self, to coax, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; so perh. also, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

terēbrum, 1, v. terebra nit.

terēdo, īnis, f. = τερνδών, a worm that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., a wood-fretter, moth, Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; Col. 4, 24, 6; Vitr. 5, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 69; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 197; 23, 7, 70, § 135; 28, 20, 81, § 264.

Terēdon, ōnis, f., a town of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

Terēides, ae, v. Tereus.

Tereus, is, f. (sc. dea) [tero], the goddess that presides over threshing, Arn. 4, p. 131.

Terentianus, v. Terentius, B.

Terentillus, a, the name of a Roman gens, e. g. C. Terentillus Arsa, author of the lex Terentilla, Liv. 3, 9 sq.

Terentius, a, um, v. Terentia.

Terentius, i, m.; **Terentia**, ae, f., Terence, the name of a Roman gens. **1.** P. Terentius Afer, the celebrated comic poet, born at Carthage A. U. C. 569, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1; Suet. Vit. Ter.—**2.** M. Terentius Varro, a celebrated scholar, an elder contemporary and friend of Cicero, Gell. 13, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 14, 49.—**3.** C. Terentius Varro, Roman general at Cannae, Liv. 22, 61.—In fem., Terentia, the wife of Cicero.—Hence, **A. Terentius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Terentius, Terentian: Terentia et Cassia lex frumentaria, Cic. Ver. 2, 5, 21, § 52.—**B. Terentianus**, a, um, adj., of Terence, Terentian: Chremes, i. e. occurring in the poet Terence, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; so, Phormio, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 56: Terentianus ipse se puniens, i. e. the Heautontimoroumenos, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: verbum, id. Lael. 24, 89: exercitus, commanded by M. Terentius Varro, Liv. 23, 32, 16.—**C. Terentilla**, ae, f. dim. of Terentia, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 69.—**2.** Subst.: **Terentiānus**, i, m., a proper name. **L.** Terentianus Maurus, a grammarian at the close of the first century after Christ, author of a metrical work.

Terentus or **-os**, i, f., a place at the extremity of the Campus Martius, on the Tiber, where the Ludi Saeculares were held, Ov. F. 1, 501; Mart. 1, 70, 2; 4, 1, 8; 10, 63, 3; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.—Hence, **Terentinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Terentus, Terentine: ludi, i. e. the secular games, Varr. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34: tribus, Cic. Planc. 17, 43; 22, 54; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5; Liv. 10, 9, 14: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35 (al. Terentinus).

terēs, ētis, adj. [tero]; cf. Gr. τέρην, tender, rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth, etc.: teres est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. p. 363 Müll. (class.; syn. rotundus). **I.** Lit.: stiptes, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: alius, Col. 4, 33, 4; trunci arborum, Verg. A. 6, 207: oliva, id. E. 8, 16: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: fusus, id. ib. 6, 22: bastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10:

macro, Verg. A. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: (fundae) habena, Verg. A. 11, 579.—Of parts of the body: cervix, round, slender, Lucr. 1, 35; Verg. A. 8, 633; so, collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21; Ov. M. 11, 80: membra, Suet. Caes. 45: digiti, Ov. A. 1, 622; hence, of the form: puer, Hor. Epod. 11, 28.—Of other objects: plagae, tightly twisted, firmly woven, Hor. C. 1, 1, 28: strophium, Cat. 64, 65: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: gemma, Verg. A. 5, 313: iaspis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 40: catena, Luc. 3, 565: filum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80: mitra, Claud. in Entr. 2, 185: coma, curling, curly, Varr. ap. Non. 328, 12.—**II.** Trop., in gen., smooth, polished, elegant: (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86; imitated by Aus. Idyll. 16, 4: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas, Cic. Or. 9, 27: teretes aures intellegensque iudicium, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: vox in disputationibus, smooth, without impediment, Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, rounded off, polished, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, fretu scribere quam freto, Gell. 13, 20, 15.—Sup. and adv. seem not to occur.

Tereses, lum, m., a people of Spain, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.

Tereus, ei or eos, m., = Τηρεῦς. **I.** A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, whom he violated, Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. F. 2, 629; id. M. 6, 497; 6, 615; 6, 635; Mart. 14, 75, 1.—Hence, **Terēides**, ae, m., the offspring of Tereus, i. e. his son Itys, Ov. Ib. 436.—**II.** The name of a tragedy by Attius, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3; 16, 5, 1.

Tergedum, i, n., a town of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.

ter-geminus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-genus, adv., of a threefold kind, threefold (late Lat.): humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43; 11, 49.

tergeo or less freq. **tergo**, ei, sum, 2 or 3 (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 423 sq.; part. perf. tertus, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 7 and 8), v. a. [for stergo; akin to stringo; Gr. στράγγω, to twist], to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. verro): numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 85 Müll.; so, frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: nares in adversum, id. 11, 3, 121: fossas, to dry, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 2, 21, 3: aequatam (mensam) mentae tersere virentes, Ov. M. 8, 663: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, rub off, polish, burnish, Verg. A. 7, 626: arma, Liv. 26, 51, 4: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62: manique simul velut lacrimantia tersit Lumina, Ov. M. 13, 132: oculos pedibus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 258.—Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, grates upon, Lucr. 6, 119: nubila caeli (Aurora), to scatter, Sil. 16, 136: tergere palatum, to tickle the palate, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24.—Absol.: qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, *Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: si quis TERGERE ORNARE REFRIGERE VOLET (sc. aram), Inscr. Orell. 2489.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): librum, i. e. to improve, amend, Mart. 6, 1, 3: scelus, to expiate, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.—Hence, **tersus**, a, um, P. a., wiped off, i. e. clean, neat (not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (mulier) lauta, tersa, ornata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; cf.: alii sunt circumtonsi et tersi atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8: plantae, Ov. M. 2, 736: tersum diem pro sereno dictum ab antiquis, Fest. p. 363 Müll.—**B.** Trop., pure, correct, nice, neat, terse: iudicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: tersum ac limatum esse oportet quod libris dedicatur, id. 12, 10, 50: elegiae tersus atque elegans auctor, id. 10, 1, 93; cf. in comp.: multo est tersior ac purius magis (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2; so, praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, id. ib. 2, 3, 1.—Sup.: vir in iudicio litterarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 praef.—No adv.

Tergeste, is, n., the northernmost town on the coast of Istria, the mod. Trieste, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Vell. 2, 110, 4.—Called also **Tergestum**, Mel. 2, 3, 13.—Hence, **Tergestinus**, a, um, adj., of

or belonging to Tergeste, Tergestine: sinus, the mod. Golfo di Trieste, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—Plur. subst.: **Tergestini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Tergeste, the Tergestines, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24.

***tergilla**, ae, f. dim. [tergum], the skin, sword, or rind of pork, Apic. 4, 3; cf.: tergilla sive tergillum ὀπίον, χοίρον δέπμα, Gloss. Philox.

terginum, i, n. [id.], a hide, raw-hide, as a scourge, Lucil. ap. Non. 414, 9: vostrum durius tergum erit quam terginum hoc meum'st, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 19.

tergiversanter, adv., v. tergiversor fin.

tergiversatio, ōnis, f. [tergiversor], a declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation: quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: tergiversationem istam probo, id. Att. 19, 7, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 8, 4.—In plur., Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergiversator, ōris, m. [id.], one who delays, declines, or hangs back, a boggler, laggard (post-class.), Gell. 11, 7, 9; Arn. 7, 247; cf. Isid. 10, 271.

tergiversātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], shuffling, evasive: (late Lat.): defensio, Aug. Gest. c. Emer. 11.

tergi-ver, r, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [tergum], to turn one's back; hence, to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift or evasion; to shift, tergiversate (a favorite word of Cicero; otherwise rare): itaque eam tergiversari non sinit secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut his me dem, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 12, 3: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: hunc aestuantem et tergiversantem iudicio ille persequitur, id. Fl. 20, 47: Fannius invitatus et huc atque illic tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 31, 37; id. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid tergiversamur? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: in his tribus generibus non incalide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1, 4: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23, 13: movebant consulem haec, sed tergiversari res coegit, id. 2, 27, 3: accusatores aut calumniatur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur... Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Dig. 48, 16, 1.—Hence, **tergiversanter**, adv., backwardly, reluctantly: pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9, 3.

tergo, ōre, v. tergeo.

***tergōre**, āre, v. a. [tergus], to cover, cover over with anything: sues luto se tergōrantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

tergum, i (poet. and in post-Aug. prose also **tergus**, ōris), n. (masc.: familiarem tergum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 53; cf. Non. 227, 23) [cf. Gr. τράχηλος, neck; perh. root τρέχω, to run], the back of men or beasts (syn. dorsum). **I.** Lit. (a) Form tergum: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: vae illis virgis miseriis, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: bonum terga, id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf.: tergo poenas pendere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14.—Of cranes: eaeque in tergo praevolantium Colla reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.—Of the dolphin, Ov. F. 2, 113.—Of the crocodile: ejus terga cataphracta, Amm. 22, 15, 16.—(β) Form tergus: aurea quam molli tergoe vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 6: ut equa faciem sui tergoris ascensum praebat, Col. 6, 37, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The back or hinder part, the back, rear. **1.** Esp. in the phrases terga vertere or dare, to turn the back; pregn., for to take to flight, to flee: omnes hostes terga vertunt; neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 53; so, terga vertere, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 21; id. B. C. 3, 63; and even of a single person: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22, 7: qui plures simul terga dederant, etc., Liv. 22, 29, 5: terga dare, id. 36, 38, 4: inter duas acies Etrusci, cum in vicem his atque illis terga darent, id. 2, 51, 9; Ov. M. 13, 224: terga fugae praebere, id. ib. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37; Juv. 15, 75.—Trop.: jam felicius aetas Terga dedit, tremuloque gradu venit aegra senectus, Ov. M. 14, 143.—**2.** In gen.: inflexo mox dare terga genu, i. e. yield to the burden, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 6: praebere Phoebo

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terga, to sun itself, Ov. M. 4, 715: concurrat ex insidiis versisque in Lucretium Etruscis terga cedit, the rear, Liv. 2, 11, 9; Flor. 4, 12, 7: terga Parthorum dicam, the flight, Ov. A. A. 1, 209: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15, 12; cf.: terga vincuntium, Tac. Agr. 37: summi plena jam margine libri Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, written on the back, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, behind one, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, behind, id. Mil. 10, 29; 21, 56; id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98: tumultum hostilem a tergo accepit, Sall. J. 58, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 87; Curt. 3, 1, 19; 3, 8, 27; 8, 5, 1: post tergum hostium legionem ostendunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: ne nostros post tergum adorirentur, id. B. C. 3, 44: Germani post tergum clamore audito, id. B. G. 4, 15: post tergum hostem relinquere, id. ib. 4, 22: qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, has left behind him, has passed, Juv. 13, 16: omnia jam diutino bello exhausta post tergum sunt, Curt. 4, 14, 11: omnia, quae post tergum erant, strata, id. 3, 10, 7: tot amnibus montibusque post tergum objectis, id. 4, 13, 7.—**B.** The back of any thing spread out horizontally, as land or water, i. e. the surface (poet.): proscisso quae suscitatur aequore terga, Verg. G. 1, 97: crassa, id. ib. 2, 236: amnis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 82; Claud. B. G. 338; Luc. 5, 564; 9, 341.—**C.** (Pars pro toto.) The body of an animal (poet.). (a) Form tergum: (serpens) Squamea convolvens sublatum pectore terga, Verg. G. 3, 426; so of a serpent, id. A. 2, 208; Petr. 89; of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 422: horrentia centum Terga suum, i. e. a hundred head of swine, id. ib. 1, 635: nigrantis terga juvenco, id. ib. 6, 243: perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 183.—(β) Form tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, of a chine of bacon, Ov. M. 8, 649: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11: squalenti tergore serpens, Sil. 3, 209.—**D.** The covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather, etc. (in this signif. tergus freq. occurs; syn.: pellis, corium). (a) Form tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, ox-hide, Verg. A. 1, 368: ferre novae nares taurorum terga recusant, Ov. A. 2, 655.—(β) Form tergus: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant, Verg. A. 1, 211; so Cels. 7, 25, 1; 8, 1 med.: durissimum dorso tergus, Plin. 8, 10, 10; § 30; cf. id. 9, 35, 53, § 105; Col. 7, 4 fin.—**2.** Transf., a thing made of hide or leather. (a) Form tergum: venti bovis inclusi tergo, i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide, Ov. M. 14, 225; 15, 305: et ferunt molles taurea terga manus, i. e. tymbals, id. F. 4, 342; so id. ib. 4, 212: Idae terga, Stat. Th. 8, 221: pulsant terga, id. Achill. 2, 154: rupit Terga novena boum, i. e. the nine thick-nesses of bull's hide, Ov. M. 12, 97: tergum Sulmonis, Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 482; 10, 718; hence even: per linea terga (scuti), id. ib. 10, 784 (v. the passage in connection): du-roque intendere brachia tergo, i. e. cestus, id. ib. 5, 403; so id. ib. 5, 419.—(β) Form tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, a shield covered with seven layers of hide, Ov. M. 13, 347: Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ōris, v. tergum.

Terina, ae, f., a town in the Bruttian territory, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 8, 24.—Hence, **Terinacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Terina: sinus, the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: Elysium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 115.

ter-jugus, a, um, adj. [jugum], thrice bound together, threefold: milia, three thousand, Aus. Ep. 8, 11: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 5.

termin, ōis, v. terminus init.

terminum, i, n., terminum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5), Fest. p. 363 Müll.; cf. Plaut. I. I. Ritschl.

1. termēs, ōtis, m. [tero], a bough cut off from the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45; of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9, 9: inculto ter-mite, Grat. Cyn. 20; cf.: termes ramus de-ductus ex arbore nec foliis repletus, ac ni-mis glaber, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

2. termes, v. tarmes.

3. Termes, ōtis, f., = Τέρμες, a town in Spain, now Lerma, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Flor. 3, 22 fin.—Hence, **Termestinus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Termes, Tac. A. 4,

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45.—**Subst.** **Termestini**, ōrum, m. plur., the inhabitants of Termes, Epit. Liv. 54 Drak.—**II.** A town in Ionia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118. **Termessus**, i, f., = Τερμησσός, a town in Pisidia, now Karabunar Kını, Liv. 38, 15.—Hence, **Termessenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Termessus, Liv. 1, 1.

terminalis, e, adj. [terminus]. **I.** Of or belonging to boundaries, boundary, terminal: pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 fin.: lapides, Amm. 18, 2, 15: arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22, 2: plagarium terminalium accolae, Amm. 31, 10, 3.—Hence, **B. Subst.** **Termina-lia**, ium, n., the festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 23d of Feb., Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Macr. S. 1, 13; Lact. Mort. Persec. 12.—**II.** Of or belonging to the end, final, concluding: sententia, final decision, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: tuba, announcing the conclusion of the play, App. M. 10, p. 253, 22: o (littera), i. e. at the end of the word, Prisc. p. 1010 P.

terminatē, adv., v. termino fin.
terminatio, ōnis, f. [termino], a bound-ing, fixing of bounds or limits. **I.** Lit., Inscr. Grut. 197, 5; 198, 2.—**II.** Trop., a fixing, determining (Ciceronian): quorum (verborum) descriptio ordo alias aliā terminatione concluditur, arrangement, Cic. Or. 59, 200: poetica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, determination, de-cision, id. ib. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expendarum, cur, etc., id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

terminator, ōris, m. [id.], he who lim-its, sets bounds, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 11.

terminatus, ūs, m. [id.], a bound-ary, limit, Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termino, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [terminus], to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit (class.; syn.: finio, definio).

I. Lit.: terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 1000: fines, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf.: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed caeli regionibus ter-minaret, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecln. 8, 22: quo (lituo) regiones vineae terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fana, Liv. 5, 50, 2: stomachus palato ex-tremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruri-bus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139 et saep.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3260.—**Absol.** (prae-toribus) terminari jussi, quā ulteriores citior-ve provincia servaretur, Liv. 32, 28, 11: fa-mam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287.—**II.** Trop., to limit, set limits to: to cir-cumscribe, fix, define, determine: isdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: quibus regionibus vitae spatium cir-cumscribitur est, eisdem omnes cogitatio-nes suas terminare, id. Arch. 11, 29: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura diviti-as, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et ter-minatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46; cf.: victu atque cultu terminatur pecuniae modus, id. Par. 6, 3, 50: modum magnitudinis et diu-ternitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: qui (Epicurus) bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: summam voluptatem om-nis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: ea (lingua) vocem fingit et terminat, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas, i. e. reach the lim-its, Liv. 32, 4, 4: gloriam tantam futuram, ut terminari nullo tempore oblivione pos-sit, Just. 22, 5, 12: prooemia intra quattuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.—**B.** Transf., to set bounds to, to close, finish, end, terminate: sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clau-sulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38: ut, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio, id. Martell. 11, 33: si, ut Maecenas, etc., dicerentur, genitivo casu non e litterā sed tis syllabā terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: si negotium terminatum est, Dig. 47, 2, 58: rem iudicio, ib. 50, 16, 230: item, ib. 42, 1, 40.—Hence, adv.: **terminatē**, with limits, Auct. Cas. Lit. Goes. p. 243.

terminus, i, m. (collat. form **termo**, ōnis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll., or Ann. v. 470 and 471 Vahl.; and **termen**, ius,

TERO

n., acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; so, **TERMINA** DVO STANT, Inscr. Orell. 3121) [San-scr. root tar-, overcome; tñrain, shore, edge; Gr. τέρμα, goal; τέρμαον, border; cf. trans, in-trare], a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit (syn.: finis, limes, meta). **I.** Lit., of local boundaries: contentio de terminis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: templi, Liv. 45, 5, 7: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23; 12, 24 fin.: possession-um, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: Alexandria, in terminis Africae et Aegypti condita, Just. 21, 6, 3.—Co-micall., = membrum virile, Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 126 Rib.).—Hence, **B.** Personified: **Terminus**, the deity presiding over boundaries, Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Liv. 1, 55, 3; 5, 54, 7; Hor. C. S. 27; Lact. 1, 20, 38; Fest. p. 368; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 448.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a bound, limit, end, term: constituendi sunt, qui sint in ami-citiā fines, ut quasi termini diligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf.: certos mihi fines termi-nosque constituam, id. Quint. 10, 35: ora-toris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingeni sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214: contentionum, id. Fam. 6, 22, 2: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quib. solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: omnium aeta-tum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: pangere termi-nos, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: termini egestatis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: hos terminos dignitati statuo, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 3.

* **termītēus**, a, um, adj. [termes], of or belonging to an olive-branch: ramus, an olive-branch, Grat. Cyn. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus init.

ternarius, a, um, adj. [terni], contain-ing or consisting of three, ternary. **I.** Adj.: scrobes, i. e. of three feet, Col. 11, 2, 28: nu-merus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—**II.** Subst.: **ternarius**, il, m., for triens, a third of an as, Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [ter]. **I.** Lit., three each: ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12; so, terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14: ut in ju-gera singula ternis medimnis decidere lice-ret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114; so id. Balb. 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 15 al.: ternae sunt utriusque partes, Cic. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvenco, Verg. A. 5, 247: ternum pedum longitududo, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 103: ternum digitorum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 190: cubitorium, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66; also, intervallo ternorum pedum, id. 16, 36, 67, § 173: pariunt terna ova, Col. 8, 14, 5.—In sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Verg. A. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, i. e. the three Graces, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88.—**II.** Transf., for tres, three: quid ternas (lit-teras)? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 33: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur Ducto-res, Verg. A. 5, 560: saecula, Tib. 4, 1, 112: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: im-mane est vitium, dare milia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: ter terna, quae sunt novem, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* **terni-dēni**, ae, a, num. distr. adj., thirteen each: ternadena ova subicito aesta-te totā, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231.

ternio, ōnis, m. [terni], the number three, a ternion, τριάς, Gell. 1, 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 775; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **ter-nox**, noctis, f., a threefold night: Herculeā, in which Hercules was begotten, Stat. Th. 12, 301.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tēro, trivi, tritum, 3 (perf. terii, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; perf. sync. tristi, Cat. 66, 30), v. a. [root ter; Gr. τέρω, τρώω, τριβω, to rub; cf. Lat. tribulare, triticum; akin to τέρνω, tender, Lat. teres], to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate (syn.: frico, tundo, pinso). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? (i. e. into a mill), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 16: lacri-mulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ig-nemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77 § 208: sed nihil hederā praestant quae

teritur, lauro quae terat, id. ib. : aliquid in mortario, id. 34, 10, 22, § 104: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50, § 170: bacam trapetis, Verg. G. 2, 519: unguibus herbas, Ov. M. 9, 655: dentes in stipite, id. ib. 8, 369: lumina manu, Cat. 66, 30: sucina trita redolent, Mart. 3, 64, 5: piper, Petr. 74: Appia trita rotis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 44: cibum in ventre, i. e. *to digest*, Cels. 1 praef. med. — Poet.: labellum calamo, i. e. *to rub one's lip* (in playing), Verg. E. 2, 34: calcemque terit jam calce Diore, *treads upon*, id. A. 5, 324: cry-stalla labris, Mart. 9, 23, 7. — **B.** In partic. 1. *To rub grain from the ears by treading, to tread out, thresh*: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22: teret area culmos, Verg. G. 1, 192: cf. ut patria careo, his frugibus area trita est, i. e. *it has twice been harvest-time*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19. — 2. *To cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish, sharpen* (syn.: polio, acuo): oculos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Verg. G. 2, 444: vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193: catillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: tritus cilmice lectus, Mart. 11, 33, 1. — 3. *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out*: (navem) ligneam, saepe tritam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamantina terit, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14: ferrum, *to dull*, id. M. 12, 167: mucronem rubiginem silicem liquare, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 16: trita labore colla, Ov. M. 15, 124: trita subnucula, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: trita vestis, id. ib. 1, 19, 38: librum, i. e. *to read often*, Mart. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 4; cf.: quid haberet, Quod legeret tereretque viritum publicus usus? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92: pocula labris patrum trita, Mart. 11, 12, 3: ut illum di terant, qui primum olitor caepam protulit, *crush, annihilate*, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 681 P. — 4. *Of persons, pass., to be employed in, occupied with*: nos qui in foro verisque litibus terimur, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5: litibus, id. ib. 10, 12, 3. — 5. *To tread often, to visit, frequent a way or place* (cf.: calco, calcito): angustum formica terens iter, Verg. G. 1, 380: iter propositum, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 14: Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52; Lucr. 1, 927: via trita pede, Tib. 4, 13, 10: ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11, 2: limina, id. 10, 10, 2: mea nocturnis trita fenestra dolis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 16: nec jam clarissimum virorum receptacula habitatore servo teruntur, Plin. Pan. 50, 3: flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259. — 6. In mal. part.: Bojus est, Bojam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; so Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 30; Petr. 87. — **II.** *To wear* (freq. in good prose). **A.** *To wear away, use up, i. e. to pass, spend time; usu. to waste, spend in dissipation*, etc. (syn.: absumo, consumo): teritur dies, Plaut. Truc. 5, 20: diem sermone terere segnitias merast, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: naves diem trivere, Liv. 37, 27, 8: tempus in convivio luxuque, id. 1, 57, 9: tempus ibi in secreto, id. 26, 19, 6: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: teretur interea tempus, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Verg. A. 9, 609: spe otia, id. ib. 4, 271: otium conviviis commissionibusque inter se, Liv. 1, 57, 5. — **B.** *To expend, employ* (late Lat.): qui operam teri frustra, Amm. 27, 12, 12. — **C.** *To exert greatly, exhaust*: ne in opere longinquo sese tererent, Liv. 6, 8, 10: ut in armis terant plebem, id. 6, 27, 7. — **D.** *Of language, to wear out by use, i. e. to render common, commonplace, or trite* (in verb. finit. very rare, but freq. as a P. a.): jam hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15. — * **E.** *To tread under foot, i. e. to injure, violate a thing: jurata deorum majestas teritur*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228. — Hence, P. a.: **tritrus**, a, um. **A.** Prop. of a road or way, *oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common*: iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: via, id. Brut. 81, 281: quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167. — *Sup.*: tritissima quaeque via, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 2. — **B.** Fig. 1. *Practised, expert*: tritas aures habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; so id. Brut. 32, 124. — *Comp.*: tritiores manus ad aedificandum perficere, Vitruv. 2, 1, 6. — 2. *Of language, used often*

or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite: quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nomen minus tritum sermone nostro, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52: ex quo illud: summum jus summam injuriā factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. — *Comp.*: facilius tractando usitatus hoc verbum ac tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: compedes, quas induere aureas mos tritior vetat, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152.

Terpsichōrē, ēs, f., = Τερψιχόρη, the Muse of dancing, Aus. Idyll. 20, 5; hence, in gen., for Muse, poetry: Terpsichoren odit, Juv. 7, 35; Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

terra (archaic **tera**, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 21), ae (gen. terras, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: terrai, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 ib. (Ann. v. 479 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 212; 1, 251; 2, 1063; 3, 989 et saep.), f. [perh. Sanscr. root tarsh-, to be dry, thirsty; Lat. torreo, torris; Germ. Durst; Engl. thirst; prop. the dry land], the earth, opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.; land, ground, soil (cf.: tellus, solum). 1. In gen.: principio terra universa cernatur, locata in media sede mundi, solida et globosa et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut caelum, terra ut media sit, eaque sua vi nutuque teneatur, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: umbra terrae, id. Rcp. 1, 14, 22: terrae motus, earthquakes, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; 1, 35, 78; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1 sqq.; Curt. 4, 4, fin.; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191 sq.: res inveciae ex terra, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10: terra continens adventus hostium denuntiat, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quae aditum habeat a terra, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: cui parit (insulae) nulla est objecta terra, id. B. G. 5, 13: iter terrā petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf.: Ipse terrā eodem pergit, Liv. 31, 16, 3: esse in terrā atque in tuto loco, on solid ground, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 87: ex magnā jactatione terram videns, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: terrā marique, by land and by water (very freq.), id. Att. 9, 1, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Sall. C. 13, 3; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: insidiae terrā marique factae, id. Verr. 1, 2, 3: the form et terrā et mari is also class., id. ib. 2, 2, 39, § 96 (B. and K. bracket the first et); 2, 5, 50, § 131; id. Mur. 15, 33; Liv. 37, 29, 5; Nep. Hann. 10, 2; id. Hann. 1, 2; id. Alcibi. 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 60, 2; 101, 4; for which also: bellum terrā et mari comparat, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: terrā ac mari, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: marique terrāque usque quāque quaeritat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105: aut terrā aut mari, id. Ps. 1, 3, 83: mari atque terrā, Sall. C. 53, 2: mari ac terrā, Flor. 2, 8, 11: mari terrāque, Liv. 37, 11, 9; 37, 52, 3: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars caelo, mari, terrā (ut poetice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur et terrā, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terrā sucum trahunt, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: num qui nummi exciderunt, ere, tibi, quod sic terram obtuere? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 17: tollere saxa de terrā, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; so, ad terram, id. Capt. 4, 2, 17; id. Pers. 2, 4, 22; id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Verg. G. 2, 290; so. terrae (dat.), id. ib. 2, 318; id. A. 11, 87; Ov. M. 2, 347; Liv. 5, 51, 3; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133 al.: sub terris si jura deum, in the infernal regions, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 39; cf.: mei sub terras ibit imago, Verg. A. 4, 654: genera terrae, kinds of earth, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191: Samia terra, Samian pottery clay, id. 28, 12, 53, § 194: terrae filius, son of earth, i. e. human being, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4: terrā orti, natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones, Quint. 3, 7, 26: cum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt, water and earth (as a token of subjection), Liv. 35, 17, 7: terram edere, Cels. 2, 7, 7. — **B.** Personified, Terra, the Earth, as a goddess; usu. called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, etc.: jam si est Ceres a gerendo, Terra ipsa dea est et ita habetur: quae est enim alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5; Ov. F. 6, 299; 6, 460; Hyg. Fab. 55;

140; 152; Naev. 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 75. — **II.** In partic., a land, country, region, territory (cf.: regio, plagia, tractus): Laurentis terra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.): terra erilis patria, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 2; cf.: in nostrā terrā in Apuliā, id. Cas. prol. 72: tua, id. Men. 2, 1, 4: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terrā, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: in eā terrā (sc. Sicilia), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terra Gallia, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7, 4 Drak. N. cr.: 29, 10, 5; 30, 32, 6; 38, 47, 6; 39, 17, 2; 42, 29, 1: Africa, id. 29, 23, 10 Hispania, id. 38, 58, 5: Pharsalia, id. 33, 6, 11. — In plur.: in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: eae terrae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: qui terras incolunt eas, in quibus, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 et saep. — E sp., terrae, the earth, the world: pecunia tanta, quanta est in terris, in the whole earth, in the world, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: quid erat in terris, ubi, etc., id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; 2, 20, 50; 2, 23, 57; id. Cael. 5, 12: ruberes Viveret in terris te si quis avarior, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157; Sen. Prov. 2, 9; so, aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Verg. G. 2, 538: terrarum cura, id. ib. 1, 26. — Ante-class., also in terrā, in the world: quibus nunc in terrā melius est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 100: scelestiorem in terrā nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Mil. 1, 1, 52; 2, 3, 42; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 51; id. Aul. 5, 9, 12; id. Curc. 1, 2, 51. — Hence also the phrase orbis terrarum, the world, the whole world, all nations: quae orbem terrarum implere famā, Plin. 36, 36, 13, § 76: Graecia in toto orbe terrarum potentissima, id. 18, 7, 12, § 65: cujus tres testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri, Cic. Balb. 6, 16; but freq. also orbis terrarum, the world, i. e. the empire of Rome: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103; while orbis terrae, the globe, the earth, the world, id. Phil. 13, 15, 30; id. Fam. 5, 7, 3; id. Fl. 41, 103; id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; but also with ref. to the Roman dominion, id. de Or. 3, 32, 131; id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Dom. 42, 110; id. Phil. 8, 3, 10; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; cf. of the Senate: publicum orbis terrae consilium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Phil. 3, 14, 34; 4, 6, 14; 7, 7, 19; v. orbis: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, in what country, or where in the world, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4; so, ubi terrarum, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37: ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.

Terrācina, Terrācinensis, v. Tarracina.

* **terrālis herba**, a plant, also called sisymbrium, water-cresses, App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, adj. [terra]. 1. Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen (class.). **A.** Adj.: tumulus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; agger, Verg. A. 11, 850; Suet. Calig. 19: colles, Liv. 38, 20, 1: campus, id. 33, 17, 8: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Dig. 43, 11, 1: vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160 et saep. — Hence, **B.** Subst.: **terrēnum**, i, n, land, ground, Liv. 23, 19, 14; Col. 2, 2, 1; 3, 11, 8; Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 164. — **II.** *Of or belonging to the globe or to the earth, earthy, terrestrial, terrene* (class.): terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: terrena et umida, id. ib. 1, 17, 40; cf.: marini terrenique umores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, that live on land, land-animals, id. ib. 1, 37, 103: de perturbationibus caelestibus et maritimis et terrenis non possumus dicere, id. ib. 3, 7, 16. — Absol.: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, a land-journey, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; 6, 17, 19, § 52. — Poet.: eques Bellerophon, earthy, mortal, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27: numina, that dwell in the earth, earthy, terrene, Ov. M. 7, 248. — Hence, earthy (eccl. Lat.; opp. caelestis) honores terrenos promittit, ut caelestes adimat, Cypr. de Zelo et Liv. 2: terrena ac fragilia haec bona, Lact. 5, 22, 14. — **B.** Plur. subst.: **terrēna**, ōrum, n. (a) Earthly things, perishable things, Lact. 2, 3, 6; 2, 2, 17; cf. Gell. 14, 1, 3. — (β) Land-animals, Quint. 12, 11, 13.

terrō, ūi, itum, 2, v. a. [Sanscr. root tras-, trasāmi, tremble; Gr. τρέω], to fright-

en, affright, put in fear or dread, to alarm, terrify. **I.** Lit. (class. and very freq.): nec me ista terrent. Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: adversarios, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: qui urbem totam... caede incendiisque terret, id. Har. Resp. 4, 6: eum hominem istis mortis aut exsilii minis, id. Par. 2, 17: suae malae cogitationes terrent, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: milites... alii se abdere, pars terrores confirmare, Sall. J. 38, 5: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: mortis metu terri, Curt. 6, 7, 10; 9, 4, 16: aliquem proscritionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenaeque, id. Rep. 5, 4, 6: ut in scenâ videtis homines consceleratos impulsu deorum terri Furium taedis ardentibus, id. Pis. 20, 46: terrore metu, Liv. 36, 6, 10: terrore hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115. — With *ne* and *subj.*: Samnites maxime terri, ne ab altero exercitu integro intactoque fessi opprimerentur, Liv. 10, 14, 20: terrore urbem, Terrent gentes, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4 sq. — With *gen.*: terrore animi, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 50 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 34, 4. — *Absol.*: ut ultro terrore succlamationibus, concurrunt, Liv. 28, 26, 12. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away (poet.): profugam per totum terrore orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: fures vel falce vel inguine, id. ib. 14, 640; cf. has (Nymphas) pastor fugatas terrent, id. ib. 14, 518: volucres (harundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terrore poetam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182: terret ambustus Phaethon avaras Spes, id. C. 4, 11, 25. — **B.** To deter by terror, to scare, frighten from any action: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetendâ libertate, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. — With *ne*, Tac. H. 2, 63; 3, 42: memoria pessimi proximo bello exempli terreat, ne rem committerent eo, Liv. 2, 45, 1: praesentia tua, ne auderent transitum, terrore, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non terrore ire, Manil. 5, 576: inimicos loqui terrent amplitudine potestatis, Amm. 27, 7, 9.

terrestris, *e* (nom. masc. terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4; v. infra), *adj.* [terra], of or belonging to the earth or to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial: erant animantium genera quattuor, quorum unum divinum atque caeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Univ. 10: pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum caelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: terrestris coepulonus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70; cf. populus vere terrester, Flor. 2, 4, 2 Duk.: exercitus, land-forces, Nep. Them. 2, 5: proelia, battles by land, id. Alcib. 5, 5: iter, land-journey, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39; Auct. B. Alex. 25, 1; 32, 1: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, remaining on the ground, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64: Hæ. Terrestris cena est. Er. Sus terrestris bestia'st, a supper from the ground, i. e. consisting of vegetables, poor, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86. — Hence, *subst.*: **terrestris**, ium, *n.* (sc. animalia), land-animals: in terrestribus serpentes, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169 sq.

terreus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.], of earth, earthen: terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, Verg. G. 2, 341 (al. ferrea, Rib.): fossa et terreus agger, a dam or dike of earth, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.

terribilis, *e*, *adj.* [terreo], frightful, dreadful, terrible (class.; syn.: dirus, horribilis, torvus). **I.** Lit.: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; cf. jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. 44, 10, 6: furis accensus et irâ terribilis, Verg. A. 12, 947: terribilis cunctis et inivisus, Suet. Dom. 12: noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. H. 9, 34: tyrannus affatus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: visus formae, Verg. A. 6, 277: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: squalor Charontis, Verg. A. 6, 299; cf. incultus, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: at tuba terribili sonitu tarantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.): sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: tumultus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann.

v. 311 Vahl.): caligo, Lucr. 6, 852: mors, Cic. Par. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160: expectatio adventus Jubae, Suet. Caes. 66. — *Comp.*: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: cum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26, 7: majora ac terribiliora afferre, id. 25, 29, 3. — **II.** Transf., demanding reverence, venerable (late Lat.): scripturae, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13. — *Sup.* seems not to occur. — *Adv.*: **terribiliter**, fearfully, dreadfully, terribly (late Lat.): sonus caeli terribiliter concupant, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25; Vulg. Ps. 138, 14. — *Comp.* and *sup.* seem not to occur.

terribilitas, *atis*, *f.* [terribilis], the quality of inspiring terror, horrible aspect, Jornd. Get. 24.

terribiliter, *adv.*, v. terribilis *fin.*
terrícola, *ae*, *comm.* [terra-colo], a dweller upon earth, a terrestrial (ante- and post-class.): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolae caelicolaeque, App. de Deo Socr. 45, 21.

terrícrepus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terror-crepo], frightfully thundering, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

terrícula, *orum*, *n.* (collat. form **terrícula**, *ae*, *f.*) [terreo], means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.). (*a*) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua aufer terrícula, Att. ap. Non. 227, 31 (Trag. Fragm. v. 324, 623): nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11, 7: sine tribunicia potestatis terriculis, id. 5, 9, 7. — (*g*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): pertimuitis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. ap. Non. 352, 26 (Com. Fragm. v. 270 Rib.): terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profigare, Lact. Mort. Persec. 16 med.: omnes terriculae suppliciorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

terrículamenta, *orum*, *n.* [terrícula], things that excite terror, frights, terrors (post-class.): sepulchrorum, App. Mag. 315, 27: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1. — *Sing.*: inane terriculamentum bonis hominibus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 16.

terrífagus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terra, φάγω], eating dust (eccl. Lat.): serpens, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 28.

terrificatio, *onis*, *f.* [terrifico], a frightening, terrifying, terror: imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrifico, *äre*, *v. a.* [terrificus], to make afraid, to frighten, alarm, terrify (poet. and very rare), Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terríficus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terreo-facio], that causes terror, frightful, terrific (poet.): (Curetes) cristae, Lucr. 2, 632; 5, 1314: caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: vates, Verg. A. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785: vaticinationes, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

terrigena, *ae*, *comm.* (neutr. plur. *adj.*: terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12) [terra-gigno], born of or from the earth, earth-born; a poet. epithet of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1411; 5, 1427; Amm. 19, 8, 11. — Of the men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118; 7, 141; id. H. 6, 35; 12, 99; Val. Fl. 7, 505. — Of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 5, 325. — Of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18; Sil. 9, 306. — Of the serpent, Sil. 6, 254; Stat. Th. 5, 506. — Of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133. — Of men in general, Vulg. Ps. 48, 3.

terrigenus, *a*, um, v. terrigena *init.*
terriloquus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terreo-loquor], fear-speaking, fear-inspiring: dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 103.

terrípavium, *ii*, v. tripudium.

tripudium, *ii*, v. tripudium.

terrisonus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terreo-sono], sounding terribly: stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

terrítio, *onis*, *f.* [terreo], a frightening, alarming, terrifying: levis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrító, *äre*, *v. freq. a.* [id.], to put in terror, to frighten, affright, alarm, terrify (class., but perh. not in Cic.): aliquem verbis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 80: aliquem morte, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 44: pavor terrore mentem animi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 4: aliquem terrore metu, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: aliquem supplicio, id. ib. 7, 63: audacter terrore, humiliter placas, *Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civita-

tes) territando... alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas terrore urbes, Verg. A. 4, 187; cf. Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 5; id. Cure. 4, 4, 12; 5, 3, 35; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 57; Liv. 8, 28, 3; Stat. Th. 3, 322.

territorialis, *e*, *adj.* [territorium], of or belonging to territory, territorial: termini, Front. Limit. p. 47 Goe.

territórium, *ii*, *n.* [terra], the land round a town, a domain, district, territory: colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; cf. territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis, Dig. 50, 16, 239 *fin.*: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; so, Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16: extra territorium abire, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: territoria eorum (civitatum) habitare, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

terrítus, *a*, um, *Part.* of terreo.

terror, *oris*, *m.* [terreo], great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror (syn.: pavor, trepidatio, metus). **I.** Lit.: definiunt terrorem metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et timor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; cf. terrorem alicui incire, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: ferae, injecto terrore mortis horrescunt, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: si Antonio patuisset Gallia... quantus rei publicae terror impenderet, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15, 2; id. Mil. 26, 71; Caes. B. G. 7, 8: reddit inlatum ante terrorem, Liv. 3, 60, 5: teneri terrore, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41: esse terrore alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: qui modo terrore fuerant, Liv. 34, 28, 5: tantus terror incidit exercitui, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 13: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 14: Romanos auxiliares tyranni in terrorem actumultum coniecerunt, Liv. 34, 28, 3: sic terrore oblato a ducibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tantum Romae terrorem fecere, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 2, 8: tantumque terrorem incussere patribus, ut, etc., id. 3, 4, 9: si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror, Verg. A. 11, 357: volgi pectora terror habet, Ov. F. 3, 288: terrore pavens, id. ib. 4, 271: in oppido festinatio et ingens terror erat, ne, etc., Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: ingentem Galli terrorem memoria pristinae cladis attulerant, Liv. 6, 42, 7: terror nominis Alexandri invaserat orbem, Just. 12, 13, 2: arcanus terror, secret dread, secret awe, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*: exurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, from dread of me, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 14; cf. de terrore suo, Auct. B. Afr. 32, 1: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, dread or apprehension of war, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. dread of foreign enemies, Liv. 3, 10, 14; cf. peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16, 4: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, dread of the slaves, id. 3, 16, 3: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, into frightful expressions, Suet. Calig. 50: (Periclis) vis dicendi terroreque, terrible power, deivóris, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. — *Plur.*: feri lugubresque terrores, Amm. 16, 12, 61. — **II.** Transf., concr., an object of fear or dread, a terror (usu. in plur.): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47, 71; cf. terrores reipublicae (sc. Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4, 5: terrores Romani nominis, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 4; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 15: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; cf. Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit Caesarianos, id. ib. 6, 8, 2. — *Sing.*: Xerxes, terror ante gentium, Just. 3, 1, 1: Dionysius gentium quondam terror, Amm. 14, 11, 30.

terrósus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terra], full of earth, earthy (very rare): harena, Vit. 2, 4: montes, id. 2, 6 *fin.*

terrúla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.], a small piece of land, a field (late Lat.): alienae, other men's fields, Cod. Just. 10, 15, 1; 11, 24, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 615 P.

terrúlentē, *adv.*, v. terrulentus.

terrúlentus, *a*, um, *adj.* [terra], of or belonging to the earth, earthy (late Lat.): quod terrulentum ac sordidum, etc., Prud. *scop.* 2, 196: hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, i. e. fruits of the earth, id. Hamart. 5 praef. — *Adv.*: **terrúlentē**

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in an earthly manner: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. *σπεφ.* 10, 378.

1. tersus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

2. tersus, ūs, m. [tergeo], a wiping off, cleansing (Appuleian): lineae tersui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113; 2: tersui dentium petero aliquid, i.e. for tooth-powder, id. Mag. p. 277, 2.

Tertia, ae, f., v. tertius, a, um, II. B.

* **tertia-decimani**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) [tertius], soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertianus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to the third, tertian. **I. Adj.**: tertianae febres, i.e. the tertian fever, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24. — **II. Subst.** **A. tertiana**, ae, f. (sc. febris), the tertian fever, Cels. 3, 5; Petr. 17; Plin. 24, 19, 107, § 170: tertianis et quartanis remedium, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 22, 25, 72, § 150. — **B. tertiani**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites), soldiers of the third legion, Tac. A. 13, 38; id. H. 3, 24.

tertianus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], containing a third part. **I. Adj.**: stannum, that contains one part of white and two of black lead, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160. — **II. Subst.** **tertianum**, ii, n., a third part, a third, Cato, R. R. 95, 1; Vitr. 4, 7, 5.

* **tertatio**, ōnis, f. [tertius], a doing a thing the third time; concr., that which is produced by a third operation: miscere tertiationem cum primā pressurā, the oil produced by the third pressure, Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertatio, adv., v. 2. tertio.

† **tertipiceps**, ipis, *adj.* [tertius], the third: mons, the third hill (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.

1. tertio, adv., v. tertius fin. A.

2. tertio, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a. [tertius], to do for the third time (very rare): jugerum, to plough for the third time, Col. 2, 4, 8; campos, id. 2, 4, 4: colles iterandi tertianique, id. 2, 4, 9: agrum, Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiatā verba, thrice repeated, i.e. stammered out, App. M. 5, p. 166 fin. — Hence, for the third time, thrice: verba tertiatō et quartatō dicere, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 314. — **II. Part.** **tertius**, a, um, greater by a third: castra, whose length is one third greater than its breadth, Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertiocērius, ii, m. [tertius-cera], a functionary of the third rank, Cod. Just. 12, 21, 1; 12, 24, 7.

tertium, adv., v. tertius, B. fin.

tertius, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [ter], the third. **I. Adj.**: vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertius, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 66: tres video sententias ferri: unam, etc. . . alteram, etc. . . tertiam ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37, 62: tertio illo anno, id. Ib. 3, 32, 44: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertis, i.e. on the third day of the Saturnalia, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: ab Jove tertius Ajax, the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter, Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, i.e. by the infernal gods, id. Tr. 2, 53: regna, the infernal regions, id. F. 4, 584: tertius e nobis, i.e. one of us three, id. M. 14, 237: tertius creari (censores), Liv. 6, 27, 5: tertius dies est, it is two days since, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: syllaba ab oā tertia, Quint. 1, 5, 30: diebus tertis, every three days, Gell. 9, 4, 7. — **II. Subst.** **A. tertiāe**, ārum, f. (sc. partes). **1.** A third part: miscetur argento tertiāe aeris Cyprum, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131; 34, 5, 11, § 20: cum ad tertiā subderit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 35; Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: duae tertiāe partes, two thirds, Col. 5, 2, 11. — **2.** The third part in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54. — **B. Tertius**, ii, m., and **Tertia**, ae, f., proper names. The latter in a sarcastic pun: Tertiā deductā (after a third was deducted, or after Tertia was seduced), Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 50. — **Adv.** **A. tertio**, 1. For the third time: non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: sanguis mittendus est iterum tertioque, Cels. 4, 4 fin.: cui ter proditae patriae: semel cum, etc. . . iterum cum, etc. . . tertio hodie, etc., Liv. 23, 9, 11: tertio

consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60, 5; cf. Gell. 10, 1. — **2.** In the third place, thirdly: haec spectans, etc. . . simul, ut, etc. . . tertio, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 43. — **3.** Three times (post-class.): parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2; Treb. Gall. 17. — **B. tertium**, for the third time: nemo est quin saepe jactans Venerium jaciāt aliquando, non numquam etiam iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 6, 27, 2: mori consulem tertium oportuit, id. 3, 67, 3; Front. Aquaed. 10; cf. Gell. 10, 1.

tertius-decimus (-decūmus), a, um, *num. ord. adj.*, the thirteenth: dies, Cels. 3, 4 med.: mense, Col. 6, 36, 2; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

Tertullianus, i, m. **A. Q. Septimius Florens, Tertullian**, a learned father of the Church, a native of Carthage, in the first half of the third century of the Christian era, Lact. 5, 1, 23; 5, 4, 3; Isid. 8, 5, 60. — **B. A celebrated jurist under Septimius Severus**, Dig. 29, 2, 30, § 6; 28, 5, 3, § 2.

tertus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

ter-uncius, ii, m. (sc. nummus) [uncia]. **I. Lit.**, three twelfths of an as, a quarter-as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45. — **2. Transf.**, a trifle: sic in provinciā nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. not a farthing, not a cent, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; 6, 2, 4; id. Fam. 2, 17, 4; id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: non jam teruncii faciunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17; App. Mag. p. 323, 14. — **II.** Of inheritances, the fourth part: Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **ter-vēnēficus**, i, m., thrice poisoner, i. q. triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (tesqua), ōrum (the sing. v. in foll.), n., rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts: tesqua sive tesqua κατὰ κρηνας καὶ πάγεις καὶ ἐρημὸς τόπος, Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.; v. Varr. in loc.: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, Cic. poet. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; so, deserta et inhospita tesca, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Luc. 6, 41: remota, App. Flor. p. 358, 22; cf. id. Ib. p. 348, 22. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. l. l. — **Sing.**: templum tescumque finito in sinistram, an old religious formula, Varr. l. l.; cf. Fest. l. l.

tessaracoste, ēs, f., = τεσσαράκοστή, the fortieth day, Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 16.

tessella, ae, f. *dim.* [tessera], a small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 2; Juv. 11, 132; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; 17, 16, 26, § 120; Inscr. Orell. 4316.

tessellārius, ii, m. [tessella], one who makes tessellae, for pavements or for playing, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4289.

tessellātim, adv. [id.], in a checkered or tessellated form (late Lat.): incidere spathulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: incidere pernam, id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of small square stones, checkered, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

† **tessera**, ae, f., = τέσσερες, a (Ion. for τέσσαρες, a, four), a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes. **I.** Most freq., a die for playing, numbered on all the six sides (while the tali, prop. pastern-bones, were marked only on four sides; v. talus; syn. alea): ludere tesseras, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: tesseras jacere, id. Div. 2, 41, 85; id. Sen. 16, 58: in tesserarum prospero jactu, Liv. 4, 17, 3; Mart. 14, 15, 1; 4, 66, 15; 14, 17, 1: mittere, Ov. A. A. 3, 354; id. Tr. 2, 475; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 257 sq. (2d ed.). — **II.** In milit. lang., a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign: tessera per castra a Livio consule data erat, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 46, 1; 7, 35, 1; 7, 36, 7; 9, 32, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 36, 5; Suet. Galb. 6: it bello tessera signum,

Verg. A. 7, 637; Sil. 15, 475; Stat. Th. 10, 17: missam ad se tesseram finxit redeundi, a private token, Amm. 30, 10, 3. — Hence, **B. Transf.**, the watchword, signal: militem levi tessera colligi posse, Amm. 25, 7, 2 al. — **III.** Tessera hospitalis, a tally token, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other (the Greek σίμβολα): Ag. Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. . . Ha. Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87; 5, 1, 25; 5, 2, 92: TESSERAM HOSPITALEM CVM EO FECERVNT, have entered into a bond of friendship, Inscr. Orell. 1079; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 133 (2d ed.); hence: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, i.e. have broken our friendship, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27. — **IV.** A square tablet or block, checker for the construction of pavements, ornamenting garments, etc., Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187 (al. tessella); Pall. 1, 9, 5; Mart. 10, 33; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 62. — **V.** A token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. frumenti, Juv. 7, 174; Mart. 8, 78, 10; and absol., Suet. Aug. 40: nummariae, id. Ib. 41.

tessērārius, a, um, *adj.* [tessera], of or belonging to tesserae. **I. Adj.**: ars, the art of dice-playing, Amm. 14, 6, 14; 28, 4, 21. — **II. Subst.** **tessērārius**, ii, m. **1.** A dice-thrower, dice-player, Amm. 28, 4, 21; Inscr. Grut. 624, 8. — **2.** He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander (v. tessera, II.), Tac. H. 1, 25; Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3462; 3471; 3480.

tesserula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a little tessera. * **I.** A square bit of stone for paving, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149. — **II.** A voting-tablet, = a ballot, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18. — **III.** A small tally or counter, Gell. 10, 27, 5. — **Esp.**, a ticket for the distribution of corn, Pers. 5, 74. — **IV.** A die used in play, Gell. 18, 13, 2.

testa, ae, f. [= tosta, from torreo], a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile, δορπακον. **I. Lit.**, Cic. Dom. 23, 61; Cato, R. R. 18, 7; 18, 110; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 8 fin.; 7, 1; 7, 4; Aus. Parent. 11, 9. — **II. Transf.** **A.** A piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, etc. (cf. testu): si Prometheus . . . a vicinis cum testā ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testā cum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum, a lamp, Verg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; cf. Tib. 2, 3, 47: accipiat Manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 (3, 5, 16): vinum Graecā quod testā conditum levi, Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; 3, 21, 4: mihi fundat avitum Conditā testa merum, Ov. A. 2, 696; Mart. 12, 48, 8; 12, 63, 2; 13, 7, 1; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114. — Used in applause: audiat ille Testarum crepitus cum verbis, Juv. 11, 170 (cf. F. infra). — **B.** A broken piece of earthen-ware, pottery, brick, etc.; a sherd, potsherd: dissipatis imbricis fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. ap. Non. 125, 18: testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: fulcitur testā mensa, Mart. 2, 43, 10; Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 89; 35, 3, 5, § 16; Tac. H. 5, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28; Juv. 3, 260. — Hence, **2.** Transf., a piece of bone, Cels. 8, 16; so of fragments of a broken tooth, id. 6, 9 med.; 7, 22. — **C.** Like δορπακον, a sherd, potsherd, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi δορπακισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3, 1; cf. also testula. — **D.** The shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: muricum, id. 32, 7, 27, § 84: cochlearum, id. 30, 8, 21, § 66: testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll. — Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** A shell-fish: non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: marina, id. Ib. 2, 8, 53. — **b.** A shell or covering, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, i.e. an icy shell, covering of ice, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: lubrica, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm. — **c.** The skull: testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72; Prud. *σπεφ.* 10, 761; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 2, 1 fin. (hence, Ital. testa and Fr. tête). — **E.** A brick-colored spot on the face, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163; 48, 12, 50, § 185. — **F.** A sort of clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.

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testabilis, a, adj. [testor], that has a right to give testimony, Gell. 6, 7, 2.

testaceus (TESTACIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4353), a, um, adj. [testa]. **I.** Consisting of bricks or tiles, brick-, tile-: structura, Vitr. 2, 8 fin.: pavimentum, id. 7, 4 fin.; Col. 1, 6, 13: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 2; 10, 39, 4: MONUMENTVM, Inscr. Orell. 4354. — **B.** Subst.: **testaceum**, i, n., a kind of brick, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Pall. Mai. 11, 3. — **II.** Covered with a shell, testaceous: omnia, shell-fish, testacea, Plin. 32, 5, 20, § 58; cf. operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153 (Jahn. testeus). — **III.** Brick-colored: gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: pira, id. 15, 15, 16, § 55.

* **testamen**, inis, n. [testor], evidence, proof, testimony, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testamentalis, a, adj. [testamentum], of or belonging to a last will (late Lat.): vox, Jorand. Get. 59.

testamentarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to wills, testamentary. **I.** Adj.: (lex) Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 103: adoptio, by will, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8: hereditates, Dig. 50, 10, 130. — **II.** Subst.: **testamentarius**, ii, m. **A.** In gen., one who draws up a will: si testamentarius contra voluntatem testatoris condicionem detraxit, Dig. 28, 5, 9, §§ 3 and 6; 29, 6, 1; 30, 1, 3 fin. — **B.** In a bad sense, one who forges a will, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testamentum, i, n. [testor], the publication of a last will or testament; a will, testament (cf. codicilli). **I.** In gen., Gell. 7 (6), 12, 1 seqq.: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae iusta sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere... obsequare... facere, Cic. Mil. 13, 43; id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; cf. testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: testamenti factionem habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: testamentum conscribere, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: obsequare, id. Clu. 14, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 39: signare, Quint. 4, 2, 87: mutare, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; Dig. 29, 6, 1: rumpere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Caecin. 25, 72; cf.: testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum iura, id. de Or. 1, 33, 173: constat agnoscendo rumpli testamentum, id. ib. 1, 57, 241; Dig. 28, 2, 22 seqq.: irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subicere, ib. ib. 14, 3, 7; id. Par. 6, 2, 46; cf.: testamentorum subductor, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: supponere, id. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8, 3: eripis hereditatem, quae venerat testamento, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: cum ex testamento H. S. milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: testamenta resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: testamentum aliquem adoptare, Nep. Att. 5, 2: testamenta nuncupare, to announce or acknowledge before witnesses, Plin. 14, 22, 23, § 141; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5. — Concerning the three different kinds of testaments (calatis comitis, per aes ad libram, and in procinctu), and the laws relating to wills in gen., v. Lübker, Real-Lex. s.v. Testamentum, and esp. Rein, Privatr. p. 363 seq. — **II.** In eccl. Lat.: Testamentum vetus et novum, the Old and New Testaments, cf. Lact. 4, 20, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: vetus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 14: novum, id. ib. 3, 6.

testatim, adv. [testa], like sherds, in bits or fragments (ante-class.): comminere, Pompon. ap. Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

testatio, onis, f. [testor]. **I.** A bearing witness (whether orally or in writing), a giving testimony, attesting, testifying (not in Cic., but cf. testificatio), Dig. 22, 4, 4; 3, 2, 21; 43, 19, 9; 48, 10, 1; Quint. 5, 7, 32; 5, 13, 49; 12, 3, 5 al. — **II.** A calling to witness, invoking as witness: inter foederum ruptorum testationem, i.e. during an invocation of the gods as witnesses, Liv. 8, 6, 8 (cf. id. 8, 6, 1).

testatō, adv. v. testor fin.

testator, ōris, m. [testor]. **I.** One who bears witness or testifies to a thing, a witness (very rare), Prud. Cath. 12, 85. — **II.** One who makes a will or testament, a testator (the predom. jurid. signif. of the word, but not in Cic.), Dig. 28, 3, 17; 31, 1, 89; Suet. Ner. 17; Lact. 4, 20 al.

testatrix, icis, f. [testator, II.], she that makes a will or testament, a testatrix, Dig.

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31, 1, 30; 31, 1, 35; 31, 1, 89 fin.; 36, 3, 18, § 1.

testatus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of testor.

testēus, a, um, adj. [testa], of earthen materials, earthy, earthen (late Lat.): testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 med.: indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 fin.: fragmen, Prud. crep. 5, 553: vasa, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2.

* **testiculāri** est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admoveo, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. p. 368 Müll. [testiculus; v. 2. testis].

testiculatus, a, um, adj. [testiculus], having testicles. **I.** Adj.: equi (opp. spadonee), Veg. Vet. 4, 7. — **II.** Subst.: **testiculata**, ae, f. (sc. herba), a plant, called also mercurialis and orchion, App. Herb. 82.

testiculus, i, m. dim. [2. testis], a testicle. **I.** Lit., Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33; Juv. 6, 339; Mart. 3, 24, 5; Cels. 7, 18. — **II.** Transf., as a designation of manly vigor, manliness: haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni Viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103. — **III.** The name of a plant, App. Herb. 16.

testificatio, ōnis, f. [testificor], a bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification (Cicero): whereas testatio is found in the jurists and in Quint.; v. testatio, I.). **I.** Lit.: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 92; 2, 5, 39, § 102. — In plur., Cic. Mur. 24, 49; id. Brut. 80, 277. — **II.** Transf., a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence: egit causam tuam... cum summā testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: sempiterna repudiatione legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testificor, ātus, i, v. dep. a. [1. testificatio]. **I.** To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; cf. testor). **A.** Lit.: haec cum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17. — With obj.-clause: testificantur illi Quinctium non attistis, testificor, denuntio, ante praedico, nihil M. Antonium, etc., Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; so id. Quint. 6, 25; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Or. 10, 35: licet Te memorem dominae testificare tuae, Ov. A. A. 2, 270. — With rel.-clause: testificaria, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripsorim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. — Absol.: ut statim testificati discederent, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45. — **B.** Transf., to show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam fore, id. ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 902: hospitium adventum dei, id. ib. 1, 240; cf.: natalem tuum, id. Am. 1, 8, 94. — **II.** To call to witness (rare): deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1; Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 1: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160; 21, 134: Stygiae numen aquae, id. F. 5, 250. — Hence.

* **testificatus**, a, um, in a pass. sense: mihi nota fuit et abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas omittendis provinciae, made known, averred, exhibited, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: mira sed et scaenā testificata loquar, Ov. F. 4, 326.

testimoniālis, a, adj. [testimonium], of, belonging to, or serving for evidence, testimonial (late Lat.). **I.** Adj.: comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 fin. — **II.** Subst.: **testimoniāles**, lum, f. (sc. litterae), testimonials, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12; 7, 21, 4; Veg. Mil. 3, 2.

testimonium, ii, n. [testor], witness, evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written): qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Pertunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63: quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: testimonium dicere de conjunctione, id. Sull. 30, 83: testimonium dicere contra deos, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 19; Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; 36, 102; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Brutiliano justissimum integritatis testimonium redditum, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6: licet

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lis testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: Publico tuo neque operā... neque testimonio defui, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: legit testimonio testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: testimonia recitare, Hadrian. in Dig. 22, 5, 3, § 4; so, falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniarum et indicia ex eadem officina exibant, Liv. 39, 8, 7: vocare aliquem ad testimonium, Varr. R. R. 1, 4 fin.: citare ad testimonium, Petr. 2: in testimonium citare, Macr. S. 1, 4: ovis damnata falso testimonio, Phaedr. 1, 17, 6. — **II.** Transf., that which serves as proof of any thing, proof, evidence: hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium: exemplo demonstratur, id. quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: testimoniorum quae sunt genera? Divinum et humanum: divinum, ut oracula, ut auspicia, ut vaticinationes et responsa sacerdotum, hauspicum, conjectorum: humanum, quod spectatur ex auctoritate et ex voluntate et ex oratione aut liberā aut expressā: in quo insunt scripta, pacta, promissa, jurata, quaesita, Cic. Part. Or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui iudicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, laudum suarum, id. Lael. 26, 98: laboris sui periculi afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: ejus rei testimonium esse, quod, etc., id. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: cui rei mors indigna Palamedis testimonio dat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, sed, etc., Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: postquam, quae voluerat, dixerat, testimonium loco librum tradidit, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: testimonio sunt clarissimi poetae, Quint. 1, 10, 10: arca testimonii, Vulg. Exod. 25, 22; 40, 5 et saep.

1. testis, is, comm. (neutr. form: caelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 578), one who attests any thing (orally or in writing), a witness (cf. superstes): testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. ib. 2, 6, 8: deos absentes testes memoras, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: vosque, dii, testes facio, Liv. 1, 59, 1: deos hominesque se testes facere, id. 34, 11, 8: defm, quos testes foederum invocabant consules, id. 8, 6, 1: ut manus ad caelum tendens deos testes ingrati animi Magnetum invocaret, id. 35, 31, 13; 39, 51, 12; 41, 25, 4; Curt. 4, 10, 33: apud me ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: si negem... quo me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: satis idonei testes et consilii, id. Font. 7, 16; so, cupidi, conjurati et ab religione remoti, id. ib. 10, 21: religiosus, id. Vat. 1, 1: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: graves, leves, id. Quint. 23, 75: locupletissimi, id. Brut. 93, 322 et saep.: dabo tibi testis nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so, testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: proferre, id. Balb. 18, 41: adhibere, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 146: ut his testibus in summā pecuniae uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; cf. id. B. G. 1, 14: testibus uti, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 55; Quint. 5, 7, 3; 9, 2, 98. — With dependent-clause: testis faciet illico, Vendidisse me, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: his ultimis testibus appropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf. id. B. C. 3, 90. — Fem.: Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 6, 2, 51: teste deā, Ov. H. 16 (17), 124: nutrix testis fida doloris, Sen. Oct. 76: musa mea, Ov. P. 3, 9, 50: inducta teste in senatu, Haec, inquit, etc., Suet. Claud. 40. — Of things: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus, etc., Hor. C. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49. — **II.** Transf., an eye-witness, spectator, i. q. arbiter (rare; cf. also consocius): facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, Illo teste mori, Luc. 9, 887: ac lunā teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

2. testis, is, m., a testicle, Plaut. Mil. 5, 28; 5, 33: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261: testes pecori ad crura decidunt, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263; so in plur., Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 5; Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. — In a pun, with 1. testis: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 31: magnis testibus ista res agitur, Auct. Priap. 2; cf. integritatis, Phaedr. 3, 11, 5.

* **testitrāhus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. testis-traho], *that drags his testicles*: aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1 (Com. Rel. xx. Rib.).

testor, ātus, 1, v. a. [1. testis]. **I.** *To be a witness, speak as witness, to bear witness, give evidence, depose, testify, attest any thing.*

A. Lit. (very rare, and not in Cic.; cf. testificor): confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. P. 4, 15, 11: quasi inelamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand, to declare, aver, assert, bear witness to*, etc. (class. and very freq.): ego quod facio, me pacis, otii, etc. ... causā facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: auctoritatem huius iudicii monumentis publicis, id. Sull. 14, 41: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos ... agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere, id. Quint. 21, 66: clarissimā voce se nomen Oppianici ... delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: ea quae accidere testatus antea, Sall. H. 4, 61, 10 Dietsch: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, etc., Liv. 25, 10, 8: rectigal testandi causā publicum agrum esse imponere, id. 31, 13, 7: assidueque suos gemitu testata dolores, Ov. M. 2, 486: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistulis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosius operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 21: ut pura testantur sidera caelo, Tib. 4, 1, 10: verba nos testantia gratos, Ov. M. 14, 307: carmina raros testantia mores, id. P. 1, 9, 43: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: numerus autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non modo non poetice junctus, verum etiam, etc., Cic. Or. 68, 227; Quint. proem. § 26; 11, 1, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to publish one's last will or testament, to make a will, provide by will for any thing*, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 62: cum ignorans nunc ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: primipilari seni jam testato, id. 6, 3, 92: intestati appellantur, qui cum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Dig. 38, 16, 1; 29, 1, 19 pr.; 49, 14, 45 pr.: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, i. e. *into his will*, Cat. 68, 122.—**II.** *To call upon or invoke a person or thing as witness* (likewise class.): Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos, id. patrū ac penates, testor, me defendere, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 86: C. Marii et ceterorum virorum mentis testor, me pro illorum famā propugnandum putare, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: omnes deos, with an *obj.-clause*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: deos immortales, id. Clu. 68, 194: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum meorum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: implorare sensus vestros, uniuscujusque indulgentiam in suos testatur, etc., id. Sull. 23, 64: consilibus deos hominesque testantibus, Liv. 4, 53, 5: Jovem et laesi foederis aras, Verg. A. 12, 496: vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen, id. Ib. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37: volnera testor, Ov. F. 4, 885: id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, iudices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

3. *Act. collat. form testō, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—2. Pass. (acc. to I. B.), Cic. Fl. 11, 26: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, shown, proved, attested, Quint. 2, 15, 8; 2, 17, 2; 8, proem. § 20.—Hence, P. a. in pass. force: testatus, a, um, public, manifest, published (class.): ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 2, 42, § 104; 1, 16, 48: haec testata sunt atque industria, id. Fam. 11, 27, 6: ut testatum esse velim, de pace quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9, 1: nihil religione testatum, id. Fl. 11, 26.—Comp.: ut res multorum oculis esset testator, Cic. Cael. 27, 64: quo notior*

testatorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: quo testator esset poena improborum, id. Ib. 8, 44; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5.—*Sup.*: testatissima miracula, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: testatō, before witnesses: jussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis, sive verbis, aut per nuntium, iusserit, Dig. 15, 4, 1; cf. Ib. 18, 6, 1; 45, 1, 122; App. Mag. p. 324, 11.—**2.** As is well known or evident, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** After making a will, testate: sive testato, sive intestato, decesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testu or **testum**, i, n. [testa], a vessel or lid which was placed over food, etc., to be cooked, and then covered with hot coals, usually of earthenware. **I.** Lit.: in foco calido sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75: sub testu, id. Ib. 74; cf.: et fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: fimo ovium sub testu calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114: unguita focum, ubi coquas, colfacito bene et testum, Cato, R. R. 76, 2.—*Abl. testu*, Cato, R. R. 76, 4; 84, 2; Verg. M. 51.—*Afterwards of metal*: ranarum corda sub aereo testu discingere, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 81.—**II.** Transf., an earthen vessel, earthen pot: ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645; Petr. 136; Mumm. and Afran. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

* **testuātum**, ii, n. [testu], a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake, Varr. L. 5, § 106 Müll.

testudinēatus and **testudinātus**, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, II. B.], *arched, vaulted*: tectum, Col. 12, 15; Vitruv. 2, 1 med.: cavædium, id. 6, 3.

testudinēus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, I. and II.], *of or belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell*: gradus, a tortoise-pace, snail's pace, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32; Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80: hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 9.—*As subst.*: cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos debere, Dig. 32, 1, 100, § 4.

testūdo, inis, f. [testa], a tortoise. **I.** Lit., Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; 32, 4, 14, § 32; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; Liv. 36, 32, 6; Sen. Ep. 121, 9; Phaedr. 2, 6, 5 al.—*Pro v.*: testudo volat, of any thing impossible, Claud. In Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., tortoise-shell. **A.** Used for overlaying or veneering, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 2, 463; Ov. M. 2, 737; Mart. 12, 66, 5; Luc. 10, 120; Juv. 14, 308.—**B.** From the arched shape of a tortoise-shell.

1. Of any stringed instrument of music of an arched shape, a lyre, lute, cithern, Verg. G. 4, 464; Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; 4, 3, 17; id. Epod. 14, 11; id. A. P. 395; Val. Fl. 1, 187; 1, 277.—**2.** An arch, vault in buildings (syn.: fornix, camera), Varr. L. 5, § 79 and 161 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 4; Cic. Brut. 22, 87; Siscn. ap. Non. 58, 16; Verg. A. 1, 505.—**3.** In milit. lang., a tortoise, i. e. a covering, shed, shelter so called (cf.: vinea, pluteus), viz., **2.** Made of wood, for the protection of besiegers, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; 5, 52; Vitruv. 10, 19 sq.—**b.** Formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads, Liv. 34, 39, 6; 44, 9, 6; Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 31; 3, 27; 4, 23; Verg. A. 9, 505; 9, 614 al.—**4.** The covering of the hedgehog, Mart. 13, 86, 1.—**5.** A head-dress in imitation of a lyre, Ov. A. A. 3, 147.

testūla, ac, f. dim. [id.], a small potsherd. **I.** Lit., Col. 11, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** An earthen lamp, Ser. ap. Diom. p. 511 P.—**B.** A voting-tablet used by the Athenians, Nep. Arist. 1, 2 (cf. testa, II. C.).

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, f., a kind of dove: columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58.

† **tētānicus**, i, m., = τετανικός, one affected with tetanus (cramp in the neck), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 26, 12, 81, § 130; 32, 10, 41, § 120.

† **tētānothrum**, i, n., = τετάνωθρον, a cosmetic for removing wrinkles (pure Lat. tentipellum), Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73 (dub.; Jahn, et tetanis).

† **tētānus**, i, m., = τετανός, a stiffness or spasm of the neck, tetanus, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; 31, 10, 46, § 122; Scrib. Comp. 101 (in Cels. 4, 3, written as Greek).

† **tetartēmōria**, ae, f., = τεταρτημο-

ρια, a fourth in music, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 930 and 959.

† **tētartēmōrion**, ii, n., = τεταρτημόριον, a fourth of the zodiac, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Hyg. Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter, v. taeter.

† **tēthālāssōmēnon**, i, n. (sc. vinum), = τεθαλασσωμένον, wine mixed with sea-water, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **tēthea**, ae, f., = τήθεα, a kind of sponge, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; 32, 9, 30, § 42; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

Tēthys, ῥος, f., = Τηθύς, a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods; acc. Tethyn, Ov. F. 5, 81: Tethyos neptes, id. Ib. 5, 168; Verg. G. 1, 31; Cat. 64, 29; 66, 70.—**II.** Transf., the sea, Ov. M. 2, 69; 2, 509; Luc. 1, 413; Sil. 3, 60; Mart. Spect. 3, 6; Sen. Herc. Fur. 886.

tetrachmum, v. tetradrachmum.

† **tetrachordos**, on, *adj.*, = τετραχορδός, on, having four strings or notes. **I.** *Adj.*: machina, a water-organ, Vitruv. 10, 13.

II. *Subst.*: **tetrachordon** (-dum), i, n., a chord of four notes, a tetrachord. **A.** Lit., Vitruv. 5, 4; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 935 and 941; Macr. S. 1, 19 med.—**B.** Trop.: anni, i. e. the four seasons, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 16.

† **tetrācolon**, i, n., = τετρακόλον, a period consisting of four members, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 fin.; 5 praef. med.

tetrādīce, es, f., a plant, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **tetrādīum**, ii, n., = τετραδίον, the number four, a quaternion, tetrād, Col. 3, 20, 3; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

tetrādōros, on, *adj.*, = τετραδώρος, on, of four palms or hand-breadths, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170; Vitruv. 2, 3.

† **tetradrachmum** and **tetrachmum**, i, n., = τετραδραχμιον, a silver coin of four drachmas among the Greeks, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.—*Form tetrachmum*, Liv. 34, 52, 6; 37, 58, 4; 37, 46, 3; 39, 7, 1 Weissenb.

† **tetrāgnāthius**, ii, m., = τετραγναθος (having four jaws), a kind of poisonous spider, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87.

Tetragōnis, idis, f., a town in Asia, near the Caucasus, Plin. 6, 24, 25, § 92.

† **tetrāgonum**, i, n., = τετραγώνον, a quadrangle, tetragon, Aus. Ecl. de Ratione Puerp. 21 and fin.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **tetrālīx**, icis, f., = τετραλίξ, a plant, heath, = erice, sisara, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42 (al. tetradice); 21, 16, 56, § 95.

† **tetrāmetrus**, i, m., = τετραμέτρος, a verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.; Diom. p. 506 Ib. al.

† **tetrans**, antis (gen. plur.), heterocl., tetranctorum, Vitruv. 3, 3 med., m., = τετρας, I. A fourth part, a quarter: columnarum, Vitruv. 4, 2; 4, 3: circini, a quadrant, id. 10, 11.—**II.** Among surveyors, the place where two lines meet, Hyg. Limit. pp. 160, 164 and 181 Goes.; Front. Limit. p. 132 al.

† **tetrāo**, onis, m., = τετράων, a heath-cock, moor-fowl, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56; Suet. Callig. 22 med.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 fin.

† **tetrāpharmacum**, i, n., = τετραφάρμακον, I. A plaster composed of four ingredients, Veg. Vet. 4, 28 med. (in Cels. 5, 19, 9; 5, 26, 35, and Scrib. Comp. 211, written as Greek).—**II.** A mess of four kinds of food, Spart. Hadr. 21; Ael. Ver. 5; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

† **tetrāphōros**, on, *adj.*, = τετράφορος, of four bearers: tetraphori phalangerii, four bearers carrying any thing together, Vitruv. 10, 8, 7.

Tetrāphylia, ae, f., a town of Athamania in Epirus, Liv. 38, 1.

tetrāplāsius, a, um, *adj.*, = τετραπλάσιος, fourfold: ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 953.

† **tetrāptōta**, ōrum, n., = τετραπτῶτα, words which occur in only four cases, tetraptores, Diom. 1; Prisc. 5; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

† **Tetrāpūs**, pōdis, m., = τετράπους (four-footed), the title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds.

† **tetrarches**, ae, m., = τετράρχης, a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; in gen., the title of a petty prince, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 11,

12, 31; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. Deiot. 9, 27; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Sall. C. 20, 7; Vell. 2, 51; Tac. A. 15, 25; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Luc. 7, 227; Sid. Ep. 5, 7. — Also **tétrarcha**, Vulg. Matt. 14, 1; id. Luc. 3, 19.

† **tétrarchia**, ae, f., = τετραρχία, the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 78, 8.

† **tétrás**, ádis, f., = τετράς, the number four, a quaternion, tetrad, Tert. adv. Val. 7; 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

† **tétrásēmus**, a, um, adj., = τετρασημος, of four syllables, quadrisyllabic: pes, a poetical foot of four syllables, Mart. Cap. 9, § 987.

† **tétrastichos**, on, adj., = τετραστιχος, containing four rows or lines. I. Adj.: porticus, Treb. Gall. 18. — II. Subst.: **tétrastichon**, i, n., a poem of four verses, a tetrastich, Quint. 6, 3, 96 Spald. N. cr.; Mart. 7, 85, 1.

† **tétrastýlos**, on, adj., = τετραστήλος, having four columns. I. Adj.: frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3. — II. Subst.: **tétrastýlon**, i, n., a building with four columns, a tetrastyle, Capitol. Gord. 32; Inscr. Orell. 2270.

tétrē, adv., v. teter fin.

Tétrica, ae, f., a rocky mountain in the Sabine territory, abounding in wild goats, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Verg. A. 7, 713; called *Tetrica rupes*, Sil. 8, 419.

tétricitas, v. taetricitas.

tétricus, v. taetricus.

tétrinnio, ire, v. n., to utter the natural cry of the duck, to quack, Auct. Carm. Philom. 22.

tétritudo, v. taetricitudo.

* **tétro**, v. taetro.

† **tettigométra**, ae, f., = τεττιγομήτρα, the larva or matrix of the cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 93.

† **tettigónia**, ae, f., = τεττιγόνια, a kind of small cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

tétuli, v. fero init.

Teucer, cri (nom. Teucus, Verg. A. 3, 108; Lact. 1, 21, 1), m., = Τεύκρος. I. Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax, Hor. C. 1, 7, 21; 1, 7, 27; 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 17; id. S. 2, 3, 204; Ov. M. 13, 157; 14, 698; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18. — II. Son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy, Ov. M. 13, 705; Verg. A. 3, 108. — Hence, 1. **Teucus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Teucer; poet. transf. for Trojan: carinae, Ov. M. 14, 72: sanguis, Cat. 64, 345. — As subst.: **Teucris**, ōrum, m., the Trojans, Verg. A. 1, 38; 1, 248; 2, 252; Ov. M. 13, 705; 13, 728 al.; the Romans, Sil. 17, 348. — 2. **Teucrus**, a, um, adj., Trojan: moenia, of Troy, Sil. 13, 36. — Hence, b. **Teucría**, ae, f., the Trojan country, Troy, Verg. A. 2, 26. — 3. **Teucris**, idis, f. a. A Trojan female: captivae, Sabin. 1, 81. — b. A pseudonymic designation of some person: Teucris illa lentum sane negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; 1, 13, 6.

† **teuchites**, ae, m., = τευχίτης, a kind of fragrant rush, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

Teucris, ōrum, and **Teucría**, ae, v. Teucer, II. 1, and 2. b.

† **teucion**, ōrum, = τεύκιον. I. A plant, the germander: Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130 (al. Teucría). — II. The herb spleenwort: Teucrium flavum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45. — Called also **teucría**, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35.

Teucris, idis; **Teucríus**, a, um, and **Teucus**, i, v. Teucer.

Tēus, i, v. Teos.

Teuta, ae, f., a queen of Illyria, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24. — Called also **Teutana**, Flor. 2, 5, 2.

Teutani, ōrum, m., a people of the Peloponnesus, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Teutates, ae, m., a deity of the Gauls, to whom human sacrifices were offered, Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21, 3.

† **teuthális**, idis, f., = τευθαλís, a plant, called also sanguinaria and polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Teuthras, antis, m., = Τευθρας. I. A king of Mysia, father of Thespius, Hyg.

Fab. 99 and 100. — Hence, 1. **Teuthran-teus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Teuthras; poet. for Mysian: Caicus, Ov. M. 2, 243. — 2. **Teuthrantius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Teuthras: turba, the daughters of Thespius, a son of Teuthras, Ov. H. 9, 51. — 3. **Teuthrania** (**Teuthranie**), ae, f., the territory in Mysia ruled by Teuthras, Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 30, 33, § 125 sq. — II. A river in Campania, Prop. 1, 11, 11. — III. The name of a Trojan, Verg. A. 10, 402.

Teuticus, i, m., an Illyrian chief, Liv. 44, 31, 9.

Teutobodiaci, ōrum, m., a people of Galatia, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Teutoburgiensis, e, adj., of or belonging to the citadel of the Teutones: saltus, a forest of Western Germany in which Varus was defeated A. D. 9, Tac. A. 1, 60.

Teutomatus, i, m., a king of the Nitiobriges, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; 7, 46.

Teutoni, ōrum (collat. form **Teutones**, um, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 fin.; Vell. 2, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 67; Eutr. 5, 1 sq.), m., the Teutons, a people of Germany, Mel. 3, 3, 4; 3, 6, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Liv. Ep. 67 fin.; Suet. Caes. 11; Sen. Ep. 94, 66 al. — Poet., in sing.: Cantaber exiguus aut longis Teutonum armis, Luc. 6, 259. — Hence, **Teutonicus**, a, um, adj., Teutonic; or, poet. for Germanic. German: opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: militia, Vell. 2, 120, 1: furor, Luc. 1, 256: triumphus, id. 2, 69; cf. victoria, Val. Max. 6, 1 fin.: capilli, Mart. 14, 26, 1: vomer, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406.

Teutria, ae, f., an island in the Ionian Sea, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

texo, xui, xtum (inf. paragog. texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69), 3, v. a. [root tek-; Gr. τέκων, τέκω, to beget; Sanscr. takman, child; taksh, to make]; to weave (class.; syn. neo). I. Lit.: texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, id. ib. 2, 43, 123: tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam, Cat. 68, 49: in vacuo textetur aranea lecto, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 33: chlamydem, Val. Fl. 2, 499. — Absol., Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79. — B. Transf., in gen., to join or fit together any thing; to plait, braid, interweave, interlace, intertwine; to construct, make, fabricate, build, etc. (mostly poet.): rubea texitur fascia virga, Verg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum texunt virgis et vimine querno, id. A. 11, 65: parietem lenito vimine, Ov. F. 6, 262; and: domum vimine querno, Stat. Th. 1, 583: saepes, Verg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 36; cf. coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1: varios flores, Ov. M. 10, 123: tegetes, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112: harundinibus textae casae, id. 30, 10, 27, § 89: navigia ex papyro, id. 13, 11, 22, § 72: nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 16: basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: robore naves, Verg. A. 11, 326: harundine texta hibernacula, Liv. 30, 3, 9: pyram pinu arida, Prud. στερ. 10, 846: Labyrinthus... Parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589. — II. Trop., to weave, compose: quamquam ea tela textitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., is devised, contrived, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226; cf. amor patriae Quod tua texuerunt scripta rexit opus, i. e. had wrought, produced, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30: quamquam sermones possunt longi texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistulas cottidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; cf. opus luculente, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1. — Hence, **textum**, i, n., that which is woven, a web (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). A. Lit.: pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223: illita texta veneno, id. ib. 9, 163: rude, id. M. 8, 640; Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepili, Stat. Th. 10, 56. — 2. Transf., that which is plaited, braided, or fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric: pinea carinae, Cat. 64, 10; Ov. M. 11, 524; 14, 531; id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052; cf. tilla, id. 5, 95: Lolliam vidi, zmaragdis margaritisque opertam, alterno texto fulgentibus toto capite, in alternate structures, layers, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117. — *B. Trop., of literary composition, tissue, texture, style: dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textilis, e, adj. [texo], woven, wrought,

textile, i, n. (class.) A. Adj.: tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350: stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Verg. A. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63; Sen. Med. 372: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35; cf. tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 4. — Poet.: pestis, i. e. a garment steeped in poison, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: induere nuptam ventum textilem, i. e. a very thin garment, Petr. 55 fin. — B. Subst.: **textile**, is, n. (sc. opus), a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvas, etc.: nego ullam picturam in textili (fuisse), quin, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; so, textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45. — In plur., Liv. 45, 35, 2; Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; Prop. 1, 14, 22. — II. Transf., plaited, braided, interwoven, intertwined, constructed (very rare): sarta, garlands of roses, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261, 2.

textor, ōris, m. [texo], a weaver, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; Mart. 12, 59, 6; Juv. 9, 30: textorum et textricum cibaria, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6.

textorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to weaving, plaiting, or braiding, textorial (post-Aug. and very rare). I. Lit.: alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectuntur, plaited work, Col. 9, 6, 1. — II. Trop.: textorium, inquis, totum mehercule iud est, i. e. entangled, entangling, Sen. Ep. 113, 25.

* **textricula**, ae, f. dim. [textrix], a little (female) weaver; in apposition: puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrinus, a, um, adj. [contr. from textorius, from textor]. I. Of or belonging to weaving, textrine. A. Adj.: ars, the art of weaving, Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 17: opus, Vulg. Tob. 2, 19. — More freq., B. Subst.: 1. **textrinum**, i, n. (sc. opus), weaving, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; 2, 4, 46, § 103; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Suet. Gram. 23. — Collect.: iuxta vehiculi frontem omne textrinum incedit (= omnes textores), Amm. 14, 6, 17. — 2. **textrina**, ae, f. (sc. officina), a weaver's shop, Vitr. 6, 7 fin.; cf. App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 35. — II. Of or belonging to construction; subst.: **textrinum**, i, n., a ship-yard, dock-yard: idem campus habet textrinum navibus longis, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl).

textrix, icis, f. [textor], a female weaver, Mart. 4, 19, 1; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, n. 77; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6; Tib. 2, 1, 65; App. M. 6, p. 181, 25. — In apposition: anus, i. e. the Fates, App. M. 6, p. 180, 39.

textum, i, v. texo fin.

textura, ae, f. [texo], a web, texture (very rare). I. Lit.: araneorum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: Minervae, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23; Sen. Ep. 121, 22. — II. Transf., a construction, structure: quam tenui constet texturā (animi natura), Lucr. 3, 209; Lucr. 9, 777.

1. **textus**, a, um, Part. of texo.

2. **textus**, ūs, m. [texo, I. B.], texture, tissue, structure (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 728: capiuntur purpureae parvulus rarique textu, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132; 18, 7, 10, § 60. — II. Trop., of language, construction, combination, connection, context, Quint. 9, 4, 13; 8, 6, 57: rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7, 6: ut ostendit textus superior, id. 15, 8, 1: quod contra foederum textum juvantur Armeniae, id. 27, 12, 18: gestorum, id. 27, 12, 11; Manil. 3, 270.

Thabena, ae, f., a city of Numidia, Auct. B. Afr. 77; its inhabitants are called **Thabenenses**, ium, m., id. ib. 77.

Thabraca, ae, f., a city of Numidia on the coast of the Mediterranean, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Juv. 10, 194; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.

Thais, idis, f., = Θαίς, a celebrated courtesan of Athens, Prop. 2, 6, 3; 4 (5), 5, 43; Ov. A. A. 3, 604; id. R. Am. 383 sq. — II. Another at Rome, Mart. 3, 8; 4, 12. — III. A courtesan in the Eunuchus of Terence, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11; 2, 1, 25.

Thala, ae, f., = Θάλα, an important town of Numidia, Sall. J. 75, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 21; Flor. 3, 1.

† **thālāmēgus**, i, f., = θαλαμηγός, a state-barge fitted up with cabins, Suet. Caes. 52 (called navis cubiculata, Sen. Bed. 7, 20, 3).

† **thālāmus**, i, m., = θάλαμος, an inner room, chamber, apartment (poet.). I. Lit.

A. In gen.: Pars secreta domus. Tres habuit thalamos, quorum tu, Pandrose, dextrum, Aglauros laevum, medium possederat Herse, Ov. M. 2, 738: ferreique Eumenidum thalami, Verg. A. 6, 280; cf.: delubra ei gemina, quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185; and of bees: ubi jam thalamis se composuere, Verg. G. 4, 189.—**B.** Esp., a sleeping-room, bedchamber (cf.: cubiculum, dormitorium, cubile), Verg. A. 6, 623; Ov. M. 10, 456; id. H. 12, 57 al.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A marriage-bed, bridal-bed (cf.: lectus, conjugium, conubium), Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14; 3, 7 (4, 6), 49; Petr. 26.—Hence, **B.** Transf., marriage, wedlock (very freq. both in sing. and plur.); sing.: thalami expers vitam Degere, Verg. A. 4, 550; cf.: si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset, id. ib. 4, 18: quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur, id. ib. 7, 253; so id. ib. 7, 388; 9, 594; Ov. M. 3, 267; 10, 571; Stat. Th. 5, 463 al.—**Plur.**: thalamos ne desere pactos, Verg. A. 10, 649; Ov. M. 1, 658; 7, 22; 12, 193; id. Am. 1, 8, 19; id. F. 3, 689; Hor. C. 1, 15, 16; Mart. 10, 63, 7; Sen. Agam. 256; 992; Val. Fl. 1, 226.

Thalassa, ae, f., = θαλασσα (the sea), the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.

† **thalassēgle**, ēs, f., a plant, called also potamantis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

† **thalassicus**, a, um, adj., = θαλασσι-κός, of or like the sea, sea-colored, sea-green: colos (pallio), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; cf. ornatus, id. ib. 4, 6, 67; v. thalassinus.

† **thalassinus**, a, um, adj., = θαλασσι-νός, sea-colored, sea-green: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf. thalassicus.

† **thalassion phycos**, = θαλασσινον φυκος, archil or orchil (a sea-plant which produces a reddish dye): Lichen roccella, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

† **thalassites**, ae, m., = θαλασσίτης, sea-wine, i. e. wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **thalassomeli**, n., = θαλασσομελι, sea-water mixed with honey, used as a beverage, Plin. 31, 6, 35, § 68; Ser. Samm. 28, 537.

† **Thālēa**, ae, v. Thalia init.

Thales, is and lētis (gen. Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17; Juv. 13, 184; dat. Thaleti, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7), m., = Θαλῆς, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect, Varr. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25; 1, 33, 91; id. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 13, 1; Min. Fel. 19, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 25.—**Gen.** Thalis, Prob. Cath. 1466 P.: Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 1; Juv. 13, 184.—**Dat.** Thali, App. Flor. 4, n. 18: Thaleti, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 22; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Arn. 2, n. 9; Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 25; 18, 37.—**Acc.** Thalem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; App. Flor. 4, n. 18; Lact. 3, 14, 5: Thalen, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Div. 2, 27, 58: Thaleta, Serv. Verg. G. 4, 363; 4, 382: Thaletem, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241.—**Abt.** Thale, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 91.—Hence, **Thalēticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thales: dogmata, Sid. Carm. 15, 89.

Thālia (written **Thālēa**, acc. to Fest. p. 359 Müll., and Serv. Verg. E. 6, 2; so Rib.), ae, f., = Θάλεια. **I.** One of the Muses; the Muse of Comedy, Verg. E. 6, 2; Ov. A. 1, 264; of Lyric poetry, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.—**II.** One of the Graces, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 6; 1, 3, 10.—**III.** A sea-nymph, Verg. A. 5, 826.

† **Thaliarchus**, i, m., = Θαλιαρχος, the name given by Horace to the friend to whom is addressed C. 1, 9.

† **thalictum** or **thalitruum**, i, n., a plant, meadow-rue, Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

Thalli, ōrum, m., a people on the Caspian Sea, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.

† **Thallumētus**, i, m., a slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

† **thallus**, i, m., = θαλλός, a green stalk, green bough: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58; Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. a myrtle-bough, Verg. Cir. 376; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 4.

Thalna, ae, m., a Roman surname of the Juventian gens, Liv. 39, 31.

thannum, i, v. thannum.

Thāmyras, ae, m., a Thracian poet

who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his eyes, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 19; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 62; id. A. A. 3, 399; id. Ib. 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—Called **Thāmyris**, idis, Stat. Th. 4, 183.

† **thannum** (**thannum**), i, n., = θάννον, a shrub, otherwise unknown, Col. 12, 7, 1; Tert. Anim. 32.

Thapsacus, i, f., = Θάψακος, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, now El-Hammam, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

† **thapsia**, ae, f., = θάψια, a poisonous shrub: Thapsia Asclepium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124.—Called **thapsos**, Luc. 9, 919.

Thapsus or **-os**, i, f., = Θάψος. **I.** A peninsula and city in Sicily, now Magnisi, Ov. F. 4, 477; Verg. A. 3, 689; Sil. 14, 206.—

II. A city in Africa Propria, famed for Caesar's victory over the partisans of Pompey, now Bahiah, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Liv. 33, 48; Auct. B. Afr. 28, 1; 44, 1; 46, 4; 79, 3; 80, 2.—Hence, **Thapsitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Thapsus, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

Thāsus or **-os**, i, f., = Θάσος, an island in the north of the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace, now Thaso, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. Pis. 36, 89; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68; Liv. 33, 30; 33, 35; Stat. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 2, 92 al.—Hence, **Thāsianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thāsus, Thāsian: nuces, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90: vinum, Poët. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95: vites, Verg. G. 2, 91: lapis, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.

Thaumaci, ōrum, m., a people of Thesaly, now Thomoko, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 32, 4, 1; 36, 14, 12; inhabiting the town called **Thaumaciē**, ēs, f.

Thaumas, antis, m., = Θαύμας, the father of Iris, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51.—Hence, **A.**

Thaumantheus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thaumas, Thaumanian: virgo, i. e. Iris, Ov. M. 14, 845.—**B.** **Thaumanthias**, adis, f., daughter of Thaumas: Iris, Ov. M. 4, 480; called also simply Thaumanthias, Verg. A. 9, 5; Val. Fl. 8, 115.—**C.** **Thaumanthias**, idis, f., the daughter of Thaumas: Iris, Ov. M. 11, 647.

theamēdes, is, m., an Ethiopian stone that repels iron: acc. to some, the tourmaline, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 130.

theangelis, idis, f., a kind of plant growing on Libanus, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

theatralis, e, adj. [theatrum], of or belonging to the theatre, theatrical: theatralis gladiatorique consensus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: lascivia populi, id. ib. 11, 13: ad theatralis artes degeneravisse, id. ib. 14, 21: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, concerning the order of sitting in the theatre, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; 33, 2, 8, § 32; Quint. 3, 6, 19: humanitas, i. e. feigned, spurious, id. 2, 2, 10: sermones, i. e. low, vulgar, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.: omnes (montes) theatrali modo inflexi, in the form of a theatre, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

† **theatricus**, a, um, adj., = θεατρικός, of or belonging to the theatre, theatric (late Lat. for the class. theatralis): nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chabr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. Dei. 6, 6; operarii, id. Mus. 2, 5.

† **theatrum**, i, n., = θέατρον, a playhouse, theatre (cf.: scena, spectaculum, ludus). **I.** Lit.: num theatrum, gymnasia, porticus, etc. . . rem publicam efficiebat? Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44: theatrum ut commune sit, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: castra munita . . alterā (ex parte) a theatro, quod est ante oppidum, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Nep. Reg. 2, 1: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: aliquid totius theatri clamore dicere, id. ib.: consensus theatri, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Ov. A. 1, 497: hos arto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: Philippus in acie tutior quam in theatro fuit, Curt. 9, 6, 25; cf. Vitr. 5, 3, 1 sqq.; Verg. A. 1, 427; Liv. Epit. 48 fin.; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2: exeamus e theatro, i. e. cease to speak of actors, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; Liv. 24, 39, 1; 33, 28, 4; Tac. H. 2, 80; Nep. Timol. 4, 2; Vulg. Act. 19, 29; 19, 31.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., any open space for exhibiting martial

games, Verg. A. 5, 288; 5, 664.—**2.** Like our theatre, for the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: consensus theatri, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: tunc est commovendum theatrum, cum ventum est ad ipsum illud Plaudite, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—**Plur.**: qui (modi) totis theatris maestitiam inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: tota saepe theatra exclamasse barbare, Quint. 1, 6, 45; cf.: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41.—**II.** Trop., a place of exhibition, theatre, stage, for any public act: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaritas) spectata est, openly, publicly, id. Fam. 12, 29, 1; cf.: quasi in aliquo terrarum orbis theatro versari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35; id. Brut. 2, 6: in theatro terrarum orbis esse, Curt. 9, 6, 21: optimus quisque praeceptor frequentia gaudet ac majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

Thēbae, ōrum (collat. form **Thēbē**, ēs, Juv. 15, 6; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60), f., = Θήβαι (or Θῆβη), *Thēbes*, the name of several cities of antiquity.—The most considerable were, **1.** The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt, now Karnak, etc., Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; 36, 7, 11, § 58; 36, 8, 12, § 60; 36, 13, 20, § 94 al.—Hence, **1.** **Thēbaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thēbes, Thēban: mons, in the Thēbaid, Claud. Idyll. 1, 91.—**2.** **Thēbaicus**, a, um, adj., Thēban: palmae, Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 97; called also simply Thēbaicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 26: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68: lapis, id. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157: harena, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: marmor, Spart. Nigr. 12.—**3.** **Thēbais**, idis, f. (sc. terra), the Thēbaid, the capital of which was Thēbes, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 al. et saep.—**II.** The chief city of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus, now Thive, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 5, 19, 17, § 76; 7, 29, 30, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93; Hor. C. 1, 7, 3; 4, 4, 64; id. Ep. 1, 16, 74.—Hence, **1.** **Thēbanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thēbes, Thēban: Semele, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2: deus, i. e. Hercules, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 6: urbs, i. e. Thēbes, Hor. A. P. 394: duces, i. e. Eteocles and Polyneices, Prop. 2, 9, 50; called also, Thēbani fratres, Luc. 4, 551: soror, their sister Antigone, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 67: mater, i. e. Niobe, Stat. Th. 1, 711: modi, i. e. Pindaric, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: aenigma, i. e. of the Thēban Sphinx, Mart. 1, 91, 9 et saep.—**Plur. subst.** **Thēbani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Thēbes, the Thēbans, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. Rep. 4, 4.—**2.** **Thēbais**, idis, adj. f., Thēban: chelys, i. e. of Amphion the Thēban, Stat. S. 2, 2, 60: hospes, Sen. Agam. 315.—**Subst. a.** **Thēbaides**, um, f., the women of Thēbes, Ov. M. 6, 163.—**b.** **Thēbais**, idis, f. (a) Sc. terra, the district of Thēbes, in Upper Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 sq.—(β) Sc. femina, a Thēban woman, Ov. M. 6, 163; id. A. A. 3, 778.—(γ) Sc. Musa, the song of Thēbes (in Boeotia), the name of a poem by Statius, Stat. S. 3, 5, 36; id. Th. 12, 812; Juv. 7, 83.—**III.** A city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles, Ov. M. 12, 110; 13, 173; Mel. 1, 18, 2.—**IV.** A city in Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Thēbāna**, ae, f., the Thēban dame, i. e. Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thēbes in Mysia, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29.

Thēbāgenes (MSS. **Thēbōgenes**), is, adj. [Thēbae-gigno], born at Thēbes: Ismenias, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 26.

1. **Thēbē**, ēs, v. Thēbae init.

2. **Thēbē**, ēs, f., a female name. **I.** A nymph, daughter of the river-god Asopus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**II.** Wife of the tyrant Alexander of Phera, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; id. Off. 2, 7, 25.

Thēbes, a city in Samaria, Vulg. Judic. 9, 50; id. 2 Sam. 11, 21.

† **thēca**, ae, f., = θήκη, that in which any thing is enclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath, etc. (syn. vagina): grani, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: efferri sine thecis vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Att. 4, 7, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 61: calamaria, Suet. Claud. 35; Mart. 14, 19, 1; Amm. 28, 4, 13.

* **thēcatus**, a, um, adj. [thēca], placed

in a case or cover, encased: arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 med.

Thesium, ii, n., a town of Athamania, Liv. 38, 1.

Thetis, is, v. Thetis.

Thelxinōe, ēs, f., one of the first four Muses, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

† **thelygonon**, i, n., = θηλυγόνον (producing females). **I.** A species of the plant phyllum, Plin. 26, 15, 91, § 162. — **II.** A species of the Satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99. — **III.** A species of the crataegonos, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 62.

† **thelyphnon**, i, n., = θηλυφόνον, another name of the aconitum, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122; 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **thelypteris**, is, f., = θηλύπτερις, the female plant of the filix (fern, polypody), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

thema, ātis, n., = θέμα. **I.** A subject or topic treated of a theme (post-Aug.): Scholastici exempla cum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 fin.; so id. ib. 3, 28 med.; Quint. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 91; 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 85 al. — **II.** The position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope, Suet. Aug. 94 fin.

Themis, idis, f., = Θέμις, the goddess of justice and of prophecy, Cat. 68, 153; Ov. M. 1, 321; 1, 379; 4, 643; 7, 762; 9, 403; 9, 419; Luc. 5, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 107; Mart. Cap. 2, § 174; Schol. Juv. 1, 82. — **II.** The daughter of Ius and mother of Anchises, Hyg. Fab. 94; 270.

Themiscyra, ae, f., = Θέμισκυρα, a town in Pontus, on the Thermodon, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10. — Hence, **A. Themiscyrae**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Themiscyra: luci, Amm. 22, 8, 14. — **B. Themiscyreus**, a, um, adj., the same, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Themison, ōnis, m., = Θέμισσαν, a celebrated physician of Laodicea in Syria, Juv. 10, 221; Cels. praef. al.; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 9.

Themista, ae, f., a female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. Pis. 26, 63; Lact. 3, 25, 15.

Themistocles, i and is, m., = Θέμιστοκλής, a celebrated Athenian commander, whose life is written by Nepos; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300; 2, 86, 351; 3, 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Att. 7, 11, 3; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Fin. 3, 32, 104; Nep. Them. 1, 1 sqq. — Hence, **Themistocleus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Themistocles: consilium, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4; exsilium, id. ib. 10, 8, 7.

thensaurus, v. thesaurus.

Theocritus, i, m., = Θεόκριτος, a celebrated Grecian idyllic poet, Quint. 10, 1, 55; Macr. S. 5, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. Verg. p. 53.

Theodamas, antis, m., = Θεοδόμας, king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas, Hyg. Fab. 14; 271. — Hence, **Theodamanteus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Theodamas, Theodamantean: Hylas, i. e. the son of Theodamas, Prop. 1, 20, 6 (Theodamanteus, Müll.).

Theodectes, is, m., = Θεοδέκτης, a Greek orator of Cilicia, a disciple of Plato, Isocrates, and Aristotle, Cic. Or. 51, 172; 57, 195; 64, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 51; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 3.

Theodoros, i, m., = Θεόδωρος. **I.** A Greek sophist of Byzantium, Cic. Brut. 12, 48; Quint. 3, 1, 11. — **II.** A Greek atheist of Cyrene, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Sen. Tranq. 14, 3. — **III.** A celebrated rhetorician of Gadara, Quint. 3, 1, 17; 3, 11, 26; Suet. Tib. 57. — Hence, **Theodorēus**, i, m., a pupil and follower of Theodoros, Quint. 2, 11, 2. — **Plur.** Quint. 4, 2, 32; 3, 1, 18.

Theodosia, ae, f., a town of the Tauric Chersonese, now Caffa or Feodosia, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Theognis, idis, m., = Θέογνις, an ancient Greek poet; hence, as a designation of a very ancient period: etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 3, 19.

† **Theogonia**, ae, f., = θεογονία (the Origin of the Gods), the title of a poem by Hesiod, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36.

† **theologia**, ae, f., = θεολογία, theology, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 5.

† **theologicus**, a, um, adj., = θεολογικός, of or belonging to theology, theological: doctrina, Amm. 16, 5, 5: metrum, heroic verse, Plot. 2629 P.

† **Theologumēna**, ōn, n., = Θεολογούμενα, speculations on divine things, the title of a work by Aristotle, Macr. S. 1, 18, 1.

† **theologus**, i, m., = θεολόγος, one who treats of the deity and of divine things, a theologian, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 sq.; Arn. 3, 106.

† **theombrōtios**, ii, f., = θεωμβρώτιον, a plant, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166.

Theon, ōnis, m. **I.** A satirical poet. — Hence, **Theoninus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Theon: dens, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

— **II.** A celebrated Samian painter, Quint. 12, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

Theophrastus, ēs, f., = Θεοφράστης, a daughter of Bisaltes, loved by Poseidon, Hyg. Fab. 188; cf. Ov. M. 6, 117.

Theophrānes, is, m., = Θεοφράνης, a Greek historian of Mitylene, a friend of Pompey, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Att. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Tac. A. 6, 18 fin.

Theophilus, i, m., = Θεοφίλος, a freedman of M. Marcellus, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1.

Theophrastus, i, m., = Θεοφράστος, a Greek philosopher of Eressus, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle, Cic. Or. 19, 62; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; id. Att. 2, 16, 3.

Theopompos, i, m., = Θεόπομπος, a Greek historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; 3, 9, 36; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1. — Hence, **Theopompēus** or **-inus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Theopompos, Theopompean: Theopompino genere (dicendi), Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: Theopompeo more, id. Or. 61, 207.

† **theōrēma**, ātis, n., = θεωρήμα, a proposition to be proved, a theorem, Gell. 17, 19, 3; Mart. Cap. 3, § 230. — **Dat. plur.** theorematiss, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

† **theōrēmation**, ii, n. dim., = θεωρημάτιον, a little theorem, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

† **theōreticus**, a, um, adj., = θεωρητικός, contemplative, speculative (pure Lat. contemplativus; opp. practicus), Fulg. Myth. 2, 1; Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 5, 17.

† **theōria**, ae, f., = θεωρία, a philosophic speculation, theory, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4 (in Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1, written as Greek).

† **theōricē**, ēs, f., = θεωρική, a philosophic speculation, Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

† **theōtōcos**, i, f., = θεοτόκος, God-bearing, mother of God: theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Thera, ae (Thērē, ēs), f., = Θήρα, an island in the Aegean Sea, the chief of the Sporades, now Santorin, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1. — Hence, **Theraeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thera: colonus, Tib. 4, 1, 139: cyperos, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117. — **Plur. subst.** **Theraei**, ōn, m., the Theraeans, Sall. J. 19, 3.

Therāmenēs, ae, m., = Θηραμένης, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, who was put to death for resisting the oppressive measures of his associates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.

Therapnae (Theramnae), ārum, = Θεράπναι, or -ε, ēs, f., = Θεράπνη, a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Stat. S. 4, 8, 53. — Hence, **Therapnaeus (Theramn-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Therapna, Therapnaean; in the poets for Laconian, Spartan: rus, Ov. H. 15 (16), 196: marita, i. e. Helen, id. A. A. 3, 49: fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Stat. Th. 7, 793; cf.: membra Therapnaea resolutus gymnade Pollux, id. S. 4, 2, 48: Amyclae, Mart. 9, 104, 5. — And, as the Tarentines were an offshoot from the Laconians, sometimes also for Tarentine: Galeus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 111. — For the same reason, also for Sabine: sanguine Clausi, Sil. 8, 414.

Therāsia, ae, f., = Θηρασία, a small island in the Aegean Sea, opposite to Thera, westward, still called Therasia, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1. — **II.** One of the Lipari islands near Sicily, now Vulcanello, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Mart. Cap. 6, § 648.

† **theriācus**, a, um, adj., = θηριακός, good against the poison of animals, esp. against the bite of serpents. **I.** Adj.: pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1. — **II.** Subst.: **theriāca**, ae, or -e, ēs, f., an antidote against the bite of serpents, or against poison in gen., Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 163; Tert. Anim. 24; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 6.

Thericles, is, m., = Θηρικλής, a famous potter of Grecian antiquity, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 205 (from Theophr. Hist. Plant. 5, 4). — Hence, **Thericleus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thericles, Thericlean: pocula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.

† **theriōnarca**, ae, f., = θηριονάρκη, a plant which benumbs serpents, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163; 25, 9, 65, § 113.

† **theristrum**, i, n., = θήριστρον, a summer garment. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 23; Vulg. Gen. 38, 14. — **II.** Trop., a garment, covering: theristrum pudicitiae, Hier. Ep. 107, 7.

† **thermae**, ārum, f. (sc. aquae), = θερμά ύδατα, warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial; cf.: tepula aqua): Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 4, 9, § 26; 36, 25, 64, § 189: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5; 12, 84, 5; cf. Sen. Ep. 122, 8. — **B.** = thermopolium, q. v. Juv. 8, 168. — **II.** As nom. prop.: **Thermae**, = Θέρμαι, a town in Sicily, near Himerā, now Termini, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 85 sq; Sil. 14, 232. — Hence, **Thermitānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thermae, Thermitan: homo, of or from Thermae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83. — In plur.: **Thermitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Thermae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 99.

Thermaicus, v. Therma.

† **thermanticus**, a, um, adj., = θερμαντικός, that serves for warming, warming: virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctioes, Pelag. Vet. 16 med.

† **thermāpalus**, a, um, adj., = θερμάπαλος (θερμός-παλός), warm and soft: ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Thermē, ēs, f., = Θέρμη, a town in Macedonia, afterwards Thessalonica, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36. — Hence, adj. **A. Thermaeus**, a, um, of Therme: sinus, the Thermaic Gulf, now il Golfo di Salonichi, Tac. A. 5, 10. — **B. Thermaicus**, a, um, = Θερμαϊκός, of Therme: sinus, the same, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **therminus**, a, um, adj., = θέρμινος, made of lupines (horse-beans): oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

Termitānus, a, um, v. thermae, II.

Thermōdon, ōntis, m., = Θερμόδων, a river of Pontus, on which dwell the Amazons, now Termeh Tchai, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10; Verg. A. 11, 659; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 71; Ov. M. 2, 249; id. P. 4, 10, 51; Sil. 8, 432; Just. 2, 4, 2. — Hence, **A. Thermōdontēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Thermōdon, Thermōdontean; poet. for Amazonian: agri, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14 (Müll. Thermōdontiacis). — **B. Thermōdontiācus**, a, um, adj., the same: turmae, Stat. S. 1, 6, 56: bipennis, i. e. of Penthesilea, the queen of the Amazons, Ov. M. 12, 611; cf. securis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 66: aurum, of Hippolyte, Ov. M. 9, 189. — **C. Thermōdontius**, a, um, adj., the same: ripae, Sen. Med. 215: hostis, id. Herc. Oet. 21.

† **thermōpōlium**, ii, n., = θερμωπόλιον, a place where warm drinks were sold, a pothouse, tap-house, tavern, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 6; id. Rud. 2, 6, 45; id. Ps. 2, 4, 52.

† **thermōpōto**, āvi, āre, v. a. [vox hybrida, θερμός-poto], to refresh with warm potations: gutturem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

Thermōpylae, ārum, f., = Θερμοπύλαι, the famous defile of Œta, where Leonidas fell, Mel. 2, 3, 6: saltus Thermopylae, Liv. 36, 15, 5; 37, 58, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Sen. 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Just. 2, 11, 2; Cat. 68, 54; Flor. 2, 8, 11; Nep. Them. 3, 4.

† **thermospōdium**, ii, n., = θερμωσπόδιον, hot, glowing ashes, embers, Apic. 4, 2 med.

* **thermūlae**, ārum, f. dim. [thermac], a little warm bath, Mart. 6, 42, 1.

Thermus, i, m., a Roman cognomen in the Minucian gens: Q. Minucius Thermus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; 2, 17, 18; 2, 13, 53.

Therodamas, antis, m., = *Θερόδαμας* (beast-feeder), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh, Ov. P. 1, 2, 121.—Hence,

Therodamanteus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Therodamas*, the Thero-damantean: leones, Ov. Ib. 385 (others read, in both, places, *Theromedon*, *Theromedonteus*).

Thersites, ae, m., = *Θερσίτης*, a Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility, Ov. M. 13, 233; id. P. 3, 9, 10; Juv. 11, 31.—Hence, a contemptible person, Juv. 8, 269; and for a calumniator, reviler, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3.

* **thesaurarius**, a, um, adj. [thesaur-], of or belonging to treasure: fures, treasure-thieves, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.—Subst.: **thesaurarius**, i, n., treasure (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 31.

* **thesaurensis**, is, m. [id.], a treasure-keeper, treasurer, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 2.

thesaurizator, oris, m. [thesaurizo], one who lays up treasure (late Lat.), Hier. Interp. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 5.

thesaurizo, are, v. n. and a. [thesaur-], to gather or lay up treasure (late Lat.). I. Lit., Vulg. Bar. 3, 18; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 2, 1, 4 al.—II. Trop., to treasure up: disciplinam, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 12; iram, id. Gub. Dei, 5, 9; Vulg. Jacob. 5, 3.

Thesaurōchrŷsōnicōchrŷsides (Thens-), ae, m., a facetiously-formed proper name, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

† **thesaurus** (old form **thensaurus**, Plaut. Trin. prol. p. ciii. Ritschl; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590; collat. form **thensaurum**, n., Petr. 46, 8), i, m., = *θησαυρός*. I. Any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store. A. Lit.: TABVLARI-VS THENSAVRORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3247: thesaurum effodere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8; id. Ps. 2, 2, 33; id. Aul. prol. 7: thesaurum defodere . . . invenire, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, id. Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10, 4: intactis opulenter thesauris Arabum, Hor. C. 3, 24, 2.—2. Law t. t., treasure trove: thesaurus est vetus quaedam depositio pecuniae, cuius non exstat memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, Dig. 41, 1, 31, § 1; 41, 2, 3, § 3; Cod. 10, 15, 1.—B. Trop. (very rare): thesaurus mali, a great quantity, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54: stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19; cf.: augent ex pauxillo; thesaurum inde pariunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 8: thesauros penitus abditae fraudis vultu laeto tegentes, App. M. 5, p. 165, 15.—2. Of persons, a treasure, loved one, a valued or dear object: Di. Quid, amator novos quisquam? Ast. Integrum et plenum adortust thesaurum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 13; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 34: eorum lenonem, incedit, thesaurum meum, id. Curo. 5, 2, 76; cf.: thesaurus copiarum, id. As. 3, 3, 67.—II. A place where any thing is stored up, a storehouse, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury (cf.: cella, armarium). A. Lit.: monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22, § 99; cf. poet., of the cells of bees, Verg. G. 4, 229: admo-nent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terrâ saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50, 3: Proserpinae, id. 29, 8, 9; 29, 18, 4; 31, 12, 1; cf. poet. of the Lower World: postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2.—2. Esp., a strong-box, treasure-chest: cum thesauro effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37: apertis thesauris suis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 11.—B. Trop., a repository, conservatory, magazine, collection, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; Quint. 11, 2, 1; cf.: thesauri argumentorum, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 109: suppeditat nobis Atticus noster de thesauris suis quos et quantos viros, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. praef. § 17; cf.: mihi quoties aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est, a literary storehouse, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2.—III. The title of a Greek play by Philemon, upon which Plautus founded the *Trinummus*, Plaut. Trin. prol. 18.

Thēseus (dissyl.), -ēi, and -ēos, m., = *Θησεύς*, a king of Athens, son of *Ægeus* (acc. to others, of *Neptune*) and *Æthra*; husband of *Ariadne*, and afterwards of *Phædra*; father of *Hippolytus*, by the Amazon *Hippolyte*; friend of *Pirithoüs*; conqueror of the highway-robbers *Periphetes*, *Sinnis*, etc., and of the *Minotaur*, Ov. M. 7, 433 sq.; id. H. 10, 3; Stat. Th. 12, 576; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; 3, 31, 76; id. Fin. 1, 20, 65; Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 7; Ov. F. 6, 737; Verg. A. 6, 618; Hor. C. 4, 7, 27 al.—Hence, A.

Thēsēus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Thesēus*, *Thēsean*: carina, Prop. 1, 3, 1: laus, Ov. M. 8, 263: fides, id. Tr. 1, 3, 66: crimen, i. e. the desertion of *Ariadne*, id. F. 3, 460; id. A. A. 3, 459.—Transf., poet., for *Athenian*: via, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: Hymettus, Mart. 13, 104, 1: favi, id. 4, 13, 4.—B. **Thēsēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Thesēus*: heros, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 492: dicta, Stat. Th. 12, 681: Troezen, ruled by the ancestors of *Thesēus*, id. ib. 4, 81.—C.

Thēsides, ae, m., the offspring of *Thesēus*, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov. H. 4, 65; Aus. Epigr. 20.—Transf., poet., for an *Athenian*, Verg. G. 2, 383.—D. **Thēsēis**, idis, f., the title of a poem concerning *Thesēus*, Juv. 1, 2.

† **thēsion** or -ium, ii, n., = *θησιόν*, a plant, bastard toad-flax: *Thesium lino-*

phyllum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107; 22, 22, 31, § 66.

† **thesis**, is, f., = *θέσις*, in rhetoric, a proposition, *thesis* (pure Lat. propositum), Quint. 3, 5, 11; 3, 5, 14; 2, 4, 24; 7, 10, 5; 12, 2, 25; Sen. Contr. prooem.—II. In prosody, the falling of the voice, the *thesis* (opp. *arsis*), Mart. Cap. 9, § 974 and 985.

† **thesmophoria**, orum, n., = *θεσμοφóρια*, τὰ, the festival of *Demeter* or *Ceres* (as lawgiver) among the Greeks, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59; Arn. 5, 173; Macr. S. 3, 12; Hyg. Fab. 147.

Thespiæ, arum, f., = *Θησπιάς*, a town in *Boeotia*, at the south-eastern foot of *Helicon*, now the village of *Lefka*, near *Rimokastro*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 36, 5, 4, § 22; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Fam. 13, 22, 1; Liv. 42, 43 al.—Hence, A. **Thespius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Thespiæ*, *Thespian*: moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 478.—Plur.: **Thespii**, orum, m., the inhabitants of *Thespiæ*, Arn. 6, p. 196.—B. **Thespienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Thespiæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135.—C. **Thespiacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Thespiæ*, *Thespian*: moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 93: luci, on Mount *Helicon*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 16.—D. **Thespiades**, ae, m., the *Thespian*, of *Argus*, the builder of the ship *Argo*, Val. Fl. 2, 367; 1, 124.—E. **Thespiās**, adis, adj. f., *Thespian*: Musae (as dwelling on Mount *Helicon*), Ov. M. 5, 310; also called *absol.* *Thespiades*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Thespis, is, m., = *Θέσπις*, the founder of the Greek drama, Hor. A. P. 276; id. Ep. 2, 1, 163.

Thesprōti, orum, m., = *Θησπρωτοί*, a people in the south-western part of *Epirus*, Luc. 3, 179; Liv. 43, 21, 4.—Their land was called **Thesprōtia**, ae, f., = *Θησπρωτία*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2.—Hence, A. **Thesprōtius**, a, um, adj., *Thespro-tian*: sinus, Liv. 8, 24: arva, Sil. 15, 297.—B. **Thesprōtis**, idis, adj. f., *Thespro-tian*: terra, i. e. *Thesprotia*, Avien. Arat. 384.

Thesprōtus, i, m., = *Θησπρωτός*, a king of the region about *Puteoli*, Hyg. Fab. 88; hence, Regnum *Thesproti*, i. e. *Puteoli*, Prop. 1, 11, 3 (al. *Protei* regnum).

Thessalia, ae, f., = *Θησσαλία*, the country of *Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Luc. 6, 333 sq.; Cat. 64, 10; 64, 26; Prop. 1, 5, 28; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; id. Fl. 26, 63.—Hence, A. **Thessalius**, a, um, adj. (poet. and late Lat.), of or belonging to *Thessaly*, *Thessalian*: regio, App. M. 1, p. 113: decus, Grat. Cyn. 228.—B. **Thessalicus**, a, um, adj., of *Thessaly*, *Thessalian* (class.): juga, Ov. H. 9, 100: Tempe, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Fl. 5, 219: trabs, i. e. *Argo*, Sen. Agam. 120: venenum, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 27: axis, i. e. the chariot of *Achilles*, id. Tr. 4, 3,

30: clades, i. e. the battle of *Pharsalia*, Luc. 6, 62; cf. caedes, id. 7, 448: cineres, id. 8, 530: dies, id. 7, 202: flamma, id. 7, 808.—

C. **Thessalus**, a, um, adj., of *Thessaly*, *Thessalian* (mostly poet.): equites, Liv. 3, 19, 5; Suet. Claud. 21: Tempe, Hor. C. 1, 7, 4; Ov. M. 7, 222: terra, i. e. *Thessaly*, Tib. 2, 4, 56: victor, Hor. C. 2, 4, 10: tela, i. e. of *Achilles*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 13), 30: currus, i. e. of *Achilles*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 65: ignes, in the camp of *Achilles*, Hor. C. 1, 10, 15: dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Fl. 5, 278: saga, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10: philtro, Juv. 6, 610: venena, Hor. C. 1, 27, 21: vox, id. Epod. 5, 45.—In plur.: **Thessali**, orum, m., the inhabitants of *Thessaly*, the *Thessalians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 4 fin.; Liv. 29, 12; 32, 10; 33, 32.—D. **Thessalis**, idis, adj. f., *Thessalian*: ara, Ov. H. 13, 112: umbra, i. e. of *Protesilaus*, Prop. 1, 19, 10.—Subst., the (female) *Thessalian*, Luc. 6, 451; 6, 565; in plur., Ov. M. 12, 190; Claud. B. Get. 237.

Thessalōnica, ae, or -ē, es, f., = *Θησσαλονίκη*, a city of *Macedonia*, on the *Sinus Thermaicus*, now *Saloniki*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Cic. Planc. 41, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 39, 27 al.—Hence, **Thessalōnicenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; id. Pis. 34, 84.

Thessalōnicē, es, f., a daughter of *Philip*, king of *Macedon*, Just. 14, 6, 3; 14, 6, 13; 16, 1, 1.

Thessalus, a, um, v. *Thessalia*, C.

Thestius, ii, m., = *Θέστιος*, a king of *Aetolia*, father of *Leda* and *Althæa*, and of *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 487; Hyg. Fab. 77; 155; 174.—Hence, A. **Thestiades**, ae, m., a (male) descendant of *Thestius*: duo, i. e. *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 304 and 434: respice *Thestiaden*, i. e. *Me-leager*, son of *Althæa*, id. F. 5, 305.—B. **Thestias**, adis, f., the daughter of *Thestius*, i. e. *Althæa*, Ov. M. 8, 452; 8, 473; id. Tr. 1, 7, 18.

Thestor, oris, m., = *Θέστωρ*, the father of the soothsayer *Calchas*, Hyg. Fab. 128.—Hence, **Thestorides**, ae, m., the son of *Thestor*, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 19; 12, 27; Stat. Achill. 1, 496.

† **thēta**, indecl. n., = *θητα*, the Greek letter θ; as the initial letter of the word *θάνατος* (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting-tablets in sign of condemnation, Mart. 7, 37, 2; Aus. Epigr. 128 (cf. Pers. 4, 13).—Upon Latin epitaphs, = *OBITI*, *MOR-TVVS EST*, Inscr. Orell. 4472 sq.; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610.—Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

Thētīdium, ii, n., = *Θητίδιον*, a town of *Thessaly*, Liv. 33, 6 and 7.

Thētis, idis, or idos (abl. also *Theti*; v. the foll.; ante-class. collat. form **Thēlis**, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll., or *Trag.* v. 431 Vahl.; cf.: antiqui ut *Thetin* *Thelim* dicebant, sic *Medicam* *Mellicam* vocabant, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19), f., = *Θητις*, a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus*, and mother of *Achilles*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 54; 244; Ov. M. 11, 221 sq.; 11, 400; Cat. 64, 21; Hor. C. 1, 8, 14; 4, 6, 6 al.; abl. *Thetide*, Hor. Epod. 13, 12: *Theti*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 33; Lact. 1, 11, 9; cf. *Prisc.* p. 709.—II. Transf., appel., the sea (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): temp-tare *Thetin* ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: hic summa levi stringitur *Thetis* vento, Mart. 10, 30, 11; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148: lapilli *Thetidis*, pearls, Stat. S. 4, 6, 18; and hyperbol., of a large bath, Mart. 10, 13, 4.

Theudoria, ae, f., a town of *Athama-nia*, now *Thodhoriata*, Liv. 38, 1.

Theuma, n., a village of *Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13 fin.

Theumēsus, i, m., a mountain of *Boeotia*, near *Thebes*, Stat. Th. 4, 372.—Hence, **Theumēsius**, a, um, adj., *Theban*, amnis, i. e. *Ismenus*, Stat. Th. 8, 462: arva, id. ib. 2, 383: juvenis, i. e. *Polynices*, id. ib. 2, 331.

† **thēurgīa**, ae, f., = *θεουργία*, a summoning of spirits, magic, *theurgy*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 9 and 10.

† **thēurgicus**, a, um, adj., = *θεουργικός*, spirit-summoning, magic, *theurgic*: ars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10: consecratio, id. ib. 10, 9

† **thēurgus**, i, m., = θεουργός, one who summons spirits, a magician, theurgist, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

Thia, ae, f., = Θεία. **I.** The wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol, Cat. 66, 44.—**II.** An island near Crete, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; 2, 87, 89, § 202.

† **thiasitas**, sodalitas, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [thiasus].

† **thiasus** (thýasus), i, m., = θίασος, the Bacchic dance, a dance performed in honor of Bacchus, Verg. E. 5, 30; id. A. 7, 581; Stat. S. 3, 1, 41; Cat. 63, 28; 64, 253.

† **Thiatis**, is, m. [Egypt.], the name of one of the Egyptian months, answering to August, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105 (al. Thoti).

† **Thibii**, ōrum, m., a fabulous people of Pontus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

†† **thieldones**, um, m. [Span.], a kind of Spanish horse, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166.

† **Thimanli**, ōrum, m., a people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

† **Thirmida**, ae, f., a town of Numidia, Sall. J. 12, 3.

Thisbe, ēs, f., = Θισβή. **I.** A little town on the coast of Boeotia, celebrated for its wild doves, now Kakotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 261; 9, 768.—Hence, **Thisbaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thisbe, Thibæan: columbae, Ov. M. 11, 300.—**II.** A maiden beloved by Pyramus, Ov. M. 4, 55 sq.

† **thlasias**, ae, m., = θλασίας (the crushed), one made a eunuch by bruising; called also **thlibias**, = θλιβίας (the pressed), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 48, 8, 5.

† **thlaspi**, is, n., = θλάσπι, a kind of cress, Plin. 27, 13, 113, § 139; Cels. 5, 23, 3; Scrib. Comp. 170.

thlibias, ae, v. thlasias.

Thoas, antis, m., = Θόας. **I.** A king of the Chersonesus Taurica, under whom Iphigenia was priestess of the Tauric Diana; he was slain by Orestes, Ov. P. 3, 2, 59; id. Tr. 1, 9, 28; 4, 4, 66.—Hence, **Thoanteus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thoas: poet. for Tauric: Diana, Val. Fl. 8, 208; Sil. 14, 260; called also dea, Ov. Ib. 386.—**II.** A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, by whom he was conveyed to Chios, when the women of Lemnos slew all the men there, Hyg. Fab. 15; Ov. H. 6, 135; id. M. 13, 399; Stat. Th. 5, 239 sq.—Hence, **1. Thoantis**, ādis, f., daughter of Thoas, i. e. Hypsipyle, Ov. H. 6, 163.—**2. Thoantis**, idis, f., the same, Stat. Th. 5, 650; 5, 700.—**III.** An Ætolian, son of Andræmon, one of the Greeks who besieged Troy, Verg. A. 2, 262; Hyg. Fab. 81; 97; 114.—**IV.** A companion of Æneas, Verg. A. 10, 415.

thocum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= θώκος].

† **tholus**, i, m., = θόλος, a dome, cupola, a rotunda (syn.: fornix, testudo), Varr. R. 3, 5, 12; id. ap. Non. 448, 22; Vitruv. 4, 7, 7, 5 med.; Ov. F. 6, 282; 6, 296; Mart. 2, 59, 2.—In the tholi of the temple the votive gifts were suspended, Verg. A. 9, 408; Stat. S. 1, 4, 32; id. Th. 2, 734; Val. Fl. 1, 56.

† **thomix** (thōmex, tōmex, and tōmix), icis, f., = θύμηξ, a cord, string, line, thread, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; Vitruv. 7, 3; Col. 12, 32; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Pall. 1, 13, 1.

thoracatus, a, um, adj. [thorax], armed with a breastplate or corselet (Plinian): navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

thoracicus, i, m. (dim. of thorax), a little bust (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 14.

† **thorax**, ācis, m. (but f. Treb. Poll. Claud. 3, 3); = θώραξ, the breast, chest, thorax. **I.** Lit., in anatomy, Cels. 5, 25, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A defence, armor, or covering for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher (syn. lorica), Liv. 4, 20, 7; Suet. Aug. 82; Verg. A. 10, 337; Mart. 7, 1, 1.—**Dat.** thoracibus, Val. Fl. 3, 87.—**Gen.** thoracum, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 260.—**B.** A bust, Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

Thorius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens; thus, Sp. Thorius Balbus, a tribune of the people, author of the agrarian law, called, after him, Lex Thoria, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. de Or. 2, 70, 284; cf. Orell. Index Legg. 8. h. v.—Another Thorius, Flor. 3, 22, 6.

† **thōs**, ōis, m., = θώς, a kind of wolf, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; 10, 74, 95, § 206; Grat. Cyn. 253; Sol. 30, 28.

†† **Thoth**, indecl. [Egypt.], the Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6, 3.

Thrāca, ae, and **Thracē**, ēs, v. Thracia.

Thracīa and **Thracēia**, ae, f., = Θράκη, Thrace, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Varr. R. 1, 57, 2; 2, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 27; Ov. M. 6, 435; Luc. 2, 162.—Called also, after the Greek, **Thracē**, ēs, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; Ov. F. 5, 257; id. P. 4, 5, 5; Hor. C. 2, 16, 5; 3, 25, 11; and, Latinized, **Thracā**, ae, Verg. A. 12, 335; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; 1, 16, 13; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. l. 1 (but the Cod. palimps. rep. 2, 4, 9, has in this passage Thracīa).—After the Greek form Θρηκή, also **Thracē**, ēs, Ov. A. 2, 588.—Hence, **A. Thracius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian: ventus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11: animae, id. Ib. 4, 12, 2: equus, Verg. A. 5, 565: Orpheus, id. E. 4, 55.—Also absol., Thracius, i. e. Orpheus, Stat. S. 3, 193: Thracia Bacche, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 21: notae, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Orell. N. cr.—**B. Thracus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian: palus, Val. Fl. 2, 201: natio, Gell. 10, 25, 4: homo, id. 19, 12, 6 sq.—† **C. Thracicus**, a, um, adj. (late Lat.), of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian: bello, Inscr. Fabr. p. 172, 332.—In the Graecized collat. form, **Threicus**, a, um: lingua, Capitol. Max. § 2.—**D. Threicius**, a, um, adj., = Θρηκιος, of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian (poet.): Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; cf. Boreas, Ov. A. 2, 431: hiemes, Luc. 7, 833: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13; called also vates, Ov. M. 11, 2: sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 645; cf. cithara, id. Ib. 6, 120: lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): sagittae, Verg. A. 5, 312: Amazones, id. Ib. 11, 659.—**E. Thrax**, ācis, m. adj., Thracian; or, subst., a Thracian: Lycurgus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 16: equi, Ov. M. 9, 194: Thraces arant, Verg. A. 3, 14; Liv. 31, 39; 42, 60; Hor. C. 1, 27, 2; id. Epod. 5, 14; Ov. M. 6, 682; 10, 83.—**2.** Transf., a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment; in this signif. the Graecized form Threx (also written Thraex) is the predom. one, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 13; Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; Suet. Calig. 35 Oud. N. cr.; 54; 55; id. Tit. 8; Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 245; Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; Inscr. Orell. 2576; Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, 434.—Hence, **b. Threicius** (Thraex-), a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Threx or Thracian gladiator, Threicius: parma, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; cf. gladius, Aus. Caes. 18.—**Absol.** **Threicius**, ōrum, n. (sc. arma), the arms of a Threx, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17.—**F. Threissa** or **Thressa**, ae, adj. f., = Θρησσα or Θρησσα, Thracian; or, subst., a Thracian woman: Harpalyce, Verg. A. 1, 316: thalamisque tuis Threissa propinquit, Val. Fl. 2, 147: Thressa puella, Ov. H. 19, 100; so, Chloe, Hor. C. 3, 9, 9: caraeque Thressae, Val. Fl. 2, 132; 2, 165 and 239.

† **thranis**, is, m., = θράνις, a fish, called also xiphias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **Thrascias**, ae, m., = θρασκίας, the north-by-a-third-northwest wind, Vitruv. 1, 6 med.; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.

Thrasēa, ae, m., a Roman name, esp. P. Thrasēa Paetus, a Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero, Tac. H. 2, 5; 2, 7; id. Agr. 2; id. A. 13, 49; 14, 12; Juv. 5, 36; Mart. 1, 9; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Dom. 10; Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 3.

Thrasō, ōnis, m., = Θράσω. **I.** The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch; hence, **Thrasōnianus**, a, um, adj., Thrasonian, i. e. bragging, vain-glorious, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 fin.—**II.** A friend of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse, Liv. 24, 5.

Thrasūbulus, i, m., = Θρασύβουλος, the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants. His life is written by Cornelius Nepos; cf. also Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4; 5, 6, ext. 2.

Thrasūllus, i, m., = Θρασύλλος, the court astrologer of Tiberius, Juv. 6, 576.

Thrasymachus, i, m., = Θρασύμαχος, a celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcedon, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59; 3, 32, 128; id. Or.

12, 39; 13, 40; id. Brut. 8, 30; Quint. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 204 (where Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 9, p. 480, reads Tharsymachi; many MSS. have Thresimachi).

Thrausi, ōrum, m., a Thracian people, Liv. 38, 41.

† **thrauston**, i, n., = θρασυτόν, a kind of metopion (gum), Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Thrax, ācis, v. Thracia, E.

Thracē, ēs, v. Thracia.

Threicius, a, um, v. Thracia, C.

Threicius, a, um, v. Thracia, E. 2. b.

Threicius, a, um, v. Thracia, D.

Threissa, ae, or **Thressa**, ae, v. Thracia, F.

† **threnus**, i, m., = θρήνος, a song of mourning, a lamentation, dirge, elegy (syn. planctus), Aus. Prof. 5, 3; 7, 3; 14, 5.

Threx, ēcis, v. Thracia, E. 2.

† **thridax**, ācis, f., = θριδάξ, wild lettuce, Ser. Samm. 24, 448; App. Herb. 30.

† **thrips**, ipis, m., = θρίψ, a wood-worm.

I. Lit., Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220.—**II.** Transf., trifles, worthless things, = quisquilae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. thriptes).

Thronium (-on), ii, n., a town of the Locri Epizephiri on the Boagrius, Liv. 32, 36; 33, 3; 35, 37; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

† **thronus**, i, m., = θρόνος, an elevated seat, a throne (syn. solium): Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63; Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef.; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 7: Thronos Caesaris, one of the constellations, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.—**II.** An angelic order: sive throni, sive dominationes, Vulg. Col. 1, 16.

† **thryallis**, idis, f., = θρυαλλίς, the name of two different plants. **I.** A plant, called also lychnitis, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.—**II.** An ear-shaped plant, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

Thucydides, is, m., = Θουκυδίδης, a celebrated Greek historian, Cic. Or. 9, 30 sq.; 65, 219; id. Brut. 83, 287 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 73.—Hence, **Thucydideus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidean: genus (orationis), Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 16.—**Subst. plur.** **Thucydidi**, ōrum, m., imitators of Thucydides, Cic. Or. 9, 30.

Thule (Thyle), ēs, f., = Θούλη or Θούλη, an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland; acc. to others, Mainland (the largest of the Shetland Islands), Mel. 3, 6, 9; Plin. 2, 76, 77, § 187; 4, 16, 30, § 104; 6, 34, 39, § 220; Tac. Agr. 10; Stat. S. 3, 5, 20; 4, 4, 62; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 63.

thunnarius (thynn-), a, um, adj. [thunnus], of or belonging to the tunny, tunny: piscatio, Dig. 8, 4, 13.

† **thunnus** (thynnus), i, m., = θύννος, the tunny or tunny-fish: Scomber thynnus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 44; Ov. Hal. 98; Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūralis, thūrārius, thūreus, thūribūlum, etc., v. tur.

Thūriae, ārum, f., = Θούριαι, a town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines, Liv. 10, 2; 25, 15; 27, 1.

Thūrii, ōrum, m., = Θούριοι, a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built upon the site of the ancient Sybaris, Varr. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3 (and perh., also, id. Ib. 9, 3, 5); Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 21; Suet. Aug. 2; Liv. 25, 15, 9.—Called also **Thūrium**, ii, n., = Θούριον, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 67; Cic. Att. 3, 5 (Thuri, where, perh., Thuriis should be read).—Hence, **Thūrinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thūrii, Thūrine: ager, Cic. Tull. 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Liv. 34, 53; Plin. 16, 21, 33, § 81; Suet. Aug. 3: colles, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; cf. vīna, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: sinus, i. e. the Tarentine Gulf, upon which Thūrii was situated, Ov. M. 15, 52: Ornytus, of Thūrii, Hor. C. 3, 9, 14; so, Viscus, id. S. 2, 8, 20: in Thūrium, into the Thūrine territory, Caes. B. C. 3, 21.—**Plur. subst.** **Thūriini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Thūrii, Liv. 25, 1; 25, 15; Plin. 34, 6, 15, § 32.

thūs, thūris, v. tus.

† **thya** or **thyia**, ae, f., = θύα or θύια,

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THYM

the Greek name for the citrus-tree, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100; Prop. 3, 7 (4), 49.

Thyamis, is, m., = *Θυαμης*, a river in Epirus, now the Calamas, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 3, 7.

Thyatira, ae, f., = *Θυατειρα*, a town of Lydia, now Ak-hissar, Liv. 37, 44, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115; also, **Thyatira**, ōrum, n., Liv. 37, 8, 7. — Hence, **Thyatirenī**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Thyatira, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

Thybris, is, v. Tiberis init.

Thyēnē, ēs, f., one of the Hyades who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus, Ov. F. 6, 711.

Thyestes, ae, m., = *Θυέστης*, son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Agisthus, Hyg. Fab. 88; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; Hor. A. P. 91; id. C. 1, 16, 17; Pers. 5, 8. — Hence, **A. Thyestēs**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean: Mycenaee, Luc. 1, 544; mensa, Ov. P. 4, 6, 47; id. M. 15, 462; exsecratio, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf. preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: more furere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 med. — **B. Thyestiades**, ae, m., the (male) offspring of Thyestes; said of Agisthus, Ov. A. 2, 407; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 113.

Thyias (dissyll.) or **Thyās**, ādis, f., = *Θυιας* or *Θυιας*, a Bacchant, Verg. A. 4, 302; Hor. C. 3, 15, 10; Stat. Th. 5, 92. — More freq. in plur.: **Thyiades** or **Thyādes**, um, Bacchantes, Cat. 64, 392; Hor. C. 2, 19, 9; Ov. F. 6, 514; Stat. Th. 12, 791.

thyinus, a, um, adj., = *θυϊνος*, made of the citrus-tree, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 11; id. Apoc. 18, 12.

Thylē, ēs, v. Thule.

† **1. thymbra**, ae, f., = *θύμβρα*, a plant, savory: Satureia hortensis, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Col. 9, 4, 6; 9, 10, 233; Verg. G. 4, 31; Stat. S. 1, 2, 21; Petr. 135.

2. Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, f., = *Θύμβρον*, a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126 (dub.; al. Cambrē); Stat. S. 4, 7, 22. — Hence, **A. Thymbraeus**, i, m., the Thymbraean, an epithet of Apollo, Verg. A. 3, 85; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17, and Fest. p. 356 Müll. — **B. thymbraeus**, i, n., another name for the sisymbrium silvestre, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247.

† **thymēla**, ae, and **thymēlē**, ēs, f., = *θυμηλα*, an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar, upon which stood the leader of the chorus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 7, 21; Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 148.

† **thymēlaea**, ae, f., = *θυμηλαία*, a plant, the flax-leaved daphne: Daphne Gnidium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114.

Thymēle, ēs, f., a celebrated female dancer, Juv. 1, 36; 8, 197; Mart. 1, 5, 5.

† **thymēlicus**, a, um, adj., = *θυμηλικός*. I. Lit., of or belonging to the thymēle or to the orchestra; hence, subst.: **thymēlici**, ōrum, m., theatrical musicians (opp. scaenici, actors), Vitr. 5, 8; Dig. 3, 2, 4 init. — II. Transf., in gen., = scaenicus, of or belonging to the theatre: choragium, App. Mag. p. 282: Thymelica obscenitas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7 fin. — Subst. **1. thymēlicus**, i, m., an actor, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2589. — **2. thymēlica**, ae, f., an actress, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 5.

† **thymiamā**, ātis, n., = *θυμιαμα*, a composition for fumigating, incense, Cels. 5, 18, 7 sq.; 6, 6, 25; Vulg. Exod. 25, 6.

thymiamāterium, ii, n. [thymiamā], a censer, a vessel for incense, Vulg. Jer. 52, 19. — Called also **thymāterium**, Ambros. Ep. 5, 3; Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 22.

(**thymiamus**, a, um, a false read. in Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 10; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

† **thymīnus**, a, um, adj., = *θυμινος*, of thyme, made of thyme: mel, Col. 6, 33, 2; cf. thymosus.

† **thymion**, ii, n., = *θύμιον*, a kind of wort, Plin. 32, 10, 45, § 128.

† **thymītes**, ae, m., = *θυμῖτες* (ōivos), thyme-wine, Col. 12, 35, 1.

thymōsus, a, um, adj. [thymum], full of thyme, thymy: mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 39; cf. thyminus.

TIAR

† **thymum**, i, n., = *θύμον*, thyme (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris, Linn., and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, ib.), Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 154; Quint. 12, 10, 25; Verg. E. 7, 37; id. A. 1, 436; Hor. C. 1, 17, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Ep. 1, 3, 21; Ov. M. 15, 80. — In plur., Ov. F. 5, 272; id. A. A. 1, 96; Mart. 11, 42, 4 al.

Thyni, ōrum, m., = *Θυνιοί*, a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; 5, 32, 43, § 150; Cat. 25, 7. — Hence, **A. Thynus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Thyni, Thynian; poet. for Bithynian: merx, Hor. C. 3, 7, 3 (for which: Bithynanegotia, id. Ep. 1, 6, 33). — **B. Thynia**, ae, f., the seat of the Thyni in Bithynia, Cat. 31, 5. — **C. Thyniacus**, a, um, adj., Thyniac: sinus, i. e. of the Euxine in Thrace, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 35. — **D. Thynias**, ādis, adj. f., Thynian; poet. for Bithynian: grata domus Nymphis umida Thyniasin (dat. Graec.), Prop. 1, 20, 34 (cf. id. 1, 20, 12, Dryasin, and id. 1, 20, 32, Hamadryasin). — **E. Thynicus**, a, um, adj., Bithynian: anulus, Isid. Orig. 19, 32: lima, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 412 Burn.

thynnarius, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

Thynus, a, um, v. Thyni, A.

Thyōnē, ēs, f., = *Θυώνη*, the mother of the fifth Bacchus, enumerated in Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. — Hence, **A. Thyōneus**, ēi, m., the son of Thyone, i. e. Bacchus: indetonus, Ov. M. 4, 13: Semeleius, Hor. C. 1, 17, 23. — **B. Thyōnianus**, i, m., the son of Thyone, i. e. Bacchus, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef. — Meton. for wine, Cat. 27, 8.

† **thyōtes**, ae, m., = *θυωτῆς*, a sacrificer: sacerdos, Val. Fl. 2, 438 (perh. as nom. prop.).

† **thyraeus**, a, um, adj., = *θυραῖος*, of or belonging to a door, a gate: Apollo, the god of the entrance, Ter. Mil. 13 fin.

Thyrē, ēs, f., = *Θύρον*, a little town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedaemonians, Stat. Th. 4, 48. — Hence, **Thyrēatis**, īdis, adj. f., Thyreatic: terra, the region of Thyre, Ov. F. 2, 663.

Thyreum or **Thyrium**, ii, n., a town in Acarnania, near Leucas, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Liv. 36, 11; 36, 12; 38, 9. — Hence, **Thyrienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Thyreum, Liv. 36, 12.

† **thyroma**, ātis, n., = *θύρωμα*, a door, Vitr. 4, 6.

Thyrsagētae, Thyssagētae, or **Thussagētae**, ārum, m., a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, on the Wolga, Val. Fl. 6, 140; Mel. 1, 19, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88. — **Thyrsagētes**, ae, m., Val. Fl. 6, 135.

thyrscūlus, i, m. dim. [thyrsus], a little stalk, App. Herb. 68.

thyrsgiger, gēra, gērum, adj. [thyrsus-gero], bearing the thyrsus or Bacchic staff: Lyaeus, Sen. Med. 110: India, id. Hippol. 753: Bacchus, Pall. Inscr. 87.

Thyrsis, īdis, m., = *Θύρσις*, the name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 7, 2.

† **thyrsus**, i, m., = *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem of a plant. I. Lit., Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 129; 25, 8, 41, § 81; 26, 8, 33, § 51; Suet. Aug. 77; Col. 10, 370. — II. Transf. **A.** A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 8; Ov. M. 3, 542; 3, 712; 4, 7; 9, 641; 11, 23; Stat. Th. 9, 614; Sen. Herc. Fur. 904; id. Oedip. 628 al. — Hence, poet. transf., **B.** A thorn, goad: acri Percussit thyrsō laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 923; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

Thyrsagētae, v. Thyrsagetae.

† **tiara**, ae, f., or **tiaras**, ae, m., = *τίρα* or *τιάρα*, the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara: rectam capite tiaram gereus, Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 8: sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Verg. A. 7, 247; cf. Plant. Pers. 4, 2, 2; Ov. M. 11, 181; Val. Fl. 6, 700; Juv. 5, 516; 10, 267; Just. 1, 2, 3; App. M. 10, p. 253, 30.

* **tiaratus**, a, um, adj. [tiara], wearing a turban, turbaned: reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 fin.

TIBI

Tibarāni, ōrum, m., a people in Cilicia, upon Mount Amanus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

Tibāreni, ōrum or ūm, m., = *Τιβάρηνοι*, a people of Asia, on the Black Sea, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 1, 19, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 148.

Tiberēus, a, um, v. Tiberius, II. 3.

Tiberianus, a, um, v. Tiberius, II. 2.

Tiberinis, īdis, v. Tiberis, I. B.

Tiberinus, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tiberis, is, also contr. **Tibris** (**Tybris**), is or īdis, m. I. The river Tiber, now Tevere: Tiberis antea Tybris appellatus et prius Albula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3. (a) Form Tiberis, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; 12, 19, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; id. Mil. 15, 41; Liv. 1, 7; 5, 13; 24, 9; 30, 38; Hor. C. 1, 2, 13; 1, 29, 12; 2, 3, 18; id. S. 1, 9, 18; 2, 1, 8; 2, 3, 292; id. Ep. 1, 11, 19. — (β) Form Tibris (Tybris; only in the poets), Verg. A. 2, 782: Tibrim, id. ib. 3, 500: Thybridis, Ov. M. 15, 432; Luc. 6, 810: Tibride, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 127. — Hence, **A. Tiberinus** (**Tibrinus**, Claud. Laud. Seren. 16; Sid. Carm. 7, 75), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine: ostium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Verg. A. 1, 13; Ov. F. 4, 329: undae, Hor. C. 3, 12, 7: flumen, Verg. A. 11, 449; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: lupus, taken in the Tiber, id. S. 2, 2, 31: campus, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 25: gramen, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 182: pater, i. e. Father Tiber, as a river-god, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 Vahl.); Verg. G. 4, 369; cf. deus, id. A. 8, 31. — **2. Subst.: Tiberinus**, i, m. A. The Tiber: hac quondam Tiberinus iter faciebat, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 7; Verg. A. 7, 30; Ov. F. 4, 291; 6, 105. — B. A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 29 and 71 Müll.; Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 2, 389; id. M. 14, 614. — **B. Tiberinis**, īdis, adj. f., of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine: Nymphae, Ov. F. 2, 597. — II. Personified: **Tibris** (**Tybris**), the river-god Tiber, Verg. A. 8, 72; 10, 421.

Tiberius, ii, m. I. In gen., a Roman praenomen (abbrev. Ti.); as, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, Ti. Claudius Asellus, Ti. Claudius Nero. — II. In partic., the emperor Tiberius (whose full name is Ti. Claudius, Ti. F. Nero). — Hence, **1. Tiberius** (-reus), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the emperor Tiberius, Tiberian: marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55. — **2. Tiberianus**, a, um, adj., of Tiberius, Tiberian: domus, Suet. Vit. 15: scorta, id. ib. 3: tempora, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7: vetus S. C., Sid. Ep. 1, 7 fin.: pira, a kind of which Tiberius was particularly fond, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54. — **3. Tiberēus**, a, um, adj., of Tiberius: aula, Stat. S. 3, 3, 66.

tibi, v. tu.

tibia, ae, f., the large shin-bone, tibia (cf. sura). I. Lit.: alterum (os) a priore parte positum, cui tibiae nomen est, Cels. 8, 1 fin.: et in crure (recedit) tibia a sura, id. 8, 11. — **B.** In gen., the skin-bone, shin, leg: posse fieri ut genu esset aut tibia aut talus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15: sinistram fregit tibiam, Phaedr. 5, 7, 8. — II. Transf., a pipe, flute (orig. made of bone; syn. fistula): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae mīatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibia canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: cantus tibarum, id. 1, 11, 7: tibia digitis pulsata canentum, Lucr. 4, 585: modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: septenarios ad tibiam fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, Verg. A. 11, 737: biforem dat tibia cantum, id. ib. 9, 618: tibia non ut nunc orichalco vineta tubaeque Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque, Hor. A. P. 202: Phrygion curva sono, Tib. 2, 1, 86: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: acris, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecynthia, id. ib. 3, 19, 19; 4, 1, 23: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, id. Epod. 9, 5: aduoco tibia cornu, Ov. M. 3, 533: infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu, id. ib. 11, 16: longa, id. F. 6, 698: scienter tibiis cantasse, Nep. praef. 1; id. Epam. 2, 1: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. treble and bass pipes, Varr. R. 1, 2, 15; cf.: modos fecit Flaccus Claudii

filius; tibiis paribus dextris et sinistris, i.e. at first with a pair of treble and then with a pair of bass pipes, Didasc. Ter. And.; cf.: acta primum tibiis imparibus, deinde duabus dextris, id. Heaut.; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618; and v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—Prov.: paene apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, from all the holes, with a loud voice, Quint. 11, 3, 50 Spald.

tibialis, e, adj. [tibia]. **I.** Of or belonging to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial; hence, subst.: **tibiale**, is, n., a warm wrappage about the shins, a kind of stockings or leggings: hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel umeralia alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1.—**II.** Of or belonging to the flute, flute: harundo tibialis calami, used for flutes, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: tibialis aura gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in *carm.*, 2 med.

† **tibiaris**, ii, m. [id.], a pipe-maker, flute-maker, Inscr. Orell. 4292.

tibicen, inis, m. [contr. from tibicen, from tibia-cano], a piper, flute-player, flutist. **I.** Lit.: age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae non referant sonum, abiciendas sibi tibicen putat, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Leg. 2, 24, 62; id. Ac. 2, 7, 20; id. Dom. 47, 123; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98; id. A. P. 415: tibicines abierunt, Liv. 9, 30, 5: funus celebratum... praecedente tibicine, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, i.e. preludes or rehearses the legal formulas (as the flutist accompanies the actors), Cic. Mur. 12, 26.—*Sing. collect.*: crebro tibicine, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.—**II.** Transf., a kind of pillar, support, or prop of a building, Cat. 61, 158; Ov. F. 4, 695: urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultum, Juv. 3, 193.—Of Atlas, supporting the heaven, Arn. 2, 92; cf.: tibicines in aedificiis dici existimantur a similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant, ita illi aedificiorum tecta, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tibicina, ae, f. [tibicen], a female flute-player, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (p. 175 Vahl.); Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 36 sq.; 2, 2, 56; id. Most. 4, 3, 2, al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 25; Ov. F. 6, 687; Juv. 2, 90; Mart. 14, 64, 1; Gell. 1, 11, 7.

† **tibicinātor**, αἰλητής, Gloss. Cyrill. [tibicino].

tibicinium, ii, n. [tibicen], a playing upon the pipe or flute, a piping, fluting (class.): tibicinii scientia, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22; id. Or. 58, 198; App. Flor. p. 341, 28; 342, 20; Gell. 4, 13, 2.

tibicino, āre, v. a. [id.]. ***I.** To play upon the pipe or flute: ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.—**II.** To prop up, support any thing, Tert. Anim. 38; Schol. Juv. 3, 193.

Tibigensis, e, adj., of or belonging to the town Tibiga, in Numidia: oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29.

Tibilis, is, f., a town in Numidia, Aug. Ep. 128.—Hence, adj.: **Tibilitanus**, a, um, of Tibilis: aquae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **tibinus**, a, um, adj. [tibia], of or belonging to the pipe or flute: modi, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 23.

Tibricola, ae, m. [Tibris-colo], a dweller by the Tiber, Prud. aep. 4, 174.

Tibrinus, a, um, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tibris, is and idis, v. Tiberis.

Tibullus, i, m., Albius, a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about 700 A. U. C., died about 735, a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace, Quint. 10, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; id. Tr. 4, 10, 51; Vell. 2, 36 fin. al.; cf. Hor. C. 1, 33, 1; id. Ep. 1, 4, 1.

tibulus, i, f., a kind of pine-tree, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39.

Tibur, tris, n., an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio, now Tivoli: Tiburque superbum, Verg. A. 7, 630; Hor. C. 2, 6, 5: supinum, id. ib. 3, 4, 23: udum, id. ib. 3, 29, 6; id. Ep. 1, 8, 12; 2, 2, 3: pronum, Juv. 3, 192: vacuum, quiet, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 64, 32.—Hence, **A. Tiburs**, urtis, adj., of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine: populus, Liv. 8, 12; cf.: SENATVS POPVLVSQVE TIBVRS, Inscr. Orell. 113 and 3728:

hostis, Liv. 7, 11, 4: via, Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 670: poma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: Fauni, Stat. S. 1, 3, 99: bibliotheca, Gell. 19, 5, 4.—Subst.: **Tiburs**, urtis, n., the Tiburtine territory: in Tiburti, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; for which: in Tiburte, Glaucia ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Gell. 19, 5, 1.—In plur.: **Tiburtes**, um, m., the inhabitants of Tibur, the Tiburtines, Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237; Liv. 7, 11; Tac. A. 14, 22 med.; Front. Aquaed. 6 and 66; Verg. A. 11, 757; Inscr. Orell. 1817; 2239; 3114; 3851.—**B. Tiburtinus**, a, um, adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine: terra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 85: oves, Mart. 7, 80, 12: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70: lapis, id. 36, 6, 5, § 46; 36, 22, 48, § 167: frigora, Mart. 4, 57, 10: Diana, id. 7, 28, 1: via, leading from the Esquiline gate towards Tibur, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 2.—Subst.: **Tiburtinum**, i, n., the Tiburtine villa (of Scipio): in Tiburtino Scipionis, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 4.—**C. Tiburnus**, a, um, adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine: Anio, Prop. 3, 22, 23.—Subst.: **Tiburnus**, i, m., an inhabitant of Tibur, a Tiburnian, Stat. S. 1, 3, 74; also, κατ' ἐξοχήν, for Tiburtus, the founder of Tibur, Hor. C. 1, 7, 13.

Tiburtus, i, m., the founder of the town of Tibur, Verg. A. 7, 671; 11, 519; Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237 (al. in each passage Tiburnus).

Tichius, untis, m., one of the summits of Mount Œta, Liv. 36, 16; 36, 17; 36, 19.

† **tichobates**, ae, m., = τεῖχοβάτης, a wall-climber, Vop. Carin. 18.

Ticida or **Ticidas**, ae, m., an obscene Latin poet, Ov. Tr. 2, 433; Suet. Gram. 11; App. Mag. p. 279, 26.—**II.** A knight of Caesar's party, Auct. B. Afr. 44; 46.

Ticinensis, e, v. Ticinus, B.

Ticinum, i, n., a city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus, now Pavia, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Tac. A. 3, 5; id. H. 2, 17, § 68.

Ticinus (scanned Ticinus, Sid. Carm. 7, 552), i, m., the river Ticinus, in Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, now Ticino, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 16, 20, § 118; Liv. 5, 34, 9; 21, 39, 10; 21, 45, 1; Sil. 4, 81 sq.; 6, 706; 7, 31; Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 195; Flor. 2, 6, 10.—Hence, **A. Ticinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Ticinus, Ticinian: fluente, Sil. 12, 548.—**B. Ticinensis**, e, adj., Ticinian: campi, lying on the Ticinus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

1. Tifata, ōrum, n., a mountain ridge north of Capua, now Monte Maaddaloni, Liv. 7, 29, 6; 23, 36, 1; 26, 5, 4; Vell. 2, 25, 4; Sil. 12, 487; 13, 219; cf. Fest. p. 366.—Hence, † **Tifatinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tifata, Tifatian: DIANA, Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, n. 91; Inscr. Murat. 446, 4.

† **2. Tifata** iliceta. Romae autem Tifata curia, Fest. p. 366 Müll. N. cr.

† **Tifatinus**, a, um, v. I. Tifata.

Tifernum, i, n., the name of three towns of Italy. **I.** A town in Umbria, on the Tiber, called also Tiferum Tiberinum, near the mod. Città di Castello, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 4; 10, 24.—Its inhabitants are called Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—**II.** A second town in Umbria, on the Metaurus, now S. Angelo in Vado, whose inhabitants, to distinguish them from the preceding, are called Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—**III.** A town in Samnium, on the mountain and river Tiferinus, near the mod. Limosani, Liv. 9, 44, 6; 10, 14, 6.

Tiferus, i, m. **I.** A mountain in Samnium, upon which was the town of Tiferum, now Monte Matese, Liv. 10, 30, 7.—**II.** A river flowing by it, now Biferno, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Tigellinus (Tigil-), i, m.; in full: Tofonius Tigellinus, a favorite of Nero, Tac. A. 14, 48 sq.; 14, 57; 15, 50; 16, 17; Suet. Galb. 15; Juv. 1, 155; he committed suicide, Tac. H. 1, 72.

Tigellus, ii, m., the name of two musicians. **I.** The more ancient, Tigellius Sardus, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; id. Fam. 7, 24, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4.—**II.** The more modern, Tigellius Hermogenes, a censurer of Horace, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129; 1, 4, 72; 1, 9, 25; 1, 10, 18; 1, 10,

80; 1, 10, 90; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.

tigillum, i, n. dim. [tignum]. **I.** A small piece of wood: clamat suam rem perisse... de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras, i.e. if the least bit of wood is burned in his house, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21.—**II.** Esp., a little beam, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Cat. 67, 39; Tib. 2, 1, 39; Phaedr. 1, 2, 14; Juv. 7, 46; App. M. 1, p. 109.—**B.** Sororium Tigillum; v. sororius, II.

Tigillus, i, m. [tigillum], an epithet of Jupiter, who sustains and holds the world like a beam, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

tignarius, a, um, adj. [tignum], of or belonging to beams: faber, a carpenter, builder, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; id. Brut. 73, 257; Inscr. Orell. 4087 sq.; cf.: Fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Vulg. 4 Reg. 22, 6.

tignum, i, n. (masc. collat. form, plur. tigni, Liv. 44, 5, 4; but Weissenb. reads tigno) [root tek-; Gr. ἑτερον, τίκτω, whence τέκνω, τέκνω, texo], building-stuff, building-materials (syn. trabs). **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and in jurid. lang.): tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae, ex qua aedificia constant, significatur, Dig. 50, 16, 62; cf.: tigni autem appellatione continentur omnis materia, ex qua aedificium constat vineaeque necessaria. Unde quidam aiunt, regulam quoque et lapidem et testam ceteraque, si qua aedificiis sunt utilia (tigna enim a tegendo dicta sunt) hoc amplius et calcem et harenam tignorum appellatione contineri, ib. 47, 3 (de tigno juncto), 1.—**II.** In partic., a piece or stick of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam (class.): venit imber... Tigna putrefacit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192; so, with trabses, id. 6, 241: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa iniecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; et leviter radere tigna Et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266: tigna bina sesquipedalia in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10, 2, 15: torquet ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; id. A. P. 279: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; 8, 648; Sen. Ep. 120, 7: cava, i.e. ships, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 50.

Tigrānes, is, m. **I.** A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 15, 45; id. Sen. 27, 58; id. Att. 2, 4, 2; Sall. H. 4, 61, 3 Dietsch; Flor. 3, 5, 27; 4, 12, 43.—**II.** His son, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3; cf. Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 47 Orell.; Schol. Bob. Cic. Mil. p. 284 ib.

Tigrānocerta, ae, f., and ōrum, n., the capital city of Greater Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war; fem., Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26 sq.; neutr., Tac. A. 12, 50; 14, 24; 15, 4 sq.

* **tigrifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [tigris-fero], tiger-bearing, producing tigers: Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

* **tigrinus**, a, um, adj. [tigris], tiger-like, barred or spotted like a tiger, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **1. tigris**, is or idis (gen. tigris, Verg. Cir. 136: tigridis, id. A. 11, 577; Ov. M. 11, 245; Val. Fl. 5, 590; 6, 148; acc. tigrim, Verg. A. 9, 730; Manil. 5, 708; Sen. Ep. 85, 35; Plin. 8, 17, 25, § 65; 8, 18, 25, § 66; Sil. 5, 148; Suet. Aug. 43: tigrin, Val. Fl. 6, 704; Stat. Th. 6, 722; abl. tigrī, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73: tigrīde, Ov. M. 7, 32; 9, 612; Luc. 5, 405; Sil. 5, 280; Mart. 8, 26, 8; Juv. 15, 163; plur. tigrēs, Verg. G. 2, 151; id. A. 4, 367; Hor. C. 3, 3, 14; 3, 11, 13; id. A. P. 393; Ov. A. A. 1, 559; id. M. 1, 305; 3, 668; Curt. 9, 8, 2: tigrīdes, Sol. 15, 11; 27, 16; acc. tigrīs, Verg. E. 5, 29; id. G. 4, 510; id. A. 6, 805: tigrīdas, Ov. H. 10, 86; gen. tigrīs, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 7; 11, 2, 1, § 4; dat. and abl. tigrībūs, Hor. A. P. 13; Ov. H. 2, 80; id. Am. 1, 2, 48) = τίγρις (in Persian, an arrow, Varr. L. L. 5, 100 Müll.; Plin. 6, 27, 81, § 127). Comm. (in prose masc., but fem. Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10; 8, 18, 25, § 66; in the poets always fem.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 616 sq.), a tiger, tigress. **I.** Lit.: varius, Varr. L. 1; Mel. 3, 5, 7; Verg. A. 4, 367; 6, 805; id. E. 5, 29; Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 27, 56; id. Epod. 16, 31; id. A. P. 13.—**II.** Transf. **1.** A tiger-skin: equus, quem discolor ambit Tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686; 6, 719; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17,

—2. The name of the spotted tiger-hound of Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181. —3. The Tiger, the name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger: Massicus aeratâ princeps secat aquora Tigri, Verg. A. 10, 166.

2. Tigris, Idīs, m., = *Τίγρις*, the river Tigris (q̄s arrowy, so called from its rapidity), Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 32; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127; Hor. C. 4, 14, 46; Luc. 3, 256; 3, 261 sq.; 8, 370; Curt. 4, 9, 16; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1324.

Tigurinus pāgus, a district in Helvetia, perh. the mod. Zurich, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. 366. — Its inhabitants are called **Tigurini**, ōrum, m., Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Liv. Ep. 65.

tilia, ae, f., the linden or lime-tree. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; Verg. G. 1, 173; 2, 449; 4, 183; Ov. M. 8, 620; 10, 92. — **II.** Transf., the inner bark of the linden, bark-bands, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; cf. of the elm: corticis interior tilia lepras sedat, id. 24, 8, 33, § 48.

* **tiliāceus**, a, um, adj. [tilia], of linden-wood, linden-: tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13; cf. tiliagineus.

* **tiliāginus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of linden-wood, linden-: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5; cf. tiliaceus.

* **tiliāris**, e, adj. [id.], of linden-wood, linden-: tabula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20; cf. tiliaceus and tiliagineus.

Tilius, ii, m., a senator and tribune, reproached by Horace for rudeness, Hor. S. 1, 6, 107; cf. Sen. Ira, 3, 30, 5; id. Ep. 83, 12.

Timaeus, i, m., = *Τίμαιος*. **I.** A Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58; id. N. D. 2, 27, 69; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; id. Brut. 16, 63; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1. — **II.** A Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16. — After him was named the Platonic dialogue Timaeus, which Cicero translated into Latin, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. N. D. 1, 8, 18; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15; v. the fragment of this translation (Timaeus sive de Universo), Cic. ed. B. and K. vol. viii. p. 131 sqq.

Timāgenēs, is, m., = *Τιμαγένης*, a learned and plain-speaking rhetorician of the time of Augustus, Sen. Contr. 34; Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3; id. Ep. 91, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15 Schmid; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 10, 1, 75.

Timanthes, is, m., = *Τιμανθης*, a celebrated Greek painter, contemporary with Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64; 35, 10, 36, § 65; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Quint. 2, 13, 13 Spald. (cf. also Cic. Or. 22, 74).

Timarchides, is, m., a sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91.

Timarchus, i, m., a sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 61.

Timāretē, ēs, f., = *Τιμαρέτη*, a female painter, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; 35, 11, 43, § 147.

Timāvus (better -vos), i, m., a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229; 3, 18, 22, § 127; Verg. A. 1, 244; Luc. 7, 194; Stat. S. 4, 7, 55; Sil. 12, 215; Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 197; Mart. 4, 25, 5.

timefactus, a, um, adj. [timeo-facio], made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated (very rare): timefactae religiones, Lucr. 2, 44: timefacta libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.

timeō, ūi, 2, v. a. and n. [root tam-; Sanscr. tam-yati, to be stupefied; tamas, darkness; cf. temulentus], to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid or in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive, or anxious; constr. with acc., rel.-clause, inf., ne or ut, and absol. **1.** With acc. (class.; syn.: vereor, metuo, paveo): quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timeamus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2: timeo meos, Plaut. Truc. 5, 63; cf.: quos aliquamdiu inermes timeuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: oppidanos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: saxum Tantalus, Lucr. 3, 981 sq.: portus omnes, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: reliquos casus, id. ib. 3, 10: nomen atque imperium absentis, id. ib. 1, 61: numinis iram, Ov. M. 6, 314: flagitium pejus leto, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50: cuncta (amantes), Ov. M. 7, 719: aeternas poenas timeundum est, Lucr. 1, 111. — In pass.: morbos esse time-dos, Lucr. 3, 41; so, si ipse fulgor timeretur,

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Quint. 8, 3, 5: si Cn. Pompeius timeretur, id. 4, 2, 25. — Pugn., to have to fear, i. e. to be exposed to, contend against: pro telis gerit quae timuit et quae fudit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 40 sq.; 793: feras, id. Herc. Oet. 270. — With dat. of the object for which one fears something: nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75: patronum iustitiae suae, id. 4, 1, 9: furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv. 6, 17: noxiam vini aegris, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101. — With de: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: nihil de bello, id. ib. 3, 3: de se nihil timere, Cic. Sest. 1, 1. — With pro and abl.: quid pro quoque timendum, aut a quoque timendum sit, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 2: pro amicis omnia timui, pro me nihil, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. § 15. — **2.** With rel.-clause (class.): misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: timeo, quid rerum gesserim, id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: nunc istic quid agatur, magnopere timeo, id. ib. 3, 8, 2: jam nunc timeo, quidnam ... pro expectatione omnium eloqui possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29; cf.: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 5. — With dat.: nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. And. 2, 5, 8. — **3.** With inf. (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): Caesar etsi timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum obicere, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 64: equites cum intrare flumem et flammam densissimam timerent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: timebant praeci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21; Hor. C. 1, 8, 8; 3, 24, 56; id. S. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 1, 7, 4; 1, 19, 27; 2, 1, 114; id. A. P. 170; 197; Ov. M. 1, 593; 12, 246. — Rarely with acc. and inf.: ni cedenti instaurum alterum timuissent, Liv. 10, 36, 3. — **4.** With ne or ut (class.): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: non times, ne locum perdas, Quint. 6, 3, 63: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine sua vincerentur, Curt. 3, 17, 9: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. — **5.** Absol. (freq. in prose and poetry): fac, ego ne metuum igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; so, ne time, id. Am. 2, 2, 42; 5, 1, 12; id. Cas. 4, 4, 13; id. Curc. 4, 2, 34: timentibus ceteris propter ignorantem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29; cf.: timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: cottidie aliquid fit lenius quam timebamus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: timere et admirari, Quint. 9, 2, 26; 9, 2, 86. — With de: de re publica valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6, 2. — With ab: a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59. — With pro (poet. and post-Aug.): pro eo timebam, Curt. 6, 10, 27: timentem pro capite amicissimo, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3: quamvis periclitur, plus tamen pro te timeo, Sen. Contr. 7, 20, 1: indulgentia pro suis timentium, id. ib. 9, 26, 2, B: qui pro illo nimium timet, id. Ep. 14, 1: qui eget divitiis timet pro illis, id. ib. 14, 18; 90, 43: pro Aristippi animā, Gell. 19, 1, 10: timuere dei pro vindice terrae, Ov. M. 9, 241. — Pugn., with abl. (poet.): timuit exterrita pennis Ales, expressed its fear, Verg. A. 5, 505. — Freq. with dat. of the object for which one fears: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; cf.: qui sibi timerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 15; Verg. A. 2, 729; Hor. C. 3, 27, 7; id. S. 2, 1, 23: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: huius loco, id. ib. 7, 44: receptui suo, id. B. C. 3, 69: urbi, Hor. C. 3, 29, 26. — Impers. pass.: urbi timetur, Lucr. 7, 138; Sen. Med. 885. — **6.** Timens like timidus, with gen.: mortis timentes, Lucr. 6, 1239.

* **timescens**, entis, Part. inch. [timeo], becoming fearful of, fearing: Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4, 13.

timide, adv., v. timidus fin.

timiditas, ātis, f. [timidus], fearfulness, cowardice, timidity (a favorite word of Cic.): formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: ecfare, quae cor

tuom timiditas terret, Pac. ap. Non. 228, 18: ex rebus timiditas, non ex vocabulis nascitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53; id. Rep. 2, 41, 68; id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14; id. Clu. 46, 129; id. Cael. 15, 36; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; 2, 74, 300; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Calig. 45. — In plur.: quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

* **timidule**, adv. dim. [timidus], somewhat timidly: reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146, 16.

timidus, a, um, adj. [timeo], fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid (opp. audax; cf.: pavidus, trepidus, iners, ignavus): timido metu refugere, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; id. ap. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. v. 46 Vahl.); cf.: nimium me timidum fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: se timidum atque ignavum iudicari, id. Fam. 11, 13, 1: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 1, 17, 1: non timidas ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63 et saep.: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: spes, Ov. H. 16, 375: amor, id. ib. 18 (19), 172: fides, id. ib. M. 9, 792: manus, id. Tr. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4: timido cursu Fugit, id. M. 1, 526: preces, id. Tr. 5, 8, 28: pro cauto timidus accipitur, Sen. Ep. 45, 7: in bello fortis, in foro timidus, id. ib. 120, 9. — In a good sense = cautus, cautious: mater timidi non solet flere, Nep. Thras. 2, 3. — Comp.: adversis mediocribus timidores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: nihil timidus columba, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiore mandata videbantur, quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 1. — Sup.: timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224: turba, columbae, id. A. A. 1, 117. — (β) With inf. (poet.): Codrus pro patriā non timidus mori, Hor. C. 3, 19, 2: non timidus pro patriā perire, id. ib. 4, 9, 52: agitare aprum, Sil. 16, 575. — (γ) With gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): timidus procellae, Hor. A. P. 28; so, deorum, Ov. M. 5, 100: animalia timida lucis, that shun the light, i. e. remote from the light, dark, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: timidum doloris ac mortis, Lact. 3, 26. — Hence, adv.: timide, fearfully, timidly: timide (opp. fidenter), Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere, id. Planc. 10, 24: timide vel potius verecunde, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Quint. 16, 51; id. Sull. 29, 80; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 19; Hor. A. P. 171; Ov. M. 1, 746; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Sen. Hippol. 393. — Comp.: timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77: cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19. — Sup.: quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

Timōchāres, is, m., a courtier of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius for a reward, to kill the king his master, Gell. 3, 8, 3.

Timōcrātes, ae, m., = *Τιμοκράτης*, an Epicurean philosopher of the third century B. C., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

Timōleon, ontis, m., = *Τιμολεών*, a Corinthian general, whose life was written by Nepos, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7. — Hence, **Timōleontēs**, a, um, adj., of or named from Timoleon: gymnasium, Nep. Tim. 5, 4.

Timolus, v. Tmolus.

Timomachus, i, m., = *Τιμομαχος*, an eminent painter of Byzantium, of the time of Julius Caesar, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; Aus. Epigr. 121 sq.

Timon, ōnis, m., = *Τιμων*, a celebrated misanthropist of Athens, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25 and 27.

timor (timos), Naev. ap. Non. 487, 6), ōris, m. [timeo]. **I.** Lit., fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety (cf.: metus, horror, formido, timiditas, pavor): definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: metus ac timor, id. Ver. 2, 4, 19, § 41: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: prae timore in genua concidit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 85; id. Cist. 4, 2, 45: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Ps. 4, 1, 19: animus timore Obstipuit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2; id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: cruciatus timoris angit, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: amici nostri, timore de nobis

afficiuntur, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. ib. 10, 18, 2: timore perterritus, id. Div. 1, 28, 58; so Caes. B. G. 1, 42; 1, 23: huc accedit summus timor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: haec sunt in iudicium animis... oratione molenda, amor, odium... spes, laetitia, timor, molestia, id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: timor incutitur ex ipsorum periculis, id. ib. 2, 51, 209: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; Caes. B. G. 7, 55: alicui timorem deicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: hunc mihi timorem eripe, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ades animo et omite timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: timorem abicere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: timore sublato, Caes. B. G. 6, 23; cf. omni timore deposito, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 1: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. *occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: numquam fidele consilium daturus timor, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5. — With *ne*: ubi timor est, ne autumnalis satio hiemis gelicidii peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63; so Verg. A. 6, 352; Liv. 6, 28, 8. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26, 16: subest ille timor ne dignitatem quidem posse retineri, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 334. — With *in* and *abl.*: cum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, Liv. 45, 26, 7. — With *gen.* of the thing feared: belli magni timor impendit, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4; so, vituperationis non injustae, id. Rep. 5, 4; repentinæ incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1180; Ov. M. 7, 604. — In *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68; Lucr. 2, 45; 5, 46; Cat. 64, 99; Hor. C. 1, 37, 15; id. Ep. 1, 4, 12. — *B.* Personified, *Fear*: Timor, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: ater, Verg. A. 9, 719. — *Plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 60. — *II.* Poet., *transf.* *A.* In a good sense, *awe, reverence, veneration*: divum, Lucr. 5, 1223: quod hominibus perturbatis inanem religionem timoremque deiecerat, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: sacer, Sil. 3, 31: primus in orbe deos fecit timor, Stat. Th. 3, 661. — *B.* An object that excites fear, a terror: audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28 (4, 6, 70): Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551; cf. id. M. 3, 291; 10, 29; 12, 612: magnus uterque timor latronibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 67; Plin. 8, 32, 50; 119. — *C.* An object for which anxiety is felt (poet.): ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores, Stat. S. 3, 2, 80.

timorātus, a, um, *adj.* [timor], full of reverence towards God, devout, Vulg. Luc. 2, 25 (transl. of the Gr. εὐλαβής); id. Act. 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 14, 50, 10.

Timōthēus, ēi, m., = Τιμόθεος. *I.* Son of Conon, leader of the Athenians, and restorer of the walls of Athens; his life is written by Nepos; cf. also Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Nep. Con. 1 sqq. — *II.* A musician, a native of Miletus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; Quint. 2, 3, 3; Macr. S. 5, 22.

* **tinā**, ae, f., a wine-vessel, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 6; cf. tinia vasa vinaria, Fest. p. 365 Müll.; and: canava, cavea, tinum, Not. Tir.

tinca, ae, f., a small fish, perh. the tench: Cyprinus tinca, Linn.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 125.

tincta, v. tingo fin.

* **tinctilis**, e, *adj.* [tingo], in which something is dipped: volucris ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 63.

† **tinctor**, ōris, m. [id.], a dyer, Inscr. Marin. Papir. Dipl. 251; cf. tinctor, βαφτής, Gloss. (but not Vitr. 7, 14, where tectores is the true reading).

* **tinctorius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to plunging in or dyeing; trop.: mens, i. e. bloodthirsty, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctura, ae, f. [id.], a dyeing, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119. — In *plur.*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

1. tinctus, a, um, *Part.* of tingo.

2. tinctus, ūs, m. [tingo], a dipping into, a dyeing; meton., a sauce into which something is dipped: avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, i. e. saffron-sauce, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134.

tinēa, ae, f. [tan-, root of tondeo; cf. Gr. τέμνω]. *I.* In gen., a gnawing worm, in

clothes, books, etc., a moth, bookworm, etc.: Phalaena tineae, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 98, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; id. Ep. 1, 20, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 72; Mart. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117. — *II.* In partic. *A.* Of the moth that flutters about a light, Lucr. Phoen. 107. — *B.* Of the wood-worm, Vitr. 5, 12 fin. — *C.* Of worms in beehives, Verg. G. 4, 246; Col. 9, 14, 2. — *D.* Of worms in fig-trees, Col. 5, 10, 9. — *E.* Of worms in the human body, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 23, 8, 77, § 148; 24, 10, 47, § 77. — *F.* Agrestes tineae, silk-worms, Ov. M. 15, 373. — *G.* Of lice, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 113; 1, 260.

tinēo, āre, i, v. n. [tinea], to be infested by moths, Vulg. Bar. 6, 71.

* **tinēola**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little worm, Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

* **tinēosus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of worms, wormy, Col. 9, 14, 20.

Tingē or Tingi, f., a town of Mauritania, now Tangiers, Mel. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4. — Hence, **Tingitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Tingi: litus, Marmert. Gen. Max. 16 fin.

tingo (less correctly, **tinguo**), nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. [root tvak-, to wet; Sanscr. tuc-; Gr. τέγω], to wet, moisten, bathe with or in any liquid (class.); cf. aspergo, irro-ro, imbuo). *I.* Lit.: tunica sanguine centauro tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4 (5), 4, 24: tinget pavementum mero, Hor. C. 2, 14, 27: Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi, Verg. G. 1, 246: stridentia Aera lacu, id. ib. 4, 172: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: in undis summa pedum vestigia, id. ib. 4, 343: pedis vestigia, id. ib. 5, 592: flumine corpora, i. e. to bathe, id. ib. 12, 413: corpora lymphis, id. ib. 2, 459: in amne faces, id. R. Am. 700: (asiniae) horrent ita ut pedes omnino caveant tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169. — Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos Aequore tinget equos, bathe or plunge, i. e. will set, Ov. M. 15, 419: non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, i. e. to entertain, treat you, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23. — *B.* In partic. *1.* To soak in color, to dye, color, tinge (syn. inficere): Phocaico bibulas tinge-bat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf. lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 36. — Poet.: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: coma viridi cortice tincta nucis, id. 1, 8, 44: vestes Gaetulo murice, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181: vestem rubro cocco, id. S. 2, 6, 103: sanguine cultros, Ov. M. 7, 599; cf. secures cervice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 13: ora cruore, Ov. M. 14, 237: comam, id. Am. 1, 14, 2: cutem, i. e. to paint, Mart. 1, 77, 5: tinguntur sole populi, i. e. are embrowned, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70: nummos, to wash copper coins with gold or silver, Dig. 48, 10, 8: globos... candenti lumine tinctus, i. e. illuminated, Lucr. 5, 720; so, loca lumine, id. 6, 173. — *2.* Of colors as objects, to produce, bring out: purpuram, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 16, 18, 31, § 77: caeruleum, id. 33, 13, 57, § 161. — *3.* To baptize (late Lat.): tinctus est ab Joanne propheta in Jordane flumine, Lact. 4, 15, 2. — *II.* Trop.: orator sit mihi tinctus litteris, audierit aliquid, legerit, tinctured, i. e. imbued, well furnished with, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantia tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19: sales lepore Attico tincti, id. 3, 20, 9: in similitudinem sui tingit (virtus), Sen. Ep. 66, 8. — Hence, *P. a.* as subst.

A. tingens, entis, m., a dyer: tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133; 37, 9, 40, § 122. — **B. tincta**, ōrum, n., dyed or colored stuffs: tincta absint, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tināria, ae, f. [tinea], a plant, moth-mullein: Teucrium polium, Linn.; Scrib. Comp. 83.

* **tinimentum**, i, n. [tinnio], a tinging: illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnio (tinnio), ūvi or ūi, tum, 4, v. n. and a. [root tan-; cf. tono, tonitru], to ring, clink, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle. *I.* Lit.: tinnit tinninabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.): apes tinniendo aere perterritas perducet, Varr. R. 3, 16, 30: (Graeci) n (litteram) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius

(m litterae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31 (cf. retinnit, Cic. Brut. 46, 171): nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnire auricularas, have tinkled, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 Mai; cf. tinnitus. — *II.* Transf. *A.* Colloq., to clink money, i. e. to pay: expecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4; cf. trop.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, ring false, give a false sound, Pers. 5, 105. — *B.* To have a sharp or shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing (ante- and post-class.): comprime te: nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; id. Ps. 3, 2, 99; cf. tinnire canorā voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinnituro promisit, to sing, Suet. Ner. 20 fin.: vere novo, cum jam tinnire volucres incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnito, āre, v. freq. n. [tinnio], to sing: parus enim quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (al. tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, i. e. to boast in public, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnitus, ūs, m. [id.], a ringing, jingling, tinkling (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). *I.* Lit.: tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum, Verg. G. 4, 64: strepit assiduus Tinnitu galea, id. A. 9, 809: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, Ov. M. 5, 204; 6, 589; 14, 536: aera tinnitus repulsa dabant, id. F. 4, 184; Sil. 13, 146; Quint. 11, 3, 31: ad tinnitum aeris, Sen. Ira. 3, 35, 3; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76; 19, 1, 2, § 9: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, a ringing in the ears, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 28, 2, 5, § 24. — *II.* Transf. of language, a jingling, jingle of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26; cf. tinnulus, II.

tinnūlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). *I.* Lit.: sistra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Cat. 61, 13; Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (with tenuis): illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, i. e. the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens, Stat. S. 1, 6, 71 (cf. Juv. 11, 162). — *II.* Transf. of speakers: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, jingling, Quint. 2, 3, 9: verba, Hier. Ep. 143, 2; cf. tinnitus, II.

tinnunculus, i, m., a kind of hawk, the kestrel: Falco tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; Col. 8, 8, 7.

* **tintinnābulatus**, a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum], belled, i. e. wearing a bell or bells: greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābulum, i, n. [tintinnio], a bell, signal-bell, e. g. on a door to summon the attendant, on the necks of cattle, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162; id. Ps. 1, 3, 98; Suet. Aug. 91; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; Juv. 6, 441; Mart. 14, 163 in lemm.; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 336.

* **tintinnacūlus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], tinkling, clinking, clanking: educi ad tintinnaculos, i. e. to the manacled malefactors, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8 Spengel ad loc. (acc. to others, the executioners who fastened the chains).

tintinnio, ūre, v. tintinno.

tintinno (tintino), āre, and **tintinno**, ūre, v. n. [reduplicated from tinnio], to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle (ante-class.): tintinnabant compedes, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll.; Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (i. e. catenas) audio, Afran. ap. Non. 40, 14; id. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. N. cr.: sonitu suopte Tintinant aures, Cat. 51, 11.

* **tintinnum**, i, n. [tintinnio], a jingling, tinkling, Ven. Carm. 2, 20, 49.

* **tintino**, āre, v. tintinno.

tinus, i, m., a plant: Viburnum tinus, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 128; 17, 10, 11, § 60: baxis caerula, Ov. M. 10, 98.

† **tiphē**, ēs, f., = τῖφν, a kind of grain, acc. to Sprengel, Peter's-corn, one-grained wheat: Triticum monococcum, Linn.; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 30, § 93.

† **tiphyon**, i, n., = τῖφον, a kind of narcissus, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67 (dub.); Jahn, iphyon).

Tiphys, ūos (voc. Tiphy), m., = Τῖφος, the pilot of the Argo, Verg. E. 4, 34; Ov. H. 6, 48; id. Tr. 4, 3, 77; id. P. 1, 4, 37; Poët. ap. Charis. p. 243 P.

tippūla (tip-), ae, f., an insect that

runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 11. — Transf. of any very light object: neque tippulæ leonis pondus quam fides lenonia, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Tirēnus pons, a bridge at Minturnæ, Cic. Att. 16, 13.

Tirēsias, ae, m., = Τειρεσίας. **I.** A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 68; 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; 2, 3, 9; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Ov. M. 3, 323; 6, 157; Hor. S. 2, 5, 1; Stat. Th. 10, 589. — **II.** Transf. for a blind man, Juv. 13, 249.

Tiridates, ae, m., the name of several kings of Armenia, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5; Suet. Ner. 13, 30; Just. 42, 6; Tac. A. 6, 32 sqq.; Plin. 7, 39, 40; 129; 30, 2, 6, § 16.

I. tiro, ōnis, m.; in milit. lang., a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit. **I.** Lit.: actus tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 29; 3, 34; Auct. B. Afr. 31, 7; Suet. Tib. 42; id. Ner. 19; id. Vit. 15. — Trop.: multaque tironi non patienda feret (opp. vetus miles), Ov. A. A. 3, 566. — Esp., in appos. like an adj.: tirones milites (opp. veterani), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39; miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1; exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 21, 39, 3; 21, 43, 14. — **II.** Transf., in gen., a beginner, tiro in any thing: nulla in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; provinciae rudis et tiro, id. Ver. 2, 2, 6, § 17; homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; in scholis exercitati, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9; deductus in forum tiro, as a young man, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Ov. F. 3, 787; tirones gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26; for which, adject.: tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 1. — Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. 1, 20, 2.

2. Tiro, ōnis, m., a Roman proper name. So esp., M. Tullius Tiro, the learned freedman of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 16, 10; id. Att. 6, 7, 2; 9, 17, 2 (to him are addressed the letters id. Fam. 16, 3-10; 16, 12-15); Gell. 7, 3, 8; 13, 9, 1 sq. — Hence, **Tironianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tiro: liber, Gell. 13, 20, 16; Tironiana cura, id. 1, 7, 1.

tirocinium, ii, n. [tiro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In milit. lang., the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness or inexperience, = rudimentum (perh. not ante-Aug.): juvenis, Liv. 39, 47, 3; propter exercitūs paucitatem et tirocinium, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 6; aetatis infirmitas aut militiae tirocinium, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2; tirocinii rudimenta deponere, Just. 9, 1, 8. — In plur.: si non solum tirocinia, verum et incunabula in ipsis castris possident, Just. 12, 4, 6; Flor. 2, 3. — **B.** Concr., the young troops, raw forces, recruits: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35, 12. — **II.** Transf., in gen., the first beginning of any thing, the first trial, attempt, or essay: si in L. Paulo accusandus tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv. 45, 37, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3; and: tirocinii metum transire, id. 12, 6, 7; filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, i. e. after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Aug. 26; dies tirocinii, id. Tib. 54; togam sumpsit barbamque posuit, sine ullo honore, qualis contigerat tirocinio fratrum ejus, id. Calig. 10. — Of inanim. things: navium, i. e. their first voyage, Plin. 24, 7, 26, § 41. — **B.** Inexperience: senatus cum simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, Liv. 39, 47, 3; nec tirocinio peccet, Manil. 1, 189.

tironatus, ūs, m. [id.], the state or condition of a recruit (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 13, 21.

Tirōnīanus, a, um, v. 2. Tiro.

tiruncula, ae, v. tirunculus.

tirunculus, i, m. dim. [tiro], a young beginner, little tiro (post-Aug.): ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108, 23; servitia scilicet tirunculum (villicum) contemnant ut senem, Col. 11, 1, 3; quod me quamquam tirunculum sollicitavit ad emendum, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4.

nec frustum capreae Novit noster tirunculus, Juv. 11, 143. — In apposition: miles, Suet. Ner. 21 fin. — In fem.: **tiruncula**, ae, a female beginner: saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, female pupils, novices, Hier. Ep. 31, 14. — Of a bitch that has littered for the first time, Col. 7, 12, 11.

Tiryns, nthis or nthos, f., = Τίρυνς, a very ancient town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Stat. Th. 4, 147; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 662. — Hence, **Tirynthius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian; and poet., also, of or belonging to Hercules, Herculean: heros, i. e. Hercules, Ov. M. 7, 410; id. F. 2, 349; called also juvenis, id. ib. 2, 305; hospes, id. ib. 1, 547: Tirynthius heros, Chromis, the son of Hercules, Stat. Th. 6, 489; and Q. Fabius Maximus (because the Fabii deduced their origin from Hercules), Sil. 8, 218; cf.: Fabius Tirynthia proles, id. 2, 3; gens, i. e. Fabia, id. 7, 35; pubes, troops of Tiryns, Stat. Th. 11, 45; tela, of Hercules, Ov. M. 13, 401; nox, i. e. of the conception of Hercules, Stat. S. 4, 6, 17; aula, i. e. Herculeanum, id. ib. 2, 2, 109; cf. tecta, i. e. Saguntum, built by Hercules, Sil. 2, 300. — **B.** Subst. **1. Tirynthius**, i. e. Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 66; 9, 268; 12, 564; id. F. 5, 629; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 228. — **2. Tirynthia**, ae, f., Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, Ov. M. 6, 112. — **3. Tirynthii**, ōrum, m., the people of Tiryns, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195.

tis, i. e. tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42; v. tu.

Tisaeus, i, m., or **Tisaeum**, i, n., = Τισαῖος, a mountain of Thessaly, now Bardjora, Liv. 28, 5, 17; Val. Fl. 2, 7.

Tisagōras, ae, m., = Τισαγόρας, a brother of Menelaus, Nep. Milt. 7, 5.

Tisamēnus, i, m., = Τισαμενός, a son of Orestes, and king of Argos, Ov. Ib. 346; Hyg. Fab. 124.

Tisanūsa, ae, f., a town and harbor of Caria, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Mel. 1, 16.

Tisias, ae, m., = Τισίας, a Sicilian who wrote on oratory, Cic. Brut. 12, 46; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. de Or. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 16, 3; 3, 1, 8.

Tisicrātes, is, m., = Τισικράτης, a sculptor of Sicily, father of the painter Arcesilas, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 67; 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Tisiphōnē, ēs, f., = Τισιφώνη (avenger of murder), one of the Furies, Verg. A. 6, 371; 10, 761; Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 40; Ov. M. 4, 481; id. H. 2, 117; Hor. S. 1, 8, 34; Juv. 6, 29; Sen. Herc. Fur. 984. — Hence, **Tisiphōnēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tisiphone. **Tisiphonean**: tempora, i. e. deserving of punishment, guilty, criminal, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 6.

Tissē, ēs, f., a little town in Sicily, now Randazzo, Sil. 14, 267. — Hence, **Tissenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Tisse, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 38, § 86; for which: **Tissinenses**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Titan, anis (collat. form **Titanus**, i, v. in the foll.), m., = Τίταν. **A.** Son of Coelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans, called **Titani** or **Titanes**, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus: quasi Titani cum dis belligerem? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 26. — Dat. **Titanis**, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70. — Gen. genus **Titanum**; Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: Titanum suboles, id. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23. — Acc. **Titanas**, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43; Ov. F. 3, 797. — Appellative: Titanus, of an old man, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 101. — **B.** A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god, i. q. Sol, Cic. Arat. 60; cf. Verg. A. 4, 119; Ov. M. 1, 10; 2, 118; 6, 438; id. F. 1, 617; 2, 73; 4, 180; 4, 919 al. — **C.** Prometheus, as grandson of Titan, Juv. 14, 35. — Hence, **II. Titanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Titan or the Titans. **Titanian**: pubes, Fulmine dejecti, i. e. the Titans, Verg. A. 6, 580; bella, i. e. of the Titans, Sil. 12, 725; antra, Val. Fl. 4, 91; ales, i. e. the Phoenix, as sacred to the sun (Titan, B.), Claud. Idyll. 1, 7. — Subst.: **Titanus**, ii, m., for Titan, B., the Sun-god, Avien. Arat. 127. — In fem.: **Titania**, ae. (a) Latona, as daughter of the Titan Coelus,

Ov. M. 6, 346. — (β) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus, Ov. M. 1, 395. — (γ) *Diana*, as sister of Sol, Ov. M. 3, 173. — (δ) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 14, 382; 14, 438. — **B. Titanācus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, **Titanic**: dracones, sprung from the Titans' blood, Ov. M. 7, 398. — **C. Titanis**, idis or idos, adj. f., **Titanic**: pugna, of the Titans, Juv. 8, 132; Circe, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 13, 968; 14, 376; Val. Fl. 7, 212. — Also, absol.: **Titanis**, idis, f., *Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 14. — (β) *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl); and of *Tethys*, as sister of Sol, Ov. F. 5, 81.

Titanomāchia, ae, f., = Τιτανομαχία, the battle with the Titans, Hyg. Fab. 150 in lemm.

Titarisus, i, m., a river of Thessaly, Luc. 6, 376.

Tithoēs, is, m., an Egyptian king, builder of the labyrinth, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84.

Tithōnus or **-nos**, i, m., = Τίθωνος, son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada, Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 585; Ov. F. 6, 473; Hor. C. 2, 16, 30; 1, 28, 8: Tithoni conjux, Ov. H. 17 (18), 111. — Hence, **A. Tithonius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tithonus, **Tithonian**: conjux, i. e. Aurora, Ov. F. 3, 403. — Called also, absol.: **Tithonia**, Ov. F. 4, 943; Val. Fl. 1, 311; 3, 1; Stat. Th. 12, 3; senectus, id. S. 4, 3, 151. — **B. Tithōnaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tithonus: Memnon, Avien. Perieg. 368. — **C. Tithonis**, idis, f., the wife of Tithonus, i. e. Aurora, Stat. S. 5, 1, 34.

tithymālis, idis, v. the foll. art.

tithymālus (**tithymallus**), i, m., = τίθυμᾶλος, a plant with a milky sap, spurge (Euphorbia, Linn.), of many species, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; App. Herb. 108; Ser. Samm. 46, 841; 64, 1106. — A female species, called **tithymālis**, idis, sea-spurge: Euphorbia paralias, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 41, § 68.

Titiānus, a, um, v. Titius, II. B.

Titienses, ium, v. Titius, II. C.

Titiens, ium, v. Titius, II. C. fin.

*** titillamentum**, i, n. [titillo], a tickling, for titillatio, Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

titillatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a tickling, titillation: voluptates, quibus quasi titillatio sensibus adhibetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus, id. Sen. 14, 47; Hier. Ep. 52, 3: corporis, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

titillatus, ūs, m. [id.], a tickling, for titillatio, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 26; id. Tard. 2, 11, 129.

titillo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to tickle, titillate. **I.** Lit.: sensus, Lucr. 2, 429: voluptas, quae quasi titillaret sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; cf. carmen, Tert. Pud. 22 med.: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63. — **II.** Trop.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: maerorem, Sen. Ep. 99, 7: appetentia cum titillatur, Macr. S. 7, 5, 30: titillata voluptas, Aus. Epigr. 108, 15: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, § 172: his blandimentis titillat animas, Lact. 6, 22, 3; Aug. in Psa. 102, 5, Serm. 154, 4; Leo. M. Serm. 41, 1. — Absol.: ego titillare non desinam, to amuse myself, Sen. Ep. 113, 21; cf.: per diem noctemque titillari velle, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: titillante gulā, Macr. S. 7, 5, 23.

*** titillus**, i, m. [titillo], a tickling, for titillatio, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2.

Titinnius (**Titinnius**), ii, m., a Roman comic poet of the ante-class. period; see the fragments of his writings in Com. Rel. pp. 115-137 Rib.; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 215 P.

titio, ōnis, m., a burning brand, fire-brand (syn.: taeda, fax), Varr. ap. Non. 182, 21; 302, 7; Cels. 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 171 al.; cf.: titionem vulgus appellat: extractum foco torrem semistum et extinctum, Lact. 4, 14 med.

Titius, i, m.; **Titia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens; e.g. Sex. Titius, a tribune of the people, whose motions so much resembled dancing that a certain dance was named Titius after him, Cic. Brut. 62, 225;

id. de Or. 2, 11, 48.—**II.** Titius Septimius, to whom is addressed Hor. C. 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 1, 9, 1.—Hence, **A. Titius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a *Titius*, *Titian*: lex, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; Dig. 11, 5, 3: atrium, Liv. 39, 44, 7: sodales, appointed for the Sabine worship by king Titus Tatius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; Tac. A. 1, 54; Luc. 1, 602.—Called also **TITIALES**, Inscr. Orell. 2432; cf. also **SODALIS TITIENSIS**, Inscr. Murat. 299.—**B. Titiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a *Titius*, *Titian*: fundus, Dig. 23, 3, 50; ib. 45, 1, 85.—**C. Titiensis**, e, *adj.*, of or belonging to king Titus Tatius; v. sodalis, A.—*Subst.*: **Titienses**, ium, m., for the usual Titienses, one of the three Roman equestrian centuries; v. Tattius; also abbrev. **Titiens**, ium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

titivillitium, ī, n., a very small trifle, a bagatelle: non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.) titivillitio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39; cf. Fest. p. 366 Müll. N. cr., and Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 562.

titubanter, adv., v. titubo fin.

titubantia, ae, f. [titubo], a staggering, wavering (very rare): linguae, i. e. stammering, Suet. Claud. 30; so too, oris, id. Vit. 6; cf. the foll. art. I.

titubatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a staggering, wavering. **I.** Lit.: in ipsa ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 95, 16: linguae, i. e. stammering, Macr. S. 7, 6 med.; cf. the preced. art.—**II.** Trop.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12; Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 41; Hier. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 19.

titubo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to stagger, totter, reel. **I.** Lit. (rare; cf. vacillo, labo), of drunken persons: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur, id. ib. 3, 608; 4, 26; 15, 331; cf.: titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 14, 12: vestigia titubata, tottering, Verg. A. 5, 332: titubat lingua, stammers, stutters, Ov. A. 1, 598.—**II.** Trop.: to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed (class.): Licinius titubans, Cic. Cacl. 28, 66: cave ne titubes mandataque frangas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19 Orell. ad loc.: fac titubet blaeso subdola lingua sono, Ov. A. 1, 598: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarent, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: at vide, ne titubes, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 32; id. Mil. 2, 2, 93: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, id. ib. 1, 1, 43: hic omnibus titubantibus et de rebus summis desperantibus, Nep. Eum. 9, 2: quid agat, ne quid titubet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 75: verum illa ne quid titubet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120; Quint. 5, 7, 11: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2; cf. *impers. pass.*: ne quid titubetur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: versus debilitatur, in quacunque ejus sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—Hence, **titubanter**, adv., loosely, totteringly. **A.** Lit.: lapis, quem artifex titubanter aptaverat fundae, Amm. 24, 4, 28.—**B.** Trop., hesitatingly, falteringly: titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliquā re, Auct. Her. 4, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Cacl. 7, 15.

titulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [titulus], to give a title to, to call, name, entitle (post-class.): magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 med.; id. Anim. 13; Carm. Judic. Dom. 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 41.

titulus, i (collat. form, n.: HOC TITVLVM, Inscr. Fabr. 8, 47; Inscr. Cardin. Dipl. 22), m. [root ti- of τίνα, τιμάω], a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice that a thing is to be sold or let (syn. index). **I.** Lit. (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46, 16: virtutes in aevum Per titulos memoresque fastos Aeternet, Hor. C. 4, 14, 4: dant munera templis; Addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793: cumque dngum titulis oppida capta legat, id. Tr. 4, 2, 20: titulus nomenque libelli, Ov. R. Am. 1: librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4: titulum scribere, Col. 9, praef. § 2: quorum titulus per barbara colla pendit, i. e. of slaves put up for sale, Prop. 4, 5, 51: paterae, quas cum titulo nominis Camilli ante

Capitolium constat positas esse, Liv. 6, 4, 3: signa cum titulo lamnae aeneae inscripto, id. 23, 19, 18: patrem familias canibus obiect, cum hoc titulo, Suet. Dom. 10: cras hibet aliquid, cujus patriam titulumque se necius delevit, Juv. 5, 34: sepulcri, epitaph, id. 6, 230; cf.: cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 3; so of an epitaph, id. ib. 9, 19, 3: domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, etc., the bill, the notice of sale, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7; cf. poet.: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 54: sub titulum nostros misit lares, Ov. R. Am. 302.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like our title for an honorable appellation, title of honor, glory: sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17; id. C. 4, 14, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 212: et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 32; Ov. F. 2, 16; 1, 602; id. M. 7, 448; 12, 334.—**B.** Repute, renown, fame: par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv. 7, 1, 10; Stat. S. 2, 7, 62: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41, 3; cf.: quid in purpura ista aliud quam victoriarum mearum titulos geris? Just. 18, 7, 13: titulo Spartanae victoriae infatus, Curt. 10, 10, 14: captae urbis titulo cedens, id. 6, 6, 33.—**C.** A sign, token: ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55.—**D.** A cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext (so perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: causa, nomen): non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, etc., Liv. 36, 17, 13: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54, 13: honestiorem causam libertatis quam servitutis praetexti titulo, id. 34, 59, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub titulo aequandarum legum nostra jura oppressa, id. 3, 67, 9: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem milia foedisimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: transfugae titulo Babyloniam proficiscitur, Just. 1, 10, 16: erat hic quidem titulus cum Graecis coeundi, id. 5, 1, 8; 11, 10, 10; 15, 4, 13: titulum sollemnis officii occulto sceleris praeferebant, Curt. 5, 10, 12: titulus facinorosi speciosus praeferebatur, id. 7, 5, 20.—**E.** The title of a book (post-Aug.; cf. index): M. Tullius in ipsis librorum quos hac de re primum scripserat titulis, Quint. 2, 14, 4: materiam (libri) ex titulo cognosces, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3: cui vix voluminum suorum frontes maxime placent tituli, Sen. Tranq. 9, 6.

Tituriānus, a, um, v. Titurius.

Titurius, ī, m., a legate of Caesar in the Gallic war, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 5, 29; 5, 33; Suet. Caes. 25.—Hence, **Tituriānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Titurius*, *Titurian*: clades, Suet. Caes. 67.

Titurnius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Fam. 13, 39.

Titus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen, abbreviated T.

Tityos, ī, m., = Τίτυος, a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo with arrows for his attempt on the chastity of Latona; and, as a further punishment, as he lay in the infernal regions stretched out over a space of nine jugera, a vulture kept feeding on his liver, which was as constantly reproduced, Lucr. 3, 992 sq.; Verg. A. 6, 595; Prop. 3, 5, 44; Tib. 1, 3, 75; Ov. M. 4, 457; id. P. 1, 2, 41; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; 3, 11, 21.

Tityrus, ī, m. **I.** Lit., the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues, Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For a shepherd in gen., Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** As a designation of Virgil's Eclogues, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 25.—**C.** As a designation of Virgil himself, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 72.

Tityus, ī, m., a river of Illyria, Plin. 3, 21, 25; § 139; Flor. 2, 5.

Tlepólemus, ī, m., = Τληπόλεμος, a son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians before Troy, Hyg. Fab. 81, 97; Ov. M. 12, 537.

Tmaros or **-us**, ī, m., a mountain in Epirus, Verg. E. 8, 44.—Called also **Tōmarus**, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **Tmārius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Tmaros*; *Tmarian*: Jupiter, Claud. B. Get. 18.

† **tmēsis**, is, f., = τμησις, in grammar,

the separation of a word, tmēsis (as, Saxo cere comminuit brum; v. cerebrum init.), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412.

Tmolus and **Timolus**, ī, m., = Τμῶλος, a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines, now Kistiha Mousa Daghi, Plin. 5, 23, 30, § 110; Verg. G. 1, 56; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 151 sq.—Form Timolus, Ov. M. 6, 15; 11, 86.—**II.** A town near Mount Tmolus, Tac. A. 2, 47.—

III. A small river flowing from Mount Tmolus, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.—Hence, **A. Tmolius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Tmolus*, *Tmolian*: terra, Ov. P. 4, 15, 9.—*Subst.*: **Tmōlius**, ī, m. (sc. mons), Mount Tmolus, Verg. G. 2, 98.—**B. Tmolites**, is, *adj.*, m., of *Tmolus*: vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.—*Subst.*, the wine of *Tmolus*, *Tmolian* wine, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74; Vitr. 7, 3.

* **tōculio** or **tōcullio**, ōnis, m. [τόκος, usury], a usurer: neque te in tōculionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12.

† **todi**, ōrum, m.: todi genus avium parvarum. Plautus: cum totillis cruscullis, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.

† **toecharchus**, ī, m., = τοίχαρχος, the commander of the rowers, Hyg. Fab. 14 fin.

tōfacēs or **-ius**, a, um, *adj.* [tofus], of tufa, tufaceous: argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

* **tōficius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], like tufa, tufaceous: lapides, Capitol. Max. 6.

* **tōfinus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of tufa: metae (circl), Suet. Claud. 21.

* **tōfōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], like tufa, tufaceous, porous: verruca umore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (tōphus), ī, m., tufa or tuff; Ital. tufo, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29; 36, 22, 48, § 166; Vitr. 2, 7; Front. Aqnaed. 122; Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. M. 3, 160; 8, 562; Stat. S. 4, 3, 52.

tōga, ae, f. [tego], a covering, garment.

I. In gen. (ante-class and rare): praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebne et virile, Varr. ap. Non. 541, 2: incincta togā, Afran. ib. 540, 33; cf. comic: ne toga cordylis, ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1.—**B.** A roofing, roof: (toga) dicitur et tectum, Non. 406, 21.—**II.** In partic., the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga or gown. **A.** Lit.: sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: quem tennes decuere togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: ima, Quint. 11, 3, 139: pexa, Mart. 2, 44, 1: rassa, id. 2, 58, 4: toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple; v. praetexto: toga pura, the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the praetexta: Ciceroni meo togam puram cum dare Arpini vellem, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1; 5, 20, 9; 7, 8, 5: called more freq. virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Liv. 26, 19, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2; and: toga libera, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 132; Ov. F. 3, 771; cf.: a patre ita eram deductus ad Scaevolam sumptū virili togā, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: toga picta, worn by a victor in his triumph, Liv. 10, 7, 9; 30, 15, 11; Flor. 1, 5, 6: purpurea, worn by kings, Liv. 27, 4, 11; 31, 11, 12: candida, the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth; v. candidus: pulla, the dark-gray toga of mourners; v. pullus; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 107 sq.; 2, pp. 55 and 74 sq. (2d edit.).—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a designation for peace: ex quo genere haec sunt, Liberum appellare pro vino, campum pro comitiis, togam pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, id. poet. Off. 1, 22, 77; id. Pis. 30, 73: vir omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminens, Vell. 1, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 5.—Also of the Roman national character: hence, togae oblitus, forgetful of Rome, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10.—**2.** As, in the times of the emperors, the toga went more and more out of use, and became almost exclusively the garment of clients, poet. for a client: eheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4; 10, 47, 5; cf. Plin. Pan. 65; Flor. 4, 12, 32.

3. As women of loose character were not allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and assumed the toga, poet. for a prostitute: si tibi cura togae est

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potior pressumque quasillo Scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

* **togātārius**, i, m. [togatus], *an actor in the Fabula togata*, Suet. Aug. 45 (al. togatarum).

togātulus, i, m. *dim.* [toga, II. B. 2.], *a man of humble station, a little client*, Mart. 10, 74, 3; 11, 24, 11.

togātus, a, um, *adj.* [toga], *wearing the toga, clad in the toga, gown'd*: forebit Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam, Verg. A. 1, 282; ut togatus mandata senatus audiret, Liv. 3, 26, 9. — **II.** Transf., of a private station: sportula turbae rapiendā togatae, by the crowd of clients (cf. toga, II. B. 2.), Juv. 1, 96: opera, the service of a client, Mart. 3, 46, 1. — Hence, *subst.*

A. togātus, i, m., *lit.*, a Roman citizen, opp. to a foreigner or to a Roman soldier: iudex modo palliatus modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: unus e togatorum numero, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: crudelitas in togatos, to Romans, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: non pudet lictorum vestrorum majorem prope numerum in foro conspici quam togatorum? Liv. 3, 52, 7: inter togatos, Sen. Const. 9, 2; Sall. J. 21, 2. — In the time of the emperors togati seems to have been the designation of the citizens, in opposition to the plebs sordida, the tunicati, the third class, Tac. Or. 6; cf. Roth in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1858, vol. 77, p. 286 sq. — **2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 2.) Under the emperors, a man of humble station, a client, Juv. 7, 142. — **B. togata**, ae, f. (sc. fabula), a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama, Dion. p. 487 P.; Sen. Ep. 8, 7; Hor. A. P. 288; Vell. 2, 9, 3; Cic. Sest. 55, 118; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Suet. Ner. 11; id. Gram. 21; cf. Com. Rel. p. 113 sq. Rib. — **2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 3.) Togata, of an immodest woman, a prostitute: ancilla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 82; Mart. 6, 64, 4. — **III.** Esp.: Gallia Togata, the part of Gallia Cisalpina acquired by the Romans on the hither side of the Po, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 112; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; 8, 52, 1.

togula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a little toga: togulae lictoribus praesto fuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: picta, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: trita quidem nobis togula est, Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tolerabilis, e, *adj.* [tolero]. **I.** Pass., that may be borne, bearable, supportable, endurable, passable, tolerable (class.): amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: genus rei publicae, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42: fenus, id. Att. 6, 1, 16: hoc utcumque tolerabile: gravius illud quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 2: regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; cf. orator, id. Brut. 48, 178: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27, 1: non tolerabile numen, Verg. A. 5, 768: habitus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1. — **Comp.**: senectus, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: tolerabilis est sic dicere, etc., id. de Or. 1, 60, 218. — **Sup.**: sententia, Dig. 28, 5, 18. — **II.** Act., that can easily bear or endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting (rare; not in Cic.; but cf. tolerabiliter, 2.): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, i. e. able to support the winter, Col. 7, 3, 14. — **Adv.**: **tolerabiliter**. **1.** Bearably, passably, tolerably: facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13. — **2.** For toleranter; patiently: etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilis patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42; so, tolerabilis ferre igniculum desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20, 2.

tolerabiliter, *adv.*, v. tolerabilis *fin.*

tolerans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

toleranter, *adv.*, v. tolero *fin.*

tolerantia, ae, f. [tolero], a bearing, supporting, endurance (very rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: pax vel incuria vel tolerantia priorum timebatur, Tac. Agr. 20; Sen. Ep. 67, 5: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 6.

* **toleratio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a bearing, supporting, enduring: dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tolerātor, ōris, m. [tolero], one who endures (late Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 99, 11.

toleratus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tolerō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (*dep.* collat. form **toleror**, āri, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root tol, whence tollo and tuli, kindr. with the Gr. ΤΑΛΩ], to bear, support, sustain (syn.: fero, patior, sustineo, sino). **I.** Lit. (rare and mostly post-class.): aquilae ipsae non tolerantes pondus apprehensum una merguntur, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10; cf. id. 35, 14, 49, § 173: aliquem sinu, App. M. 3, p. 132, 29: gremio suo, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 23: mensula cenae totius honestas reliquias tolerans, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 26. — **II.** Trop., to bear, endure, tolerate, sustain, support: militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequaliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 28: facile labores pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. C. 10, 2: aequo animo servitutem, id. J. 31, 11: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610: vaporem, id. ib. 2, 301; cf.: vaporis vim, id. ib. 11, 630: tanta peditum equitumque vis damnaeque et injuriae aegre tolerabantur, Tac. H. 2, 56 *fin.*: sitim aestumque, id. G. 4. — **Absol.**: paulo longius tolerari posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus isdem tolerandum haberet, *continue*, remain, Tac. A. 4, 40. — (β) With object-clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 137 Vahl.): qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.* — **b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21; 35, 14, 49, § 173: tolerat et annos metica (vitis), id. 14, 2, 4, § 35. — **III.** Transf., to support a person or thing, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve by food, wealth, etc., = sustentare (v. h. v. II. B. 1.; so not in Cic.): his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: octona milia equitum suā pecuniā, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136: equos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: corpora eorum, Tac. A. 2, 24; Col. 6, 24, 5: se fructibus agri, Dig. 50, 16, 203: semetipsos (pisces clausi), Col. 8, 17, 15: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*; Verg. A. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1171: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5: egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; so id. ib. 2, 2, 77: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: inopiam, Sall. C. 37, 7. — **Absol.**: ut toleret (sc. erum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12. — **B.** To keep, observe: silentium obnixum, App. M. 4, p. 147, 1. — Hence, **A. tolerans**, antis, *P. a.*, bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant (post-Aug.; mostly with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.*: piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2. — **Comp.**: vacca frigoris tolerantior, Col. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11. — **Sup.**: asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2. — **Adv.**: **toleranter**. **1.** Patiently, enduringly, tolerantly: ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. — **2.** For tolerabiliter, bearably, tolerably: at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscunt, tolerantius tamen bimae, moderately, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176. — **B. toleratus**, a, um, *P. a.*, supportable, tolerable: ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto tolerantiora capesseret, acceptable, Tac. A. 12, 11.

†† **toles** (tolles), ium, m. [Celtic], a wen on the neck, goitre, Veg. Vet. 1, 38, 3, 64; Ser. Samm. 16, 289; Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

Toletum, i, n., a town of Spain, now Toledo, Liv. 35, 7; 39, 30. — Hence, *adj.*: **Toletanus**, a, um, of Toletum: culter, Grat. Cyn. 34. — **As subst.**: **Toletani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Toletum, Liv. 35, 22; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Tolistobogii (Tolost-), ōrum, m., a people of Galatia, whose precise home is unknown, Liv. 38, 15, 15 (Weissenb. Tolostobogiorum); Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Flor. 2, 11, 5.

tollēno, ōnis, m. [tollo], in mechanic. and milit. lang., a swing-beam, a swipe or swape, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to raise a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Liv. 24, 34, 10; 38, 5, 4; Sil. 14, 320 sq.; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

tolles, ium, v. toles.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, 3, v. a. (*perf.* tollit, Pers. 4, 2: tollisse, Dig. 46, 4, 13) [root Sanscr. tul-, tulajāmi, lift up, weigh; Gr. τάλ-, τέλ-, in τάλῃναι, τάλαντον; cf.: tuli, tlātus (latus), tolerare], to lift or take up, to raise, always with the predom. idea of motion upwards or of removal from a former situation. **I.** To lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc. (syn.: efferre, elevare). **A.** Lit. **1.** In *gen.*: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerulea caeli templa, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): pileum ad caelum tollit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 15: fulgor ibi ad caelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325; for which also: aliquem tollere in caelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: quem (Herculem) in caelum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tollam ego ted in collum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42: Phaethon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: aliquem in crucem, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 13: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos Tollor Sabinos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22 et saep.: ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 2; so, jacentes, id. Most. 1, 4, 17: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, lifted up, raised up, Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: nequeo caput tollere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: manus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: scorpius caudā sublata, Lucil. ap. Non. 385, 31: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Verg. A. 2, 474: terrā, Ov. M. 15, 192: de terrā, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terrā, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e speculā sublatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93. — **2.** In *partic.* **a.** Tollere liberos, to take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge; and so, to raise up, bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet; cf. suscipio): quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: nothum, id. 3, 6, 97: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15; cf. id. And. 1, 3, 14. — Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id. educarem ac tollerem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45. — (β) Transf., in *gen.*, to get, beget a child: qui ex Fadiā sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone, ex Agrippinā, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.* — **b.** Nautical t. t.: tollere ancoras, to lift the anchor, weigh anchor; esp. in *part. pass.*: sublatis ancoris, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 1, 31; Liv. 22, 19, 6. — (γ) Transf. out of the nautical sphere, to break up, proceed: si vultis ancoras tollere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1. — **c.** To build, raise, erect: tollam altius tectum, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: si juxta habeas aedificia, eaque jure tuo altius tollas, Dig. 39, 2, 26. — **d.** To take on board, carry, of vessels or vehicles: navem, metretas quae trecentas tolleret, parasse, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 75: naves, quae equites sustulerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: altera navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, id. B. C. 3, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 54: tollite me, Teucri, Verg. A. 3, 601: ut se sublato in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6, 2: Maecenas me tollere raedā vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42: Talem te Bacchus... sustulit in currus, Ov. A. 3, 157. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To raise, lift, lift up, elevate, set up, etc.: tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 422 Vahl.): clamorem in caelum, Verg. A. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, id. ib. 2, 222; cf.: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, rises, id. ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigiliis tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: clamorem, Flor. 3, 8, 6: cacinnum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: litterulae meae tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistulā oculos paulum sustulerunt, have opened

their eyes again, have reanimated them, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.—E sp. with *animos*: ne in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 6: *animos*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57: *animos* alicui, *to raise, excite, animate*, Liv. 3, 67, 6: nec dubium est quin omnis Hispania sublata animos fuerit, id. 35, 1, 3; opp. abicere animos, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 7: aliquid dicendo augere et tollere altius (opp. extenuare et abicere), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104: ad caelum te tollimus verissimis ac justissimis laudibus, id. Fam. 15, 9, 1: monumentum illud, quod tu tollere laudibus solebas, id. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14): nostras laudes in astra, id. ib. 2, 25, 1: Daphnim tuum ad astra, Verg. E. 5, 51: tergemini tollere honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: vos Tempe tollite laudibus, id. ib. 1, 21, 9 (cf. also Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; v. infra, II. A. 2.): supra modum se tollens oratio, Quint. 4, 2, 61; cf.: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, id. 1, 10, 46; 1, 2, 26: amicum Tollere (i. q. consolari), *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—2. *To take on one, assume, bear, endure*: providere non solum quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—II. *To take up a thing from its place, to take away, remove, to bear or carry away, make way with, take away with one* (syn.: aufero, adimo). A. Lit. 1. In gen.: frumentum de area, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Lael. 13, 47: ut aliquis nos-deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleretur, id. ib. 23, 87: simulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so, pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: sphaeram ex urbe (Syraculis), Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: praedam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: posita, id. ib. 6, 17: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80; cf.: his sublatis, id. ib. 2, 8, 10: mensam tolli jubet, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: me per hostes Denso paventem sustulit aëre, Hor. C. 2, 7, 14: jubet sublata reponi Pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: cuncta, id. ib. 8, 439: tecum me tolle per undas, id. ib. 6, 370: me quoque tolle simul, Ov. M. 11, 441: tollite me, Libyes, comitem poenaeque necisque, Sil. 6, 500.—2. In partic. a. Pregn., *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy, ruin*, etc.: aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6, 1: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. ap. Non. 406, 25: me truncus ilapsus cerebro sustulerat, nisi, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 28: tollit anum vitiatum melle cicuta, id. S. 2, 1, 56: sorbitio tollit quem dira cicuta, Pers. 4, 2: majores nostri Carthaginiem et Numantium funditus sustulerunt, *laid waste*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: In a play with Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 11.—In a play with I. B. supra: te dixisse, laudandum adolescentem (Caesarem), ornandum, tollendum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf.: se non esse commissurum, ut tolli posset, id. ib. 11, 20, 1.—B. Milit. t. t.: tollere signa, *to break up for marching, to decamp*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1.—B. Trop., *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel* (very freq., esp. in Cic.; syn.: oblitto, aboleo): rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70; cf. metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Lael. 5, 19; cf.: maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex ea tollit verecundiam, id. ib. 22, 82: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: errorem, id. ib. 1, 24, 38: librarium menda, id. Att. 13, 23, 2: ut id nomen ex omnibus libris tollatur, id. ib. 13, 44, 3: legem, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publica, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: sublato Areopago, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: deos, *to deny the existence of*, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: diem, *to consume in speechmaking*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. Dom. 17, 45: morbus facile tollitur, *is removed*, Cels. 2, 14; 4, 18; so, dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75, § 122: foeditates cicatricum maculasque, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: muliebrem luctum, Hor. Epod. 16, 39: querelas, id. Ep. 1, 12, 3.—Hence, *sublatus*, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B.), *elated, proud, haughty* (rare): quo proelio sublato Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac victoria, id. ib. 5, 38: quibus omnibus rebus, id. B.

C. 2, 37: rebus secundis, Verg. A. 10, 502: gloria Tac. A. 13, 11 et saep.: fidens magis et sublatis ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.—Adv.: *sublate*, *highly, loftily*. * 1. Lit.: Nilus diebus centum sublatis fluens, minuitur postea, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15, 12.—2. Trop.: sublata ampleque dicere (opp. attenuate pressequere), *loftily, with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatis dicere, *more proudly*, id. Dom. 36, 95: sublatis insolentes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

Tōlosa, ae, f., a city in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Toulouse*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 20; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Mart. 9, 100, 3.—Hence, **A. Tōlosānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Tolosa, Tolosan*: aurum, *plundered by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Gell. 3, 9, 7 sq.; Just. 32, 3.—In plur.: **Tōlosāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Tolosa, Tolosans*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.—**B. Tōlosas**, atis, *adj.*, of *Tolosa, Tolosan*: caseus, Mart. 12, 32, 18: cathedra, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.—In plur.: **Tōlosātes**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Tolosa*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 7, 7.—**C. Tōlosensis**, e, *adj.*, of *Tolosa, Tolosan*: lacus, Just. 32, 3, 9.

Tolostobogii, v. Tolistobogii.

Tōlumnii, ū, m. I. A king of the Veientes, Liv. 4, 17.—II. A Rutulian soothsayer, Verg. A. 11, 429; 12, 258.

tōlūtāris, e, *adj.*, of *tolutarius*.

tōlūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [tolutim], *going on a trot, trotting*: equus, Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—Collat. form **tōlūtāris**, e, in the trop. sense: sententiae tōlūtāres, Front. Or. 1.

* **tōlūtīlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *going on a trot, trotting*: gradu vectus, Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26.

* **tōlūtīloquētia**, ae, f. [tolutim-loquor], a talking on a trot, *volubility*: opesteria. . . trux tōlūtīloquētia, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 7 (Com. Rel. p. 220 Rib.).

tōlūtīm, adv. [from the root tol, whence tollō, tolero, tili; Gr. ΤΑΛΩ; prop. lifting up the feet; hence, pregn.], *on a trot, full trot* (mostly ante-class.): cedit citu' celsu' tōlūtīm, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 20; so of horses, id. ib. 4, 16; Lucil. ib. 4, 11; Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: ire tōlūtīm, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 9: ni tōlūtīm badizas, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116.

* **tōmācina**, ae, f. [τομή, a cutting up], a kind of sausage, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10; cf. tomaculum.

tōmāculum, or, contr., **tōmāclum**, i, n. [τομή, a cutting in pieces], a kind of sausage, *probably similar to our brain- or liver-sausage*, Juv. 10, 355; Mart. 1, 42, 9; Petr. 31 fin.: 39 fin.; v. the preced. art., and cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 193 (2d edit.).

Tōmarus, i, v. Tmaros.

† **tōmē**, es, f., = τομή, a cut, separation; in metre, the *caesura*, Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.; Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, n., a stuffing for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), *cushioning*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 192; 19, 1, 2, § 13; 27, 10, 61, § 88; Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Suet. Tib. 54; Tac. A. 6, 23 med.; Mart. 14, 159 in lemm.; 14, 160 in lemm.; 14, 162; App. Mag. p. 276, 14; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d edit.).

tōmex, icis, v. thomix.

Tōmis, is, f., or **Tōmi**, ōrum, m., = Τόμις or Τόμοι, a town of Maesia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.—Form **Tōmis**, ōrum, m., Stat. S. 1, 2, 254; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 70; Sid. Carm. 23, 159.—And after the Greek orthog., **Tōmoe**, Mel. 2, 2, 5.—Hence, **A. Tōmitāe**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Tomis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 85.—**B. Tōmitānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Tomis, Tomitan*: terra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 1: harena, id. ib. 1, 6, 49: nurus, id. ib. 3, 8, 10.

tōmīx, icis, v. thomix.

Tōmoe, ōrum, v. *Tomis*.

† **tōmūs**, i, m., = τόμος. I. In gen., a cut, piece, bit: vilis, a cheap piece, i. e. roll of paper, Mart. 1, 67, 3.—II. In partic. A. A part, book, tome of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aurel. ap. Front.

Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13.—B. Transf., a book, in gen.: accipe tibi tomum magnum novum, Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

Tōmýris, is, f., = Τόμυρις, a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated and slain, Just. 1, 8; Tib. 4, 1, 143; Val. Max. 9, 10, ext. 1.—Called also **Tāmýris** or **Tāmiris**, Front. Strat. 2, 5; and **Thāmýris**, Val. Max. 9, 10.

tōnans, antis, v. tono fin.

tōndeo, tōtondi, tonsum, 2 (collat. form acc. to the third conj.: OVES TONDENTVR, Calend. ap. Grut. 138), v. a. [for. tōndeo; root in Gr. τέμνω, to cut], to shear, clip, crop, to shave, etc. I. Lit.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, barbam, Mart. 11, 39, 3: capillum, Ov. M. 8, 151: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: ovem, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 28; Hor. Epod. 2, 16; Verg. G. 3, 443; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 257; cf. lanam, Hor. C. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 34: saltatrix tonsa, i. e. with hair clipped short (of the Consul Gabinus), Cic. Pis. 8, 18; cf.: tonsus puer or minister, cropped, i. e. common, mean, Mart. 10, 98, 9; 11, 11, 3: ad alta tonsum templum cum reum misit, i. e. acquitted (prop. without the untrimmed hair of accused persons), id. 2, 74, 3.—Mid.: lavamur et tondemur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44.—Absol.: ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—And in reflex. sense: ut decrescente lunā tondens calvus fiam, shaving myself, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg. E. 1, 29.—II. Transf. A. To crop, lop, prune, trim: ille comam mollis jam tondet barba hyacinthi, was cropping, Verg. G. 4, 137: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: vitem in pollicem, Col. 4, 21, 3: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: balsamum, id. 12, 25, 54, § 112: ilicem bipenniibus, to lop, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: myrtos, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—B. To mow, reap: tonsas cessare novales patiēre, after harvest, Verg. G. 1, 71: nocte arida prata Tondentur, id. ib. 1, 290: tondeturque seges maturos annua partus, Tib. 4, 1, 172: tonsam verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192; Sen. Phoen. 130.—C. To crop, to graze, feed, or browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull (poet): ex uno tondentes gramina campo Lanigeræ pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660: pabula (pecudes), id. 2, 317: dumeta (juvenci), Verg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. A. 3, 538: viridantia gramina morsu, id. Cul. 49: tondentes comam fluvii capellæ, App. M. 5, p. 169, 37: jecur rostro (vultur), Verg. A. 6, 598: ales avida fecundum jecur, Sen. Agam. 18; cf. in a Greek constr.: illa autem, quæ tondetur præcordia rostro Alitis, Sil. 13, 839.—D. As in Engl., to shave, fleece, for to deprive, plunder (very rare): adibo hunc. . . itaque tondo auro usque ad viram cunctum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8: tondens purpureâ regna paterna comâ, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 22.

* **tōnesco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [tono], to resound: caelittum altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 15.

tongere Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse, quod Praenestini tongitionem dicant pro notatione. Ennius: alii rhetoricam tongent, Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 4 Vahl. p. 165).

tongitio, onis, v. tongere.

(**tonitrālis**, e, a false read. for penetrālis, Lucr. 1, 1105.)

tonitru, us, v. tonitrus.

* **tonitrūālis**, e, *adj.* [tonitrus], thundering, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 6.

tonitrūo, āre, 1, v. a., to thunder: Deus tonitruat, Hier. in Psa. 76.

tonitrus, ūs, m., or **tonitrūum**, ii (gen. tonitruī, Vulg. Marc. 3, 17), n. [tonō], thunder. (a) Sing.: tonitrum aurbis accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164; 6, 171: tonitrum audire, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: tonitruum terribile existit, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 1; 2, 56, 1: auditum præterea tonitruum, Treb. Gall. 5; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: veri tonitrus similitudinem imitari; Fest. s. v. Claudiana, p. 57 Müll.: caelum tonitru contremitt, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg. A. 4, 122: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, id. ib. 5, 694.—The nom. tonitru, neut., rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. pecuum, p. 246 Müll.; Serv. Verg.

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A. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624; 685; 714 P. al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 350 sq. — (β) *Plur.* (form tonitrua, Att. Trag. 480): tum fulgures et tonitrua existere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; so, tonitrua, id. ib. 2, 18, 42; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188; Ov. M. 1, 55; 12, 52; Juv. 5, 117: clamor tonitruum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. 1, 16; Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145; 19, 3, 13, § 37; 37, 10, 55, § 150; Ov. M. 11, 496; Phaedr. 5, 7, 23 al.: tonitruus, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. 14, 2; 20, 1: movere tonitrus, Ov. M. 2, 308: tonitrus agis, Stat. Th. 1, 258: imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente, Gell. 10, 12, 3.

tono, ū, 1 (collat. form of third conj.: tonimus, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 21), v. n. and a. [root in Sanscr. tan-, to stretch, extend; Gr. *τείνω*; whence *teueo*, *tendo*, *tenus*; cf. O. H. Germ. *donar*; Engl. *thunder*], to thunder. **I.** Lit.: ingens Porta tonat caeli, Enn. ap. Vet. Gram. ap. Col. (Ann. v. 597 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. G. 3, 261: cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; so id. ib. 5, 1, 78: si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: Jove tonante, id. ib. 2, 18, 43; id. Phil. 5, 3, 7: tonans Jupiter, Hor. C. 3, 5, 1; id. Epod. 2, 29; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 23: sub axe tonanti Sternitur aequor, Verg. A. 5, 820: pater nudā de rupe tonabat, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7: nec si consulto fulmina missa tonent, id. 2, 34 (3, 32), 54: Diespiter per purum tonantes Egit equos, Hor. C. 1, 34, 7: Juppiter, tona, Sen. Med. 5, 31.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Neutr.*, to make a loud, thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash, etc. (cf.: crepo, strepo): tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. 2, 618: Aetna horridis ruinis, Verg. A. 3, 571: caelum omne fragore, id. ib. 9, 541; cf. id. ib. 12, 757: domus afflicta massa, Val. Fl. 4, 612: nemus fragore vasto, Sen. Troad. 173; Mart. 9, 69, 4.—Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19; Col. praef. § 30: qualis Pindarus spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40; Verg. A. 11, 383.—**B.** *Act.*, to thunder forth, to say or name with a thundering voice: tercentum tonat ore deos, invokes with thundering voice, Verg. A. 4, 510: verba foro, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 134: aspera bella, Mart. 8, 3, 14: talia celso ore, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: Cicerona, id. Ep. 3, 4.—Hence, *P. a.*, as epithet of Jupiter: **Tonans**, *antis, m.*, the thunderer, god of thunder, Ov. M. 1, 170; 2, 466; 11, 198; id. H. 9, 7; id. F. 6, 33; cf.: Capitolinus Tonans, id. ib. 2, 69: sceptiferi Tonantes, Jupiter and Juno, Sen. Med. 59.—Also of Saturn: falcifer Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

tonōr, ōris, *m.*, old form of tenor, Quint. 1, 5, 23.

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from *tundo*], an oar (poet.); mostly in *plur.*; syn. *remus*. (a) *Sing.*: in mari magno tenere tonsam, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 3 Vahl. p. 164): valida tonsa, Val. Fl. 1, 369.—(β) *Plur.*: Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 232; 235; 236 Vahl.); Lucr. 2, 554; Verg. A. 7, 28; 10, 299; Lucr. 3, 527; 5, 448; Sil. 11, 492; Sen. Agam. 443 al.

tonsicula, ae, *f. dim.* [tonsa], the name of a small fish, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

tonsilis, e, *adj.* [tondeo], that may be shorn, cut, or clipped. **I.** Lit.: villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: facilitas piceae, id. 16, 10, 18, § 40.—**II.** Transf., for tonsus, shorn, clipped, cut, lopped: tapetes, Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: nemora, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13; cf. buxetum, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsilla (tosilla), ae, *f.* **I.** A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, Pac. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Cic. Trag. Fragm. v. 218; Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 517 Rib.).—**II.** In *plur.*: **tonsillae**, ārum, *f.*, the tonsils in the throat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 6, 10; 7, 12, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175.

tonsiso, ōnis, *f.* [tondeo], a shearing (late Lat.): lanae ex ovium tonsione, Vulg. Deut. 18, 4; id. Amos, 7, 1.

* **tonsito**, āre, v. *freq. a.* [id.], to shear: oves, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9.

tonsor (rosor, Inscr. Fabr. p. 214 n. 546), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A shearer, clipper, shaver

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of the hair, beard, nails, etc., a hair-cutter, barber, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; 1, 1, 94; 1, 7, 50; id. A. P. 301; Mart. 6, 57, 3; 11, 84, 2; Suet. Aug. 79; Inscr. Orell. 2883; a shearer of sheep: ovium, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 136 (2d edit.).—Of a nail-cutter: tonsor unguis dempserat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33.—Prov.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, i. e. to be known to every body, to all the world, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—**II.** A clipper, lopper, pruner, of plants: ramorum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsorius, a, um, *adj.* [tondeo], of or belonging to shearing or shaving, tonsorial: cultor, a razor, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Petr. 108: ferramenta, Mart. 14, 36 in lemm.: sella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1: cultellus, for cutting nails, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15: ferramenta, for shearing sheep, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

tonstricula, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix], a little female hair-cutter or barber, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; cf. tonstrix.

tonstrina, ae, *f.* [tondeo], a barber's shop, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 76; id. Am. 4, 1, 5; id. Ep. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165; 29, 6, 36, § 114; 35, 10, 37, § 112; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 136 (2d edit.).

tonstrinum (-einum), i, n. [id.], the act or calling of a barber, Petr. 46; 64.

tonstrix (tonsrix), Charis. p. 30 P.), ōis, *f.* [id.], a female hair-cutter or barber, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 51; 4, 2, 59; 4, 4, 3; Mart. 2, 17, 1; Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsura, ae, *f.* [id.], a shearing, clipping; a pruning, trimming: quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, wool-shearings, shearings, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: primae lana, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115: capillorum, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: vitis, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257; 16, 37, 68, § 175.

1. tonsus, a, um, *Part.* of tondeo.

2. tonsus, ūs, *m.* [tondeo], the cut or mode of dressing the hair (ante-class.): pes, statura, tonsus, oculi, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288: mulier tonsu lugubri, Att. ap. Non. 179, 20.

† **tonus**, i, m., = *τόνος*. **I.** The stretching, straining of a rope: mollior, vehementior, Vitr. 10, 10, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Lit., the sound, tone, of an instrument, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 med.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 959.—Of the tone of a syllable, accent, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like our tone, in painting, of the natural color of an object, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.—**2.** For tonitrus, thunder, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1.

† **toparcha**, ae, m., = *τοπάρχης*, the governor of a territory or district, a toparch, Spart. Had. 13, 8.

† **toparchia**, ae, *f.* = *τοπαρχία*, a territory, district, toparchy, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 28.

† **topaziacus**, a, um, *adj.* = *τοπαζιακός*, of or belonging to topaz, topaz: lapilli, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 273.

topazōs (-zus), i, f. (m., ap. Prisc. Perieg. 1021), = *τόπαζος*, a precious stone, the ancient topaz, a chrysolite or green jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 107; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 272; id. Vit. Mart. 3, 517.—Collat. forms: **topaziūs**, i, f., Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; **Topazon**, ii, m., Ambros. in Psal. 118, Serm. 16, 41; 16, 42; Isid. 16, 9, 9; **Topazon**, ōntis, m., Prud. Psych. 861.

tōphus, i, and its deriv., v. tofus.

† **topia**, ōrum, n. (sc. opera) [τόπος].

I. Landscape painting, Vitr. 7, 5.—**II.** Ornamental gardening, fancy gardening, Spart. Had. 10 med.

topiarius, a, um, *adj.* [topia, II.], of or belonging to ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: herba, i. e. used for borders in gardens, id. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **topiarius**, ii, m., an ornamental gardener, fancy gardener, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5; Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122; 18, 26, 65, § 242; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2966; 4293; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 27 (2d edit.).—**B.** **topiaria**, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), ornamental or fancy gardening, the topiary art, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming ar-

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bors, bowers, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—**C.** **topiarius**, ii, n. (sc. opus), fancy gardening, topiary-work, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265.

tōpiās ficus, a particular species of fig-tree, Col. 5, 10, 11.

† **Topica**, ōrum, n., = *Τοπικά*, the title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compend is given by Cicero, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 init.

tōpice, ēs, *f.*, = *τοπική*, the art of finding topics, Cic. Top. 2 init.

† **tōpos**, i, m., = *τόπος*, a place (pure Lat. locus), Manil. 2, 968.

topper, ade, [constr. from *toto opere*], with all diligence, speedily, forthwith (ante-class.; cf.: ab ultimis et jam obliteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt topper et antigerio, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 40): topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 352 Müll.; so Naev., Enn., Att., Cael. ib.

tōral, ālis (tōrali, Varr. L. L. p. 46 Bip.), n. [torus], a valance of a couch; sing., Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 11, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22.—*Plur.*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84; Petr. 40; Lamp. Heliog. 19; Inscr. Frat. Arv. ap. Orell. 2270; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 247 (2d edit.).

Tōranis, ii, m., = *Τωράνιος*, a slave-dealer at the time of the second Triumvirate, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

* **tōrāria**, ae, *f.* (torus = *ώλενν*), = *ώλες νοτρόφος*, a female waiter, attendant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

torcular, āris, n. [torqueo]. **I.** A press used in making wine or oil, Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230.—**II.** A cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar; Col. 1, 6, 18; 12, 52, 10 sq.; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6; 15, 3, 3, § 10.

torcularius, a, um, *adj.* [torcular], of or belonging to a press: vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4: cella, Col. 1, 6, 9: lacus, id. 12, 18, 3.—**II.** Subst. **A.** **torcularius**, ii, m., a presser, pressman, Col. 12, 52, 3.—**B.** **torcularium**, ii, n., = torcular, I., a press, Cato, R. R. 13, 1; 18, 1; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.

* **torcūlo**, āre, v. a. [id.], to press, Ven. 5, 6 praef.

torcūlum, i, v. torculus, II.

torcūlus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular], of or belonging to a press, = torcularius. **I.** *Adj.*: vasa, Cato, R. R. 1, 4; 11, 1; 14, 2: funis, id. ib. 14, 68; 135, 3.—**II.** Subst. **torcūlum**, i, n., = torcular, I., a press, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 7; id. ap. Non. 47, 23; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.

† **tordŷlion**, ii, or **tordŷlon**, i, n., = *τορδύλιον* or *τορδύλον*, acc. to some, the seed of the plant seselis; acc. to others, a plant, hartwort: Tordylium officinale or maximum, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; 24, 19, 117, § 177.

* **tōres**, is, m., = torques, a chain: aureus, Serv. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

† **tōreuma**, ātis, n., = *τόρευμα*, work executed in relief, embossed work, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; 2, 52, § 128; id. Pis. 2, 67; Sall. C. 20, 12; Mart. 4, 46, 16; 10, 87, 16; 14, 102, 2 al.—*Dat. plur.* *tōreumatis*, App. Flor. 7, p. 344 med.

† **tōreuta**, ae, m., = *τορευτής*, one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.

† **tōreuticē**, ēs, *f.*, = *τορευτική*, the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture (= caelatura), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.—In apposition: (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 270 (2d edit.).

Torini, ōrum, m., a people of Scythia, Val. Fl. 6, 148.

tormentum, i, n. [torqueo, an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted]. **I.** An engine for hurling missiles. **A.** Lit.: tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 4; 25; id. B. C. 1, 17; Hirt. B. G. 14, 5: machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34, 2; Sil. 6, 279; Tac. A. 2, 81; id. H. 3, 20; 4, 23; Curt. 4, 3, 13.—**B.** Transf., a missile, shot thrown by the engine: quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: telum tormentumve missum, id. ib. 3, 51; 3, 56; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Stat. Th. 9, 145; Curt. 4, 2, 9.—**II.** A (twisted) cord, rope: praec-

sectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: falces tormentis introrsus deducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: laxare, Quint. Decl. 19, 15; Grat. Cyn. 26; Auct. Priap. 6: stuppeum, App. Mag. p. 276, 14: ferreum, i. e. *fetters*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf.: sine tormentorum injuria, Petr. 102.—**III.** *An instrument of torture, a rack.* Lit.: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; 11, 4, 8; 13, 9, 21: quaerere de aliquo tormentis, id. Deiot. 1, 3; id. Clu. 63, 176 sq.; id. Mil. 21, 57; 22, 58; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Part. Or. 14, 50; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80; Caes. B. G. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 20, 10; 3, 5, 10; Suet. Tib. 19; 58; 62 al.: tu lene tormentum ingenio admove, a rack of a mild sort, Hor. C. 3, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *torture, anguish, pain, torment*, etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; cf.: tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1; so of the torture or pain of sickness, Cels. 7, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155; 20, 4, 13, § 27; 22, 22, 37, § 79: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspitionis, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59; Juv. 2, 137: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 9: incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, id. ib. 1, 12, 6: tormentum sibi iungere, id. Pan. 86, 1: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; so of the pain of love, Mart. 7, 29, 1: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv. 6, 209: animi tormenta latentis in aegro Corpore, id. 9, 18.—**IV.** *A clothes-press, manacle*, Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

* **tormentuōsus**, a, um, adj. [tormentum], full of pain or torment, painful, torturing, tormenting, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 66.

tormina, um, n. (masc. collat. form **tormines**, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [torqueo], a gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic. Lit.: proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt: *δυσεντεπία* Graece vocatur, etc., Cels. 4, 15; cf. Cato, R. R. 156, 5; 157, 9; Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 45; Col. 6, 7, 1; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148; 26, 8, 47, § 74; 29, 5, 33, § 103 al.—**II.** Transf.: tormina urinae, stranguary, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74; 30, 15, 50, § 144.

torminālis, e, adj. [tormina], of or belonging to the gripes, good against the colic: sorba, Cels. 2, 30 med.; 4, 19; Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

torminōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], subject to the gripes or colic, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

tornatilis, e, adj. [torno], turned in a lathe: crater, Ambros. in Psal. 118, Sermon. 17, 19.—Transf., *finished, rounded, beautifully wrought*: manus, Vulg. Cant. 5, 14: crater, id. ib. 7, 2.

* **tornator**, ōris, m. [id.], a turner, Firm. Math. 4, 7 fin.

tornatūra, ae, f. [id.], turning, turnery (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 18.

torno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [tornus], to turn in a lathe, to round off. Lit.: (class.; syn. rotundo): idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227: lapis qui tornatur in vasa, id. 36, 22, 44, § 159: turbines columnarum, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90.—**II.** Transf., to turn, fashion, smooth (very rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbani, i. e. to stroke, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—P. a. comp.: tornatoris eloqui, Aug. de Catechiz. 8.

† **tornus**, i, m., = *τόρνος*, a turner's wheel, lathe. Lit.: fit quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuamur, Lucr. 4, 361; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 16, 40, 76, § 205; Vitruv. 10, 19 med.: nec tiliae leves torno Non formam accipiunt, Verg. G. 2, 449; id. E. 3, 38 al.—**II.** Trop.: angustio versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43; Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

Tōronē, ēs, f., = *Τορώνη*, a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 9, 31, 51, § 100; Liv. 28, 7, 9; 44, 12, 7; 45, 30, 4; gen. Toronae promontorium, id. 31, 45, 15.—Hence, **A. Torōnaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Torone, Torōnaean: sinus, the mod. Gulf of Kassandhra, Tac. A. 5, 10.—In plur. subst.: **Tōronaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Torone, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**B. Torōnaicus**, a, um, adj., of Torone, Torōnaean: mare, Liv. 44, 11.

tōrosūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [tōrosus], muscular (late Lat.): juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8; id. ap. Jovin. 2, 14 fin.

tōrosus, a, um, adj. [torus], full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy, lusty. Lit.: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: cervix boum, Col. 6, 1, 3; cf.: tauris torosior cervix, id. 6, 20: juvenis, Pers. 3, 86.—**II.** Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, more fleshy, Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 19, 5, 29, § 91: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: clava, knot, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, inis, f. [torpeo], stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity. Lit.: (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.; syn. torpor): inertia atque torpēdo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: occupavit nescio qua vos torpēdo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. H. 3, 61, 26 Dietsch: si tanta torpēdo animos oppressit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 48, 19 ib.: tanta torpēdo invaserat animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 63.—**II.** Transf., the torpēdo, cramp-fish, or electric ray: Raia torpēdo, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; 32, 1, 2, § 7.

* **torpēfācio**, fāci, fācere, v. a. [torpeo-facio], to benumb, make torpid: torporavit pro torpēfāci, Non. 182, 5.

torpēo, ēre, v. n. [Sanscr. root tarp-, to sate; Gr. *τάρω*], to be stiff, numb, motionless, inactive, torpid, sluggish, etc. (syn.: languere, languesco, stupeo, rigeo). Lit.: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56, 7; 21, 55, 8; cf.: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58, 9: membra torpēt, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168; cf.: torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7, § 13: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: duroque similima saxo Torpet, Ov. M. 13, 541: quid vetat et nervos magicas torpere per artes? id. Am. 3, 7, 35: serpentes torpentes inveniantur, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 148: hostem habes aegre torpentia membra trahentem, Sil. 4, 68: non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato Gaudia, Juv. 10, 203; cf.: non exacuet torpens sapor ille palatum, Ov. P. 1, 10, 13.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, to be still, motionless, sluggish: torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: amnis, id. ib. 4, 172: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10: Orpheus tacuit torpente lyra, Sen. Med. 348: antra Musarum longo torpentia somno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 51; 1, 262.—**II.** Trop., to be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive (cf. stupeo): timeo, totus torpeo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 179; cf.: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: torpentibus metu qui aderant, Liv. 28, 29, 11: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: quidnam torpentes subito obstupuit Achivi? id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29, 11: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: cum Pausiacā torpes tabellā, when you are lost in admiration, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Verg. G. 1, 124: frigare ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23, 7: consilia re subita, id. 1, 41, 3: torpebat vox spiritusque, id. 1, 25, 4: Tyrii desperatione torpebant, Curt. 4, 3, 16: rursus ad spem et fiduciam erigere torpentes, id. 4, 10, 7; 4, 14, 13.

torpesco, pūi, 3, v. incho. n. [torpeo], to grow stiff or numb, to become useless or torpid. Lit.: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220: elaeomeli qui bibere, torpescunt, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: scorpiones visā lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98, § 171: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82: torperant molles ante dolore genae, id. ib. 10, 44: quid tot dextrae? torpescent in amentia illa? Liv. 23, 9, 6.—**B.** Transf., to become dull, grow dim: (margaritae) flavescent et illae senectū rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**II.** Trop., to become listless, dull, inactive, indolent, etc.: ne per otium torpesceret manus aut animus, Sall. C. 16, 3; cf.: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2, 4: deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71: vigor cogebatur senio torpescere reum, Sil. 16, 14.

torpidus, a, um, adj. [id.], benumbed, stupefied, torpid (perh. not ante-Aug.): torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36, 3: torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25,

38, 17; 22, 53, 6: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264; Lact. 2, 8, 35.

torpor, ōris, m. [torpeo], numbness, stupefaction, torpor (syn.: languor, veternus). Lit.: tutantur se torpore torpedines, *Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; cf. Cels. 2, 8 med.; Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223; 19, 8, 44, § 155; 29, 4, 28, § 90: illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Verg. A. 12, 867: torpor gravis illigat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548; id. P. 1, 2, 30 al.—**II.** Trop., sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity (post-Aug.): implicitas magno torpore cohortes vidit, Luc. 3, 432: torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia, Tac. H. 2, 99 med.: torpor Vitellii (opp. vigilantia Vespasiani), id. ib. 2, 77 fin.: procerum, id. G. 46: utraque res detestabilis est, contractio et torpor, Sen. Ep. 82, 3.

torpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [torpor], to stiffen, benumb, stupefy (ante- and post-class.): aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turp. ap. Non. 182, 7: umida nimis rigori torporata concreverunt, Lact. 2, 8, 62.

Torquātianus, a, um, v. 2. Torquatus.

1. torquātus, a, um, adj. [torques], adorned with a neck-chain or collar. In gen.: miles, presented with a chain for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 fin.: affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, the ring-dove, Mart. 13, 67, 1: quid de aliis dicimus, qui calamistratos et torquatos habent in ministerio, Ambros. Ep. 69, 7.

2. Torquātus, i, m. [1. torquatus], the surname of T. Manlius, so called because he put on the neck-chain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat; also, of his descendants, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 7, 10; Flor. 1, 13.—Adj.: Torquata nomina, Luc. 7, 584.—Hence, **Torquātianus**, a, um, of or belonging to a Torquatus, Torquatian: horti, Front. Aquad. 5.

torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2 (archaic inf. torquerier, Hor. S. 2, 8, 67), v. a. [Gr. *τρέπω*, to turn; cf. *ἀτρέκης*; also Sanscr. *tarkus*; Gr. *ἀρακτος*, a spindle; and *ἀτρέφω*, to twist], to turn, turn about or away; to twist, bend, wind (class.; syn. convertō).

1. Lit. A. In gen.: cervicēs oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: oculum, to roll, distort, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ora, to twist awry, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: ab obscenis sermonibus aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Verg. A. 4, 220: ad sonitum vocis vestigia, id. ib. 3, 669: serpens squamosos orbes Torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf. anguis, Verg. G. 3, 38: capillos ferro, i. e. to curl, frizzle, Ov. A. A. 1, 505: stamina pollice, id. M. 12, 475: rēmis aquas, id. F. 5, 644: spumas, Verg. A. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, to bend, id. G. 2, 448: tegumen torquens immane leonis, winding about him, id. A. 7, 666: cum terra circum axem se convertat et torquet, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: torta circum braccchia vestis, Tac. H. 5, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To whirl around, to whirl in the act of throwing, to wield, brandish, to fling with force, to hurl (mostly poet.): torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 7, 73: amnis torquet sonantia saxa, Verg. A. 6, 551: stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, id. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. A. 10, 585; Ov. M. 12, 323: hastam in hunc, id. ib. 5, 137; for which: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum aurata ad tempora, Verg. A. 12, 536: tela manu, Ov. M. 12, 99: valido pila lacerto, id. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: cum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Verg. A. 4, 208; and trop.: cum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. ib. 9, 671; cf.: Eurus nubes in occiduum orbem, Luc. 4, 63.—In prose: torquere amentatas hastas laertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242.—**2.** To twist awry, misplace, turn aside, distort: negat sibi umquam, cum oculum torssisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ora Tristia temptantum sensu (sapor) torquebit amaro, Verg. G. 2, 247.—**3.** To wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture (class.): ita te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: ira torquentium, Tac. A. 15, 57: servum in caput domini, against his master, Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortuſve,

Suet. Aug. 40 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to twist, wrest, distort, turn, bend, direct* (a favorite expression of Cicero): versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: torquere et flectere imbecillitatem animorum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: verbo ac litterâ jus omne torqueri, *wrested, perverted*, id. Caecin. 27, 77: sonum, *to infect*, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques, Verg. A. 12, 180: versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, Tac. H. 1, 85.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to A. 2.), *to rack, torment, torture* (syn.: ango, crucio): tuae libidines te torquent, Cic. Par. 2, 18: mitto aurum conarium, quod te diutissime torsit, id. Pis. 37, 90: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: verbi controversia jam diu torquet Graeculos homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47; 3, 9, 33: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, id. Fin. 1, 17, 57: sollicitudine, poenitentia, etc., torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidia vel amore vigil torquere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37; Ov. H. 20, 123: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, id. ib. 9, 36; cf. Hor. S. 2, 8, 67: Aeacus torquet umbras, *holds inquisition over*, Juv. 1, 9.—Transf.: (reges) dicuntur torquere nero, quem perperxisse laborant, *qs. to rack with wine*, i.e. *to try or test with wine*, Hor. A. P. 436; so, vino tortus et ira, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38.—**C.** *To hurl, fling* (of language): curvum sermone rotato enthymema, Juv. 6, 449.—Hence, **tortus**, a, um, P. a., *twisted, crooked, contorted, distorted*. **A.** Lit.: via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4 (5), 42: quercus, i.e. a *twisted oak-garland*, Verg. G. 1, 349.—Hence, **2.** Subst.: **torta**, ae, f., *a twisted loaf, a twist*, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 3.—**B.** Trop.: condiciones, *confused, complicated*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25.—Adv.: **tortè**, *awry, crookedly*: torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 305 (329).

torquis or **torques** (the first form, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; Liv. 44, 14, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 44; the latter form, Val. Fl. 2, 111; Stat. Th. 10, 517; cf. Charis. l. 1; acc. torquim, Phoc. de Nom. 1711 P.; abl. torqui, App. Flor. 2, 12), *m. and f.* [torqueo], *a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar*. **I.** Lit.: T. Manlius, qui Galli torques detraxit, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. of the same: torquem detraxit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18: Q. Rubrius coronâ et phaleris et torques donasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; § 185: aureus, Liv. 44, 14, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 26, 1; Suet. Aug. 43 (al. aurea): aureae, Varr. ap. Non. 228, 2: unca, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 44: adempta, Ov. F. 1, 601: adicisse praedam Torquibus exiguus renidet, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos Junge pares, Verg. G. 3, 168.—**B.** *A wreath, ring*, in gen.: avis torque miniat in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58; § 117: saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), i. e. *rings, circles*, Manil. 5, 584.

torre-facio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [torreo], *to make dry by heat, to parch, torrefy*: quidam vinaceorum duas libras torrefaciunt, Col. 6, 7, 4; mostly pass.: seges torrefacta, id. 2, 21, 3: nuces avellanae, id. 12, 57, 3: sesama, id. ib.

torrens, entis, Part. and P. a. of torreo, **II.**

torrenter, adv., v. torreo, P. a. *fin.*

torreo, torui, tostum (part. gen. plur. torrentum, Stat. Th. 2, 6; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46; abl. torrenti, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9, 2), 2, v. a. [Sanscr. tarsh, to thirst; Gr. ῥέσσω, to become dry; Germ. Durst; Engl. thirst], *to dry a thing by heat, to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn*, etc. (syn. frigio): fruges receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Verg. A. 1, 179; Ov. M. 14, 273: aristas sole novo, Verg. A. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2: § 30: apes mortuas sole verno, id. 11, 20, 22; § 69: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11; § 84 et saep.; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 2: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) me-

dium illum et maximum solis ardore torreret, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: cum undique flamma torreretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78; cf.: torrentia agros sidera, id. C. 3, 1, 31: tosti alti stant parietes, i. e. *consumed*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 Vahl.): carmina flammâ, Tib. 1, 9, 50: tostos en aspice crines, Ov. M. 2, 283: in veribus exta, *to roast*, Verg. G. 2, 396: aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578: artus subjecto igni, id. M. 1, 229: carnem, id. ib. 12, 155 et saep.—Of fever heat, *to dry up*: at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, Ov. H. 21, 169: febris viscera ipsa torrens, Sen. Ep. 14, 6; Juv. 9, 17.—Of thirst: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42.—Of the heat of love: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. C. 4, 1, 12; cf.: correptus saevo Veneris torrebat aëno, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 13: torret amor Cyri Lycoridia, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6: me torret face mutuâ Calais, id. ib. 3, 9, 13: me amor Glycerae, id. ib. 3, 19, 28: femineus pectora torret amor, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40.—**II.** Transf., of cold, *to nip, pinch* (cf. uro and aduro): frigore torret, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 11.—Hence, **torrens**, entis, P. a., in a neutr. sense, *burning, hot, inflamed*. **A.** Lit. (rare): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 3: miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38, 9: Sirius, Verg. G. 4, 425: flammæ, id. A. 6, 550.—Comp.: Sirius torrentior, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 20.—Sup.: torrentissimus axis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf., of streams, *rushing, roaring, boiling, impetuous, rapid*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fluvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3: flumina, Verg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409; cf.: fluvius Novanus solstitiis torrens, Plin. 2, 103, 106; § 229; 3, 4, 5; § 33: aqua, Verg. A. 10, 603: unda, id. G. 2, 451: torrentes rapide cursus amni-um, Just. 44, 1, 7; 4, 1, 9: impetus (aquae), Sen. Ep. 23, 8: sanguis, Lucr. 2, 220; cf. fatum, id. 7, 605.—Comp.: Padius torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20; § 117.—Sup.: Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316.—Hence, **b.** Subst.: **torrens**, entis, *m.*, *a torrent*: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 33, 18, 12; 35, 28; 8: rapidus montano flumine torrens Sternit agros, Verg. A. 2, 305: fragosus, id. ib. 7, 567; Ov. R. Am. 651: tumidus, id. Am. 1, 7, 43; Sen. Theb. 71; Juv. 6, 319; Lucr. 7, 637.—Prov.: numquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90.—**2.** Transf.: armorum et virorum, Sil. 12, 189: umbrarum, id. 13, 760; cf. fortunae, Flor. 2, 7, 1.—**3.** Trop., of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60; so, oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7; § 12: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9; Val. Fl. 4, 261.—Comp.: sermo Promptus et Isaeo torrentior, Juv. 3, 74.—Of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae Torrentem, Juv. 10, 128.—**b.** Subst.: se inani verborum torrenti dare, *a stream of words*, Quint. 10, 7, 23; cf.: quo torrente, quo impetu, Tac. Or. 24.—*** Adv.**: **torrenter** (acc. to B.), *violently, impetuously*: torrentius amne Hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

*** torresco**, ere, v. *incli. n.* [torreo], *to become parched or burned*: torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 890.

torrido, no perf., âtum, 1, v. a. [torridus], *to scorch, parch, burn*: torris dicitur fax, unde et torridae dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis aridoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 602.

torridus, a, um, adj. [torreo], *dry, dried up, parched, torrid*. **I.** Lit.: tellus, Lucr. 5, 1220; Sil. 12, 372; cf.: campi sicci-tate, Liv. 22, 43, 10: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8; 7, 8, 4: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24: fontes rivi-que, *dried up*, Liv. 4, 30, 7: aër, Prop. 2, 28, 3; cf. aestas, Verg. E. 7, 48: zona ab igni, id. G. 1, 234: homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried or shrivelled up*, *Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: color sole, embrowned, Plin. 12, 20, 43; § 98: vox, dry, hoarse, Calp. Ecl. 3, 59: ora, Luc. 4, 239.—**II.** Transf., of cold (cf. torreo, **II.**): pecora jumenta-que torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped*, Liv. 21, 32, 7: membra torrida gelu, id. 21, 40, 9: hiems, biting, Calp. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris (collat. forms **torrusus**, i, m., Att. ap. Non. 15, 30; Fragm. Trag. v. 452 Rib.; **torres**, is, f., Lucr. 3, 915 Lachm.), is, m. [id.], *a brand, firebrand* (with or without flame; syn. titio), Ov. M. 8, 457; 8, 512; 12,

272; Verg. A. 12, 298; Val. Fl. 3, 115; Sid. Ep. 3, 13 med.; Lact. 4, 14, 14.

torror, oris, m. [torreo], *a drying up, parching, scorching* (late Lat.): solis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 76: corporis, a transl. of ἡλιωσις, id. ib. 3, 6 *fin.*

torsio, onis, f. [torqueo], *a wringing or gripping*: ventris, Hier. in Isa. 6, 13, 8; plur.: torsiones et dolores, *torments*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 8.

torta, ae, f., v. torqueo *fin.*

tortè, adv., v. torqueo *fin.*

*** torticordius**, a, um, adj. [tortus-cor], *perverse in heart*, Aug. in Psal. 146, 7.

tortilis, e, adj. [torqueo], *twisted, twined, winding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. sinuosus): aurum, i. e. *a golden chain*, Verg. A. 7, 351: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 336: ansa, id. H. 16, 252: piscis, *crooked*, id. M. 13, 915: nervi, Luc. 6, 198: pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 163.

tortio, onis, f. [id.], *torment, torture* (late Lat.): tortione legitimâ peribunt, Firm. Math. 8, 15: vesicae, Veg. Vet. 1, 46 *fin.*

tortivus, a, um, adj. [id.], *pressed out, squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): mustum, Cato, R. R. 23, 4; id. ap. Plin. 14, 21, 25, § 130; Col. 12, 36; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 217.

torto, are, v. *freq. a.* [id.], *to torture, torment* (ante- and post-class.; syn.: torqueo, crucio): ubi insulit in cochleatum euleum, ibi totum tortor, Pompon. ap. Non. 105, 15, and 182, 5; Lucr. 3, 661; Arn. 3, 106; 1, 30.

tortor, oris, m. [torqueo, I. B. 2.], *an executioner, tormentor, torturer*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa, Cic. Clu. 63, 177; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; Sen. Ep. 14, 5; Hor. C. 3, 5, 50; Juv. 14, 21.—**B.** *He that brandishes, handles*: Balaicribae habena, Luc. 3, 710.—**C.** **Tortor**, oris, *an epithet of Apollo, as the slayer of Marsyas*, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet. Aug. 70.—**II.** Trop.: occultum quatientem animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortula, ae, f. *dim.* [torta; v. torqueo, P. a.], *a small twist*, Vulg. Num. 11, 8.

tortum, i, n. [torqueo], *a cord, rope*, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 16 (Trag. Fragm. v. 159 Rib.).

tortuosè, adv., v. tortuosus *fin.*

tortuositas, âtis, f. [tortuosus], *crookedness, shuffling, prevarication* (late Lat.): qualis est tortuositas vestra? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 *fin.*; so id. Carn. Chr. 20.

tortuosus, a, um, adj. [tortus]. **I.** Full of crooks or turns, *winding, tortuous* (class.). **A.** Lit.: est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: loca, id. ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Clu. 64, 180: per tortuosi amnis sinus flexuosque, Liv. 27, 47, 10: serpens, Vulg. Isa. 27, 1: coluber, id. Job. 26, 13.—Comp.: quiddam tortuosus, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255.—**B.** Trop., *entangled, involved, complicated, confused*: tortuosus genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: ingenium, id. Lael. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11, 4.—Sup.: quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10.—*** II.** *Painful, torturing*: rusci radix bitur in tortuosiore urinâ, i. e. *in strangury*, Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173.—*** Adv.**: **tortuosè**, *crookedly, tortuously*: procedat serpens, Tert. adv. Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortura, ae, f. [torqueo] (post-class.).

I. *A twisting, wreathing*: samentis, Pall. Febr. 9, 8.—**II.** *Torment, torture*: ventris, the gripes, colic, = tormina: tortura et extensio ventris dolorque, Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*; 2, 55.

1. tortus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of torqueo.

2. tortus, us, m. [torqueo], *a twisting, winding; a wreath* (poet.): tortu multiplicabili Draco, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: draco tortu terribilis, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63.—In plur.: serpentes Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Verg. A. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196.—*** II.** *A whirling, hurtling*: flexae habena, Stat. Achill. 2, 421.

tôrulus, i, m. *dim.* [torus; a little ele

vation; hence], **I.** A tuft of hair: tum meo patri autem torulus inerat aureus Sub potaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144; so, torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1, 31: torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. — **II.** The (dilated) muscle, the *brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposi torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195, 12. — **B.** Transf., the *sap-wood*, *alburnum* of a tree, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

torus, *i. m.* (also **torum**, *i. n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 14; Lact. 6, 23, 15) [for storus; root ster-, stra-, of sterno, stramen; Gr. *σπορέννυμι*, to spread, scatter], prop., a round, swelling, or bulging place, an elevation, protuberance, prominence; hence, **I.** A knot, bulge: (funis) Cato, R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum tori, Col. 11, 3, 6; cf.: vitis toris ad arborem religetur, id. 5, 6, 25: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4. — **II.** The muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, *brawn* of animal bodies (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): o lacertorum tori! Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 2, 854, 9, 82; 12, 402; 14, 283; 15, 230; id. H. 9, 60: leo gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, Verg. A. 12, 7: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, id. G. 3, 81; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 78; Sen. Hippol. 1042; Val. Fl. 4, 245; Tac. Or. 21: venarum tori, varicose dilatations of the veins, Cels. 7, 18 fin.

— **B.** Transf., the bulge, thickness of trees: utile toros futuri draconis pasci, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; cf.: (asparagus) in toros striatur, id. 19, 8, 42, § 146; App. Flor. p. 363, 31. — **III.** A raised ornament, a knot, on a garland; trop., of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fuit, aut addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21. — **IV.** A bolster, cushion, so named from its protuberances; hence, a couch, sofa, bed (mostly poet.; syn.: stratum, lectus): antiquis torus et stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388; cf.: praebuit herba torum, Ov. H. 5, 14; id. M. 8, 655: datque torum caespes, id. ib. 10, 556: gramine vestitis accubere toris, id. F. 1, 402: silvestrem montana torum cum sterneret uxor Frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565. — So of a sofa: toro sic orsus ab alto, Verg. A. 2, 2; Ov. M. 12, 579. — Of a bed: ambiantque torum, Ov. M. 7, 332: concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulvâ Impositum lecto, id. ib. 8, 655: ebene sublimis in atrâ, id. ib. 11, 610; Suet. Aug. 73. — Of a corpse-bed, Ov. M. 9, 503; id. F. 6, 668: membra toro defleta reponunt, Verg. A. 6, 220. — Of a bridal-bed, Ov. M. 6, 431: (lectica) sive illa toro resupina feretur, Ov. A. 1, 487; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d ed.). — **B.** Transf., like thalamus, as a designation for marriage: Deucalion . . . Cum consorte tori, with his consort, spouse, Ov. M. 1, 319; cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 1, 620; so id. ib. 7, 91; 7, 332; id. F. 3, 511; id. P. 3, 3, 50; id. H. 2, 41: genialis, Tac. A. 15, 37; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14: obscenus, i. e. illicit connection, Ov. Tr. 2, 378; cf. illiciti (with stupra), Sen. Hippol. 97: receptus in torum, Plin. 34, 2, 6, § 12. — Hence, also, for a mistress: torum donare alicui, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87. — **V.** An elevation, bank of earth: riparum, Verg. A. 6, 674; Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76. — **VI.** In architecture, a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus, Vitr. 3, 3, 8.

* **torvidus**, *a, um, adj.* [torvus], wild, fierce: hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvitas, *âtis, f. [id.], wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, etc. (post-Aug.): torvitas vultus, Tac. H. 2, 9 fin.: oculorum, Amm. 31, 2, 7: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: naturae, id. 7, 19, 18, § 79: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis . . . verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, etc., id. 35, 4, 9, § 26.

torviter, *adv.* v. torvus fin.

torvus, *a, um, adj.* [perh. for tor-vus; Sanscr. root targ-, to threaten], orig. of the eyes, staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern; hence, in gen., wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage, in aspect or character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: trux, truculentus, ferus): ille tuens oculis immitem Phineia

torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 6: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Verg. A. 3, 677; so, lumine, Ov. M. 9, 27; and *absol.*: aspiciunt hanc torvis (sc. oculis), id. ib. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12; Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 43; 11, 3, 160: facies, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 3: forma minantis, Ov. P. 2, 8, 22: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: optima torvae Forma bovis, Verg. G. 3, 51: frons (Polyphemus), Verg. A. 3, 636: torvi cymba senis, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24: feroci ingenio torvus praegrandi gradu, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355: torvu' draco serpit, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Verg. A. 6, 571: leaena, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: juvenucus, id. ib. 6, 115; 10, 237: Medusa, Ov. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. C. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218 et saep.: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; cf. proclia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, i. e. harsh, sharp, tart, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213. — *Comp.*: voce hominis et tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor. 3, p. 357. — *Sup.*: leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196. — (β) **torvum** and **torva**, *adverb.*, fiercely, sternly, sharply, etc.: torvumque repente Clamat, Verg. A. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Verg. A. 6, 467; Val. Fl. 2, 255. — *Adv.*: **torviter**, sharply, severely, sternly (ante-class.): aliquem increpare, Enn. ap. Non. 516, 16 (Ann. v. 79 Vahl); Pomp. ap. Non. 516, 15 (Com. Fragm. v. 18 Rib.).

tosilla, *ae, v.* tonsilla.

tostus, *a, um, Part.* of torreo.

tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many. **I.** Lit. **A.** With a corresp. *quot*, *quotiens*, *quantum*, *ut*. **1.** With *quot*: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas de immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 2: quot haberet corpora pulvis, Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi, Ov. M. 14, 138: tot mala sum passus, quot in aethere sidera lucent, id. Tr. 1, 5, 47. — **2.** With *quotiens*: si tot consulibus meruisset, quotiens ipse consul fuisset, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: si tot labores et pericula suscepissem, quotiens ductu meo hostes fusi, Sall. H. 2, 96, 1 Dietsch. — **3.** With *quantum*: quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 114, 1. — **4.** With *ut*: quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5. — **B.** *Absol.* **1.** In connection with *adj.* or *adv.* of kindred meaning, so many, so great a number: reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 14; so, tot tantaeque difficultates, id. Quint. 2, 10; and: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf. id. Par. 2, 16: tot viri ac tales, id. Cael. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26, 13: tot, tam valida oppida, id. 5, 54, 5: ad haec tot tam inopinata incerti stupentesque, id. 25, 37, 13; repeated: ille cultus tot nobilium virorum, tot illustrium feminarum, Curt. 3, 13, 10. — **2.** Alone, the *correl.-clause* being implied from the context, so many, such a great number, so very many: en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 87: nunc domi nostrae tot pessumi vivunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 18: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: cum tot signis eadem natura declarat, quid velit, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; id. Rep. 3, 10, 17: ex centum quattuorcentis, tot enim reliquae sunt (centuriae), etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39: tot civitatum conjunctio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: unde tot hostes subito exorti, Liv. 25, 37, 12: tot caede procorum Admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624: cum tot curis regem videret urgeri, Curt. 3, 7, 13. — Rarely without a *subst.*: an timebant, ne tot unum . . . superare non possent? Cic. Cael. 28, 66: ex tot in Atrida pars quota laudis erat? Ov. M. 2, 12, 10. — With *omnes*: tot omnibus saeculis, Min. Fel. 5. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To designate an optional, indefinite number, so many, such and such a number: volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris hereditibus aureos tot, Dig. 34, 5, 8. — **B.** As a relative numeral, also, for so few: vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tōtidem, *num. adj. indecl.* [tot, with the demonstr. syllable dem affixed, as in tantundem], just so many, just as many. **I.** With a foll. *quot*: talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; id. Rud. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperimus, id. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328: totidem verbis, quot Stoici, id. Ac. 2, 13, 40: totidem (partus) quot equae, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168. — Rarely with *atque*: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus Athenas rediret, Nep. Mil. 7, 4. — **II.** *Absol.*: Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistula quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3: equitum milia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: quattuor ventos a totidem mundi cardinibus flare, Quint. 12, 10, 67: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34: si bene promittant, totidem promittite verbis, Ov. A. 3, 461. — **B.** Rarely without a *subst.*, as *neutr.*: dixerit insanum qui me totidem audiet (sc. verba), i. e. will hear the same thing just as often from me, Hor. S. 2, 3, 298.

totiens or **tōties**, *adv. num.* [tot], so often, so many times, as often, as many times. **A.** With a corresp. *quotiens*: totiens, quotiens praescribitur, Paeanem citare, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: neque quotiens verbum aliquod est scribendum nobis, totiens, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7, 1: quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51. — **B.** With *quot*: moverat um subeunda dimicatio, totiens, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13, 2. — **C.** *Absol.*: tot praetores in Sicilia fuerunt: totiens apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, totiens hac memoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa totiens, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: qui pro republica seditiosum civem totiens compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: quos ego sim totiens jam designata maritos, Verg. A. 4, 536: ter die claro totiensque gratâ Nocte, Hor. C. S. 23; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2; Tac. A. 12, 60.

tōtiētas, *âtis, f.*, the whole, entirety (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Acep. p. 1182.

totjūgus, *a, um, adj.* [jugum], so many (Appuleian): totjūgis diebus, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22: sidera, id. de Deo Socr. p. 46: invitamenta, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 3. — Collat. form **totjūgis**, *ae*: homo totjūgi scientiâ, App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 30.

1. tōtus, *a, um (gen. tōtius, but scanned tōtius, Lucr. 1, 984; 3, 97; 3, 275; 3, 989; 4, 1028; 5, 477 al.; collat. form of the gen.: toti familiae, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; dat. toti; but masc.: toto exercitui, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 57; fem.: totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: totae insulae, Nep. Tim. 3, 2; and: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), all, all the* (denoting a thing in its entirety), the whole, entire, total. **I.** In gen.: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Univ. 5 fin.: cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: totum corpus rei publicae, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: omne caelum, totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: ut tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremissem, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universâ re et totâ sententiâ dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 44; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 68: eant per totam caveam, id. ib. prol. 66: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30, 7: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subiecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 1, 36, 57: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4, 8. — In *abl.*, without *in*: concursabat urbe totâ maxima multitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93; so, urbe totâ, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 23: totâ Asiâ, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6; id. Imp.

Pomp. 3, 7: tota Siciliā, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: tota Italiā, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: tota provinciā, id. ib. 2, 18: toto caelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95 al.; cf. Hand. Turs. III. p. 248 sq.; Haase ad Reisig, Vorles. p. 708; Zumpt, Gram. § 482. — Less freq. with *in*: totaque in Italiā, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: in Siciliā tota, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1: in toto imperio, id. Lig. 3, 7: in toto orbe terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: in tota vitā, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: in toto imperio tuo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: toto in orbe terrarum, Liv. 37, 10, 25: tota in civitate, id. 29, 14, 8. — **B.** Esp. in agreement with *subj.* where we use an *adv.* qualifying the verb, etc., *altogether, wholly, entirely*: tota sum misera in metu, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; cf. Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, applied himself wholly, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: Catoni studio meo me totum ab adolescentiā dedidi, id. Rep. 2, 1, 1; cf.: homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, id. Lael. 23, 86; id. Att. 14, 11, 2: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15, 28. — **II. Neutr. absol. A.** Subst., *all, the whole*, opp. *dimidium*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33; Sen. Apocol. 8; opp. *pars*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 21: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3. — **B.** A verb. phrases with a prep. **1.** Ex toto, *wholly, completely, entirely, altogether, totally* (post-Aug.): creta ex toto repudianda est, Col. 5, 8, 6; 5, 6, 17; 2, 20, 2: Curt. 8, 6, 23; Sen. Ira. 1, 12, 6; 2, 6, 3; 3, 12, 4; 3, 42, 1; id. Ep. 75, 11; Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54; Cels. 1, 4 fin.; 3, 14 init.; 8, 20 med.; 7, 4, 3 and 9; 7, 10 fin.; 8, 2; Ov. P. 4, 8, 72; Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 8; 3, 16, 24. — **2.** In toto, *upon the whole, in general, generally*, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4. — **3.** In totum (post-Aug.). **a.** *Wholly, entirely, altogether, totally*: res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90; id. praef. § 26; 2, 90, 92, § 205; 10, 4, 5, § 16; 25, 4, 17, § 36; 35, 2, 2, § 4; Quint. 3, 9, 58; 4, 1, 63; 4, 1, 72; 7, 1, 31; Col. 1, 7, 2; 2, 1, 2; Sen. Ira. 1, 17, 7; id. Ep. 72, 6; id. Q. N. 2, 27, 3; Just. 32, 1, 9. — **b.** *Upon the whole, in general*: in totum praecipimus; ut, etc., Col. 11, 2, 80; 3, 2, 31.

2. totus, a, um, *adj.* [tot], *so great a* (very rare): quotcumque pedum spatia faciendi censueris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5: tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

toxico, āvi, i, v. a., *to smear or anoint with poison*; only in part. perf.: sagitta toxicata, Ambros. Tob. 7, 26.

† **toxicum**, i, n., = τοξικόν, *a kind of ladanum*, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 74.

† **toxicum**, i, n., = τοξικόν; orig., **I.** Lit., *a poison in which arrows were dipped*, Caecil. and Afran. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Ov. P. 4, 7, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51. — **II.** Transf., *poison*, in gen. (syn. *venenum*); sing., Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 4: mittere, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 35. — *Plur.*: bibere, Prop. 1, 5, 6; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 64; Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 1, 19, 6; Col. 10, 18.

trabalis, e, *adj.* [trabs], *of or belonging to beams, beam-: clavus, a spike*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18; cf. prov.: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, i. e. *very fast*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53. — *Poet.*: telum, i. e. *beam-like, stout as a beam* (Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 294 (Ann. v. 589 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. I. 1; Val. Fl. 8, 301: hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6: sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172: vectis, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 318.

trabaria, ae, f. [trabs; sc. navis], *a small vessel made of the trunk of a tree*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 27.

1. trabea, ae, f., *a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.* **I.** Lit., Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 612; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; 9, 39, 63, § 136; Ov. F. 2, 503; Verg. A. 7, 188; 7, 612; 11, 334 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17; Mart. 5, 41, 5. — **B.** *The consulate*, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 243; Symm. Ep. 9, 112.

2. Trabea, ac, m., Q., *an ancient Roman comic poet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Auct. ap. Gell. 15, 24.

trabealis, e, *adj.* [1. trabea], *of or belonging to the trabea: metallum, i. e. gold*, Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trabeatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dressed in or wearing a trabea*. **I.** *Adj.*: Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37; id. M. 14, 828: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2; Suet. Dom. 14; Val. Max. 2, 2, 9; for which also agmina, the knights, Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, i. e. *of a consul*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338; so, colonus, i. e. *consul*, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417: quies, *of the consuls*, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 33. — **II.** Subst.: **trabeata**, ae, f. (sc. fabula), *a kind of drama*, so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it, Suet. Gram. 21.

trabecula or **trabícula**, ae, f. *dim.* [trabs], *a little beam*, Cato, R. R. 18, 5; Vitruv. 10, 21; Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trabes, is, v. trabs init.

trabica, ae, f. (sc. navis) [trabs], *a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft: trabica in alveis*, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 406 Rib.).

trabs, trābis (ante-class. collat. form of the nom. **trābes**, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. Fat. 15, 35; id. Top. 16, 61, or Trag. v. 281 Vahl.; Cic. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll., or Ann. v. 598 Vahl.), f. [τράβης]. **I.** Lit., *a beam, a timber*: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192 sq.; v. tignum; Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3, 13; 7, 23; id. B. C. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; Gell. 1, 13, 17; Ov. M. 3, 78.

II. Transf. **A.** *A tree*: silva frequens trabibus, Ov. M. 8, 329; cf. id. ib. 14, 360: securi Sauria trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 178, 31; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 38: fraxineae, Verg. A. 6, 181: lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, id. ib. 9, 87; Val. Fl. 5, 640. — **B.** *Any thing made of beams or timbers*. **1.** *Very freq.*, *a ship or vessel*: abiegnat trabs, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: trabs rostrata per alium, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 33: jam mare turbari trabibus... videbis, Verg. A. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. C. 1, 1, 13; Ov. P. 1, 3, 76: Thessalica, Sen. Agam. 120. — **2.** *A roof*: sub trabe citrea, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20; so in plur., id. ib. 2, 18, 3; 3, 2, 28. — **3.** *A battering-ram, ballista*, etc., Val. Fl. 6, 383. — **4.** *A javelin*, Stat. Th. 5, 566; 9, 124. — **5.** *A club, cudgel*, Stat. Th. 1, 621. — **6.** *A table*, Mart. 14, 91, 2. — **7.** *A torch*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 103. — **8.** In mal. part. = *mentula*, Cat. 28, 10. — **C.** *A fiery phenomenon in the heavens, a meteor*: emicant et trabes simili modo, quas dokos vocant, qualis cum Lacedaemonii classe victi imperium Graeciae amisere, Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96: trabes et globi et faces et ardores, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 5; 1, 1, 15; 1, 15, 4; 7, 4, 3-5; 7, 5, 21; id. Ep. 94, 56.

† **Trachala**, ae, m., = Τραχάλας, *Bull-necked*, an epithet of Constantine, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.

Trachallus (-ālus), i, m., *an orator contemporary with Quintilian*, Quint. 6, 3, 78; 10, 1, 119; 12, 5, 5.

Trachas, antis, f., = Τράχης, *the town usually called Tarracina, near the Pomptine Marshes*, Ov. M. 15, 717.

† **trachia**, ae, f., = τραπεζία, *the wind-pipe, trachea*, Macr. S. 7, 15.

Trachin, inis, or **Trachyn**, fno, f., = Τραχύν or Τραχύν, *a town of Thessaly, on Mount Oeta, where Hercules caused himself to be burned*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Sen. Herc. Oet. 135; 195; 1432; id. Troad. 818; Ov. M. 11, 627. — Hence, **Trachinius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Trachin*, *Trachinian*: tellus, Ov. M. 11, 269: miles, Luc. 3, 177: heros, i. e. *Ceyx, king of Trachin*, Ov. M. 11, 351; called also, *absol.*, *Trachinius*, id. ib. 11, 282; cf. puppis, *the vessel in which Ceyx was shipwrecked*, id. ib. 11, 502: herba, Plin. 27, 13, 114, § 141: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 16: Halcyone, *the consort of Ceyx*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 57. — In plur. subst.: **Trachinae**, arum, f., *The Trachinian Women*, a tragedy of Sophocles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.

tracta, ae, v. traho, P. a. B. 2.

tractabilis, e, *adj.* [tracto], *that may be touched, handled, or taken hold of; that may be wrought, manageable, tractable* (class.).

I. Lit.: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Univ. 4 med.: materies, Vitruv. 2, 9 fin.: tofi in opere, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: Italicum genus falcium vel inter vepres, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: folium, id. 21, 17, 68, § 108: pondus, i. e. *portable*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 84: est mare, confiteor, nondum tractabile nanti, Ov. H. 19, 71; cf.: non tractabile caelum, i. e. *inclement, stormy*, Verg. A. 4, 53: vox, *tractable, flexible*, Quint. 11, 3, 40. — *Comp.*: ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 117. — **II.** Trop., *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable*: virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: nullis ille movetur Fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Verg. A. 4, 439: impatiens animus nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov. R. Am. 123: mite ac tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: quod te tam tractabilem video, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 24, 1. — *Comp.*: nihil est enim eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. Aug. 65 fin.; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10. — *Adv.*: **tractabiliter**, *without opposition, tractably* (very rare): tractabilus, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

tractabilitas, ātis, f. [tractabilis], *fitness for being handled or wrought, manageableness, tractability* (very rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitruv. 2, 9, 12.

tractabiliter, *adv.*, v. tractabilis fin.

tractatio, ōnis, f. [tracto]. **I.** In gen., *a handling, management, treatment* (class.): nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspibus accipiunt eorum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3, 5: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: litterarum, id. Brut. 4, 15: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21, 3: questionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: reipublicae, Sen. Tranq. 3, 1: est in utroque (in poesi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocutione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *Treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behavior towards him* (post-Aug., and mostly in jurid. lang.): maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non invicemunde dicit, etc., *of maltreatment*, Quint. 7, 4, 10 sq.; so id. 7, 4, 24; 7, 4, 29; 7, 3, 2; 4, 2, 30; 9, 2, 79; Sen. Contr. 3, 7; Tert. Poen. fin. — **B.** In rhet. lang. **1.** *A rhetorical figure, the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject*, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Quint. 9, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 med. — **2.** *A special use, usage of a word*, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17.

tractator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** *A slave among the Romans, who manipulated and supplied his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer*, Sen. Ep. 66, 53. — **II.** *A handler, treator of any thing, esp. of literary matters* (post-class.): Origenes scaevus cavendusque tractor, Sid. 2, 9; 4, 11; Hier. in Helv. 6; Spart. Get. 4; Sulp. Sev. 1, 6.

* **tractatōrium**, ii, n. [id.], *a place where deliberations were held, causes tried, etc., a place of business, session-room*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractatrix, icis, f. [tractator], *a female shampooer*, Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractatus, ūs, m. [tracto], *a touching, handling, working*. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: tofacea aspera tractatu, id. 17, 7, 4, § 44. — **II.** Trop., *a handling, management, treatment* (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.): artium (corresp. to the preced. tractantur), *Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatur rerum attendantur (ingenia), Quint. 8, proem. § 2; so, artis hujusce, id. ib. § 5: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: troporum, id. 1, 8, 16: aequi bonique, id. 12, 1, 8; 12, 2, 3: iudicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2, 20; Vell. 2, 94, 4. — In plur.: tractatus omnes, Quint. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4. — **2.** Esp., *of mental handling, reflection, consideration: de copis expensisque*, Veg. Mil. 3, 3; Dig. 19, 5, 5: si cognitio prolixior tractatum habeat, ib. 36, 1, 3: in tractatu habere, Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 2. — **3.** *A consultation, discussion: cum tractatu habito societas coita est*, Dig. 17,

2, 32: diu multumque tractatu inter nos habito, Cypr. Ep. 3, 3. — **B.** Transf., in concr. **1.** A treatise, tractate, tract: separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 45. — **2.** In eccl. Lat., a sermon, homily: tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. Haeres. 4 praef.

Tracticius or **-tius**, ii, m. [traho], *The Draggd*, a nickname of Helioabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets, Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 fin.; Lampr. Helio 17.

tractim, adv. [tractus], by drawing along, i. e. little by little, by degrees; in a drawing way, at length, slowly (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 418 Vahl): quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? i. e. should stroke him, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 530; 6, 118: susurrant, Verg. G. 4, 260; so, sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20, 3: tractim pronuntiata littera i, i. e. pronounced long, id. 4, 6, 6; cf. also, dicere (opp. festinanter), slowly, Sen. Ep. 40, 9.

Tractitius, a, um, v. Tracticius.

tracto, avi, ātum (gen. plur. part. tractantum, Ov. P. 3, 3, 20), 1. v. freq. a. [traho]. **I.** To draw violently, to drag, tug, haul, etc. (so, very rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 96 Vahl): tractatus per aequora campi, id. Ann. v. 140 Vahl: tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum Tractari, to be torn, rent, lacerated, Lucr. 3, 889. — **II.** To touch, take in hand, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: tango, ago, perago). **A.** Lit.: ut ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: numquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, nisi qui illud tractat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: aliquid manibus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30: matellionem Corinthium cupidissime tractans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: volucra, quae non possum tractare sine magno gemitu, id. Att. 12, 22, 1: aet Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Verg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: vitulos consuescere manu tractari, Col. 6, 2, 1: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, i. e. strikes, plays upon, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni scibant tractare, to prepare, i. e. to cook, dress, Lucr. 5, 953: solum terrae aere, id. 5, 1289; cf.: lutosum agrum, i. e. to till, Col. 2, 4, 5: tractari tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285; cf. id. ib. 8, 196: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, to manage, Cic. Sen. 9, 20: tela, to wield, Liv. 7, 32, 11; cf.: speciosius arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecae multorum nummorum tractavit, has taken care of, had charge of, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; cf.: eras tu quaestor; pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32: rationem Prusensium, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5. — **B.** Trop., to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead, etc. **1.** In gen.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl): suam rem minus caute et cogitate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: causam difficiliorum, id. Fam. 3, 12, 3: condiciones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, to conduct, carry on, Liv. 23, 28, 4; Tac. A. 1, 59; Just. 9, 8, 12; 22, 5, 4: proelia, Sil. 15, 466; cf.: vitam vulgiva-gone ferarum, to lead, pass, spend, Lucr. 5, 930; so, vitam, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33 (al. transactum): imperium, Just. 1, 2, 1: regna, id. 2, 4, 20: pauca admodum vi tractata, quo ceteris quies esset, Tac. A. 1, 9 fin.: artem, to practise, Ter. Phorm. prol. 17; Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: verba vetera, to employ, Quint. 11, 1, 6: personam in scena, to perform, act, represent, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; so, partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 85. — Reflex.: quo in munere ita se tractavit, ut, etc., has so conducted himself, Cic. Fam. 13, 12, 1; so, ita me in publica tractabo, ut meminim, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 29. — **2.** In part. **a.** To treat, use, or conduct one's self towards a person in any manner: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 8: haec arte tractabat virum,

ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 3; non tractabo ut consulem, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23: nec liberalius nec honorificentius potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Cael. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsam Te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. — **b.** To handle, treat, investigate, discuss any thing, mentally, orally, or in writing (cf.: dissero, disputo, ago). **(a)** With acc.: quem ad modum quamque causam tractare conveniat, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 2: oratori omnia quae sita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: habeat omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: causas amicorum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: definitiones fortitudinis, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: partem philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Lael. 18, 65; cf. id. ib. 22, 82: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31, 7: fama fuit... tractatas inter Eumenes et Persea condiciones amicitiae, id. 44, 13, 9: scrupulosus tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118: prima elementa, Quint. proem. 21; 1, 1, 23: locus, qui copiosissime a Cicerone tractatur, id. 1, 4, 24; 7, 2, 43: aliquid memori pectore, to ponder, reflect upon, Juv. 11, 28; cf.: tractare proeliorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21, 1. — **(b)** With de and abl. (mostly post-Aug.): de officii parte, Sen. Contr. 2, 1 (9), 20 (dub.); Madv. and Kiessl. partem): quoniam de religionibus tractabatur, Tac. A. 3, 71: ubi de figuris orationis tractandum erit, Quint. 1, 5, 5; 2, 13, 14; 2, 20, 10: de negotiis, to discuss, Suet. Aug. 35 fin. — **(c)** With interrog. clause: quo tractatur amicus an inimicus, Quint. 5, 10, 29; 7, 2, 56: ultra sit antiquior (lex), id. 7, 7, 8: cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, etc., Tac. A. 1, 13. — **c.** To negotiate, treat: dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Suet. Claud. 26: de Asia, Just. 37, 3, 4: de redimendo filio, id. 31, 7, 7.

† **tractogālatus**, a, um, adj. [vox hybrida, from tractum and γάλα], made of or cooked with pastry and milk: pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9; cf. tractomelitus.

† **tractomelitus**, a, um, adj. [vox hybrida, from tractum and μέλι], cooked with pastry and honey: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. the preced. art.

tractorius, a, um, adj. [traho]. **I.** Of or for drawing or hoisting: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1. — **II.** Subst.: **tractoria**, ae, f. (sc. epistula), a letter of invitation or summons, Aug. Ep. 217. — **B.** **tractoriae**, ūrum, f. (sc. litterae), an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessities on his journey: de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Just. 15, 52.

tractum, i, n., v. traho, P. a. B.

tractuosus, a, um, adj. [traho], that draws to itself, clammy, gluey, viscous (late Lat.): sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, § 167: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 med.

1. tractus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of traho.

2. tractus, ūs, m. [traho], a drawing, dragging, hauling, pulling, drawing out, trailing. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): tractu gentem Ferre rotam, Verg. G. 3, 183: tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus (al. tractatus), Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: aut si qua incerto fallit te littera tractu, stroke, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 5: continuus subitarum tractus aquarum, i. e. a drinking, Luc. 4, 368; cf.: aëra pestiferum tractu, i. e. a drawing in, inhalation, id. 7, 412: repetitaque longo Vellera molliat nebulis aequantia tractu, Ov. M. 6, 21: harenam fluctus trahunt... Syrtas ab tractu nominatae, i. e. from Gr. ὀρῶ, = traho; because of this drawing, Gall. J. 78, 3: (risus) Interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, i. e. movement, Quint. 6, 3, 7. — Of a serpent, a drawing itself along, a creeping, crawling: squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; Ov. M. 15, 725; Claud. B. Get. 22; id. II. Cons. Stil. 172. — **2.** Concr., a train, track, course: nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus, long trains, Lucr. 2, 207: flammarum, Verg.

G. 1, 367; Lucr. 2, 270: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu Fertur, in a long train (of fire), Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu Aestuat unda minax, Lucr. 5, 565; so of the course of the moon, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; of the Nile, Lucr. 10, 257: (Cyd-nus) leni tractu e fontibus labens puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8: aquarum, id. 5, 3, 2: ut arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, Nep. Milt. 5, 3; of the wind, Val. Fl. 1, 614; cf. Manil. 1, 532; 3, 366. — **B.** Transf., a space drawn out, i. e. a stretch, extent, tract of a thing (class.): castrorum, Liv. 3, 28, 1: cuius (urbis) is est tractus ductusque muri, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11 Moser N. cr.: cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Lucr. 2, 630; and Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 9. — **2.** Concr., of places, a territory, district, region, tract of land (class.; syn.: regio, plaga): oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: corruptus caeli tractus, Verg. A. 3, 138 Serv.: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranum, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Verg. G. 2, 182: genera (vitiū) separari ac singulis conseri tractibus, utilissimum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187; Flor. 1, 15, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., course, progress, movement: tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, course, movement, current, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54; cf.: in omni corpore, totoque, ut ita dixerim, tractu (orationis), Quint. 9, 4, 61: cetera continuo magis orationis tractu decurrunt, id. 5, 8, 2. — **2.** Of time, space, lapse, period: quod neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1004; 5, 1216: eodem tractu temporum nituntur oratores, etc., Vell. 2, 9, 1: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2: hoc legatum Cum voluerit, tractum habet, quandiu vivat is, a quo, etc., duration, period, Dig. 32, 1, 11. — **B.** In part., a drawing out, protracting, lengthening, protraction, extension, length: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! drawing, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, extent, copiousness, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10. — **2.** Of time: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, id. ib. 15, 10. — **3.** In gram.: in tractu et declinatione talia sunt, qualia apud Ciceronem beatitas et beatitudo, a lengthening in derivation, Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald.

trāditiō, ōnis, f. [trado], a giving up, delivering up, surrender (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14, 3: urbis, id. 33, 31, 2: oppidorum, id. 34, 30, 1: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4. — **B.** Esp., law t., livery, a delivery of possession: abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, * Cic. Top. 5, 28: nuda traditione alienare, Gai. Inst. 2, 19 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** A teaching, instruction: jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3; cf. id. 3, 1, 2: adeo non est infinito spatio ac traditione opus, id. 12, 11, 16: divina, Lact. 7, 8, 3. — **B.** A saying handed down from former times, a tradition: incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5, 1; 13, 22, 14; Tac. A. 16, 16 fin.; cf. codicum, Aug. Bapt. 7, 2. — Esp., in eccl. Lat.: traditio seniorum, Vulg. Matt. 15, 2; id. Marc. 7, 3.

trāditor, ōris, m. [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** A betrayer, traitor, for the usual proditor: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24; Sedul. Carm. 5, 61; Aug. Bapt. 7, 2. — **II.** A teacher: alicujus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113; Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 fin.

1. traditus, a, um, Part. of trado.

2. traditus, ūs, m., a tradition (late Lat.): accepisse veteri traditu, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 31.

trādo (transdo, C. I. L. 1, 198, 54 and 58; Ter. Phorm. prol. 2, and most freq. in Cæs.; v. infra; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 734), didi, ditum, 3 (in tmesi: transque dato endoque plorato, i. e. tradito et implorato, Vet. Lex ap. Fest. s. v. sub vos, p. 309 Müll.), v. a [trans-do], to give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign (syn.: dedo, remitto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) Form trado: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 143: mihi trade istuc (argentum), id. As. 3, 3, 99; id. Curo. 3, 15: ali-

quid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131: magistris traditi, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv. 24, 23, 3: pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: equos domitoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: testamentum tibi legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: adeptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, id. C. 2, 4, 11: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. 34, 29, 9: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 2, 13: obsides, arma, perfugae traditi, id. ib. 1, 28: hunc ad carnificem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 19: in pistrinum tradier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, *to give in marriage*, Tac. A. 4, 40 *med.*—With *acc. of place*: ea quae in Insula erat Achradinam tradita est, Liv. 24, 23, 4.—(β) Form transdo: tot tropaea transdes, Att. ap. Non. 517, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 366 Rib.): navem in fugam transdunt, id. ib. 155, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 630 ib.): ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 68: per manus sevi ac picis transditas glebas, id. B. G. 7, 25: Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: sibi captivos transdi, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: neque se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77: se (alicui), id. ib. 7, 47: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: se adversariis ad supplicium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—B. In partic. 1. *Pregn.*, *to deliver, commit, intrust, confide* for shelter, protection, imprisonment, etc. (syn.: commendo, committo). (α) Form trado: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: alicui se laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3: hunc hominem velles si tradere, id. S. 1, 9, 47: id. Ep. 1, 18, 78: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: Liv. 22, 22, 4: catenis ligatus traditur, id. 24, 45, 9: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59.—(β) Form transdo: ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: sibi a Divitiaco transditus, id. B. G. 7, 39.—2. *To give up or surrender treacherously, to betray*: causam tradere adversariis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 7: quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: ferisne paret populandas tradere terras? id. ib. 1, 249: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Rufin. 2, 261: Judas ausus magistrum tradere, Sedul. 2, 74.—II. Trop. A. In gen., *to give up, surrender, hand over, deliver, intrust, etc.* (α) Form trado: et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 14: eo ego, quae mandata, amicus amicis tradam, id. Merc. 2, 3, 51: quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10 (different from tradere memoriae, B. 2. b.): si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. ib. 6, 8.—Poet., with *inf.*: tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2.—(β) Form transdo: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, id. ib. 7, 76.—B. In partic. 1. *Pregn.*, with *se*, *to give one's self up, to yield, surrender, or devote one's self to* any thing: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: se quieti, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitia, Lucell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: si se consiliis ejus (rex) tradidisset, Flor. 2, 8, 6: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: se in disciplinam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: cf.: cogitationibus suis traditus, Sen. Ep. 9, 16.—2. *To make over, transmit*, as an inheritance; *to leave behind, bequeath* (syn. *lego*): qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 69: inimicitias posteris, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3: consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: traduntque metus, Sil. 4, 32: traditumque inde fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur, *it is said that this was the origin of the custom*, Liv. 2, 1, 11.—b. *To hand down or transmit to posterity* by written communication; *to relate, narrate, recount*: quarum nomina multi poetae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: pug-

nae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10, 8: cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: aliquid posteris, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 1: tradit Fabius Pictor in Annalibus suis, hirundinem, etc., Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 71: ipsum regem tradunt... operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31, 8.—Es p., *pass. pers. or impers.*, *it is said, is recorded, they say, etc.*: qui (Aristides) unus omnium iustissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67, 141: cujus (Lycurgi) temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8, 8; cf. id. 9, 28, 5: sic enim est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3: cf.: hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Aequos et Volscos, etc., Liv. 3, 67, 1: Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: ut Isocratem dixisse traditum est, id. Brut. 56, 204: unguenta quis primus inveniit, non traditur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aequae. 7; cf.: traditur memoriae, with *subj.-clause*, Liv. 5, 21, 16.—3. *To deliver by teaching; to propose, propound, teach* any thing (syn. *praecipio*). (α) Form trado: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9: elementa loquendi, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: aliquid artificio et viā, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: haec subtilius, id. ib. 1, 9, 31: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: virtutem hominibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1: nec tamquam tradita sed tamquam innata, id. 7, 10, 14: praecepta, Sen. Ep. 40, 3.—*Absol.*: si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (i.e. magistri) est, Quint. 3, 6, 69.—(β) Form transdo: multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu... disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, id. ib. 6, 17.—4. Aliquid oblivioni, *to forget utterly* (late Lat.): omnes justitiae ejus oblivioni tradentur, Vulg. Ezech. 33, 13; Greg. Mag. in Job, 25, 8.

traducianus, i, m., i. q. tradux, II. (late Lat.): traducianum creditur esse peccatum, Jul. Pelag. ap. Mar. Merc. Subnot. 7, 2.

tradūco (TRANSDVCO, INSCR. Orell. 750; Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Sall. J. 11, 4; Liv. 10, 37, 1; and so always in Caes.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 734), xi, ctum, 3 (*inv.* traduce, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 22; id. Ad. 5, 7, 12; *perf.* sync. traduxi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16; *inf.* parag. transducier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46), v. a. [trans-duco], *to lead, bring, or conduct across; to lead, bring, or carry over* any thing (syn. *traicio*). I. Lit. A. In gen.: jamne hanc traduxi huc ad nos vicinam tuam? Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16: ut traduxisti huc ad nos uxorem tuam! id. ib. 3, 4, 7: traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25, 9: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 19: copias praeter castra, id. ib. 1, 48: cohortes ad se in castra, id. B. C. 1, 21: impedimenta ad se, id. ib. 1, 42: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3, 12: aquaeductum per domum suam, Dig. 6, 2, 11: tua pompa Eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18 Ruhnck.: victimas in triumpho, parade, Liv. 45, 39, 12: carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, *was borne along*, Suet. Calig. 15.—With *trans* (rare, and only when the place to which is also expressed): hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35 Kraner ad loc.—With *abl.* (very rare): legiones Pennis Cottianisque Alpihus traducere, Tac. H. 4, 68.—With double *acc.*: traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv. 9, 39, 1; cf. in the foll. B.—B. In partic. 1. *To lead or convey across, to transport over* a stream or bridge: flumen subito accrevit, ut eā re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.—Freq. with a double *acc.*: cum Isaram flumen exercitum transdissem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: flumen Axonam exercitum transduce-

re, id. ib. 2, 5: quos Caesar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13; 7, 11: copias flumen, Liv. 21, 23, 3; 22, 45, 5: Voltumnus flumen exercitum, id. 23, 36, 9; 26, 8, 9: novum exercitum traducite Iberum, id. 26, 41, 23.—Hence, *pass.*: raptim traducto exercitu Iberum, Liv. 24, 41, 1; 9, 39, 1: legio flumen transducta, Sall. H. 2, 57 Dietsch: ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; id. B. C. 3, 76.—With *abl.* (very rare): nisi flumine Ligeri copias traduxisset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4.—2. Publicists' t. t.: traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor (cf. *transveho*): qui (P. Africanus) cum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset... cum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Clu. 48, 134; cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 10.—3. *To lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatrum harenam, Suet. Tit. 8 *fin.*; cf. infra, II. B. 2.

II. Trop. A. In gen., *to lead, bring, or carry over, to transfer, remove*: aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: animos a contrariā defensione abducere et ad nostram conor traducere, id. de Or. 2, 72, 293: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis, Verg. G. 3, 157: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hanc rationem naturae difficile est traducere ad id genus divinationis, *to apply*, id. Div. 1, 67, 130: nomen eorum ad errorem fabulae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8 et saep.: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4; cf.: P. Clodium a patribus ad plebem, Suet. Caes. 20: academiceν *ἀνταρξίω*, Cic. Att. 13, 16: gens in patricias transducta, Suet. Aug. 2: augur destinatus ad pontificatum traductus est, id. Calig. 12: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 57, 192: mali puniuntur et traducuntur in melius, Sen. Ira. 2, 13, 4.—Poet., with *dat.*: me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5 (where Müll. reads *vita*).—B. In partic. 1. *To bring over, draw over* one to some side or opinion: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4: si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14: traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.—2. *To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, i.e. to make a show of, to expose to public ridicule, to dishonor, disgrace, degrade* (not ante-Aug.): an non sensistis... vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38, 3; Just. 36, 1, 5; cf. Petr. 87: rideris multoque magis traduceris, etc., Mart. 6, 77, 5: libidinem, Sen. Ep. 100, 10; id. Ben. 2, 17, 5; 4, 32, 3; Mart. 3, 74, 5; Juv. 8, 17: quae tua traducit manifesto carmina furto, *convicts of, proves guilty of*, Mart. 1, 53, 3.—3. In a good sense, *to set forth publicly, make public, exhibit, display, proclaim, spread abroad*: poemata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, *to show one's self in public*: lorica, in qua se traducebat Ulixem ancipitem, Juv. 11, 31.—4. Of time, *to lead, spend, pass* (class.; syn.: ago, transigo): otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82; cf.: hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: quantumcumque superest temporis, Aug. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: adolescentiam elegantem, Cic. Planc. 12, 31: hoc tempus quā ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: quibus artibus latebrisque, vitam per novem annos, Tac. H. 4, 67: leniter aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: tempora Cynicā cenā, Petr. poet. 14: consul traducere noctem exsomnis, Sil. 9, 4 et saep.—Hence, *transf.* of the administration of an office: munus summā modestiā et summā abstinentiā, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.—5. In later gram. lang.

a. To transfer a word from one subject or from one language to another (for the class. *verto*, *converso*, *reddo*, *transféro*, etc.): videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφώδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2, 1: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18, 1. — **b.** To derive: jactare multo fusius largiusque est quam jacere, unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. id. 17, 2, 14.

trādūctio, ōnis, f. [traduco]. ***I.** Lit., a leading along, conducting in triumph: traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to traduco, II. A.), a removing, transferring from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditii (Clodii), Cic. Sect. 7, 15. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 2.) A making a show of, exposure, public disgrace: hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 1: interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85, 1; Vulg. Sap. 2, 14; cf. Lact. 4, 16, 7; id. Epit. 45, 5. — **2.** A leading in triumph: captivorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4. — **3.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 4.) Of time, the passage, lapse, course: temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127. — **4.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 5.) In rhet. **A.** Transferring, metonymy: traductio atque immutatio in verbo: Africa terribili tremuit horrida terra tumultu. Pro Afris est sumpta Africa, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167. — **b.** A repetition of the same word, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trāductor, ōris, m. [id.], the conveyer, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodium from a patrician to a plebeian gens: trāductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

1. trādūctus, a, um, Part. of traduco.

***2. trādūctus**, ūs, m. [traduco], a

passage, pass: praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8, 2 dub. (al. tractus).

trādūx, ūcis, m. [traduco], what is led or brought over; hence, in econom. lang., a vine-branch, vine-layer trained for propagation. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Col. 5, 7, 3 sq.; 4, 29, 13; Plin. 17, 23, 35; 211; Tac. H. 2, 25 fin. — **II.** Transf.: ne traduce carnis transfundi in subolem credatur fons animarum, Prud. Apoth. 983. — In appos., with materia: traduce materiā, Sev. Aetn. 566.

† **trāgācantha**, ae, f., = τραγάκανθα, goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush: Astragalus tragacantha, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 36; 115; 26, 14, 87; 140; 30, 3, 23, 78.

† **trāgacanthum**, i, n. [tragacantha], gum-tragacanth, Cels. 4, 4, 3; 4, 5, 13; Scrib. Comp. 78; 108. — Called also, in a corrupted form, **drāganum**, i, n., Veg. Vet. 1, 32; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **trāganthes**, is, f., = τραγάνθης, a species of the plant artemisia, App. Herb. 11.

† **trāgānus**, i, m., = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way, Apic. 8, 7 fin.

Tragasaeus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the town Tragasae in Troas: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 2.

† **trāgēlaphus**, i, m., = τραγέλαφος, a kind of stag with a beard like a goat, perh. the horse-stag, Plin. 8, 33, 50, § 120; Sol. 19; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

† **trāgēmāta**, um, n., = τραγήματα, fruits, etc., eaten as an after-course, desert, sweetmeats, confectionery, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; Plin. Val. 5, 7 fin.

trāgēmātia, ōrum, n., = τραγήματα, sweetmeats, confectionery, Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trāgicē, adu, v. tragicus fin.

† **trāgicōcōmoediā**, ae, f., = τραγικοκωμῳδία, a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy, Plaut. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

† **trāgicus**, a, um, adj., = τραγικός, of or belonging to tragedy, tragic. **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj.: carmen, i. e. tragedy, Hor. A. P. 220: Camena, id. ib. 275: cothurni, id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scaenarum, Vitruv. 5, 8: actor, a tragic actor, tragedian, Liv. 24, 24, 2: Orestes aut Athamas, represented in tragedy, Cic. Pis. 20, 47; cf. cervia, i. e. in the tragedy of Iphigenia, Juv. 12, 120: tragicum illud

subinde jactabat: oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30. — **B.** Subst.: **trāgicus**, i, m., a tragic poet, writer of tragedy, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; Quint. 8, 6, 26; 9, 3, 14; Petr. 132 med. — **2.** A tragedian, tragic actor; plur., Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime: fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: sed haec tragica atque divina, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23, 21: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8: nam spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. — **B.** Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible: res tragicas paene comice, tristes remisse tractavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46, 3: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 29: asperitas, Val. Max. 5, 8, 1. — **Adv.** **trāgicē**, in a tragic manner, tragically: mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

† **trāgion**, ii, n., = τράγιον, goatwort, a plant so called, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115. — Called also **trāgōnis**, Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141.

† **trāgoediā**, ae, f., = τραγωδία, a tragedy. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. prol. 54; 93; id. Cure. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Sen. 7, 22; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 52; 1, 8, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Tragedy, the art of tragedy: paulum Musa Tragoediae Desii theatris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9; Ov. Tr. 2, 381. — Personified: ingenti Tragoedia passu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11. — **B.** A lofty or elevated style: neque istis tragoediis tuis... perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219; so id. ib. 2, 55, 225. — **C.** A great commotion or disturbance: a spectacle: ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Cic. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

† **trāgoediographus**, i, m., = τραγωδιογράφος, a writer of tragedies, Schol. Crup. ad Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 8, 10; Mar. Vict. p. 2532 P.

† **trāgoedus**, i, m., = τραγῳδός. **I.** A tragic actor, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128; Quint. 12, 5, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. — **II.** Tragoedus, an epithet of Jupiter, derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina, Suet. Aug. 57; Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trāgōnis, is, v. tragon.

† **trāgōpān**, ānis, f., = τραγῳπᾶν (analog. to ἀγίππᾶν), a fabulous bird, perh. the bearded vulture: Vultur barbatus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 49, 70; 136; Mel. 3, 9, 2; Sol. 30.

† **trāgōpōgōn**, ōnis, m., = τραγοπόγων, a plant, goat's-beard, Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142; 21, 15, 62, § 89.

† **trāgoriganum**, i, n., = τραγορίγανον, a plant, goat's-thyme: Thymus trāgoriganum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176. — Called also **trāgorigānus**, i, m., Cels. 5, 11.

† **1. trāgōs**, i, m., = τράγος (a goat). **I.** A kind of thorny plant, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 27, 13, 116, § 142. — **II.** A kind of sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123.

2. trāgōs, i, v. tragram.

trāgūla, ae, f. [traho]. **I.** A kind of javelin or dart attached to a strap by which it was swung when thrown, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. spara, pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 553, 31, and 555, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; 5, 48; 1, 26; id. B. C. 1, 57; Liv. 21, 7, 10; 24, 42, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29; Auct. B. Hisp. 32, 2; Sil. 3, 318; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Gell. 10, 25, 2; Fest. p. 367; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5. — **II.** Trop., an attack, a snare, plot (Plautinian): trāgulam in te incere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25: volui incere trāgulam in nostrum senem, id. Ps. 1, 4, 14; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18. — **III.** A kind of drag-net, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34. — **IV.** A small traha or sledge, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.

trāgularius, ii, m. [trāgula, I.], a soldier who placed and levelled the trāgulae to be discharged from an engine, Veg. Mil. 2, 15 fin.

trāgum, i, n., a kind of pap or porridge, Plin. 17, 16, § 76; Cels. 2, 20. — Called also **trāgos**, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

Tragurium, ii, n., a town in Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Mel. 2, 3. — **II.** An island in the Adriatic Sea, Mel. 2, 3.

† **trāgus**, i, m., = τράγος (a goat). **I.** The goatlike smell of the armpits, Mart. 11, 22, 7. — **II.** A kind of fish, Ov. Hal. 112; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

trāha, ae, f. [traho], a vehicle without wheels, a drag, sledge, Col. 2, 20, 4; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3. — Called also **trāhea**, Verg. G. 1, 164.

* **trāhārius**, ii, m. [traha], one who draws a traha, a sledge-man, baggage-man, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **trāhax**, ācis, adj. [traho], that draws every thing to himself, greedy, covetous: procax, rapax, trāhax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trāhea, ae, v. traha.

trāho, xi, ctum, 3 (inf. perf. sync. traxe, Verg. A. 5, 786), v. a. [cf. Sanscr. trankh, trakh, to move; Gr. τρέχω, to run], to draw, drag, or haul, to drag along; to draw off, forth, or away, etc. (syn.: tracto, rapio, raptō, duco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Amphitruonem collo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 72: cum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: traheretur passis Priamēia virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra, Verg. A. 2, 403: corpus tractum et laniatum abiecit in mare, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: materiam (malagmata), Cels. 4, 7: bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54: vapor porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 233: limum harenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78, 3: Charybdis naves ad litora trahit, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 425; cf.: Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Verg. l. 1. (haematiten) trahere in se argentum, aëra, ferrum, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146: Gy. Amicula hoc sustolle saltem. Si Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, let it drag or trail, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; cf.: trāgula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.: sarcinas, Sen. Ep. 44, 6: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Verg. G. 3, 536: siccas machinae carinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: genua aëgra, Verg. A. 5, 468: trahantur per me pedibus omnes rei, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2; cf.: aliquid ad praetorem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45: praecipitem in pistrinum, id. Ps. 1, 5, 79: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, to drag, trail, Ov. M. 12, 591. — Of a train of soldiers, attendants, etc.: Scipio gravem jam spolis multarum urbium exercitum trahens, Liv. 30, 9, 10: ingentem secum occurrentium prosequentiumque trahentes turbam, id. 45, 2, 3; 6, 3, 4; cf.: sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem Ipse trahit, Verg. A. 2, 321: secum legionem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20: feminae pleeraeque parvos trahentes liberos, ibant, Curt. 3, 13, 12; 5, 5, 15: uxor, quam comitem trahabat, id. 8, 3, 2: folium secum, Val. Max. 4, 3, 12: cum privato comitatu quem semper secum trahere moris fuit, Vell. 2, 40, 3: magnam manum Thracum secum, id. 2, 112, 4. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To draw out, pull out, extract, withdraw: trahens haerentia viscere tela, drawing out, extracting, Ov. M. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, id. ib. 4, 120: e corpore ferrum, id. F. 5, 399: de corpore telum, id. M. 5, 95; cf.: gladium de visceribus, Mart. 1, 14, 2: manu lignum, Ov. M. 12, 371; cf.: te quoque, Luna, traho (i. e. de caelo), draw down, id. ib. 7, 207: captum Jovem Caelo trahit, Sen. Oct. 810.

— **2.** To draw together, bring together, contract, wrinkle: at coria et carum trahit et conducit in unum, Lucr. 6, 968: in manibus vero nervi trahere, id. 6, 1190: vultum rugasque coëgit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33. — **3.** Of fluids, etc., to draw in, take in, quaff; draw, draw up: si pocula arente fauce traxerim, had drawn in, i. e. quaffed, Hor. Epod. 14, 4; cf. Ov. M. 15, 330: aquas, Lucr. 7, 822: venena ore, id. 9, 934: ubera, id. 3, 351 al.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: navigium aquam trahit, draws or lets in water, leaks, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 5; cf.: sanguinem jumento de cervice, to draw, let, Veg. Vet. 3, 43. — Of smelling: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4. — Of drawing in the breath, inhaling: auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6; cf.: Servilius exigua in spe trahet animam, Liv. 3, 6, 8: spiritum, to draw breath, Col. 6, 9, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Cels. 4, 4; Curt. 3, 6, 10: spiritum extre-

mum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: penitus suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem inno a pectore, Verg. A. 1, 371.—**4.** *To take on, assume, acquire, get*: Iris Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701: squamam cutis durata trahabat, Ov. M. 3, 675: colorem, id. ib. 2, 236; 14, 393: ruborem, id. ib. 3, 482; 10, 595: colorem, id. ib. 11, 305: lapidis figuram, id. ib. 3, 399: maturitatem, Col. 1, 6, 20: sucum, id. 11, 3, 60: robiginem, Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136.—**5.** *To drag away violently, to carry off, plunder*, = ἀγείν καὶ φέπειν: cetera rape, trahere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12: rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4: quibus non humana ulla neque divina obstant, quin... in opes potentisique trahant excendant, id. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J. 41, 5: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14, 11: tantum jam praedae hostes trahere, ut, etc., id. 10, 20, 3; cf.: pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. C. 1, 15, 1.—**6.** *Trahere pecuniam* (for distrahere), *to make away with, to dissipate, squander*: omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—**7.** *Of drugs, etc., to purge, remove, clear away*: bilem ex alvo, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54; 26, 8, 42, § 69: pituitum, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166: cruditates, pituitas, bilem, id. 32, 9, 31, § 95.—**8.** *Trahere lanam, vellera, etc., to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture*: manibus trahere lanam, Varr. a. Non. 545, 12: lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: data pensa, id. ib. 13, 511; id. H. 3, 75: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. C. 2, 18, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To draw, draw along; to attract, allure, influence, etc.*: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26; cf.: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg. E. 2, 65: aliquem in aliam partem, *to bring or gain over*, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2; so, Drusum in partes, Tac. A. 4, 60: civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44, 3: aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25, 1; cf. also: rem ad Poenos, id. 24, 2, 8; 23, 8, 2: res ad Philippum, id. 32, 19, 2: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall. C. 7, 7.—**2.** *To drag, lead, bring*: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: Lucanos ad defectionem, Liv. 25, 16, 6: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Verg. A. 5, 709: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Cleanth. ap. Sen. Ep. 107, 11.—**3.** *To draw to, i. e. appropriate, refer, ascribe, set down to, etc.*: atque egomet me adeo cum illis una ibidem traho, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 166: *St.* Quid quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, id. ib. 2, 4, 10: hi numero avium regnum trahabant, *drew to their side, laid claim to, claimed*, Liv. 1, 7, 1; cf.: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulum trahunt, id. 9, 28, 6: omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahabantur, *were set down to, referred, attributed*, Sall. J. 92, 2: ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: fortuita ad culpam, id. ib. 4, 64: id ad clementiam, id. ib. 12, 52; cf.: aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 23, 6: cur abstinerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahabant, Tac. A. 1, 76 *fin.*: in se crimen, Ov. M. 10, 68: spinas traxit in exemplum, *adopted*, id. ib. 8, 245.—**4.** *To drag, distract, etc.*: quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Vologeses diversas ad curas trahabatur; Tac. A. 15, 1.—**5.** *To weigh, ponder, consider*: belli atque pacis rationes trahere, Sall. J. 97, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 4: trahere consilium, *to form a decision or determination*, id. ib. 98, 3.—**6.** *To get, obtain, derive*: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, *who has derived, i. e. has received, suffered*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: nomen e causis, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: inde nomen, id. 36, 20, 38, § 146: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; 6, 28, 32, § 157: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, i. e. *has arisen*, Cic. Brut. 6, 21: facietiae, quae multum ex vero traxere, *drew, i. e. they were founded*

largely on truth, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf.: multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, id. G. 46, 2.—**7.** *Of time, to protract, drag out, linger*: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahabam, Verg. A. 2, 92; so, vitam, Phaedr. 3, 7, 12; 4, 5, 37; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 9: traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem, *was bringing on the night*, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, *to drag, i. e. to utter with difficulty*, Sil. 8, 79.—**8.** *To draw out, in respect of time; to extend, prolong, lengthen; to protract, put off, delay, retard* (cf.: prolatio, extendo): sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 10, 7; Sall. J. 23, 2: trahere omnia, *to interpose delays of all kinds*, id. ib. 36, 2; Ov. M. 12, 584: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. 25, 15, 14: dum hoc naturae Corpus... manebit incolome, comitem aevi sui laudem Ciceronis trahet, Vell. 2, 66, 5: obidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48; cf.: rem de industria in serum, Liv. 32, 35, 4: omnia, id. 32, 36, 2: jurgiis trahere tempus, id. 32, 27, 1: tempus, Auct. B. Alex. 38, 2: moram facto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed*, Suet. Tib. 31 *fin.*; so, aliquem sermone, quousque, etc., Val. Max. 4, 4, 1: Marius multis diebus et laboribus consumptis anxius trahere cum animo suo, omittetne inceptum, Sall. J. 93, 1.—**9.** *Rarely neutr., to drag along, to last, endure*: si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12.—Hence, **tractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, drawn on, i. e. *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: genus orationis fustum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66.—**B.** *Subst., tractum, i. n., any thing drawn out at length*. **1.** *A flock of wool drawn out for spinning*: tracta de nive vellere dente, Tib. 1, 6, 80.—**2.** *A long piece of dough pulled out in making pastry*, Cato, R. R. 76, 1; 76, 4; Apic. 2, 1, 4, 3; 5, 1 *al.*—Called also **tracta**, ae, f., Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 106.

trāicio and **transicio** (so always in Caes.); also **trājicio** and **transjicio**, jeci, jectum, 3, v. a. and n. [trans-jacio], *to throw across*. **I.** With the person or thing that moves as object, *to cause to cross, cause to go across, over, or through*. **A.** In gen., *to throw, hurl, cast, or fling over, to shoot over or across*: neque ullum interim telum transiciebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: quae concava trajecto cumba rudente vehat (te), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 4: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium traiecit, Liv. 25, 14, 4: cum trans vallum signum traiecisset, id. 41, 4, 2: pontibus transiectis, *thrown across*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: malis antennisque de nave in navem traiecit, Liv. 30, 10, 5: volucrem trajecto in fune columbam suspendit, Verg. A. 5, 488: tela alto, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 18: pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, *drives over*, Just. 8, 5, 7.—*Poet.*: pedes super acervos, *to step over*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 76: membra per arduos acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To transfer, cause to go over or across* (from one place, etc., to another): est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, Traicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, i. e. *leaps lightly from horse to horse*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 36: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. 74: quod est levissimum ac summum, ut traiciant in alia vasa, *decant, pour over*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 1: cerussam in cacabum, Scrib. Comp. 45.—**2.** *Of soldiers, baggage, etc., to cause to cross* (a stream, etc.), *to transport, ship across, lead or conduct over; ship over, transfer*: dum Brutus traiceret exercitum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: legiones quattuor equitatumque omnem transiecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum traiecit, Liv. 21, 26, 6: res suas trans Halyn, id. 38, 25, 7: quae ibi legiones essent, eas... in Siciliam traiceret, id. 23, 31, 4: ut classem in Italiam traiceret, id. 28, 36, 1: pecuniam in provinciam, id. 26, 7, 8; 48, 13, 9: huc legionem postea transiecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: magnam partem fortunarum eodem traiecit, Nep. Att. 2, 2: eas (sues) si quo traicere vult, in plostrum imponat, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: ut praedatum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque aliis locis traiceret, Liv. 2, 11, 2.—*Pass.*: Marius trajectus in Africam, Cic.

Red. Quir. 8, 20: equitum innumerabilem vim traici Hellesponto in Europam, Liv. 35, 48, 3: classis Punica in Sardiniam trajecta, id. 27, 6, 13: (exercitus) Pado trajectus Cremonam, id. 21, 56, 4; 30, 24, 11: inermes in Boeotiam traiecit, id. 32, 17, 3: in Galliam traiecit forent, Tac. A. 12, 39.—(β) With second acc. of the stream or place crossed: equitum magnam partem flumen transiecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: Caesar Germanos flumen traicit, id. ib. 1, 83 *fin.*: si se Alpes Antonius traiecerit, Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2: exercitum Rhodanum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: copias Rhodanum, id. ib. 10, 11, 2: quos in Africam secum traiceret, Liv. 29, 22, 12.—(γ) With se: ad Achillam sese ex regiae traiecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: si quo etiam casu Isaram se traiecerint, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: ducem Romanum in Africam traiecissee sese in hostilem terram, Liv. 28, 18, 10.—(δ) *Poet.*, of the eyes: quocumque oculos traiecimur, i. e. *to look*, Lucr. 4, 424.—**3.** *To pass through, make a way through*. (α) *Of soldiers*: pars magna equitum medium traiecit aciem, *broke through*, Liv. 42, 7, 7.—(β) *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpire*: unum ex multitidine, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem pilis, id. ib. 7, 82: aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, id. ib. 7, 25: lictorem gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52: cuspidem serpentem, Ov. M. 4, 571: lancea infesta medium femur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: femur tragula, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: pectus ferro, Liv. 41, 11, 6: cava tempora ferro, Verg. A. 9, 634: harundine linguam, Ov. M. 11, 325: terga sagitta, id. ib. 9, 128: exuentem se ac nudatum gladio traiecit, Just. 3, 1, 8: sagitta sub mamma traiecit, id. 12, 9, 12: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8 and 9.—With se, *to stab one's self*: se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11.—**C.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to transfer, cause to pass*: cum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4: arbitrium litis traiecit in omnes, Ov. M. 12, 628.—*Mid.*: in cor Trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29.—**2.** In partic., in rhet.: verba, *to transpose*, Cic. Or. 69, 229: verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 31 Spald.—**II.** *To cross over, pass over, cross*. **A.** With the place or thing passed over as object: si Hannibal ad portas venisset murumque jaculo traiecisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: trajecto amni, Liv. 21, 27, 3: Hiberum, id. 21, 30, 3: occupavit Scipio Padum traicere, id. 21, 39, 10: ratiBUS Trebiam, id. 21, 56, 8: mare, id. 33, 31, 10: flumen, id. 38, 2, 10; 38, 27, 6: fretum, Sen. Ep. 14, 8: amnem, Curt. 7, 7, 13; 8, 13, 23: utribus amnem, id. 4, 7, 16; 4, 1, 10: Rhenum, Suet. Tib. 18: mare, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6: Padum, Tac. H. 2, 22: sinum maris, Vell. 2, 43, 1: flumina nando, Suet. Caes. 57: Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186: Aurora Jam medium aetheria cursu traiecerat axem, Verg. A. 6, 536; cf. *pass*: postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, Liv. 21, 30, 5: ut transjici (memora) ne sagittis quidem possint, Sol. 52, 46.—**B.** *Ab-sol.*: ad Aethaliam insulam traiecit, Liv. 37, 13, 3: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum traiceret, id. 30, 24, 11: ne qua classis ex Africa traiceret, id. 30, 2, 1: sed traicere in Euboeam erat propositum, id. 40, 4, 10: (ei) paranti traicere in Africam nuntiatum est, id. 28, 36, 1; cf.: Romanae naves Samum traierunt, id. 37, 13, 6: primo quoque tempore in Africam traiciendum, id. 29, 22, 11: ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, id. 7, 30, 12; cf. id. 31, 48, 7: piscatoria scapha trepidus traiecit, Just. 2, 13, 9: traiecissee veteres Iberos, Tac. Agr. 14.—**C.** Trop., *to overstep, transgress*: traicit et fati litora magnus amor, Prop. 1, 19, 12.

Trajanus, i, m., *Trajan, a Roman emperor, who reigned A.D. 98-118, proverbial for his justice and benevolence*: Augusto felicior, Trajano melior, Eutr. 8, 5.—Hence, **Trajanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Trajan: aqua, Front. Aquaed. 93: via, the Appian Way, restored by Trajan, Inscr. Grut. 199, 1.

trajecticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [traicio], *that is carried over sea, transported*: pecunia, Dig. 22, 2, 1; 22, 2, 4; 13, 4, 2 *fin.*; 44, 7, 22: contractus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.

trajectio, ōnis, *f.* [traicio]. **I.** Lit., *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: traiectiones incendiorum, Vitruv. 2, 9 *fin.*: honestior existimatur trajectio, i. e. *the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: traiectiones motusque stellarum, *the shootings over*, i. e., *concr. shooting-stars, meteors*, id. Div. 1, 1, 2; so, stellae trajectio, id. ib. 2, 6, 16.—**II.** Trop., of language. **A.** *A transposition of words*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Cic. Or. 69, 230; Quint. 8, 2, 14.—**B.** *Exaggeration, hyperbole*: tum augendi minuendive causa veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: superlatio veritatis et trajectio, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—**C.** *A throwing or putting off upon another*: in alium, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204.

trajectitius, a, um, v. trajecticius.

* **trajepto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [traicio], *to pierce through*: sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

trajector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *that pierces through, a piercer* (post-class.): ignis Trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trajectorium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a funnel* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 37; 1, 58.

* **trajectura**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a projecting over, projection*: mutulorum, Vitruv. 4, 7 *med.*

1. trajectus, a, um, *Part. of traicio.*

2. trajectus (in Caes. **transjectus**), ōis, *m.* [traicio]. **I.** Abstr., *a crossing or passing over, passage* (class.), but not in Cic., who uses instead trajectio: transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. R. G. 5, 2; 4, 21; id. B. C. 2, 20: in trajectu Albulae amnis submersus, Liv. 1, 3, 8; 35, 51, 1: tempestate in trajectu bis confictatus, Suet. Aug. 17.—**II.** Concr., *a place for passing over, a passage*: legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 5; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98.

trallatīciūs or **-tīus**, a, um, v. translatīciūs.

1. Tralles, ium, *f.*, *a town in Lydia*, the modern *Aidin Guel-Hissar*, Cic. Fl. 24, 57; 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 5, 14, 1; id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 5; Liv. 37, 45; Juv. 3, 70.—Called also **Trallis**, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—Hence, **Trallianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Tralles*, *Trallian*: quasi vero Trallianus fuerit Demosthenes, i. e. *a native of Tralles*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In plur. subst.: **Tralliani**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tralles*, the *Trallians*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52 sq.

2. Tralles, ium, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 35; 37, 39 and 40.—Called also **Tralli**, ōrum, Liv. 27, 32.

* **trā-lōquor** or **trans-lōquor**, qui, *v. dep. a.*, *to talk over, recount*: impuritas alioquus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcō, ēre, *v.* translūceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [cf.: trans, trāmes]. **I.** Lit., *the woof, weft, or filling of a web* (cf. subtemen), Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Isid. 19, 22, 14 al.—Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio trāmae, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Transf.: figurae, i. e. *a thin, tank figure*, Pers. 6, 73: putridae, i. e. *trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmēō, āre, *v.* transmeo.

trāmes, itis, *m.* [akin to trans, and Gr. *τέρμα*, goal]. **I.** Lit., *a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path* (cf. semita): domum ire coepi trāmite, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 62 Müll.: egressus est non viis, sed trāmitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: in Apeninū trāmitibus, id. ib. 12, 11, 26: per trāmites occulte perfugeret, Sall. C. 57, 1: per trāmites occultos, id. J. 48, 2: transvorsis trāmitibus transgressus, Liv. 2, 39, 3; Suet. Caes. 31: per devios trāmites refugiens, id. Aug. 16; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 44; 3 (4), 22, 24; Verg. A. 11, 515 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., in gen., *a way, path, road, course, flight*: cito decurrit trāmite virgo, Verg. A. 5, 610: facili jam trāmite sistam, id. ib. 6, 676: palantes error certo de trāmite pellit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49; Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 10, 53; Sen. Ep. 84, 13; Stat. Th. 2, 48: trāmes aquae immensae, *a channel*, Vulg. Eccl. 24, 41.—**2.** Branches of a family, Gell. 13, 19, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a way of life, way, course, method, manner*: (Epicurus) viam monstravit, trāmite parvo Qua posse-

mus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27: ab aequitatis recto trāmite deviare, Amm. 22, 10, 2: augustissimus ad immortalitatis praemium, Lact. 5, 18, 11 al.

trāmīgro, āre, *v.* transmīgro.

trāmīto, ēre, *v.* transmittō.

trānāto, āre, *v.* transuato.

Trānio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 17 et saep.

trāno (transno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [trans-no], *to swim over or across, to swim through*. **I.** Lit.: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10, 11: perpauci viribus confisi tranare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: flumen, id. B. C. 1, 48 *fin.*; Hirt. B. Alex. 29; Curt. 7, 7, 15; 7, 5, 18: flumina, Verg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 14: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 23: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: paludem, Curt. 9, 1, 18: Lethaeas per undas, Verg. Cul. 213.—In pass.: obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181; so, Eridanus tranandus, Verg. Cul. 258.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to go, sail, fly, or pierce through, penetrate, permeate* (mostly poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 177: ut parvum tranans geminaverit orbem, Cic. Arat. 403 (650): id cernemus toto genere hoc igneo, quod tranat omnia, id. N. D. 2, 9, 25; for which: per auras, Sil. 3, 682; 13, 185; cf.: turbida nubila, Verg. A. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 601: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238: pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquillē, adv., *v.* tranquillū *fin.*

tranquillitas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus], *quietness, stillness, tranquillity*. **I.** Lit., *calmness of wind or weather, a calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: si proficiscatur hac tranquillitate, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: maris tranquillitas intellegitur nullā ne minimā quidem aurā fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, Liv. 26, 11, 3: summā tranquillitate consecuta, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: insidiosa, Plin. Pan. 66, 3; and in plur.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; cf.: securitas quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23.—**II.** Trop., *calmness, quiet, serenity, tranquillity of mind or affairs* (a favorite trope of Cic.): locus quietus et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id. est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: summa tranquillitas pacis et otii, id. Agr. 1, 8, 21; cf. Sen. Tranq. 2, 3 sq.: tranquillitas animi et securitas... tranquillitatem expetere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; cf.: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: et jam ibi nequaquam eadem quies ac tranquillitas erat, Liv. 24, 27, 7: non multum ad tranquillitatem locus confert, Sen. Ep. 55, 8: illa tranquillitas vera est, in quam bona mens explicatur, id. ib. 56, 6: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.*: ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum confugerunt, Petr. 118.—**B.** In partic. **1.** De Tranquillitate Animī, *the title of a work of Seneca the philosopher*.—**2.** Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors, Eutr. praef.: vestra, id. 1, 11.

1. tranquillo, adv., *v.* tranquillū, *I. b.* and *II. b.*

2. tranquillo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [tranquillus], *to make calm or still, to calm, still*. **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. sereno): mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**B.** Transf.: vultum, i. e. *to clear up, brighten*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to calm, compose, tranquillize* (class.): ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: animos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tranquillatis rebus Romanis, Nep. Att. 4, 5: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lullcellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, *quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement (syn. serenus). **I.** Lit., chiefly of calmness of weather: ut mare, quod suā naturā tranquillū sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: tranquillo mari gubernare, Liv. 24, 8, 12; 38, 10, 5; 28, 17, 12: leni ac tranquillo mari, Curt. 4, 2, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. P. 2, 7,

8: caelum, *calm, tranquil*, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; cf. dies, id. 2, 45, 44, § 114: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62, 2: sic tranquillū mare deicitur, cum leviter movetur neque in unam partem inclinatur... scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter et dici tranquillū, quia neque huc neque illo impetum faciat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1.—**B.** Subst.: **tranquillum**, i, *n.*, *a calm; a quiet sea*: tranquillū est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; cf.: qui te ad scopulū e tranquillū auferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: in tranquillū tempestatem adversam optare demeritis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ita aut tranquillū aut procellae in vobis sunt, Liv. 28, 27, 11: tranquillū pervectus Chalcidem, *on the calm, tranquil sea*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: classicique milites tranquillo in altum evecti, id. 26, 51, 6: non tranquillū navigamus, id. 24, 8, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: tranquillū, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85, 30: alia tranquillū velut oscitatio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—**Plur.**: testudines eminentē dorso per tranquillā fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35: immoti jacent tranquillā pelagi, Sen. Troad. 200.—**B.** Transf.: **tranquilla** et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillū serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop., *calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil* (cf. quietus): efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillū facere ex irato, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21; so (opp. irata) id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: locus, id. Ep. 3, 4, 8: ut liqueant omnia et tranquilla sint, id. Most. 2, 1, 70: tranquillā concinna viam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: placata, tranquillā, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: nihil quieti videre, nihil tranquillū, id. Fin. 1, 18, 38: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. C. 16, 5; so, res, Liv. 38, 28, 1: tranquillū animo esse potest nemo, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf.: tranquillū pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: otia sine armis, Luc. 2, 266: pax, id. 1, 171.—**Comp.**: ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorē, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorē plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63, 3: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6.—Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), Cic. Or. 52, 176.—**Sup.**: illud meum turbulentissimum tempus projectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Pis. 15, 33: cetera videntur esse tranquilla: tranquillissimum autem animus meus, id. Att. 7, 7, 4: tranquillissima res, Ter. And. 3, 5, 14: otium, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 2.—**B.** Subst.: **tranquillum**, i, *n.*, *calmness, quiet, tranquillity*, etc.: vitam... in tam tranquillo... locare, Lucr. 5, 12; cf.: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5 (8), 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum... exorta est, Liv. 4, 43, 3: seditionem in tranquillū conferre, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: republicā in tranquillū redactā, Liv. 3, 40, 11.—**Plur.**: tranquillā tuens nec fronte timendus, Val. Fl. 1, 38.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1.** **tranquille**, *calmly, quietly, tranquilly*: inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, with leniter, definite, etc., id. Or. 28, 99.—**Comp.**: tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71, 15.—**Sup.**: tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*—**2.** **tranquillo**, *quietly, without disturbance* (very rare): nec cetera modo tribuni tranquillo peregre, Liv. 3, 14, 6; cf. supra, I. b.—**B.** Transf., *tranquillizing, bringing peaceful news*: tranquillae tuae quidem litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 3, 1.

trans, prep. with acc. [Sanscr. tar-, to put across; tiram, brink; Gr. *τέρμα*, goal; Lat. terminus, etc.], *across, over, beyond, on the farther side of*. **A.** With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19; cf.: qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium traicere, Liv. 25, 14, 4: trans vallum transicere signum, id. 41, 4, 2; cf.: cineres transque caput Jace, Verg. E. 8, 102: trans Apeninū colonis missis, Liv. 5, 33, 9: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** With verbs of rest: Germani trans Rhenum in-

colunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: si scisset, sibi trans Euphratem esse pereundum, id. Div. 2, 9, 22: domino trans ripam inspectante, id. Mil. 27, 174: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45: trans flumen, id. ib. 2, 31, 97: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrimonio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15, 5: colonia, quae trans Padum omnia loca tenere, Liv. 5, 33, 10: omnibus ultra castra transque montis exploratis, id. 22, 43, 7.—**II.** In composition, trans before vowels, except *i*, and the consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *v* remains unchanged; before *i*, *j*, *d*, *l*, *m*, and *n* the orthography varies between trans and trá, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc.; the fuller form predominates in Caesars. The *s* of trans disappears usually before another *s*, and always before *sc*, e. g. transilio, transcendendo, transpicio, etc.; cf. Bramb. Aids to Lat. Orth. p. 38; Neue, Formenl. II. 734 sq.—**B.** As to its signification, trans denotes, **1.** *Over, across*; as, trado, traduco, transcurro, transseo, etc.—**2.** *Through, through and through*; as, transigo, transigo, traicio, transadigo, etc.—**3.** *Beyond*, transalpinus.

trans-ābeo, ī, ire, *v. a.* and *n.* (poet.). **I.** *Act.*, to go beyond, pass by: populus atque aequora longe Transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 510: aliquem fugā, Stat. Th. 6, 507: difficultate, App. M. 8, p. 208, 21.—**Neutr.**: transibit non hunc sitiens gravis hasta cruorem, Sil. 12, 264.—**II.** *To go through.* **A.** Of a weapon, to pierce through, transfix: ensis Transabit costas, Verg. A. 9, 432: costas (ensis), Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabs), id. ib. 9, 126.—**B.** Of a person: per medias acies infesti militis transibavi, App. M. 7, p. 191, 11.

transactio, ōnis, *f.* [transigo] (post-class.). **I.** *A completing, completion*: mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 med.: vitae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 6.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., an agreement, transaction: de transactionibus, Dig. 2, tit. 15; 50, 16, 230.

***transactor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], a manager, transactor: rerum transactor et administrator, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* of transigo.

transadactus, a, um, *Part.* of transadigo.

trans-ādigo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.*, to thrust through, pierce through (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. traicio): costas et crates pectoris ensem, Verg. A. 12, 508; so, gladium per medium pectus, App. M. 4, p. 147: ferrum sub papillam dexteram, id. ib. 8, p. 207: horum unum ad medium... Transadigit costas, Verg. A. 12, 276; so, aliquem ferro, Stat. Th. 5, 125: aliquem jaculo, Sil. 10, 141: injecta lancea alterum per pectus medium transadegit, App. M. 9, p. 234, 37.

***Trans-alpibus**, adv. [Alpes], from beyond the Alps, Transalpine, Gell. 15, 30, 6.

Trans-alpinus, a, um, *adj.*, that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; 7, 6; Cic. Mur. 41, 89: cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28.—In plur. subst.: **Transalpini**, ōrum, *m.*, nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations: legio una ex Transalpinis conscripta, Suet. Caes. 24.

***trans-austrinus**, a, um, *adj.*, southern, for austrinus: halitus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 608.

Transbēneventānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Beneventum], lying beyond Beneventum: fines, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 377.

trans-bibo, ēre, *v. a.*, to drink down, drink up (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 105; 4, 8, 128.

***transcendentia**, ae, *f.* [transcendo], a transcending, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [scando], to climb, pass, cross, or step over, to overstep, surmount.

I. Lit. (freq. and class.; cf.: supero, transgredior). **A.** *Neutr.*: est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15; id. B. C. 1, 58: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42, 14: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8, 4: in Latinum agrum, id. 4, 53, 2: in Sedetanum agrum, id. 28, 31, 7; cf.: per Vescinos in Campaniam Falernumque agrum, id. 10, 20, 1; 31, 29, 6; 36, 24, 4.—**B.** *Act.*: fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: fossas, id. B. C. 3, 46: valles, id. ib. 1, 68: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6; Liv. 5, 34, 8; 5, 35, 1: Apenninum, id. 22, 1, 1: Taurum, Just. 11, 8: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop., to pass over, to overstep, surpass, exceed, transcend (rare; not in Cic.). **A.** *Neutr.*: ad leviora, to pass over, make a transition, Quint. 7, 1, 21: ad majora, Vell. 2, 130, 3: ex minore aetate in majorem, Hyg. ap. Gell. 16, 15.—**Abol.**: ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79.—**B.** *Act.*: transcendere fines Juris, to overstep, transgress, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11, 7; cf. id. 40, 9, 8: prohibita impune, Tac. A. 8, 54: nec declinari transcendique posse agmina fati, Gell. 7 (6), 2, 5.—**2.** To excel, exceed, surpass, transcend: aetatem primae juventutis, Col. 1, 8, 3: at tu transcendes Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607: annos factis, id. 4, 428: florentes annos viribus, id. 1, 226: vota transcendit mea, Sen. Thyest. 912: aliquem aetate, id. Troad. 702.

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1. transcensus, a, um, *Part.* of transcendo.

***2. transcensus**, ūs, *m.* [transcendo], a climbing over, surmounting: scalarum, Amm. 19, 5, 6; a crossing, Vulg. Isa. 16, 2.—**II.** Trop., a transition: ad meliora, Hier. Ep. 119, 10.

***transcido** (-scido), cidi, 3, *v. a.* [trans-caedo], to cut through, flog soundly: transcidi loris omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, to write over (from one book into another), to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe (syn. transfero). **I.** In gen.: fabulas aut orationes totas vestra manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: Cornelium Celsum, id. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 33: eundem librum in exemplaria transcriptum mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: verba Quadrigarii ex Annali ejus sexto, Gell. 2, 2, 13.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., to write off in an altered form, to alter, forge: cum tabulas (testamenti) prehensisset Oppianicus, digito legata delevit, et cum id multis locis fecisset, post mortem ejus, ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinis obsignavit, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: qui transcripserit tabulas publicas, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**B.** Jurid. t. t., to make over, transfer a thing to any one as his own; to assign, convey: in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7, 2: aes alienum hereditarium in se, Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos aliqui, ib. 19, 5, 12: agri plagam Publico et Gaio, ib. 32, 1, 39 med.: praedium, Cod. Just. 11, 2, 3.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to transfer, surrender, yield: Turne, patiere tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrum colonis? Verg. A. 7, 422: Cilicas, Sid. Carm. 2, 461: cuiquam spatium vitae, Ov. M. 7, 173.—**C.** To transfer, remove to another place or station: turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9; 2, 7, 15: transcribunt urbi matres, Verg. A. 5, 750.—**2.** Trop.: cum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen. Ep. 4, 1: in quod malum transcribor! id. Thyest. 13.—**D.** Of pictures, to copy, transfer (cf.: exprimo, assimulo): multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8.

transcripticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [transcribo, II. A.], of or belonging to a transfer or assignment: nomina, assignment of debts, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a transfer, assignment: a personā in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.—**II.** Esp., the transfer of a fault, the putting of an offence upon another: privati veneni, Quint. Decl. 13, 11 (dub.).

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* of transcribo.

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri (the former, Cic. Brut. 81, 282; Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Liv. 40, 40, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 89; Sen. Contr. 1, 6, 10; the latter, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; Suet. Calig. 24; Curt. 6, 3, 16), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** To run over or across, to

run, go, sail, etc., by or past. **A.** Lit. cito Transcurro curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43 sq.: hinc ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359; cf.: praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96.—**Abol.**: remos transcurrentes detergere, in sailing by, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: haud dubius, sine noxa transcururos, si nemo se opponeret, Curt. 4, 13, 33; Val. Fl. 4, 615.—**Impers. pass.**: captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39, 7: in arcem transcurso opus est tibi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17.—**B.** Trop.: ne sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: in prolem transcurrit gratia patrum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 51; so, tempus, Petr. 136.—**Impers. pass.**: praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** Of time, to pass by, elapse: patiar ergo aetatem inquietem transcurrere, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: cum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Gell. 5, 10, 7.—**II.** To run, hasten, or pass through, to traverse. **A.** Lit.: per spatium, Lucr. 4, 192: per geminum tempus (harundo), Sil. 12, 414: cum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Calig. 24: reliquas trunci partes (umor), Col. 3, 10, 1: (luna) radios solis, id. 2, 10, 10: Hellespontum, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: tot montium juga transcucurrimus, Curt. 6, 3, 16: caelum (nimbus), Verg. A. 9, 111.—In pass.: raptim transcurā primā porticu, App. M. 9, p. 217; id. Flor. 1, p. 520, 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: suum cursum, to run through, hasten to the end of one's career, Cic. Brut. 81, 282.—**2.** In partic., to run through or over in speaking, to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon: narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 med.: partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89: in quā (narratione) sciens transcurram subtile nimium divisiones, pass over, id. 4, 3, 2; 10, 1, 19; 10, 5, 8.

transcursum, adv. [transcurro], cursorily (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 17.

transcurso, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a passing over, lapse of a period of time (post-class.): decennii, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27 fin.—**II.** A hasty treatment, brief handling in thought: non perfunctoria, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 13, 7 init.

transcursōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], cursory, superficial (late Lat.): neque id breve aut transcurorium fuit, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

1. transcursus, a, um, *Part.* of transcurro.

2. transcursus, īs, *m.* [transcurro] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., a running, darting, or flying through: fulguris, a flash of lightning, Suet. Aug. 90: avibus maximis minimisque per aera transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7, 1.—**II.** Trop., of speech, a running through or over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention: quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55, 1: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99, 4; cf.: in hoc transcursu tam artati operis, id. 2, 86, 1; so, in transcursu, cursorily, by the way (cf. obiter), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39; 18, 13, 34, § 126; 19, 8, 44, § 154; Aug. in Ps. 57, 16.

Trans-danūbiānus (-dānuviānus), a, um, *adj.* [Danubius], situated beyond the Danube, Transdanubian: Dacia, Vop. Aur. 39, 7: regio, Liv. 40, 58, 8 (dub.; al. Aquiloniam regionem).—In plur. subst.: **Transdanūbiāni**, ōrum, *m.*, the nations beyond the Danube, Inscr. Orell. 750.

transditus, a, um, *Part.* of transdo; *v.* trado.

transdo, ēre, *v.* trado.

transdūco, ēre, and its derivatives; *v.* traduco, etc.

transenna (trāsenna), ae, *f.* (orig. perh. plaited work; hence), a noose, springe, net. **I.** Lit.: nunc ab transennā hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22: in transennā demissum Victoriae simulacrum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21, and ap. Macr. S. 2, 9 (Hist. 2, 23, 3); so Amm. 20, 11, 22; 25, 6, 14; cf.: transenna φρόγος ἐν ἀφελπίαις τεταμένως, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** A netting, lattice-work (cf.: cancelli, fenestra): quasi per transennam praeterentes strictim aspeximus, as if through a lattice, while passing, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162.—**II.** Trop., a snare, trap (Plautinian): hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis

ducam dolis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. Rud. 4, 7, 10 sq.

trans-ēo, īvi or īi, itum, ire (*perfi-*ivit, Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3; *fut.* -iet, Tib. 1, 4, 27; Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 4; Lact. 4, 18, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, to go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass (syn. transgredior). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) *Neutr.*: ego ad vos eum jussuro transire, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: per hortum ad amicam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: ad uxorem, id. Caecin. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 7: ad te, Plaut. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1: ad forum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transierint, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: in agrum Noricum, id. ib. 1, 5: in Britanniam, id. ib. 4, 30: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, id. ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107, 5: per illud iter, i. e. vocis Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant, Ov. M. 4, 70: obsides ut inter sese dent, perficit; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuria transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; Liv. 10, 46, 3: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato, R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69. — (β) *Act.*: campos pedibus transire videmur, Lucr. 4, 459: Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: Taurus transiri non potest, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: Appenninum, id. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Liv. 5, 33, 2; 5, 33, 4 sq.; 21, 38, 6; 26, 12, 14; 21, 58, 3: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: flumen, id. ib. 1, 12; 1, 13: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146; id. Pis. 24, 57; Hor. A. P. 345: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, to pass by, Verg. A. 11, 719: omnes mensas transit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: quem (serpentem) rota transit, *ran over*, Verg. A. 5, 274: anulis medios articulos (digitorum) non transeuntibus, Quint. 11, 3, 142: Domitii filius transit Formias, *passed through Formiae*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1. — In *pass.*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, *is crossed by a ford, is fordable*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; cf.: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, id. ib. 5, 18; 2, 10; 7, 55; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Liv. 21, 43, 4; Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 89: totus transibitur orbis, Manil. 4, 398. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To go over to a party or side (cf. transfigio): ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: transit cohors ad eum, id. ib. 1, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16, 3: cum iis pugnare ad quos transierant, Nep. Dat. 6, 6: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gram. 18. — *Absol.*: nec manere nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 1, 27, 5: ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20. — **2.** To go or pass over into any thing by transformation, to be changed or transformed into a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: in plures figuras, id. ib. 8, 730: humana in corpora, id. ib. 15, 167: in aestatem post ver, id. ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longa vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; 9, 41, 65, § 139; 25, 9, 57, § 103; 37, 6, 23, § 87. — **3.** Of food, to pass through, *pass off*: cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; so, cibi, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 202: vinum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22, § 39. — **4.** To pierce, *transfix* (very rare): illa cornipedis surrecta cuspidem transit, Sil. 10, 253. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Neutr.* (very rare): quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *runs through, pervades*, Cic. A. 2, 37, 119: utinam ista saevitia inter peregrina exempla mansisset, nec in Romanos mores transisset, Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 1. — *Impers. pass.*: cuius (ordinis) similitudine perspecta in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est et ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47. — More freq., **2.** *Act.*: si sine dubio finem et modum transeat, *go beyond, overstep, transgress*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so, modum, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: finem aequitatis et legis in iudicando, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220: fines verrecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: aliquid silentio, to pass over, pass by, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23; nil transit amantes, i. e. *escapes*, Stat. Th. 2, 335; so, ita compositi su-

mus ut nos cottidiana, etiamsi admiratione digna sunt, transeant, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 1. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To go or pass over to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34, 1: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2. — **2.** To pass over, be changed into any thing: quomodo quire et ruere vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40; 1, 4, 29: frequens imitatio transit in mores, id. 1, 11, 3: jactantur cuncta et in contrarium transeunt jubente fortuna, Sen. Ep. 99, 9: in vinum transire, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; Sen. Ep. 114, 24; 84, 6; 85, 15. — **3.** To overpass, surpass, excel: qui hoc agit, ut prior sit, forsitan, etiamsi non transierit, aequabit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: verum ut transeundi spes non sit, magna tamen est dignitas subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28: Pompeium transire paras, Luc. 2, 565: monumenta transibit nostra juvenus, id. 4, 499. — **4.** In speaking. **a.** To pass over to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: hinc ad rationem sermonis conjuncti, id. 8, 3, 40: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: ad rhetoris officia (proximus liber), id. 1, 12, 19: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106: inde in syllabas cura transibit, Quint. 1, 4, 17. — *Impers. pass.*: seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeat ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68: transeat ad alteram contionem, Liv. 45, 37, 11. — **b.** To go quickly or briefly through a subject (syn. transcurro): sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, to touch lightly upon, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: sperare et ea quae premant et ea quae independent me facile transiunt, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4, 5: brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat, Tac. H. 2, 69. — **c.** To pass over, pass by, leave untouched (so freq. first in post-Aug. prose; syn. praetermitto): malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transiri, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4: ut affii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant: sic ego nihil praetereo, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4: Nerone enim transeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 6; so, Protagoram transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10; cf. id. 10, 1, 57; 12, 1, 22; 12, 10, 22: sed hoc transeo, id. 12, 2, 4: ut ne id quidem transeam, id. 11, 3, 131: transeamus id quoque, quod, etc., id. 1, 10, 17: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: lacrimas alicujus, Stat. S. 6 praef. — In *pass.*: nec a nobis neglegenter locus iste transibitur, Quint. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31; 10, 2, 3: leviter haec et transeunda, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5: transita signa, Manil. 2, 486. — **5.** Of time, to pass by, elapse. **a.** *Neutr.*: cum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: quinquennium, Dig. 7, 1, 37: tran. et aetas; Quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: menses transeunt, Phaedr. 5, 7, 11. — **b.** *Act.*, to pass, spend: ne vitam silentio transeat, *pass through, spend*, Sall. C. 1, 1; so, vitam, id. ib. 2, 8 Kritiz N. cr.: ipsum tribunatus annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 fin.: hiemem (securi), Sen. Ep. 90, 15: spatium juventae, to pass beyond, Ov. M. 15, 226. — **c.** To pass away, cease: precarium seni imperium et brevi transiunt, Tac. H. 1, 52 fin.: fortuna imperii transit, id. ib. 3, 49: mutata auctoritatem (unguenti) et saepius transisse gloriam, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4: quidquid irarum fuit, transierit, Sen. Thyest. 398: caelum et terra, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; id. 2 Pet. 3, 10; id. 1 Jo. 2, 17. — Hence, **transcūter**, *adv.* (acc. to transeo, II. B. 4, b.), in passing, cursorily (late Lat.): commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23: discussa indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1, 14.

transero or **trans-ēro**, no *perfi.*, sertum, 3, *v. a.* ***I.** To pass or thrust through: per aliquid ramulum transerere, Cato, R. R. 133, 3. — **II.** To transfer by grafting, to ingraft: vidi ego transertos alieno

in robore ramos Altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, *Part.* of transero.

transēuter, *adv.*, v. transeo fin.

trans-fēro, tūli, lātum (also written trālātum), ferre, *v. a.*, to bear across; to carry or bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer (syn.: traduco, traicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translātum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: mustela catulos suos cottidie transferit mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 59: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60, 3: castra Baetim, Auct. B. Alex. 60, 5: signa ex statione, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: signa, id. ib. 1, 74: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: copias in Boeotiam, Just. 2, 14, 3. — Of personal objects: illuc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transferitur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf.: ex hoc hominum numero in impiorum partem atque in parricidarum coetum ac numerum transferetis? id. Sull. 28, 77: o Venus... vocantis Ture te multo Glycerae decoram Transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. C. 1, 30, 4. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Botanical t. t., of plants, to transplant; to transfer by grafting (syn. transeo): semina, quae transferuntur e terra in terram, Varr. R. 1, 39, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 4; Col. Arb. 1, 5; 20, 2: videndum quā ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. 1, 40, 5; 1, 41, 1: omnia translata meliora grandioraque fiunt, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183. — **2.** To transfer by writing from one book into another; to copy, transcribe (syn. transcribo): litterae... detabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; so, rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: versus translatis, Suet. Ner. 52. — **3.** To carry along, carry in public, bear in triumph (rare): triduum triumphavit. Die primo arma tela signaque aerea et marmorea transtulit, Liv. 34, 52, 4: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, id. 37, 58, 4: tantundem auri atque argenti in eo triumpho translātum, id. 39, 42, 4: transtulit in triumpho multa militaria signa spoliisque alia, id. 45, 43, 4: cum in triumpho Caesaris eborae oppida essent translata, Quint. 6, 3, 61. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to convey, direct, transport, transfer: in Celsiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: cum videat omne ad se bellum translātum, id. B. G. 7, 8; Liv. 3, 68, 13: concilium Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, id. ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, *turn, direct*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: translatis alio mae-rebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: amorem huc, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: amorem in mares, Ov. M. 10, 84: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in unā re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: definitionem in aliam rem, id. A. C. 2, 14, 43: hoc idem transfero in magistratus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: nihil est enim, quod de suo genere in aliud genus transferri possit, id. A. C. 2, 16, 50: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Att. 15, 28: transferendi in nos criminis causa, id. Sest. 38, 82: susceperere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et trans-tulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, i. e. to avert from one's self, id. A. 2, 66: ut quisque obvis, quamvis leviter audita in alios transferunt, id. ib. 2, 82: in ius Latii nationes Alpium, id. ib. 16, 32: ad se Lae-daemonii arma, Just. 5, 1, 8; 38, 1, 8. — With se, to turn one's attention, devote one's self: se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: se ad album et rubricas, Quint. 12, 3, 11: se ad genus dicendi, Tac. Or. 19. — In eccl. Lat., to remove from the world without death: translatus in paradisum, Vulg. Ecclus. 44, 16; id. Heb. 11, 5. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To put off, postpone, defer, in respect of time (syn.: differo, prolatō): causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. postponed his suit, Cic. Mil. 9, 24. — **2.** Of speaking or writing. **a.** To

translate into another language (cf.: *verto*, *reddo*, *interpretor*, *exprimo*): istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaeorchio transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf.: si ad eorum cognitionem divina illa ingenia transferrem... locos quidem quosdam transferam, et maxime ab iis quos modo nominavi, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7; analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3: qui haec ex Graeco transtulerunt, id. 2, 15, 21: volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22: quod Cicero his verbis transfert, etc., Quint. 5, 11, 27: κατ' ἀντίληψιν Latine ad verbum translatum non invenio, id. 7, 4, 4; 7, 4, 7: simul quae legentem fefellerissent, transferentem fugere non possunt, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2.—**b.** *To transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively or tropically*: utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt... aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 5 sq.; 9, 1, 4: cum verbum aliquod altius transferitur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: translata verba atque immutata. Translata dico, ut saepe jam, quae per similitudinem ab aliā re aut suavitatis aut inopiae causā transferuntur, id. ib. 27, 92: intextunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, id. ib. 19, 65.—**c.** *Rhet. t. t.*: translatum exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 71.—**3.** *To apply, make use of* (for a new purpose, etc.): hoc animi vitium ad utilitatem non transferemus, Quint. 6, 2, 30; cf.: inde stellionum nomine in male translato, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89 Jan. (al. in maledictum; cf. 2. b. supra).—**4.** *To change, transform*: omnia in species translata novas, Ov. M. 15, 420: civitas verterat se transluleraque, Tac. H. 4, 11; cf.: cum ebur et robur in oliteram secundae syllabae transferunt, Quint. 1, 6, 22.

trans-figo, xi, xum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To thrust or pierce through, to transpire, transfix* a thing or a person (class.; syn. *traicio*): sagittā Cupido cor meum transfixit; Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli jussit eam, quā erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 62; Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46, 4: stricto gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam, id. 1, 26, 3: contrario ictu per parmam transfixus, id. 2, 6, 9: latus, id. 5, 36, 7: corpus, id. 21, 8, 11: transfigitur scutum Pullioni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: scuta uno ictu pilorum, id. ib. 1, 25: unguibus anguem, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Verg. A. 1, 44.—In a Greek construction: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11; so, sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Luc. 7, 528.—**II.** *To thrust something through a thing* (poet. and very rare): latus huic hasta per armos Acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Verg. A. 11, 645: ora ducis transfixo deformia pilo, Luc. 9, 138.

transfigurabilis, e, adj. [trans-figuro], *transformable, transfigurabile* (eccl. Lat.): angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6 med.

transfiguratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a change of shape, transformation, transfiguration* (post-Aug.), Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188: transfiguratio interemptio est pristini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

*** transfigurator**, ōris, m. [id.], *a transformer, transfigurer*: sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2 (from 2 Cor. 11, 13, where the Vulg. has transfigurantes se).

trans-figuro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose* (post-Aug.; cf.: *verto*, *mutō*). **I.** *Lit.*: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in simiae speciem transfiguratus, id. ib. 46: in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81: in scorpiones, id. 9, 31, 51, § 99: in pumicem (al. mutantur), id. 13, 25, 50, § 139: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, i. e. *Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78: amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Calig. 22; Vulg. Matt. 17, 2; id. Marc. 9, 1.—*With se*: Satanas transfigurat se in angelum lucis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 14.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to change, transform*: iudicium animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intellego,

non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6, 1.—**B.** *Esp.* **1.** *With se*, *to assume to be, pretend to be*: transfigurantes se in apostolos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 13.—**2.** *To express under a figure of speech*: haec transfiguravi in me et Apollo propter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 6.

transfixus, a, um, *Part. of transfigo*. **trans-fluo**, xi, 3, v. n., *to flow or run through* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** *Lit.*: sanguis, runs out, Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224: vina, soaks through, id. 16, 35, 63, § 155.—*** II.** *Trop.*, *of time, to pass away, elapse*: dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

transfluvialis, e, adj., *born or coming from beyond the river* (transl. of Heb. נָחַל; eccl. Lat.), S. S. Gen. 14, 13, Vers. Antiq. ap. Aug. Locut. in Heptat. 1 ad l. 1.

trans-fodio, fōdi, fōssum, 3, v. a., *to thrust or run through, to stab through, transfix, transperce* (class., but not in Cic.): Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiabantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 82: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42, 12: transfosso oculo, Tac. A. 3, 20 fin.: cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31.—In a Greek construction: pectora duro Transfossi ligno, Verg. A. 9, 544.

transfōrātio, ōnis, f. [transforo], *a boring through*, Cacl. Aur. Tard. 1, 3.

transformatio, ōnis, f. [transformo], *a change of shape, transformation* (eccl. Lat.): optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 fin.

transformis, e, adj. [id.], *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): (Proteus) transformis, Ov. F. 1, 373: corpora, id. M. 8, 871.

trans-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to change in shape, transform* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. *verto*). **I.** *Lit.*: (Proteus) Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Verg. G. 4, 441: in vultus sese aniles (Alecto), id. A. 7, 416: membra in juvenes, Ov. M. 10, 237: cuncta in segetem, id. ib. 13, 654: genimas novem in ignes (i. e. stellas), id. F. 3, 515: (Scylla) in scopulum Transformatā, id. M. 14, 74; Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 18.—**II.** *Trop.*: hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

trans-fōro, āre, v. a., *to pierce through*: gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1: baculus frangitur et transforat manum incubentis, Hier. in Matt. 1, 10, 9 sq.

transfossus, a, um, *Part. of transfodio*.

*** trans-frētānus**, a, um, adj. [fretum], *that is beyond the sea, transmarine*, Tert. Apol. 25.

*** transfrētatio**, ōnis, f. [transfretol], *a passing over a strait or narrow sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 5.

trans-frēto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [fretum], *to cross a strait, pass over the sea* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Lit.* (a) *Neutr.*: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34; cf. Gell. 10, 26, 1; Amm. 22, 6, 4; Vulg. Luc. 8, 22.—(b) *Act.*: transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, were ferried over, put across, Amm. 31, 4, 5.—*** II.** *Trop.*: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, i. e. *passing through*, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfuga, ae, comm. [transfugio], *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter* (cf. *perfuga*). **I.** *Lit.*: transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per indutiarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est, fide suscepta transfugit, Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8: non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: Scipio transfugas ac fugitivos bestis obiecit, Liv. Epit. 51 fin.: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet. Calig. 47: simulati, Flor. 2, 6, 16; 3, 11, 10.—**II.** *Transf.*, in gen.: transfuga divitum Partes linqere gestio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 23: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 17: secuti sunt quasi transfugam, quem duces sequebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 25: mundi, i. e. *from the Roman empire*, Luc. 8, 335: ne has istā transfuga sorte vide, Mart. 14, 131, 2; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 15: metalli, Dig. 49, 15, 12 fin.

trans-fugio, fugi, 3, v. a., *to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert*

(very rare; syn. *transeo*). **I.** *Lit.*: multi proximā nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25, 12: cf. Suet. Ner. 3; Nep. Dat. 6, 3; id. Ages. 6, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 7, 4; 11, 3; Tac. A. 3, 13; 4, 16.—In a comical transf.: Ep. Ubi arma sunt Stratipolci? Th. Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 28.—**II.** *Trop.*: non ab afflictā amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque aures atque opinio Transfugere ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfugium, ii, n. [transfugio]. **I.** *Lit.*, *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (very rare): ut transfugia impeditoria essent, Liv. 22, 43, 5: crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34; 4, 70; id. A. 2, 46.—**II.** *Transf.*: sacrarii, a migrating to Rome, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503: ad Christum de circumcissione, conversione, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

*** trans-fulgeo**, ēre, v. n., *to shine or glitter through*: aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28; § 100 (al. fulget).

trans-fūmo, āre, v. n., *to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (poet. and very rare): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-functorius, a, um, adj. [functor], *carelessly or superficially performed, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (eccl. Lat.): praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: expugnatio, id. adv. Val. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse*. **I.** *Lit.*: aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: harenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194; 33, 6, 34, § 103.—*Poet.*: aliquem mortuum in urnam, i. e. *to deposit the ashes*, Luc. 8, 769.—*Mid.*: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, pours or discharges itself, Cels. praef. med.—**II.** *Trop.*: omnes suas laudes ad alium, *to transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8, 13: divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: errantes animas, Petr. 79.

transfūsiō, ōnis, f. [transfundo], *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion*. **I.** *Lit.*: aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52, § 172: sanguinis, a discharge, Cels. praef. med.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *A transmigration of a people*: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic. Scaur. 22, 43.—**B.** *A transformation*: novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem transfusio atque translatio, Dig. 46, 2, 1.

transfusus, a, um, *Part. of transfundo*.

trans-glūtio, īre, v. a., *to swallow down, gulp down* (late Lat.): sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: succum, Marc. Emp. 19 med.: catapotia, id. ib.

trans-gredior, gressus, 3, v. dep. a. and n. [gradior], *to step across, step over, climb over, go or pass over, cross* (class.; syn.: *transeo*, *transcendo*). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *In gen.* (a) *Act.*: pomeroium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Taurum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; 11, 20, 2; id. Att. 5, 21, 7; Liv. 39, 54, 6; 21, 24, 1; 23, 33, 2; 10, 27, 1; Vell. 2, 63; Tac. H. 1, 89; 3, 56; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Padum, Liv. 33, 22, 4: Rhenum, Vell. 2, 120, 2: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 fin.: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: exanimatus: concidit, hunc ex proximis unus iacentem transgressus, etc., id. ib. 7, 25: colonias, *to pass through*, Tac. A. 3, 2.—*Absol.*: transgressos (sc. flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 3 (id. H. 1, 66 Dietsch).—(b) *Neutr.*: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, Liv. 39, 46, 6: in Corsicam, *to cross over, sail over*, id. 42, 1, 3: in Macedoniam, Suet. Caes. 35: gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27.—*Absol.*: hunc Britanniae statum mediā jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, Tac. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 167; 2, 83, 85, § 199: Pompeius transgressus ad solis occasum, id. 7, 26, 27, § 96: transgressus ad deos Augustus, Vell. 2, 75, 3.—**B.** *In part.*, *to go over to another party* (Tacitean): transgredior ad vos, seu me duces me militum mavultis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, id. ib. 4, 39: in partes aliojus, id. Agr. 7.—**II.** *Trop.* (post-

Aug.). (a) *Act.*: Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequagies dimicaverat, *going beyond, surpassing*, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: mensuram, *to go beyond, exceed*, id. 7, 49, 50, § 160: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alicujus viri mentionem, *to pass over, omit*, Vell. 2, 108, 2: constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ulla ejus mentione, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: utinam hercule possem quae deinde dicenda sunt, transgredi, App. Mag. 74, p. 321, 16.—Esp., in eccl. Lat.: mandatum Dei, *to transgress*, Vulg. Matt. 15, 3.—(β) *Neutr.*, *to pass over, proceed*: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, quos, etc., Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; so id. 4, 2 *init.*

transgressus, a, um, in a *pass.* sense: transgresso Appennino, Liv. 10, 27, 1 (Madv. Appenninum).

transgressibilis, e, *adj.* [transgredior], *that can be transgressed*, Primas in Apoc. 3, 10.

transgressio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going across, going over, passing over, passage* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. ap. Maxim. 7, 2; *over the sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In rhet., i. q. the Gr. *ὑπερβασις*, *transposition*: transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 4, 28; 8, 6, 66.—**B.** *A transition* in speaking, Quint. 4, 1, 78.—**C.** *A transgression* of the law, Aug. Quae est in Exod. n. 108; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 164.

transgressivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in the later gramm., *that goes or passes over into another class, transgressive* (late Lat.): verba (e. g. audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavissus sum, etc.), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an infringer, transgressor of the law* (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Res. Carn. 39; Alcim. 2, 120.

1. transgressus, a, um, *Part.* of transgredior.

2. transgressus, ūs, *m.* [transgredior], *a passing over, passage* (very rare); mostly *abl. sing.*: auspiciis prosperi transgressus, Tac. A. 6, 43 (37): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2 (id. H. 1, 65 Dietsch): in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10: Euphratis, id. ib. 15, 7.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago]. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *To drive through*, i. e. *to thrust or stick a weapon through* (syn. traicio): per pectora transigit enses, Sil. 13, 376: ferrum per ambos pedes, Sen. Oedip. 857.—**B.** *Transf.*, *to stab, pierce one through with a weapon, to transfuse, transpire*: gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Luc. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824: semet ictu gladii, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 16: aliquem ictu, id. ib. 39, 13.—**II.** *To carry through, to bring to an end, to finish, settle, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, despatch, transact* any business (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: absolvo, perficio). **A.** In gen.: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 9, 21; cf.: illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transacta re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: quod plerumque non futura sed transacta perpendimus, Curt. 8, 2, 1: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. And. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: pleraque per se, Liv. 34, 18, 3: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29, 5: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 38, 25, 4: bellorum egregios fines, quotiens ignoscendo transigatur, i. e. *by amnesty*, Tac. A. 12, 19: transigitur rixa caede, id. G. 22: bella, id. H. 2, 38: fabulam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 5, 151; so, fabulam, id. Cas. prol. 84: comœdiam, id. Truc. prol. 11: si transactum est, *if all is over*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: transactum de partibus ratus, Flor. 4, 7, 13.—**B.** In partic., in

business lang., *to settle a difference or controversy, to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding* (syn.: decerno, statuo): postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecuniâ, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: rem cum Oppianico transigit, pecuniam ab eo accipit, id. Clu. 13, 39: ut secum aliquid, quâlibet conditione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97.—**Absol.**: cum debitore, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—**2.** *Transf.*, in gen.: transigere cum aliquâ re, *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with a thing* (mostly post-Aug.): optimum visum est committere rem fortunae et transigere cum Publicio certamen, Liv. 9, 12, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: transigitur cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris imis abscondita jam cum luce transegerat, App. M. 8, p. 204.—**Impers. pass.**: cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19: Quint. 7, 1, 44.—**3.** *To dispose of, sell*: ubi facultas est transigendi, Pall. 3, 26, 2: quod teneriores matres generant transigendum est, id. 12, 13, 8.—**C.** *Of time, to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend* (perh. only post-Aug.; syn. ago): tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 fin.: adulescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7: maximam aetatis partem per haec ac talia, id. Claud. 10: transacto tribuniciâ potestatis tempore, id. Tib. 11: vixidum mense transacto, id. Vit. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90, 41: noctem, Suet. Calig. 59: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12: pios et insontes amoeni in loco dicimus perpetuitatem transacturos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 19 med.: diem sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 4.—Hence, **transactus**, a, um, *P. a., completed, settled*: exceptio transacti negotii, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—**Subst.**: **transactum**, i, n. (sc. negotium), *a completed business, settlement*, Dig. 2, 15, 2.

transilio or **trans-silio**, ūvi or ūi (the former in Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; the latter in Ov. F. 4, 727; Liv. 1, 7, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3; Flor. 3, 3, 12 al.; transilii, Sen. Ep. 39, 5), 4, v. n. and a. [salio], *to leap, jump, or spring across, to leap over, spring over, etc.* (class.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Neutr.*: illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3: transilire ex humilibus in altiore navem, Liv. 30, 25, 6: in hostium naves, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 4: per Thraciam, Macedoniam, et Graeciam, i. e. *to hasten through*, Flor. 3, 5, 25: hinc in Aegyptum subito, id. 4, 2, 6.—(β) *Act.*: fama est, ludibrio fratri Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7, 2: positas flammâs, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: amnem, Flor. 3, 12: vada, Hor. C. 1, 3, 24: quaternos senosque equos, i. e. *to leap from one to the other*, Flor. 3, 3, 10.—**B.** In partic., *to go quickly over to, hasten to join a party*: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9.—**II.** Trop. (a) *Neutr.*, *to hasten, make haste, pass rapidly* (very rare): ad ornamenta ea (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transilium, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: onyx in gemmam transiluit ex lapide Caramaniae, the name. Onyx passed over, was transferred, id. 37, 6, 24, § 90 dub. (v. Jan. ad loc.).—(β) *Act.* (class.): transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, *to pass by, omit*, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: quid est in principatu tuo quod cuiusquam praedicatio vel transilire vel praetervehi debeat? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: non transilivi principis nostri consulatum, id. ib. 56, 66: proxima pars vitae transilenda meae, Ov. P. 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, i. e. *enjoy to excess*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 7.

* **transilis**, e, *adj.* [transilio], *that leaps or goes across*: palmas, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

transilutio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leaping over* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 38, 2.

transilitor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leaps over* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, p. 131.

* **transitans**, antis, *Part.* [transito, freq. of transeo], *going or passing through*: is (L. Tullius legatus) Juliâ lege transitans, *passing through the province*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5.

transitio, ōnis, *f.* [transeo], *a going across or over, a passing over, passage*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitruv. 9, 4 med.: sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, i. e. *by the passing by of atoms*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: imaginibus similitudine et transitione perceptis, id. ib. 1, 19, 50: visionum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109.—**2.** *Concr.*, *a passage, entrance*: transitiones perviae jani nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.—**B.** In partic., *a going over, desertion to a party*: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15, 14; 25, 15, 5; 2, 25, 1; 28, 16, 8; Tac. H. 2, 99; Just. 1, 5.—In plur., Cic. Brut. 16, 62; Liv. 27, 20, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** The passing of a disease from one person to another, *infection, contagion*, Ov. R. Am. 616.—**B.** In rhet., *a transition*, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 1, 9, 14.—**C.** In gram., *an inflection* by declension or conjugation, Varr. L. L. 9, § 103 Müll.; Prisc. p. 982 P.

transitivus, a, um, *adj.* [transitio], *passing over*: verbum, *transitive*, Prisc. p. 982 P.

transitor, ōris, *m.* [transeo], *one who goes over, a passer by* (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 2, 4.

transitorië, adv., v. transitorius *fn.*
transitorius, a, um, *adj.* [transitus], *adapted for passing through, having a passage-way* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28; Eutr. 7, 23.—**II.** *Transf.*, *passing, transitory* (eccl. Lat.): momentum, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 5, 6: vita, Cassiod. Amic. p. 602: dilectio atque delectatio, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 35, 39.—**Adv.**: **transitorië**, *in passing, by the way, cursorily*: dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: loqui, id. Ep. 51, 2: considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

1. transitus, a, um, *Part.* of transeo.

2. transitus, ūs, *m.* [transeo], *a going over, passing over, passage* (class.; syn. tractus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; 8, 13; Caes. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 7; 7, 57; Liv. 21, 20, 2; 28, 1, 1; Tac. A. 15, 10; id. H. 1, 70; 3, 59; 4, 65; Just. 1, 8, 2; 15, 4, 12: in urbem nostram Junonis, removal, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3.—**2.** *Concr.*, *a passage-way, passage*: spiritus, i. e. *the windpipe*, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111; cf. auditus, the auditory passage, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A passing over, desertion to another party*: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: transitus mora, id. Agr. 38: ad Vitellium, id. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, *a passing over, adoption into*, Gell. 5, 19, 8.—**2.** *Law t. t., a transfer of possession*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 20.

3. *A passing over, passing away*: tempestatis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2.—**4.** *A passing by*: capta in transitu urbs Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a passing over, passing, change*: in illo a pueritiâ ad adulescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28: opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum, revolutions, Tac. H. 1, 21.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A means of passing, a transition* from one step to another: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in figurâs alias, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120.—Of the transition of colors in shading, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 37, 2, 8, § 21; Ov. M. 6, 66.—Of transition in sound, Quint. 12, 10, 68.—**2.** In speaking. **a.** *A transition*: hinc erit ad alia transitus, Quint. 7, 6, 5: ad diversa, id. 9, 3, 65: μεταβολή, id. est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50: in Armeniam transitum facimus, Just. 42, 2, 7.—In plur.: unde venusti transitus sunt, Quint. 9, 2, 61.—**b.** In transitu, *in passing, by the way*: quae leviter in transitu attigeram, Quint. 7, 3, 27: in transitu aliquid tractare, id. 6, 2, 2: in transitu non omittimus, id. 2, 10, 15.

trans-jacio, ĩre, v. traicio *init.*
transjectio, transjectus, **trans-jicio**, v. traj-

* **trans-jugatus**, a, um, *Part.* [jugo], *passed through*: (Athos mons) a Xerxē per-fossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

* **trans-jungo**, ēre, v. a., to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere: mulam, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 8 sq.

* **trans-lapsus**, a, um, Part. [labor], gliding past, hastening by: (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 376.

translaticie or **-tīe**, adv., v. translaticius *fin.*

translaticius (tralaticius) or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [translatum, v. transfero]; in jurid. and publicists' lang., handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary. **I.** Lit.: edictum, an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Att. 5, 21, 11; Gell. 3, 18, 7; Jus. Suet. Aug. 10. — **II.** Transf., usual, common: di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 24: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: postulationes, id. ib. 7 *fin.*: translaticia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 1: deformitas, Petr. 110: propinatio, id. 113: humanitas, id. 114: verba, Gell. 9, 9, 8: hoc tralaticium est, is common, old, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76; 7, 5, 4, § 39: nostri enim haec tralaticia, the ordinary course of affairs, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2. — **B.** Tropical, metaphorical, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, §§ 55 and 64 Müll. — Adv.: **translaticie**, slightly, carelessly, negligently, Dig. 37, 14, 1; 48, 16, 1; 36, 1, 55.

translatio or **tralatio**, ōnis, f. [transfere], a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transporting, transferring. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, removal, Suet. Ner. 9. — **B.** In part., of plants, a transplanting, ingrafting, Plin. 17, 11, 14, § 75; Col. 3, 10, 20; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3. — **C.** A pouring out into another vessel, Col. 12, 52, 11. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: criminis, a transferring, shifting off, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. id. Inv. 1, 8, 10; 2, 19, 57; Quint. 3, 6, 23; 3, 6, 38 sq. — **B.** In part. **1.** Of speech or writing, a version, translation into another language, Quint. 1, 4, 18; Hier. Ep. 99, 1; Aug. Retract. 1, 7, 2; Greg. Mag. in Job, 12, 6. — **b.** A transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor: translationes audaciores, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156 sq.: durior... veracunda, id. ib. 3, 41, 165; id. Or. 25, 85; Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Quint. 8, 6, 4 sq. al. — **2.** In gram., a transposition. **a.** Of letters, metathesis, Don. p. 1773 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib. **b.** Of words: id. verborum translatione emendatur, Quint. 7, 9, 9.

translatitiē, v. translaticie.

translatitius, v. translaticius.

translativus, a, um, adj. [translatio, II. B.], of or belonging to transference, that is to be transferred, transitive. **I.** Adj.: constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 52. — **II.** Subst., metalepsis, = μεταλήψις, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46. — Adv.: **translativē**, gram. t. t., in transferred meaning, metaphorically, Isid. 17, 6, 23; Schol. Juv. 13, 22.

translātor, ōris, m. [transfero]. * **I.** Lit., one who carries or hands over, a transferer: Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. who, as quaestor, transferred the public funds to Sylla, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152. — **II.** Trop., a translator (late Lat. for interpreter), Hier. Ep. 57, 5; id. in Daniel, 4, 5; Ambros. in Ps. 118, Sermon 12, 7.

1. translātus, a, um, Part. of transfero.

2. translātus or **tralātus**, ūs, m. [transfero], a carrying along, a bearing in procession: diligentius quam in tralatu vestita municipia, Sen. Tranq. 1, 8; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

1. translēgo, āvi, v. a., to bequeath (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Tract. 5.

2. * trans-lēgo, ēre, v. n., to read through, read out, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 5.

translimitanus, a, um, adj. [translimen], from beyond the frontier: minitari imperio Romano turmas translimitanas, Ambros. Ep. 24, n. 8.

trans-lūcēo or **tralūcēo**, ēre, v. n. * **I.** To shine across: speculo in speculum translucet imago, Lucr. 4, 332. — **II.** To shine through, show through; to let shine through, to be transparent or translucent: ille... In liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181: per raritatem (pontium) translucentibus fluviis, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: translucentis fissura, id. 17, 14, 24, § 104; Col. 4, 29, 9.

trans-lucidus or **tralucidus**, a, um, adj., clear, transparent, translucent. **I.** Lit.: crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: membrana vitri modo, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153: color, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: candor, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158. — **II.** Trop.: elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

trans-mārinus, a, um, adj., beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine: hospes, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24, 4: legationes, id. 40, 2, 6: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 5: res, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, i. e. jurisprudentia, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31: provinciae, Sen. Ep. 17, 3.

* **transmeābilis**, e, adj. [transmeo], that may be passed through, passable: spatium, Aus. Grat. Act. 35 *fin.*

* **transmeātorius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to passing through, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mēo or **trāmēo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to go over or across, to go through (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77 (Jahn, permeant): terrā marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.*: sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 96: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; App. M. 6, p. 180, 19 and 36: transmeato freto, Amm. 28, 8, 6; Vulg. Luc. 16, 26: trama, quod trameat frigus id genus vestimentis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.

transmigrātiō, ōnis, f. [transmigro], a removing from one country to another, a transmigratio (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 448; Vulg. Matt. 1, 11 sq.; id. 1 Esd. 6, 16; 10, 16.

trans-mīgro, āvi, 1, v. n., to remove from one place to another, to migrate, transigrate (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigramus, Liv. 5, 54, 1: Veios, id. 5, 53, 2: e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15. — **B.** Transf., of plants, to be removed, transplanted: arbor, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136. — **II.** (In late Lat.) Act. in pass., to be removed, colonized, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10: qui transmigrati habitaverunt in Samariā, Isid. 9, 2, 54.

transmissiō, ōnis, f. [transmitto], a sending across, a passing over, passage, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: ab eā urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7. — **II.** The return or payment in of duties, taxes, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

1. transmissus, a, um, Part. of transmitto.

2. transmissus, ūs, m. [transmitto].

* **I.** A giving or handing over, a transferring, transmission: nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. ap. Non. 481, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 69 Rib.). — **II.** A passing over, passage: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: ex portu, id. ib. 5, 2: maris transitus transmissumque navibus factum, Gell. 10, 26, 1.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, misi, missum, 3, v. a. **I.** To send, carry, or convey across, over, or through; to send off, despatch, transmit from one place or person to another (syn.: transfero, traicio, traduco). **A.** Lit.: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 27: illam sibi, id. ib. 1, 2, 52: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), are conveyed across, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: legiones, Vell. 2, 51, 1: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5, 18: magnam classem in Siciliam, id. 28, 41, 17: unde auxilia in Italiam transmissum erat, id. 23, 32, 5; 27, 15, 7: transmissum per viam tigillum, thrown over or across, id. 1, 26, 10: ponte transmissio, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.*: in

partem campi pecora et armenta, Tac. A. 13, 55: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6. — **2.** To cause to pass through: per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanto brachium transmitteres, you would have thrust through, penetrated, Plaut. Mil. 1, 30; so, ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1165: facem telo per pectus, id. Thiest. 1089: per medium amnem transmittit equum, rides, Liv. 8, 24, 13: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, suffered to pass through, id. 21, 24, 5: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48: Favonios, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 19; Tac. A. 13, 15: ut vehem faeni large onustam transmitteret, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To carry over, transfer, etc.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20, 4; so, bellum, Tac. A. 2, 6: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4, 12: vim in aliquem, to send against, i. e. employ against, Tac. A. 2, 38. — **2.** To hand over, transmit, commit: et quisquam dubitabit, quin huius hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui, etc., should be intrusted, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: alicui signa et summam belli, Sil. 7, 383: hereditas transmittenda alicui, to be made over, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; and with inf.: et longo transmissit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78 (analog. to dat habere, Verg. A. 9, 362; and, donat habere, id. ib. 5, 262); for which: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmissit habendam, id. ib. 3, 329: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, should be devoted, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: poma intacta ore servis, Tac. A. 4, 54. — **3.** To let go: animo transmittente quicquid acceptaverat, letting pass through, i. e. forgetting, Sen. Ep. 99, 6: mox Caesarem vergente iam senectū munia imperii facilius transmissum, would let go, resign, Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, passed over, omitted, id. ib. 16, 12 *fin.*: Gangem annem et quae ultra essent, to leave unconquered, Curt. 9, 4, 17: leo imbelles vitulos Transmittit, Stat. Th. 8, 596. — **II.** To go or pass over or across, to cross over; to cross, pass, go through, traverse, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (a) Act.: grues cum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: cur ipse tot maria transmissit, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; so, maria, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: satis constante famā jam Iberum Poenos transmississe, Liv. 21, 20, 9 (al. transisse): quem (Euphratem) ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: fluvium nando, Stat. Th. 9, 239: lacum nando, Sil. 4, 347: murales fossas saltu, id. 8, 554: equites medios tramittunt campos, ride through, Lucr. 2, 330; cf.: cursu campos (cervi), run through, Verg. A. 4, 154: quantum Balearica torto Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli, can send with its hurled bullet, i. e. can send its bullet, Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile, to fling over, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33; cf.: flumina disco, Stat. Th. 6, 677. — In pass.: duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis, transimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13: flumen ponte transmittitur, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5. — (b) Neutr.: ab eo loco consendi ut transmitterem, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi summā hieme transmissere, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: cum a Leucopetra profectus (inde enim tramittebam) stadia circiter CCC. processissem, etc., id. Att. 16, 7, 1; 8, 13, 1; 8, 11, 5: ex Corsicā subactā Cicereius in Sardiniam transmissit, Liv. 42, 7, 2; 32, 9, 6: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31, 12: ad vastandam Italiae oram, id. 21, 51, 4; 23, 38, 11; 24, 36, 7: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24, 5; Suet. Caes. 58: Cyprum transmissit, Curt. 4, 1, 27. — Pass. impers.: in Ebusum insulam transmissum est, Liv. 22, 20, 7. — **2.** In part., to go over, desert to a party: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* (syn. transfugio). — **B.** Trop. (post-Aug.). **1.** In gen., to pass over, leave untouched or disregarded (syn. praetermitto): haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162; cf.: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.*: nihil silentio, id. ib. 1, 13; 4, 31: aliquid dissimulatione, id. A. 13, 39: quae ipse pateretur, Suet. Calig. 10; id. Vesp. 15. — **2.** In part., of time, to pass, spend (syn. ago): tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1; so, vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19, 2:

steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: aevum, id. ib. 1, 4, 124: quattuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 94: vigiles noctes, Stat. Th. 3, 278 et saep. — *Transf.*: febrium ardorem, i. e. to undergo, endure, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7; cf. discerni, id. ib. 8, 11, 2: secessus, voluptates, etc., id. ib. 6, 4, 2.

trans-montānus, i, adj. m., that is beyond the mountains, *transmontane*: subactis cis Apenninum omnibus tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2, 9; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; in *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 154.

transmōtio, ōnis, f. [transmoveo], a transposition, = metathesis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 525; Aquil. Rōm. de Fig. Sent. § 16.

trans-mōvēo, no perf., ōtum, 2, v. a., to remove from one place to another. * **I.** Lit.: Syria transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35. — **II.** Trop., to transfer: gloriam Verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

transmūtātio, ōnis, f. [transmutatio]. **I.** In gen., a changing, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 17. — **II.** In partic., a shifting, transposition of letters (post-Aug.); cf. transpositio, commutatio, Quint. 1, 5, 39; 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, āre, v. a., to change, shift, transmute (poet.); cf. commuto, verto, convertio: transmutans dextera lacvis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. C. 3, 29, 51. — **II.** To transfer, remove: aegros ad alium locum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 142.

trans-nāto or **trānāto**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to swim over, across, or through; absol.: perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81; Tac. H. 4, 66; 5, 18; 5, 21: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatare, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127. — Trop.: num tuum nomen vel Caucasum transcendere potuit, vel illum Gangem transnatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22.

trans-nāvigo, āre, v. a., to sail across or over: angustias maris, Front. Strat. 1, 4 fin.: tot maria, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 1. — *Pass.*: a Xerxe transnavigatus est Athos, Mel. 2, 10.

transno, āre, v. trano.

transnōminātiō, ōnis, f. [transnominatio], a pure Lat. appellation for metonymy, Don. p. 1776 P.; Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmino, āvi, 1, v. a., to name over again, change the name of a person or thing to something else (post-Aug.): Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 fin.; so id. Gram. 18: qui prior et Christum suum in homines annuntiaret et Jesum transnominaret, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 init.

* **trans-nūmēro**, āre, v. a., to count over, count out, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

Trans-pādanus, a, um, adj., that is beyond the Po, *Transpadane*: regio, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123: Italia, id. 10, 29, 41, § 77: coloni, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: clientes, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: alarii, id. ib. 2, 17, 7. — In plur. subst.: **Transpādāni**, ōrum, m., the nations beyond the Po, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; Cic. Att. 5, 2 fin.; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2. — *Sing.*: Transpadanus, a man from beyond the Po, Cat. 39, 13.

* **transpectus**, ūs, m. [transpicio], a looking or seeing through, Lucr. 4, 272 (corresp. to the preced. and foll. transpiciuntur).

* **trans-pertūsus**, a, um, Part. [pertundo], pierced through, perforated: terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpicio or **trans-spicio**, ēre, v. a. [specio], to look or see through (ante- and post-class., and very rare), Lucr. 4, 271; 4, 278: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpiciat, Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 med.

trans-planto, āre, 1, v. a., to transplant, remove: et erit quasi lignum quod transplantatur, Vulg. Jer. 17, 8: in desertum, id. Ezech. 19, 13: in mare, id. Luc. 17, 6: di transplantati, i. e. deified human beings, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pōnī, pōsitum, 3, v. a., to place or set over or across; to remove, transfer. **I.** In gen.: statuum in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5, 3: advecta onera in flumen, Plin. Ep. 10, 61, 2: militem dextris in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3, 8:

locum Pisonis Annali, to transfer, Gell. 6, 9, 1. — **II.** In partic., of plants, to set out, transplant: arborem in locum alium, Gell. 12, 1, 16: brassicam Novembri incohante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportatio, ōnis, f. [transporto], a removing, transmigration (post-Aug.): populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, § 12.

trans-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to carry over or across, to carry or convey from one place to another; to remove, transport. **I.** Lit. (class.): ad onera ac multitudinem jumentorum transportandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, id. ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, id. B. C. 2, 23: equitem phalangemque ratibus, Curt. 7, 8, 6: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: Harudes in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17, 2: victorem exercitum (in Italiam), id. 45, 41, 7: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1: quas (copias) secum transportarat, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: Agrippam in insulam, i. e. to transport, banish, Suet. Aug. 65 fin. — With the body of water as the object: ripas horrendas et rauca fluentia, to carry across, Verg. A. 6, 328. — With a twofold object: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 16. — **II.** Trop.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat, Plin. Pan. 12, 3.

* **transpositiva**, ae, f. [transpono], transposition: μεταλήψιν, quam nos varie translative, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpōsitus, a, um, Part. of transpono.

trans-pungo, ēre, v. a., to prick or pierce through, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 66.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, adj., that is beyond the Rhine, *Transrhēnisch*: Germani, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 5: hostes, i. e. the Batavians, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: lares, Amm. 20, 4, 4. — As subst.: **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, m., those living beyond the Rhine, Caes. B. G. 4, 16.

transscendo, ēre, and its derivatives, v. transcendo, etc.

transscido, ēre, v. transcido.

transscribo, ēre, v. transcribo.

transsēro, ēre, v. transero.

transsilio, ire, v. transilio.

transspectus, ūs, v. transpectus.

transspicio, ēre, v. transpicio.

transsulto, āre, v. transulto.

transsumo, ēre, and its derivatives, v. transsumo, etc.

transsuo, ēre, v. transuo.

Trans-thebaitānus, a, um, adj. [trans-Thebais], that is beyond Thebais, Treb. Pol. Gall. 4.

Trans-tiberinus, a, um, adj., that is beyond the Tiber, *Transiberine*: ambulator, Mart. 1, 42, 3. — Subst.: **Trans-tiberini**, ōrum, m., those dwelling beyond the Tiber, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.

Trans-tigritānus, a, um, adj. [Tigris], that is beyond the Tigris, *Transigritane*: gentes, Amm. 18, 9, 2: reges, id. 21, 6, 7; 22, 7, 10.

* **transtillum**, i, n. dim. [transtrum], a little cross-beam, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **trans-tineo**, ēre, v. n. [teneo, II.], to go through, pass through: commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, n. [root tra-, to cross; cf. trans] (cf. jugum). **I.** In gen., a cross-beam, transom, Vitr. 2, 1; 4, 2; 5, 1 fin.; 10, 21; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123 al.; cf.: transtra et tabulae navium dicuntur et tigna, quae ex pariete in parietem porriguntur, Fest. p. 367 Müll. — **II.** Esp., a cross-bank in a vessel, a bank for rowers, a thwart. — **B.** Sing., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 135; Liv. Epit. 89; Pers. 5, 147. — Plur., Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Verg. A. 4, 573; 5, 663; Ov. M. 14, 534; Luc. 3, 643.

* **transulto** or **transsulto**, āre, v. freq. n. [transillio], to leap over or across: in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transulare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29, 5.

transumo or **trans-sumo**, ēre, v. a., to take from one to another; to adopt, assume (poet. and post-Aug.): hastam lae-

vā, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, id. ib. 2, 242.

* **transumptio**, ōnis, f. [transumo], a taking or assuming of one thing for another, *transumption*, *metalepsis*, a transl. of μετάληψις, Quint. 8, 6, 37.

* **transumptivus**, a, um, adj. [transumptio], *transumptive*, *metaleptic*: μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translative, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transūo or **trans-sūo**, sūi, sūtum, 3, v. a., to sew or stitch through; to pierce through (not ante-Aug.): exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: mediam partem subulā, Col. 6, 5, 4: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363: ad ipsas radices per medium acu duo lina ducente, Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, Part. of transuo.

trans-vādo, āre, v. a., to cross over: torrens qui non potest transvadari, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 5. — **II.** Trop., to pass by: scopolis quaestionum transvadatis, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

* **trans-vārico**, āre, v. n., to stretch the feet apart, to straddle in walking, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

transvectio or **trāvectio**, ōnis, f. [transveho], a passing over or across, crossing; a carrying or transporting past. **I.** In gen.: tractio Acherontis, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51, 1. — **II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., a riding past of the Roman knights before the censor, a review: reducto more transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46, 15; Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; Val. Max. 2, 2 fin.; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 32).

transvectus, a, um, Part. of transveho.

trans-vēho or **trāvēho**, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to carry, conduct, or convey across or over; to transport (syn.: transporto, transmittio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58; cf.: copias ponte, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47, 5: Dardanium agmen (pons), Sil. 4, 489: agmina classe, id. 4, 494: corpus defuncti per vicos, Dig. 47, 13, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1964: navem Argo umbris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128. — **B.** Mid.: transveho, to go, come, pass, travel, ride, or sail across or over: caerulea cursu, Cic. poet. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi, Persae... navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18, 4: legiones ex Sicilia in Africam transvectae, id. ib. 28, 6: cum duabus quinquere-mibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16, 2: vada Tartari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 889: transvectae (sc. equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37; cf.: ludicro Circensium Britannicus et Nero transvecti sunt, id. A. 12, 41: transvehitur Tuscus, flies past, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272. — **B.** In partic. **I.** To carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliisque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7, 2. — **2.** Of the Roman knights, to ride past before the censor for review (syn. traduco), Liv. 9, 46, 15; Suet. Aug. 38; Dig. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. — **II.** Trop., of time, to pass by, elapse (Tacitean): abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo, etc., Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvena, ae, m. [transvenio], one who comes over from another place, a newcomer, stranger, foreigner (eccl. Lat.): traditur, Lydos ex Asia transvenas in Etruria consedissee, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. Sodom. 31.

‡ **trans-vendo**, ēre, v. a., to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate, Inscr. Orell. 4431.

trans-venio, ire, v. n., to come from another place or person (eccl. Lat.): anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 fin.

trans-verbero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to strike or beat through, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix: praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: abiete pectus, Verg. A. 11, 667: clipei aera (hasta), id. ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 37.

transversarius, a, um, adj. [transversus], lying across, cross-, transverse: tig-

na, cross-beams, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. — *As subst.*: **transversaria**, ōrum, n. (sc. ligna), cross-beams, Vitruv. 8, 6; 10, 11 fin.

transverse, adv., v. transverso fin.

transversim, adv., v. transverso fin.

transversus (-vorsus) or trāversus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of transverso.

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3, v. a., to turn or direct across or atwart (post-class.).

I. Lit.: ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, should be turned, converted, App. Mag. p. 325, 33: eorum consilia hac atque illac variā cogitatione, to turn over, Firm. Math. 6, 15. — **II.** Transf., to turn away, avert: inimica, Arn. 7, 219: fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37. — Hence,

transversus (-vorsus) or trāversus, a, um, P. a., turned across; hence,

going or lying across, atwart, crosswise; cross-, transverse, traverse (freq. and class.).

A. Lit.: viae, cross-streets, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: tramites, Liv. 2, 39, 3: limites, id. 22, 12, 2: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: fossas viis praeducit, id. B. C. 1, 27: vallum, id. ib. 3, 63: tigna, id. ib. 2, 9: transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213; cf.: nubila portant ventū transversa per auras, id. 6, 190: Maniliū nos vidimus transverso ambulante foro, across the forum, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quattuor digitos transversos emineant, four fingers across, four finger-breadths, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126; cf. prov.: si hercle tu ex isto loco Digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, a finger-breadth, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18; so, digitus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58 (v. digitus); for which, also:

discedere a rectā conscientia transversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20, 4: (versibus) incompitis allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversos mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10: plurimum refert, concava sint (specula), an elata; transversa, an obliqua, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129. — **2.** Neutr. as subst.: **transversum**, i, a cross direction or position, only with prepp. adv., crosswise, transversely, etc.: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, obliquely, sideways, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45: e transverso vacet locus, Lucr. 6, 1018: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83: in transversum positae (arbores), id. 16, 42, 81, § 222: aratione per transversum iterata, id. 18, 20, 49, § 180; so id. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al. saepe transversa): collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, intersecting diagonally, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes; cf. poet. in plur.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, at right angles to their former direction, Verg. A. 5, 19; so id. E. 3, 8; Val. Fl. 2, 154; Stat. Th. 1, 348. — **B.** Trop.: transversa in currit misera fortuna rei publicae, crosscut, thwarted, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: cum coepit transversos agere felicitas, i. e. to lead aside or astray, Sen. Ep. 8, 3: transversum iudicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110; Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67; 28, 1, 1, § 1. — **2.** Neutr. as subst.: **transversum**, i, n., only with prepp. adv.: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: ecce tibi iste de transverso, Heus inquit, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; for which: quod non expectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231. — Hence, adv. **1.** **transversē (-vorsē)**, crosswise, transversely, obliquely: transverse describantur horae in columellā, Vitruv. 9, 9, 7; Cels. 5, 26, 24; Veg. 2, 5, 1. — **2.** **transversim**, transversely, crosswise: obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

*** trans-volito**, āre, v. freq. n., to fly through: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

trans-volo or **trā-volo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to fly over or across. **I.** Lit.: perdecies non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Atticā, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30, § 69. — **II.** Transf., to go, come, mount, or pass quickly over or across.

A. Lit. (a) Act.: Alpes, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: Oceanum (manus Macedoniae), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 20: transvolat vox auras, flies through, Lucr. 4, 559; cf. id. 4, 602. — Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. 4, 13, 9. — (g) Neutr.: foraminibus liquidus quia transvolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 349: eques

transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63, 2: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non brevior transvolat, flows by or past, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: vultur relicto Titio, Sen. Hippol. 1233: (arma) Travolaverunt ad hostes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 33 (for transfugerunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 28). — **B.** Trop.: illa Sallustiana brevis... audientem transvolat, flies past, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animi subito transvolans, flitting through, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, passes over, neglects, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

trans-vollo, ēre, v. a., to roll past or by, i. e. to unroll, Prud. Cath. 11, 29; cf. Juven. 3, 380.

transvolatio, ōnis, f. [transvoro], a gulping or swallowing down, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 113; 3, 6, 66; concr., the swallow, the throat, id. Tard. 1, 4, 109; 2, 11, 135; 2, 13, 176.

trans-voro, āvi, 1, v. a., to gulp down, swallow down, devour (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, i. e. to consume, squander, App. Mag. p. 333, 6.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

† trāpētus, i, m., = τραπέτης, an olive-mill, oil-mill, Cato, R. R. 20, 1; 20, 12; 22, 3; Verg. G. 2, 519; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23. — Colat. forin **trāpētum**, i, n., = τραπέτιον, Col. 12, 52, 6; Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2. — And plur.: **trāpētes**, um, m., = τράπτες, Varr. L. L. 4, § 138 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 55, 5; Cato, R. R. 18, 2.

† trāpēzita (tarpez-, tarpess-), ae, m., = τραπέζιτης, a money-changer, banker (cf. argentarius), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90; 2, 3, 89; id. Curc. 2, 3, 66; 4, 4, 3; id. Ep. 1, 2, 40; id. Trin. 2, 4, 23.

† trāpēzōphōron, i, n., = τραπέζοφóρον (table-bearer), a pedestal or statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg, Dig. 33, 10, 3 (in Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3, written as Greek).

Trāpēzūs, untis, f., = τραπέζους, a city in Pontus, now Trebizond, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11 and 12; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 47.

Trāsīmenus (also **Trāsīmēnus**, after *Τρασιμένην λίμνην*, in Strabo; and less correctly **Trāsīmēnus**), Trasimenus lacus, or simply Trasimenus, *Τρασιμένην λίμνην*, a lake in Etruria, near Perugia, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, now Lago Trasimeno or Lago di Perugia, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 21; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; id. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 22, 4 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Val. Max. 1, 6, 6; Sil. 4, 739; 5, 8; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86; Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200; 2, 107, 111, § 241; 7, 23, 29, § 106. — *As adj.*: Trasimena litora, Ov. F. 6, 765. — Hence, **Trāsīmēnicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Trasimenus, Trasimenian: strages, Sid. Carm. 9, 247.

† traumāticus, a, um, = τραυματικός, adapted to the healing of wounds: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 19. — Subst.: **traumāticum**, i, n., a remedy for a wound, Pelag. Vet. 5, 16.

Trausius, ii, m., the name of a man, Hor. S. 2, 2, 99.

*** trāvēho**, ēre, and **trāvectio**, v. transv-.

trāversus, a, um, v. transversus.

(**trāvio**, āre, a false read. for transvolat, Lucr. 6, 349)

trāvōlo, āre, v. transvolo.

trēbāciter, adv., v. trebax fin.

Trēbātius, ii, m., C. Testa, a lawyer, a friend of Cicero, to whom the latter dedicated the Topica, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 sq.; 11, 27, 1; id. Att. 9, 15, A; 9, 17, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; 2, 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 78; Gell. 7 (6), 12, 4 al.

trēbax, ācis, adj. [contr. from the Gr. τριβακός], practised, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty (lat. Lat.): trebaciissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 med. — Adv.: **trēbāciter**, cunningly, slyly, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 med.

Trēbellius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. Esp., **I.** L. Trebellius, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 6, 14; 12, 8, 20. — **II.** M. Trebellius, Cic. Quint. 5, 21. — **III.** Trebellius Maximus, a consul under Nero. — **IV.** Trebellius Pollio, a Roman historian under the

emperor Constantine; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 228. — Hence, **A. Trēbellicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Trebellius: vinum, named after a Trebellius, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69. — **B. Trēbellianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the consul Trebellius, Trebellian: T. senatusconsultum de fideicommissariis, Dig. 36, tit. 1: fideicommissarius, ib. 36, 3, 18.

1. Trēbia, ae, m., = Τρεβίας, ó (sc. ποταμός), a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, now Trebbia, Liv. 21, 52 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 12; Luc. 2, 46; Sil. 4, 495; 4, 645; 6, 707; 9, 189.

2. Trēbia, ae, f., a village in Umbria, now Trevi, Arn. 3, 122. — Hence, **A. Trēbīanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Trebia, Trebian: ager, Liv. 23, 14, 13: di, Arn. 3, 126. — In plur. subst.: **Trēbīani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Trebia, Suet. Tib. 31. — **B. Trēbiātes**, um, m., the inhabitants of Trebia, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Trebius, ii, m., the name of a Roman gens. **I.** Statius Trebius, who surrendered his native town Compsa to Hannibal, Liv. 23, 1, 1. — **II.** Trebius Niger, a historian, companion of Lucullus, proconsul of Hispania Baetica, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 9, 30, 48, § 89; 10, 18, 20, § 40; 32, 2, 6, § 15.

Trēbōnius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. **I.** C. Trebonius, a legate of Caesar in Gaul, a friend of Cicero, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 6, 40; 7, 81; id. B. C. 1, 36; 3, 20; Cic. Fam. 12, 16; 15, 20; id. Phil. 2, 14, 34; Vell. 2, 69, 1. — **II.** The father of the preceding, C. Trebonius, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; id. Phil. 13, 10, 23. — **III.** Another of the name is mentioned, Hor. S. 1, 4, 114.

Trēbūla, ae, f., the name of three Italian towns. **I.** A town in Campania, near Suessula and Satricula, now Maddaloni, Liv. 23, 39, 6. — Hence, **Trēbulānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Trebula, Trebulan: ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.

— Subst.: **Trēbulānum**, i, n., an estate near Trebula, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 1; 5, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2. — In plur.: **Trēbulāni**, ōrum, m., with the addition Balinenses, the inhabitants of Trebula, the Trebulans, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64. — **II.** A town in the Sabine territory, Trebula Mutusca, now Monte Leone, Jul. Obs. 102; also called Trebula, Mart. 5, 71, 1; and Mutusca, Verg. A. 7, 711. The inhabitants are called Trēbulāni Mutuscae, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107. — Hence, Trebulanus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Fam. 11, 27, 3. — **III.** Another town in the Sabine territory, the inhabitants of which are called Trēbulāni Suffanates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Trēbulānus, a, um, v. Trebula.

trēcenārius (TERCENARIUS, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, adj. num. [trēceni]. **I.** Of or belonging to three hundred: vites, i. e. that yield three hundred amphorae of wine to the juger, Varr. R. 1, 2, 7. — **II.** A soldier whose pay is three hundred sesteritia (cf. duccenarius), Inscr. Grut. 365, 6; 387, 8; 417, 5.

trēcēni (tercēni), Eum. Rest. Schol. 11), ae, a (gen. plur. trecenorum, Liv. 7, 25: trecenū, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3), num. distr. adj. [tres-centum]. **I.** Lit., three hundred each, three hundred distributively: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38, 11; 8, 8, 14: familiae in singulas colonias, id. 32, 29, 4: nummi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52, 3. — Of an indefinitely large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. C. 2, 14, 5. — **II.** Transf., in gen., three hundred: vivere ducentis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 28.

trēcēntēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [trēcēnti], three hundred each: pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trēcētēsīmus, a, um, adj. [id.], the three-hundredth: annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Liv. 4, 7, 1; Val. Max. 8, 13 fin.; Eutr. 2, 1.

trēcēnti (trīcenti), Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a (gen. plur. trecentum, Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Liv. 22, 37), num. adj. [tres-centum], three hundred: nummi Philippii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: ad trecentos viros trucidavit, id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173: usque ad milia basiem tre-

centa, Cat. 48, 3; so, trecenta milia, id. 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2: a sena postquam patruo venere trecenta, id. 12, 70, 7.—To denote an indefinitely large number: causae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 95: versus, id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: verba, id. Trin. 4, 2, 122: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum eohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79: amici, Cat. 9, 2.

trēcenties (**trīcenties**, Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti], *three hundred times*, Cat. 29, 15; Mart. 3, 22, 1.

† **trēchedipnum**, *i. n.* (sc. vestimentum), = *τρεχέδιπνον* (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites, Juv. 3, 67 (trechedipna vestimenta parasitica currentium ad cenam, Schol.).

(**trēdecies**, a false read. for terdecies, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184.)

trēdecim (**trēdecim**, Front. Aquaed. 33), *num. adj.* [tres-decim], *thirteen*: tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45, 3: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.*: equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2, 2 (for which we have decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: decem tres, Liv. 37, 30, 8: decem tria milia, id. 29, 2, 17; v. decem).

treis or **trīs**, *v. tres* *init.*

trēmēbundus (**trēmīb-**), *a, um, adj.* [tremo], *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremibunda ad aras Deducta est, Lucr. 1, 95: tremebunda manu tangere, Cic. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: Caius a primā tremebundus luce, *trembling with fear*, Mart. 9, 93, 5: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: leo, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 440: tremebundā voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25.—*Comp.*: (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubero porcae, i.e. *more flabby, softer*, Col. poet. 10, 396.—**II.** Transf.: cornus (i.e. hasta), Sil. 10, 119: tela, id. 5, 628: oratio, Nazar. Pan. Const. 2.

trēmefācio, *fēci*, *factum*, 3, *v. a.* [tremo-facio], *to cause to shake, quake, or tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) Annuat, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; 10, 115: totum caelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Verg. A. 6, 804: Thulem belli murmure, Claud. B. Get. 204: se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18.—*In part. perf.*: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34; so, tellus, Verg. A. 10, 102: pectora, id. ib. 2, 228: scuticae habentis, Ov. H. 9, 81: quies pueri, Stat. Achill. 1, 247.

trēmefactio, *ōnis, f.*, *trembling* (late Lat.); only transf., Cassiod. in Ps. 103, 31.

tremendus, *a, um, v. tremo* *fin.*

trementer, *adv.*, *with trembling* (late Lat.), Fulg. Ser. 24; Dracont. Hexaem. 671.

trēmescō (**trēmisco**), *ēre, v. n.* and *a. incho.* [tremo], *to begin to shake or tremble, to shake, quake, or tremble for fear; to quake or tremble at a thing* (poet.): plaustrum concussa tremescunt Tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 694: Jubeo tremescere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremescens Ad strepitum, id. ib. 14, 214.—*With acc.*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco, Verg. A. 3, 648: Phrygia arma, id. ib. 11, 403.—*With object-clause*: telum instare tremescit, Verg. A. 12, 916.—*With rel.-clause*: quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremescit, Quā tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

* **trēmīpes**, *pēdis, adj.* [tremo-pes], *trembling-footed, with trembling feet*: anates tremipedes, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8.

trēmīs, *issis, m.* [formed after the analogy of semis, from tres and as]; under the later emperors, a coin, the third part of an aureus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Cod. Just. 12, 40, 3; cf. semis, II. A. 2.

trēmō, *īi, 3, v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. *τρέμω*, to tremble; *ἀτρέμας*, quiet]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc.* (freq. and class; cf. trepidō): sapiens si algebis, tremes, Novat. ap. Cie. de Or. 2, 70, 285 (Com. Rel. v. 116 Rib.); pro monstro extemplo'st, quando qui sudat tremit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: videt, ut tremat quique extimuit, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus Tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so, animo, Sen. Agam. 833: toto pectore tremens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C.

1, 23, 8.—*In a Greek construction*: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57: ingemit et tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 489; cf. Verg. G. 3, 84.—**B.** *Of things*: mare caelum terram ruere ac tremere diceres, Afran. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Rib.): membra miseræ tremunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: genua, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: artus, Verg. A. 3, 627: manus, Ov. M. 8, 211: umeri, Verg. A. 2, 509: haec trementi questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11; so, ore tremente, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 54 et saep.: Africa terribili tremuit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): verbere ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: hasta per armos Aeta, Verg. A. 11, 645: vela, Lucr. 4, 77: frusta (carnis), i.e. *to quaver*, Verg. A. 1, 212: seges altis flava spicis, Sen. Oedip. 50; id. Med. 46.—**II.** *Act.*, *to quake or tremble at a thing* (mostly poet. and perhaps not ante-Aug.): virgas ac securus dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 27, 3: Junonem Offensam, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque iratos Regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. C. 3, 21, 19: jussa virum nutusque, Sil. 2, 53: to Stygiu tremuere laeus, Verg. A. 8, 296: non praesidium gladios tremunt, Lact. 5, 13, 17: varios casus, Sen. Troad. 262: hostem, id. ib. 317.—*Hence*.

tremendus, *a, um, P. a.* (acc. to II.), *that is to be trembled at; hence, fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manes adiit regemque tremendum, Verg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. C. 4, 2, 15: vates visu auditque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tumultus, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Verg. A. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremenda, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.

tremor, *ōris, m.* [tremo], *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *In gen. (class; cf. trepidatio)*: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. Ae. 2, 15, 48: quo tremore et pallore dixit, id. Fl. 4, 10: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42: gelidusque per mia cueurit Ossa tremor, Verg. A. 2, 121: subitus tremor occupat artus, id. ib. 7, 446; Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora, Verg. G. 3, 250: errat per artus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 706.—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—*Personified*: Frigus iners illic habitat Falloque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 790.—**B.** *Of inanim. things*: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587.—**B.** *In partic.*, *an earthquake*: tremor terras graviter pertentat, Lucr. 6, 287; 6, 577; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 27.—*In plur.*, Luer. 6, 547; Ov. M. 6, 699; 15, 271; 15, 798; Lucr. 7, 414; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 3; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.—**II.** *Transf., act.*, *like terror, of that which causes trembling, fear, etc., a dread, terror* (very rare): (Cacus) silvæ tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5; cf. id. 5, 24, 4: ponti, Petr. 123.

tremūle, *adv.*, *v. tremulus* *fin.*

tremulus, *a, um, adj.* [tremo]. **I.** *Lit.*, *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): anus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; cf.: incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: manus annisque metusque, Ov. M. 10, 414; so, anni, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 73: tempus, Cat. 61, 161: passus (senilis hiemis), Ov. M. 15, 212: artus, Lucr. 3, 7: manus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: guttur, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, Ov. H. 11, 75: harundo, id. M. 11, 190: canna, id. ib. 6, 326: eupressus, Petr. 131: flamma, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Verg. E. 8, 105; cf.: jubar ignis, Lucr. 5, 696: ignes, id. 4, 405: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 301: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15: lorum, Luc. 4, 444: colores, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 356: equi, i.e. *restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256 (cf. Verg. G. 3, 84 and 250).—*Subst.*: scacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, i.e. *shaking or trembling in the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 20, 9, 34, § 85; 23, 4, 47, § 92.—*In neutr.*, *adverb.*: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, *tremblingly*, Mart. 14, 203, 1.—**II.** *Transf., act.*, *that causes one to shake or shiver*: frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.—* **Adv.**: **tremūle**, *tremblingly*, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28.

trēpidanter, *adv.*, *v. trepido* *fin.*

trepidiatio, *ōnis, f.* [trepido], *a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation* (not freq. till the Aug. per.): numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? * Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: quae senatus trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2, 124: cuius rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75, 2; cf.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, quod, etc., Liv. 3, 3, 2: ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, id. 3, 50, 4: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46, 3: trepidationem incire, id. 2, 53, 1: trepidatio fugae hostium, id. 37, 24, 7: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: trepidatione mendacium prode, Petr. 82: ferrum pectori per trepidationem admovens, Tac. A. 11, 38: vulgi, id. ib. 12, 43: in quā trepidatione multae captae naves, Just. 2, 12, 27: eum magnā trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 2.

trēpide, *adv.*, *v. trepidus* *fin.*

trepidiarius, *a, um, adj.* [trepidus], *restless, moving briskly*: sed ipso equos, quos vulgo trepidarios, militari verbo tottonarios vocant, ita edomant, etc., Veg. 1, 56, 37.

trēpido, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to hurry with alarm, to bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation, or trepidation* (class., but not in Cic.): ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 9; so with festinare, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25; Sall. C. 31, 1: quid est quod trepidas, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. J. 38, 5: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque Exanimes trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. 23, 16, 12: trepidante totā civitate ad excipiendum Poenum visendumque, id. 23, 7, 10: circa vallum (hostes), Auct. B. Afr. 82, 1: circum artos cavos (mures), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 23, 10: nobis trepidandum in acie instruendū erat, id. 44, 38, 11: dum trepidant alae, Verg. A. 4, 121: lymphati trepidare coeperunt, Curt. 4, 12, 14: at Romanus homo... Corde suo trepidat, Enn. Ann. 4, 7; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 59: spe trepido, Lucr. 7, 297: trepidare laetitia, Arn. 7, n. 4: voce, Pers. 1, 20: multa manu medicā Phoebeque potentibus herbis Nequiquam trepidat, Verg. A. 12, 403: nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis in tenebris metunt, Lucr. 2, 55; 3, 87; 6, 35; cf.: ancipiti trepidant terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. C. 2, 19, 5: metu falso, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37: formidine belli, id. ib. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periculis, Lucr. 3, 1076: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 20, 32.—*Impers. pass.*: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: ubi jam trepidatur, Lucr. 3, 598: vastis trepidatur in arvis, Sil. 4, 26: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) *Like tremo with acc., to tremble at, be afraid of* (poet. and very rare): et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21: occursum amici, id. 8, 152: lupos (damae), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1058.—(γ) *With inf.* (poet.): ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Verg. A. 9, 114: occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639.—(δ) *With ne*: trepidat, ne Suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97; 14, 64.—**B.** *Of things*, Lucr. 2, 965: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21; cf.: obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id. C. 2, 3, 12: flammæ trepidant, *flare, waver, flicker*, id. ib. 4, 11, 11: trepidantia exta, *throbbing, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam pennā fugiunt trepidante columbae, id. ib. 1, 506: sub dentibus artus, id. ib. 14, 196.—**C.** *With inf.*: octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24.—*Hence*, **trepidanter**, *adv.*, *tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.*: trepidantius timidusque age, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

* **trēpidulus**, *a, um, adj.* *dim.* [id.] 1895

trembling, anxious, timorous: pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2, 29, 8.

trepidus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Gr. *τρέπεω*, to turn, put to flight; cf. Lat. *torqueo* (cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.); prop. scared; hence], *restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.* (not. freq. in prose till the Aug. per.; perh. not at all in Cic. and Caes.): tum trepidae inter se coeunt pennisque coruscant (apes), in a hurry, Verg. G. 4, 73; so, Dido, id. A. 4, 642 Serv.: hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, id. ib. 7, 638; 9, 233: trepidi improvise metu, Sall. J. 97, 5; cf.: curia maesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. 2, 24, 3: Romae nocturnus terror ita ex somno trepidam repente civitatem excivit, id. 8, 37, 6: trepidi formidine portas Explorant, Verg. A. 9, 169; Just. 2, 13, 9. — (β) With *gen.*: illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra Discurrent, Verg. A. 12, 589: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31, 5; so, rerum suarum, id. 5, 11, 4: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: tubarum, Stat. Th. 11, 325. — **b.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepidā submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279 (Merkel, tepidā); cf.: et foliis undam trepidi desumpat aheni, i. e. bubbling, foaming, Verg. G. 1, 296: venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: pes, id. ib. 4, 100: os, id. ib. 5, 231: vultus, id. ib. 4, 485: cursus, Verg. A. 4, 672: terror, Lucr. 5, 41: metus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54; Plin. 2, 7, 5; 15: tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846: certamen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: motus, Ov. M. 8, 606: fletus, id. ib. 4, 673: in re trepidā, in a critical situation, perilous juncture, Liv. 1, 27, 7; 4, 46, 8; 26, 5, 7; cf. in *plur.*: in trepidis rebus, id. 4, 17, 8; 4, 56, 8; Tib. 2, 3, 21; Hor. C. 3, 2, 5; Sil. 7, 1; cf. Sall. J. 91, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59; so, vita, id. ib. 4, 70 *fin.*: litterae, i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news, Curt. 7, 1, 36; so, nuntius, Just. 31, 2, 8. — **Adv.** **trepide**, *hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation*: trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: classis trepide soluta, Liv. 22, 31, 5; so, relictis castris, id. 7, 11, 1: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12, 6: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. Ner. 23.

† **trepit** vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= *τρέπεει*].

trepondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres-pondu; cf. duapondo, under duo], *three pounds*: ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165: adipis porcinae, id. ib. 271; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.

tres (also **treis** and **tris**; *acc.* tres and tris), *tria, num. adj.* [Sanscr. tri-, trajas; Gr. *τρεῖς, τρία*; Goth. thrija; Germ. drei; Engl. three]. **I.** Three: duas, tris minas auferunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 7: tria corpora, Tris species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 93 sq.: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: tribus modis, uno... altero... tertio..., Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: fundos decem et tres reliquit, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20. — **II.** To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, of three words, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 29; so, verbis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 121; cf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 33; Ov. P. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, quid noster Paetus; at ille, etc., at the first three words, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: chartis, Cat. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4: cum tribus illa bibit, Mart. 13, 124, 2.

tresdecim, *v. tredecim init.*

tressis, *is, m.* [tres-as]. **I.** Three asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169; 9, § 81 Müll. — **II.** To denote a trifle: hic Dama est non tressis agaso, is not worth three coppers, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-viri, *orum, m.*, *three men holding an office together, or associated in public business; a board of three, three joint commissioners; as overseers of prisons*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Aul. 3, 2, 2. — **As inferior priests**: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73 (v. epulo). — **As commissioners to distribute land among colonists, Liv. 32, 2, 6; 39, 44, 10; 40, 29, 2; cf. also under Treveri.**

Treviri (**Treviri**), *orum, m.* **I.** A people in Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes, in and about the mod. Treves, Caes. B. G. 1, 37; 2, 24; 3, 11; 6, 8 et saep.; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Liv. Epit. 107 al. — *In sing.*: **Trevir**, one of the Treveri, Tac. H. 3, 35; 1896

4, 55; Luc. 1, 441. — **In a pun** with tresviri, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 3. — **B.** Afterwards, the town of the Treveri, the mod. Treves, Amm. 15, 11, 9; called, at an earlier date, Augusta Trevirorum, Mel. 3, 2, 4. — **II.** Hence, **Trevericus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Treveri: ager, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183; 11, 49, 109, § 262: tumultus, Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.*: proelium, id. H. 5, 17: urbs, i. e. Treves, Aus. Urb. 4.

† **triācontās**, *adis, f.*, = *τριακοντάς*, the number thirty, Tert. adv. Val. 49 *fin.*

triangulāris, *e, adj.* [triangulus], of or belonging to a triangle, triangular: anfractus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579.

triangulus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-angulus], having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular. **I.** *Adj.*: sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25, 2: species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: ager, Col. 5, 2, 5: latera radicis, id. 13, 11, 218 et saep. — **II.** *Subst.* **a. triangulum**, *i, n.*, a triangle: quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulus, Quint. 1, 10, 41; so id. 1, 10, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61. — **b. triangulus**, *i, m.*, a triangle, Front. Expos. Form. pp. 32, 33, 35 Goes.

triarii, *orum, m.* [tres], a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, the triarii, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.: etiamsi te sors inter triarios posuerit, Sen. Tranq. 3, 10; Liv. 22, 5, 7: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referbantur, id. 8, 8, 11; 8, 10, 6; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, pt. 2, p. 249 sq.

Triarius, *ii, m.*, a surname in the gens Valeria. **I.** C. Valerius Triarius, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; he is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's treatise de Finibus; v. Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 13 sq. — **II.** His father was named L. Valerius Triarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 37. — **III.** P. Valerius Triarius, the accuser of M. Scaurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; 4, 17, 2.

† **triās**, *adis, f.*, = *τριάς*, the number three, a triad, Mart. Cap. 7, § 733.

† **triātrus**, *a, feast-day among the Tuscans, three days after the Ides*, Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, p. 257 Müll.

tribacca, *ae, f.* (sc. Inauris) [tres-bacca], an ear-drop consisting of three pearls, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

Triballi, *orum, m.*, a people of Lower Mesia, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 10, 17, § 33.

† **tribās**, *adis, f.*, = *τριβάς* (rubbing), a woman who practises lewdness with women, Phaedr. 4, 14, 3; Mart. 1, 91 tit.; 7, 67, 1; 7, 70, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

Tribocci (**Triboci**), *orum, m.*, a German people on the left shore of the Rhine, in mod. Alsace, Caes. B. C. 1, 51; 4, 10; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 70.

† **tribōn**, *ōnis, m.*, = *τρίβων*, a threadbare cloak, Aus. Epigr. 53.

Tribonianus, *i, m.*, a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Justinian, Just. Inst. prooem. § 3, 4.

† **tribrachys**, *ŷos, m.*, = *τρίβραχυς*, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach, Quint. 9, 4, 97. — Called also in Lat. tribrevis, Diom. p. 475 P.

tribrevis, *is, v.* the preced. art.

tribuarius, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], of or belonging to a tribe or tribes: crimen sodalitorium, i. e. a bribing of the tribes, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: res, id. ib. 15, 36.

tribula, *ae, v.* tribulum.

tribulatio, *ōnis, f.* [tribulo], distress, trouble, tribulation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Aug. in Ps. 125, 2; Hier. Ep. 108, 18.

tribulātus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulum], pointed, toothed like a threshing-sledge: falciculae, Pall. 1, 43, 8.

tribulis, *is, m.* [tribus], one of the same tribe with another. **I.** Lit. (class.): tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85; Cic. Planc. 19, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Vatin. 15, 36; Liv. 2, 16, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15 Orell. ad loc. — **II.** In gen., one of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person (rare), Mart. 9, 50, 7; 9, 58, 8.

tribulo, *no perf.*, *atum, 1, v. a.* [tribulum]. **I.** Lit., to press: *ἐλβεω* tribulo, presso, premo. Gloss. Philox.; Cato. R. R.

23, 4. — **II.** Trop., to oppress, afflict (eccl. Lat.): in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.*; Ambros. Serm. 22, n. 1; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

tribulosus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus]. **I.** Lit., full of thorns or thistles (late Lat.): voragine viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.* — **II.** Trop., thorny, rough: opus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. — *Sup.*: tribulosissima dissimulatio, Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *med.*

tribulum (**trivöl-**), *i, n.* [tero], a threshing-sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 22, 1; 1, 52, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298; Verg. G. 1, 164 — Collat. form **tribula**, *ae, f.*, Col. 2, 20, 4; 1, 6, 23; 12, 52, 7; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.

tribulus (**triböl-**), *i, m.*, = *τρίβολος*, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs, while a fourth projected upward, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop. **I.** Lit.: tribulos abjecerunt, Veg. Mil. 3, 24. — **II.** Transf., from its resemblance in form. **A.** A kind of thorn or thistle, land-caltrops: Tribulus terrestris, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 153; Ov. M. 13, 803; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91: spinæ et tribuli, Vulg. Gen. 3, 18. — **B.** A kind of water-plant bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, water-chestnut, water-caltrops: Trapa natans, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 58, § 98.

tribūnal (moleste diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17; yet **tribūnale** is found Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206, 24), *ālis, n.* [tribunus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** A raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal (cf.: suggestus, sella): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: popularis accessus ac tribunal, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: praetor tribunal suum iuxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; cf. Tac. A. 15, 29; Mart. 11, 98, 17: eum de tribunali deturbavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Cic. Vatin. 9, 21: (praetor) palam de sellā ac tribunali pronuntiavit, Si quis, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7, § 16: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8, 21; cf. id. Pis. 5, 11: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134; cf. id. 11, 3, 156: laudatum ex quattuor tribunibus, id. 12, 3, 6: nobis in tribunali praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sedens pro tribunali, Liv. 39, 32, 11: Fulvius magnā circumfusus turbā ac tribunal consulis venit, id. 26, 22, 3; cf. Tac. A. 1, 75. — **2.** The elevation in the camp, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice, Liv. 28, 27, 15; Tac. H. 3, 10, 4, 25; cf.: regium (sc. Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12, 6. — **3.** The seat of the praetor in the theatre, Suet. Aug. 44. — **4.** A tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83; Inscr. Orell. 4548. — **II.** Transf., in gen., a mound, dam, embankment: tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestus, Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 3. — **B.** Of the persons who sit on a tribunal, the magistrates: omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 57. — **III.** Trop., height, greatness: quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columnen ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356, 16.

tribūnātus, *ūs, m.* [id.], the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship: Cotia, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; so of the office of a tribune of the people, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; id. Lael. 12, 41; id. Leg. 3, 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 21, 73; id. Sest. 37, 79; id. Att. 11, 9, 1 al.; Liv. 2, 56, 2. — *Of a military tribune*: tribunatus commoda contemnere, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1; 7, 6, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.

tribūnicus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a tribune, tribunital: tribunica potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Flor. 3, 13, 1; Val. Max. 2, 9, 8: vis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; cf. seditiones, id. J. 37, 1: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: procellae, Liv. 2, 1: mucro aliqui, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: comitia, for the election of tribunes of the people, id. Att. 1, 1. 1. cf. candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15,

b. 4: leges, proposed by the tribunes of the people, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: auxilium, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: furor, id. 6, 2, 3: equites Romanos in tribunum restituit honorem, i. e. of military tribunes, Caes. B. C. 1, 77. — **II.** Subst.: **tribunicus**, ii, m., one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: qui aedilicii, qui tribunicii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Liv. 3, 35, 5: **INTER TRIBUNOS RELATO**, i. e. presented with the title of tribune, Inscr. Orell. 3146.

tribunus, i, m. [tribus, prop. the chief of a tribe; hence, in gen.], a chieftain, commander, tribune. **I.** Tribuni aerarii, paymasters, who assisted the quaestors, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; Fest. p. 2 ib.; called also tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: a tribunis aerariis absolutus, id. ib. 2, 16, 3; cf. in a pun with acratii (rich), id. Att. 1, 16, 8. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 41. — **II.** Tribuni Celerum, captains or commanders of the Celeres, Liv. 1, 59, 7; cf. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; Weissenb. ad Liv. 1, 15, 8. — **III.** Tribuni militares or militum, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; so, militares, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. in sing.: cum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: a tribunis militum, praefectis reliquisque, qui, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, militum, id. ib. 3, 7; cf. in sing.: tribunus militum, id. ib. 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. — **Sing.**: Stilonius Priscus qui tribunus cohortis, sub Classico fuerat, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 18; cf.: tribunus minor, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; and tribunus legionis, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20. — **IV.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power; these were the highest officers of the State from A. U. C. 310 to A. U. C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number, Liv. 4, 6, 8; 4, 7, 1; 5, 1, 2; called tribuni consulares, id. 8, 33; Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 136 sq. — **V.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, tribunes of the people, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians, Liv. 2, 33, 2; 2, 56, 3 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58 sq.; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 247 sq.; Lange, Antiq. 1, 1, p. 592 sq., and the authorities cited by both.

tribuo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [tribus], to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc. (syn.: do, dono, largior). **I.** Lit.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: si uni omnia tribuenda sint, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 2, 21; Hirt. B. G. 3, 46: cuius sceleribus tanta praemia tribuistis, Sall. H. 1, 18, 4 Dietsch: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402; Phaedr. 1, 5, 8: beneficia, Nep. Att. 11, 5: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, to deal out, allot, id. ib. 4, 64. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to grant, give, show, pay, render: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92; so, veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: silentium orationi alicuius, id. Cael. 12, 29: quod tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; cf.: sibi honorem, id. ib. 7, 20: mulieri honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: tibi turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: vocabula monti, id. ib. 14, 621: salutem mihi, id. H. 15 (16), 2: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44; Luc. 4, 358 et saep. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Pro gen., to grant, yield, give up, concede, allow something to a person or thing (syn. concedo): si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: valetudini aliquid, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6, 5: hoc matris precibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 689: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum

tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrego, I yield or concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: cum senatus impediretur quo minus, id. quod hostibus semper erat tributum, responsum equitibus Romanis redderetur, id. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: gratissimum mihi feceris, si huic commendationi meae tantum tribueris quantum cui tribuisti plurimum, id. ib. 13, 22, 2; and: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me, id. Brut. 51, 190. — **Absol.**: cum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: quos ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, Tac. A. 14, 14 fin.: tribus in generibus rerum versari rhetoris officium... demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in alicuius certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7. — **2.** To ascribe, assign, attribute a thing to a person or thing as the cause: alicuius virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: alicuius juri potius quam suae culpa, id. B. C. 3, 73: id tribuite vestrae culpa, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: alicuius ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: miseriae nostrae potius quam inconstantiae tribuere quod, etc., id. Att. 3, 4 init. — **3.** To set store by, with magnopere, multum, etc., to make much of: quibus ille secundum fratrem plurimum tribuebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12: ne ob eam rem suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. — **4.** To divide, distribute (syn. dispartio): rem universam in partes, Cic. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16: secundum (locus) in tempora tribuitur, id. Inv. 1, 55, 107: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. — **5.** Of time, to bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiendis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, id. ib. 3, 78: reliqua tempora literis, Nep. Att. 4, 3; id. Hann. 13, 2. — **Hence, tributum**, i, n., a stated payment, a contribution, tribute. **A.** Lit. (class.): in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tributo populo indicto, Liv. 4, 60, 4: imperare, id. 23, 31, 1; 23, 48, 8; Tac. A. 2, 47; 4, 71; id. G. 43: Mart. 7, 54, 8; Val. Max. 4, 3, 8; 8, 3, 3. — In the ante-class. collat. form **tributus**, i, m.: cum tributus exigeretur, Cato ap. Non. 229, 11: tributus cum imperatus est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 43 sq. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A contribution made for any private purpose (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 14, 2, 2; 14, 2, 4; 14, 4, 5. — **2.** A gift, present (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: praestare tributa clientes cogimur, Juv. 3, 188; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

tribus, ūs (dat. and abl. plur.: tribubus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; Liv. 5, 18, 2; 23, 12, 16, etc.; but tribubus, Ephem. Epigr. 2, 208, n. 299; never tribubus; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 376, and v., in gen., Neue, Formenl. 1, 361 sqq.), f. [tri-; root in tres (dat. tribus) and bhū; Gr. φν- in φυλή; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 163], orig. a third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean, **I.** Lit., a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to thirty-five, of which thirty-one were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and four urbanae tribus or city tribes; the following are the names of the tribes, the city tribes being printed in Italics, viz.: Aemilia, Aniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, Colina, Cornelia, Crustumina, Esquilina, Fabia, Falerina, Galesia, Horatia, Lemonia, Maecia, Menenia, Oufentina, Palatina, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Popilia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, Suburana, Terentina, Tromentina, Veientina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia. Some of these names are the same as the names of Roman gentes, and others are derived from the names of places where these tribes at first resided), Varr. L. L. 4, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; Liv. 1, 36, 7; 8, 37, 12; 9, 46, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. Epit. 19; Col. 5, 1, 7; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2; 9, 10, 1; cf. Niebuhr,

Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 426 sq.; and see the names of these tribes in Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 11–28 and 147: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, of the Romilian tribe, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; cf. Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. AURELIUS L. FIL. CAMILIA FIRMVS, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3070: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, removed, expelled from the tribe, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, tribu movere aliquem, id. Clu. 43, 122; Liv. 45, 15, 4; 4, 24, 7; 24, 18, 6; 45, 15, 4; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: urbanae (tribus) in quas transferri ignominia esset, desidia probo, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: ea multitudo tribus circuit, genibus se omnium advolvens, Liv. 3, 37, 9. — **B.** Trop., comic: grammaticas ambire tribus, to canvass the Grammarian tribe, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. — **II.** Transf. **1.** Of Macedonians: satellites illi ex tribu sua legunt, Just. 13, 3, 1 (al. turbā). — **2.** In gen., the commonalty, the mass, mob, poor people, Mart. 8, 15, 4; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: equitem imitatae tribus, Flor. 2, 6, 25. — **Prov.**: sine tribu, without rank or position: homo sine tribu, sine nomine, Flor. 3, 13, 1.

tributarius, a, um, adj. [tributum], of or belonging to tribute: necessitas, of paying tribute, Just. 32, 2, 1: solum, subject to tribute, tributary, Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6; so, praedia tributaria sunt ea, quae in his provinciis sunt, quae propriae Caesaris esse creduntur (opp. stipendiarum), Gai. Inst. 2, 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7, 2: Thracae Macedonum, Flor. 3, 4, 1: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: causa, concerning tribute, Dig. 49, 14, 46: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.

tributum, adu. [tribus], through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: tributum et centuriatum descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributum plebes jussisset, populum teneret, i. e. in the comitia tributa, Liv. 3, 55, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 7: nummis tributum divisit, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: spectacula tributum data, id. Mur. 34, 72; cf. id. ib. 32, 67: arripuit populum tributum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69.

tributio, ōnis, f. [tribuo]. **I.** A dividing, distributing, distribution (very rare): hanc ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id. est aequabilem tributionem, *Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio fit pro rata ejus, quod cuique debetur, Dig. 14, 4, 5 fin. — **II.** A contributing, paying of tribute, Dig. 2, 14, 52; 50, 4, 18.

* **tributor**, ōris, m. [id.], a giver, imparter: tributor omnium, App. Trism. p. 92, 27.

tributorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or concerning payment (jurid. Lat.): tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

tributum, i, n., v. tribuo fin.

1. tributus, a, um, Part. of tribuo.

2. tributus, a, um, adj. [tribus], formed or arranged into tribes: comitia, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Liv. 2, 60, 4 sq.; 2, 56, 2 sq.; v. comitium.

3. tributus, i, v. tributum, under tribuo fin.

tricae, ārum, f. [acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104, orig. **Trica**, ae, f., like Apina, the name of a small town in Apulia; but cf. Sanscr. trkvan, thief; and Lat. trico, extricare, etc.; hence, prov., trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense]. **I.** Lit.: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid villus istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: Gri. Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. La. Nummos trecentos. Gri. Tricas. La. Quadringentos. Gri. Tramas putridas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36. — **II.** Transf., hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, quirks, wiles, tricks: judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turp. ap. Non. 8, 26; cf.: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9: nihil mihi opus est liti bus neque tricks, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 62; 5, 2, 18: quas tu mihi tricas narras? id. Curc. 5, 2, 15: quin tu istas mittis tricas, id. Most. 3, 1, 45; Varr. ap. Non. 8, 29; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2; cf.: trico, trico, and tricosus.

tricameratus, a, um, adj. [tres-camera], having three chambers (late Lat.): ecclesia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: inferiora ar-

cae bicamerata et tricamerata facies, Ambros. Hexam. 6, 9, n. 72.—*Subst.* : **tricamērātum**, i, n., a room divided into three chambers, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

Tricca, ae, and **Tricce**, es, f., = Τρίκκη, a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Trikala, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 13, 5; Sen. Troad. 824.—Hence, **Triccaeus**, a, um, adj., of Tricca, Arien. Arat. 206.

tricenarius, a, um, adj. [tricenī], of or containing thirty : fistula, thirty quarter-digits in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 29; 48; filius, thirty years old, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 3, 3 fin.: homo, Arn. 2, 58; Pall. Aug. 12; Front. Aquaed. 29; 48.

tricenī, ae, a (gen. plur. tricenūm, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 11, 33, 39, § 113), num. distr. adj. [triginta], thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty. **I.** Lit., distributively: lecti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58: tricenon milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 5: dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: amphorae, id. 3, 3, 14: bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 71: latent tricenon diebus, id. 9, 36, 60, § 125: nummi, Mart. 10, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf., thirty cardinally: medica ab uno satru tricenon annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 144: (implent) anguillae in Gange amne tricenon pedes, id. 9, 3, 2, § 4; Mart. 1, 44, 1.—*Gen.* tricenūm, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32; Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 11, 33, 38, § 113; Front. Aquaed. 49.

tricennālis, e, adj. [tricennium], of or belonging to thirty years, tricennial (late Lat.): incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11.—*In plur.* **tricennalia**, ium, n., a festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival, Oros. 7, 28 fin.

tricennium, ii, n. [triginta-annos], the space of thirty years, Cod. Just. 7, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 6 med.; Cassiod. Var. 1, 18; 3, 31.

tricenti, ae, a, v. trecenti.

tricenties, adv., v. trecenties.

triceps, cipitis, adj. [tres-caput; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 159]. **I.** Lit., having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194.—**II.** Transf., threefold: historia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.

tricesimāni, ōrum, m. [tricesimus], soldiers of the thirtieth legion, Amm. 18, 9, 3.

tricesimus (less freq. **trigesimus**, Mart. 1, 16, 3; 10, 103, 7; Just. 12, 15), a, um, num. ord. adj. [triginta], the thirtieth: idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: tertius et tricesimus annus, id. Sen. 6, 19: sexto tricesimo anno post, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: Legio quinta tricesima, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 1: tricesimo sexto anno, Liv. 3, 30, 7: tricesimum annum agens, id. 40, 6, 4: tricesimo die, Curt. 5, 6, 19: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: bis tricesimus consul instat, Mart. 1, 16, 3.—Hence, *subst.* : **Tricesimae**, ōrum, f., the name of a town in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine, Amm. 18, 2, 4.

***tricessis**, is, m. [triginta-as], thirty asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170 Müll.

†trichalcon, i, n., = τριχαλκον, a coin of the value of three chalci, Vitr. 3, 1 med.

†trichaptum, i, n., = τριχαπτον, a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment, Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14; id. in Ezech. 4, 16, 11.

†trichias, ae, m., = τριχίας, a kind of sardine, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 9, 51, 74, § 162.

†trichiāsis, is, f., = τριχιάσις, a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside, Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trichila, ae, f., a bower, arbor, summer-house, Verg. Copa. 7; Col. poët. 10, 378; 10, 394; Inscr. Orell. 4517; Caes. B. C. 3, 96 (al. trichilia).—Also, in a contr. collat. form

†tricla, ae, f., Inscr. Orell. 2909: **†triclea**, ae, ib. 4337; and **†triclīa**, ae, ib. 4456.

†trichinus, a, um, adj., = τριχινος (of hair; transf.), slight, meagre, poor: quæstus (opp. uber), Varr. ap. Non. 181, 10.

†trichitis, idis, f., = τριχίτις, a kind of alum, Plin. 35, 15, § 186.

†trichomanēs, is, m., = τριχομανής, a plant resembling adiantum, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138; 22, 21, 30, § 63; App. Herb. 47.

†trichordis, e, adj., = τριχορδός; 1898

three-stringed: citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 med.; Cassiod. Anim. 5.

†trichorūm, i, n., = τριχωρον, a room divided into three apartments, Stat. S. 1, 3, 57; Spart. Pesc. 12; Inscr. Orell. 1595.

†trichrus, i, f., = τριχρως, a tricolored gem, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

tricies, triciens (also **tricesies**, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2 twice: **trigies**, Mart. Cap. 7, § 737), adv. num. [triginta], thirty times: (pedes) tricies triceni fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10: tricies centenis millibus pondo olei eos multat, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 3: mea (filia) triciens (aeris millies) non posset (habere), i. e. three millions of sesterces, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95; id. Fragm. Pontel. § 4; Mart. 4, 37, 4; 5, 40, 1.

***tricinium**, ii, n. [tres-cano], a song by three voices, a trio: semivolucrum puellarum, of the three Sirens, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

Tricipitinus, i, m., a surname in the gens Lucretia; e. g. **I.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, father of Lucretia, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 59, 8.—**II.** L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, a consul, and conqueror of the Volsci, Liv. 3, 8, 2; Fast. Capit. ap. Grut. 289.—**III.** Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, a consul, Liv. 4, 30, 4.

†triclā, **†triclēa**, and **†triclīa**, v. trichila.

†triclīniarches or **-a**, ae, m., = τρικλινιάρχης, a chief servant who has charge of the table, Petr. 22; Inscr. Orell. 794; 2952.

triclīniāris, e, adj. [triclīnium], of or belonging to an eating-couch or dining-room. **I.** Adj.: gradus, Varr. L. L. 8, § 32 Müll.: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: map-pae, id. L. L. 9, § 47 Müll.: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: vestimenta, Dig. 33, 5, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* : **triclīniāria**, ium, n. **A.** An eating-room, dining-room, supper-room, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7.—**B.** Tapestry or covering for table-couches, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 9, 39, 63, § 137.

†triclīnium, ii, n., = τρικλινιον, a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch. **I.** Lit.: triclīnio posito cenabimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2: sternere, id. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.: habueris quinquaginta triclīniorum lectos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: in triclīnio, quod in foro straverat, id. ib. 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Mur. 36, 75; id. Att. 13, 52, 1 and 2; Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Mart. 10, 13, 3 al.—**II.** Transf., a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: hiberna et aestiva, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; Libo ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Phaedr. 4, 23, 28; Manil. 5, 507.

trico, ōnis, m. [tricae, II.], a mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46; Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24; 22, 31; Capitol. Ver. 4.

†triccocum, i, n., = τρικοκκον (that has three berries), a kind of heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57.

†tricolūm, i, n., = τρικωλον (having three members), a sentence or period consisting of three clauses, Sen. Contr. 2, 12, § 12; 4, 25, § 27.

trīcor, ōtus, i, v. dep. n. [tricae], to make or start difficulties: to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks (Cicero), Cic. Att. 15, 13, 5: Pubilius tecum trīcatus est, id. ib. 14, 19, 4.—Collat. form **trīco**, reflex., to dally, delay: hora surgendi ne te trices, Vulg. Ecclus. 32, 15.

Tricorū, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Narbonensis, Liv. 21, 31.

***tri-corniger**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [tres], having three horns or points: species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. Lit. Monos fin.

tricornis, e, adj. [tres-cornu], having three horns, three-horned: boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73; Sol. 52.

trīcorpor, ōris, adj. [tres-corpus], having three bodies, three-bodied, tricorporal: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Verg. A. 6, 289; so, Geryon, Sil. 3, 422; 13, 201.

trīcosus, a, um, adj. [tricae], full of difficulties or perplexities, full of wiles or tricks, Lucil. ap. Non. 79, 26 (al. strigosus); Inscr. Grut. 50, 1.

trīcuspis, idis, adj. [tres], having three

points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, tricuspid: telum, i. e. tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

†tridacna, ōrum, n., = τριδάκνα, a kind of oysters, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 63.

tri-dens, entis (abl. tridentī), Verg. A. 1, 145; 2, 418; Sil. 3, 53: tridente, Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51), adj. [tres], having three teeth or tines, three-tined, three-pronged, tridentēd, trident. **I.** Adj.: rostra, Verg. A. 5, 143: aes, Val. Fl. 1, 688: tridenti armatus ferro, Arn. 3, 31.—**II.** *Subst.* : **tridens**, entis, m., a three-tined spear, a trident, used to spear large fish, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92; 9, 15, 20, § 51; 9, 29, 45, § 84.—As an attribute of Neptune, Verg. G. 1, 13; id. A. 2, 610; Prop. 2, 26 (3, 22), 48; Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75.—As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii), Juv. 8, 203.

***tridentifer**, fēri, m. [tridens-fero], the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 595; cf. tridentiger.

***tridentiger**, gēri, m. [tridens-gero], the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 11, 202; cf. tridentifer.

***tridentipōtens**, entis, m. [tridens-potens], ruling with the trident, an epithet of Neptune, Sil. 15, 159.

triduānus, a, um, adj. [triduum], lasting three days, of three days' continuance (post-class.): spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247, 27: jejunia, Hier. Ep. 54, 10: funus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 12, 207.

triduum, i, n. (sc. spatium) [tres-dies], the space of three days, three days: ubi triduum continuum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 147: hanc hoc triduum solum sinas Esse hic, id. Cist. 1, 1, 106: triduum servire numquam te sinam, id. Mil. 4, 4, 57: bidui'st aut tridui Haec sollicitudo? Ter. And. 2, 6, 9: ut maneat triduum hoc, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 4: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: cum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatuoriduo periturum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26: triduo intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 152; Mart. 2, 6, 12.

triennia, ium, n. (sc. sacra) [triennium], a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival, = trieterica sacra, Ov. M. 9, 642.

triennis, e, adj. [tres-annus], three years old: vacca, Vulg. Gen. 15, 9.

triennium, ii, n. (sc. spatium) [id.], the space of three years, three years: biennium aut triennium est, cum virtuti aonium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79; id. Most. 2, 2, 10; id. Stich. 1, 2, 80; 1, 3, 61; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 8; Caes. B. G. 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 3 al.

triens, entis, m. [tres], a third part, a third of any thing. **I.** In gen.: cum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: medicaminis, Col. 12, 20, 7: ut triens ex hemina supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68, § 133.—Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of coins. **1.** The third part of an as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Hor. A. P. 328; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; Liv. Ep. 60; 22, 10, 7; Messala ap. Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137; Juv. 3, 267.—**2.** Under the later emperors, a gold coin, the third part of an aureus, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 fin.—**B.** As a measure of interest, one third per cent. monthly, or, in our way of reckoning, four per cent. yearly: usurae, Dig. 35, 2, 3 fin.: pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21.—**C.** In square or long measure. **1.** The third of a juger, Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2.—**2.** The third of a foot in length, Front. Aquaed. 26; 38.—**D.** In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 29; Mart. 1, 107, 8; 6, 86, 1; 9, 88, 2; 10, 49, 1.—**E.** Among mathematicians, the number two (as a third of six), Vitr. 3, 1 med.—**III.** Trientem tertium... id significare ait Cincius duas libras pondo et trientem, Fest. p. 363.

trientābulum, i, n. [triens], a portion of public land assigned to creditors in place of a third part of the public debt: trientābulumque is ager, quia pro tertia parte pecuniae datus erat, appellatus, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

trientālis, e, adj. [id.], that contains a third of a foot: materia, Vitr. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34.

trientarius, a, um, *adj.* [triens, II. B.], of or belonging to a third part: faenus, i. e. a third of one per cent. monthly, or, in our manner, four per cent. a year, Capitol. Anton. P. 2; Lamp. Alex. Sev. 21, 1.

* **trientius**, a, um, *adj.* [triens], sold for a third: ager, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

† **trierarchus**, i, m., = τριῆραρχος, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Ner. 34; Inscr. Orell. 2652; 3595; 3603; 3615 sq.

† **trieris**, e, *adj.*, = τριῆρης, having three ranges of oars. **I.** *Adj.*: navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44, 2. — **II.** *Subst.*: **trieris**, is, f., a ship or galley of three ranges of oar-banks, a trireme, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3610; 3612; 3617 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 10; Vulg. Isa. 33, 21; id. Dan. 11, 30.

† **trietericus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριετηρικός, recurring every three years, triennial: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. M. 6, 587; also called trieterica orgia, Verg. A. 4, 302. — As *subst.*: **trieterica**, ōrum, n., the festival of Bacchus, Ov. B. Am. 593; Stat. Th. 2, 661; id. Achill. 1, 595; Hyg. Fab. 131; cf. trieteris.

† **trieteris**, idis, f., = τριετηρίς. **I.** *Lit.*, a space of three years, three years, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72; Mart. 9, 85, 9; 10, 53, 3; Aus. Caes. 3. — **II.** *Transf.*, a triennial festival; of the festival of Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; cf. trietericus. — Of the Nemean games, Stat. Th. 4, 722; 7, 93.

trifariam (collat. form **trifariē**, Dion. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius], triply, in three places (not ante-Aug.): trifariam adortus castra, Liv. 3, 22, 7; muniebant Romani, id. 5, 26, 7; distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41, 20; epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13. — **II.** *Triply*, in a threefold manner, in three ways: destruitur propositio trifariam, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 24.

trifarius, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάριος], of three sorts or ways, threefold, triple (post-class.): causa morborum omnium, App. Mag. p. 305, 38; genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 med.: vestigia numerorum in corporibus trifaria, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3.

* **trifaux**, cis, *adj.* [tres-faux], having three throats, triple-throated: latratus Cerberi, Verg. A. 6, 417.

trifax, facis, f., a kind of long missile weapon, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

trifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [ter-fero], thrice-bearing, that bears fruit three times a year: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11; cf.: ficus trifero provenitu, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: vites, id. 16, 27, 50, § 114.

trifidus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-findo], cleft or cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet. and mostly post-Aug.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641; cf.: cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov. M. 2, 325; cf. ardore, Val. Fl. 6, 53: viae Phocaeae, i. e. cross-roads, Sen. Oedip. 772; cf. Phocis, Stat. Th. 1, 64: lingua serpentis, Sen. Med. 687; cf.: motus linguae, Sil. 6, 222: rostrum prorae, id. 6, 358: Sicania, i. e. triangular, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 203.

* **trifilis**, e, *adj.* [ter-filum], having three threads or hairs: calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trifinium, ii, n. [ter-finis], a place where three boundaries meet, Sicul. Flacc. Condit. Agr. p. 6 Goes.; Inscr. Grut. 201, 5; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

* **trifissilis**, e, *adj.* [ter-findo], = trifidus, cleft or cloven into three parts, three-forked: forma ♀, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

Trifolium, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Mount Trifolium near Naples (which abounded in grape-vines): ager, Juv. 9, 56: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Mart. 13, 114, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 212.

trifolium, ii, n. [ter-folium], three-leaved grass, trefoil, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152.

triformis, e, *adj.* [ter-forma], having three forms, shapes, or natures; threefold, triple, triform (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. C. 1, 27, 23: canis, i. e. Cerberus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1202: Gefyon, id. Agam. 841: diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. C. 3, 22, 4; called also triformis dea,

Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, id. 15, 859.

triformitas, atis, f. [triformis], triplicity of shape, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 9.

* **trifur**, furis, m. [ter], a triple thief, an arrant thief: non fur sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6; cf. trifurcifer.

trifurcifer, ōri, m. [id.], an arch rogue, arrant knave, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; id. Rud. 3, 4, 29; cf. trifur.

* **trifurcium**, ii, n. [trifurcus], any thing of a three-forked shape, App. Herb. 77.

trifurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-furca], having three forks, prongs, or points, three-forked, three-pronged: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 7: stirpis, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

triga, ae, f. [contr. from trijuga]. * **I.** A team of three horses, or a chariot drawn by three horses, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 14. — **II.** A set of three, a triad, three, Arn. 4, 136; cf. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 439.

† **trigamia**, ae, f., = τριγαμία, a three-fold or third marriage, trigamy, Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

† **trigamus**, i, m., = τριγαμος, a thrice-married man, i. e. one who has three wives or who has been married three times, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trigarius, a, um, *adj.* [triga], of or belonging to a triga; used only as *subst.* **I.**

trigarius, ii, m., one who drives a three-horse chariot, Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 238; 29, 1, 5, § 9. — **II.** **trigarium**, ii, n. **A.** A place in which trigae (and horses in general) are trained and exercised, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202; cf.: trigarium τόπος, ὅπου ἵπποι γυμνάζονται, Gloss. Philox. — **B.** As a *nom. propr.*, a place or square in Rome in the ninth region, Inscr. Orell. 4266. — **B.** (Acc. to triga, II.) The number three, Mart. Cap. 7, § 733; 9, § 895.

* **trigeminō**, āre, v. a. [trigeminus], to triple, treble: verba, Fronto, 1 med.

trigeminus (collat. form, mostly poet., **tergeminus**), a, um, *adj.* [tres-geminus], three born at a birth: fratres, three twin-brothers. **I.** *Lit.*, Liv. 1, 24, 1; cf.: tergeminus nasci certum est Horatiorum Curatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33: trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123. — As *subst.*: **trigemini**, three brothers born at a birth, Liv. 1, 25, 1; Col. 2, 1, 3; 7, 6, 7; cf.: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, of the three twin-brothers, Liv. 1, 26, 2: Trigemini, the title of a comedy of Plautus, Gell. 7, 9, 7. — **II.** *Transf.*, in gen., threefold, triple, triform, = triplex (mostly poet.): trigeminae victoriae triplicem triumphum egistis, Liv. 6, 7, 4: tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28; cf. of the same and of Cerberus: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16; and of Cerberus: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: canis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 52: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana; cf. triiceps and triformis), Verg. A. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, i. e. of the three Graces, Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, i. e. trium liberorum, id. ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 114: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: deceptit, fefellit, induxit, Gell. 13, 24, 22: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the threefold honors, i. e. of the three highest magistracies, those of the curule aedile, the praetor, and the consul, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, thrice repeated, Mart. 3, 46, 8. — **III.** Porta Trigemina, a gate, in the early times of Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine, Liv. 4, 16, 2; 35, 10, 12; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Aquaed. 5 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 157 sq.

trigemmis, e, *adj.* [ter-gemma], having three buds or eyes: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

trigesimus, a, um, v. tricesimus.

triginta (freq. written XXX.), num. *adj. indecl.* [τριάκοντα], thirty: minae, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 65: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; Liv. 1, 21, 6: triginta magnos orbis explebit, Verg. A. 1, 269: conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyranno-

rum, of the thirty tyrants (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; 1, 28, 44 Mos. N. cr.

† **triglitis**, is, f., = τριγλίτις, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **triglyphus**, i, m., = τριγλύφος; in archit., an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph, Vitruv. 4, 2 med.

† **trigon**, ōnis, m., = τριγων or τριγωνον, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths, Mart. 4, 19, 5; 7, 72, 9; 12, 83, 3: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, a game of ball, Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

* **trigonalis**, e, *adj.* [trigon], of or belonging to the trigon: pila, i. e. trigon, Mart. 14, 46 in lemm.

† **trigonicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριγωνικός, triangular, three-cornered, trigonal: radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 med.; 4 praef. fin.; ib. 1 med.

† **trigōnium**, ii, n., = τριγωνον. **I.** A triangle, Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 224 Goes. — **II.** The name of two plants, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3; 65.

† **1. trigonus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριγωνος, three-cornered, triangular, trigonal. **I.** *Adj.*: signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342. — More freq., **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **trigōnum**, i, n., = τριγωνον, a triangle, trigon, Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Gell. 2, 21, 10; Col. 5, 10, 13; id. Arb. 22, 2; Vitruv. 10, 11 fin. — Scanned trigōna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50; Ecl. Rat. Puerper. 39. — **B.** **trigonus**, i, m.; med. t. t., a soothing pill, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104.

2. trigonus, i, m., a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71 (Fleckeis, trigonum).

trihorium, ii, n. [tres-hora], the space of three hours, three hours, Aus. Idyll. 10, 87; id. Ep. 4, 62.

* **trijugis**, e, *adj.* [ter-jugum], drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse: cision, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trijugus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-jugum, triple-yoked; hence, transf.], threefold, triple: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 4: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carn. 20, 131.

* **trilaterus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter-latus], three-sided, trilateral: forma, Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

trilibris, e, *adj.* [ter-libra], of three pounds weight, three-pound: mullos, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

trilinguis, e, *adj.* [ter-lingua], **I.** triple-tongued, having three tongues: ōs (Cerberi), Hor. C. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184: colla (i. e. serpentis), Prud. Cath. 3, 150. — **II.** Speaking three tongues or languages: Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 1 fin.: Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

triliz, icis, *adj.* (nom. trilicis, Isid. 19, 22, 23) [ter-licium], woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled: tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1; Arn. 3, 112: lorica auro, Verg. A. 3, 467 (trino nexu intexta, Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199.

* **tri-longus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter], consisting of three long syllables: pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2413 P.

* **triloris**, e, *adj.* [ter-lorum], having three stripes, triple-striped: vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

trimātus, ūs, m. [trimus], the age of three years (post-Aug.): quae (gallinae) trimatum exceperunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168: in trimatu, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200; 10, 20, 22, § 44; Inscr. Orell. 4713.

* **trimembris**, e, *adj.* [ter-membrum], having three sets of limbs, triple-membered: Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trimestris, e, *adj.* [ter-mensis], of three months. **I.** *Adj.*: haedi, three months old, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: anni Arcadam, id. 7, 48, 49, § 155: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, i. e. that ripens in three months, Col. 2, 4, 9: semen, id. 2, 9, 7; so, triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, i. e. that remain with us but three months,

id. 10, 25, 36, § 73: annorum caelique vices, Aus. Edyll. 11, 24.—**II.** Subst.: **trimēstria**, ium, n., seeds that ripen three months after sowing, Col. 2, 12, 9; 11, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

† **trimētros** or **-trus**, tra, trum (post-class. collat. form **trimētrius**, a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78; Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15), adj., = **τρίμετρος**; in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99.—As subst.: **trimētros (-trus)**, i, m., a trimeter, Quint. 9, 4, 90; 9, 4, 75; 9, 4, 108 al.; Hor. A. P. 252; Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; Dion. p. 506 lb.—Also called **trimēter**, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 78.

trimōdia, ae, f. (collat. form **trimōdium**, ii, n., Plaut. Men. prol. 15; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 20) [tres-modius], a vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure, Varr. ap. Non. 5, 18; Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 18, 2; 12, 52, 8.

Trimontium, ii, n., a later name of the city Philippopolis in Thrace, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

trimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [trimus], of three years, three years old: trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6; so, nepotem amisit, Front. Ep. ad Verr. 9.

trimus, a, um, adj. [tres], of three years, three years old: filia, trima quae perit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39; cf.: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, Quale prius ludas opus, when a child of three years, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: equa, Hor. C. 3, 11, 9: arbor, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 83: semen, id. 18, 24, 54, § 195: calx, id. 36, 23, 55, § 176.—In law: dies, a term of three years: si ita sit legatum, heres meus Titio decem trimā die dato, utrum pensionibus an vero post triennium debeatur? Dig. 33, 1, 3, § 5 sq.; cf. ib. prooem.; hence: melius post trimum domatur equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: capri ante trimos minus utiliter generant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200.

Trinacria, ae, f., = **Τρινακρία** (with three promontories), the island of Sicily, Verg. A. 3, 440; 3, 582; Ov. P. 4, 15, 15; id. M. 5, 476; Just. 4, 2, 1.—Hence, **A. Trinacrius**, a, um, adj., Trinacrian, Sicilian: Pachynus, Verg. A. 3, 429: Aetna, id. ib. 3, 554; also called Trinacria rupes, Cat. 68, 53: mare, Ov. F. 4, 287: unda, Verg. A. 3, 384: litus, id. ib. 1, 196: viri, id. ib. 5, 530: pubes, id. ib. 5, 450: equi, id. ib. 5, 573.—**B. Trinacris**, idis, adj. f., Trinacrian, Sicilian: terra, i. e. Trinacria or Sicily, Ov. F. 4, 420; also called Trinacris insula, id. M. 5, 347: Hybla, id. Tr. 5, 13, 22.—Subst.: **Trinacris** (sc. insula), the island of Trinacria, Sicily, Ov. P. 2, 10, 22.

trinalis, e, adj. [trini], three (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 22.

trinēpos, ōtis, m. [ter-nepos], a grandson in the fifth degree, Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trineptis, is, f. [ter-neptis], a female descendant in the fifth degree, Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trini (terni), ae, a, num. distr. adj. [tres], three each, three. **I.** Lit.: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samorabrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; Liv. 9, 43, 6: litterae, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf., threefold, triple, = triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: lunae, id. ib.: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: trina bella civilia, plura externa, Tac. H. 1, 2: miles Vitellianus trinis et ipse praesidiis occurrit, id. ib. 3, 82: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783.—**B. Sing.**: **trinus**, a, um, adj., three, triple, three each: cantus trino conficitur versu, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80, 2: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63; 11, 66.—**2.** Mostly in phrase, trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae or market-days; v. nundinus, III.—By the lex Caecilia et Didia, B. C. 98, that a promulgatio trinum nundinum, or a putting up in public for at least seventeen days, should be

made of any proposed law before taking a vote on it, Cic. Dom. 16, 41; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8.

trinio, ōnis, m., the number three, a three, a trey, Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trinitas, ātis, f. [trini], the number three, a triad (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17.—**II.** In partic., the Trinity, Tert. adv. Prax. 3; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1.

Trinobantes, um, m., a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and the southern parts of Suffolk, Caes. B. G. 5, 20; 5, 21; Tac. A. 14, 31.

* **trinocialis**, e, adj. [trinocium], of three nights, for the space of three nights, trinocialis: domonem, Mart. 12, 77, 6.

trinocium, ii, n. [ter-nox], a space of three nights, three nights: continuum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; cf. Gell. 3, 2, 13; Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34; Amm. 14, 2, 13.

trinodis, e, adj. [ter-nodus], having three knots, three-knotted. **I.** Lit.: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115; id. F. 1, 575.—**II.** Transf.: dactylus, i. e. of three syllables, trisyllabic, Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trinominis, e, adj. [ter-nomen], having three names, triple-named: Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, āre, v. trisso.

Trinummus (Trinūmus), i, m., the name of a comedy by Plautus; cf. esp. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

trinundinus, a, um, adj. [tres-nundinae], of or belonging to three weekly market-days (very rare): trinundino die, after seventeen days, Macr. S. 1, 16, 34; v. trinus, II. B., and nundinus, III.—Hence, adv.: **trinundinō**, = trinundino die, Macr. S. 2, 13, 7.

trinus, a, um, v. trini, II. B.

trio, ōnis, v. Triones.

† **triobolus**, i, m., = **τρίβολος**. **I.** As a coin, a piece of three oboli, a half-drachm; used to denote a trifling: negare se debere tibi triobolum, a siapence, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26: neque triobolum ullum amicae das, id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; id. Rud. 4, 3, 100; 5, 2, 43; 5, 2, 67; cf.: non ego homo trioboli sum, nisi, etc., id. Poen. 1, 2, 168.—**II.** As a weight, half a drachm, Cato, R. R. 127, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46.

Triocala, grum, n., = **Τριόκαλα**, a mountain-fortress in Sicily, between Selinus and Heraclea, now ruins near Calatabelleto, Sil. 14, 270.—Hence, **Triocalinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Triocala: in Triocalino (sc. agro), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—In plur.: **Triocalini**, grum, m., the inhabitants of Triocala, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Triones, um, m. (orig. the ploughing-oxen; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 74 sq. Müll.; Gell. 2, 21, 7; hence, transf.), the constellation of the Wain, i. e. Ursa Major and Ursa Minor (which were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it): Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Verg. A. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: Odrysii, id. 7, 80, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11; Ov. M. 10, 446.

† **triōnymus**, a, um, adj., = **τρίωνυμος**, having three names, triple-named, = trinominis: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 42.

Triopas, ae, m., = **Τριόπας**, a king of Thessaly, the father of Erisichthon, Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.—Hence, **A. Triopēus**, ii, m., the son of Triopas, i. e. Erisichthon, Ov. M. 8, 751.—**B. Triopēis**, idis, f., a granddaughter of Triopas and daughter of Erisichthon, i. e. Mestra, Ov. M. 8, 872.

† **triophthalmos**, i, m., = **τρίφθαλμος** (three-eyed), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **triorches**, ae, m., = **τρίορχης** (having three testicles), a kind of falcon, the buzzard: Falco buteo, Linn. p. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

† **triorchis**, is, f., = **τρίορχις**, a plant, a kind of centaury, Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

* **tripālis**, e, adj. [ter-palus], that has,

or is propped up by, three stakes or pales: vineae, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18.

* **triparcus**, a, um, adj. [ter], very sparing, stingy, niggardly: homines, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

tripartitio, ōnis, f. [tripartitus], a threefold division, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

tripartitō (-pertitō), adv., v. tripartitus fin.

tripartitus or **-pertitus**, a, um, Part. [ter-partior], divided or divisible into three parts, threefold, tripartite (rare, but good prose): ea causa tripartita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 12: qui tripartitas orbis terrarum oras atque regiones notavit, id. Sest. 61, 129: tripartita ab iis inducitur ratio bonorum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: divisio tripartita (al. tripartita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9: exercitus, Tac. A. 2, 74: jus privatum, quod tripartitum est, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 4.—Subst. **1. Tripartita**, grum, n., the title of a treatise by Sex. Aelius: exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur Tripartita, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.—**2. Tripartita**, ae, f., the title of a comedy by Novius, Non. 218, 15.—Adv.: **tripartitō (-pertitō)**, in or into three parts: qui bona dividit tripartito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: Caesar partitis copiis... adit tripartito, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

* **tripatinum**, i, n. [ter-patina], a service of three dishes, Fenest. ap. Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 162.

* **tripectōrus**, a, um, adj. [ter-pectus], having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted: vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28.

tri-pēdālis, e, adj. [ter], of three feet in measure: latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: caulis, id. 27, 12, 79, § 104: parma, Liv. 38, 21, 13.

tri-pēdāneus, a, um, adj. [id.], of three feet in measure, three-foot: taleas, Cato, R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: scrobis, id. 5, 2: statuariae, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.

tripertitō, adv., v. tripartito.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tri-pēs, ēdis, adj. [ter], having three feet, three-footed: mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2, 4; 40, 45, 4.—**Trop.**, of a man leaning on a staff, Maxim. 1, 219, de sene.

* **tripetia**, ae, f. [tripes], a three-legged stool among the Gallic peasantry, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

† **Triphallus**, i, m., = **Τρίφαλλος** (with a great phallus), an epithet of Priapus, Auct. Priap. 83, 9.

Triphylia, ae, f., a name of the southern portion of Elis, Liv. 28, 3; 32, 5; 33, 34.—Hence, **Triphylus**, a, um, adj., Triphylian: Jupiter, Lact. 1, 11, 33.

* **tripictus**, a, um, Part. [ter-pingo], written three times: versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

triplaris, e, adj. [tripilus], threefold, triple (post-class.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; id. S. 1, 6 al.

† **triplásius**, a, um, adj., = **τρίπλάσιος**, threefold, triple: ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 954.

triplex, icis (abl. regularly triplici; triplice, Prud. Apoth. 383; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 12), adj. [ter-plico], threefold, triple. **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj.: Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, id. ib. 12, 594: mundus (because made up of sky, land, and sea), id. ib. 12, 40: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id. ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate; v. triceps and triformis), id. H. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, to draw up an army in three lines or columns, to form a triple line, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; so, acies, id. ib. 1, 51; id. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 83 al.; cf. comically: paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: murus, Verg. A. 6, 549; Ov. F. 3, 801: aes, Verg. A. 10, 784; Hor. C. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34 et saep.—**Poet.**, of three like persons or things belonging together: triplices Soro-

res, the three sisters, i.e. the Fates, Ov. M. 8, 452; called triplices deae, id. ib. 2, 654; cf.: quae raturum triplici pollice netis opus, i.e. the finger of the three Fates, id. Ib. 76: poenarum deae triplices, i.e. the Furies, id. M. 6, 481: Minyides, i.e. the three daughters of Minyas, id. ib. 4, 425: greges, three bands of Bacchantes, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; cf. gens, three clans, Verg. A. 10, 202. — **B.** Subst. **1.** **triplex**, icis, n., three times as much, a threefold portion, triple: sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; cf.: pediti in singulos dati centum (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40, 5; 45, 43, 7: olei veteris triplex adicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218. — **2.** **triplices**, ium, m. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves, Cic. Att. 13, 8, 1; Mart. 7, 72, 2; 10, 87, 6; 14, 6, 1. — **II.** Transf., very great or strong: triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 116 (id. H. 4, 23 Dietsch). — **Adv.** **tripliciter**, in a threefold manner, in three ways: commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: littera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

triplicabilis, e, adj. [triplico], that can be tripled, threefold, triple (late Lat.): quod simplex, tripliciter: quodque est triplicabile, simplet, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

triplicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] (post-class.), a tripling or trebling, triplication. **I.** In gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 med.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; Firm. Math. 2, 26 fin. al. — **II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., a surjoiner, triplication, Dig. 27, 10, 7; Just. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

tripliciter, adv., v. triplex fin.
triplico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [triplex], to multiply by three, to treble, triple (post-Aug. and very rare): numerum, Gell. 1, 20, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 med.: id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153; Vulg. Ezech. 21, 14.

† **triplinthus**, a, um, adj., = *τριπλίνθος*, three bricks thick: paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **tripplus**, a, um, adj. num., = *τριπλούς*, threefold, triple: pars, Cic. Univ. 7 med. — In neutr. absol.: triplo plus scortorum, three times as many, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

† **tripodatio**, ōnis, f. [tripodo], a solemn, measured stamping with the feet of the Arval brothers, Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271; cf. **tripodiatio**, χορεία ἱερῶν περὶ τὸν βασιλῆα, Gloss. Philox.

tripodes, um, m., v. tripus.
* **tripodius**, a, um, adj., = *τριπόδιος*, consisting of three feet: pes, a metrical foot, = Bacchius.

† **tripodo**, āre, v. tripudio.
Tripolis, is, f., = *Τριπόλις* (prop. three-town), the name of several districts of country and of towns. **I.** A district of Thessaly, Liv. 42, 53, 6. — Hence, **Tripolitānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tripolis: ager, Liv. 36, 10, 5. — **II.** A country of Africa, Sol. 27. — Hence, **Tripolitānus**, a, um, adj., of Tripolis, Eutr. 8, 10. — **III.** A town of Phoenicia, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78. — **IV.** A district of Laconia, near Tegea, including the cities of Belmina, Carystus, and Pellene, Liv. 35, 27, 9. — Hence, **Tripoliticus**, a, um, adj., of Tripolis: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

† **tripolium**, ī, n., = *τριπόδιον*, a plant growing on cliffs, Plin. 26, 7, 22, § 39.

* **triportentum**, ī, n. [ter], an extraordinary omen or portent: deum triportenta, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 59 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

triporticus, ūs, f., a triple porch (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 22.

Triptolemus, ī, m., = *Τριπτόλεμος*, a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis and of Metanira; he was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the infernal regions, Ov. F. 4, 507 sq.; id. Tr. 3, 8, 1; id. M. 5, 646 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110; Stat. S. 4, 2, 36; Hyg. Fab. 147. — Pro v.: Triptolemo fruges dare, like the Engl. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov. P. 4, 2, 10. — Hence, **Triptolemicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Triptolemus, i.e. to husbandry, agricultural: dens, i.e. the plough, Fulg. Myth. prol. 1.

triptōta, ōrum, n., = *τρίπτωτα*, nouns

that have only three cases, triptotes, Diom. p. 288 P.

tripudiatio, ōnis, f., v. tripudatio fin.
tripudio, āvi, 1 (collat. form **tripōdo**, āre; v. the foll.), v. n. [tripudium]; in relig. lang., to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a relig. exercise (syn.: salio, salto). **I.** Lit.: CARMEN DESCIDENTES TRIPODAVERUNT IN VERBA HAEC: ENOS LASES, etc., Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271: sacro tripudiare gradu, Ven. Carm. 8, 4, 4: qui in honesto saltatu tripudiant, Lact. 1, 21, 45; Liv. 23, 26, 9. — **II.** Transf., in gen., to leap, spring, dance, caper: virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 4; id. Q. N. 7, 32, 3: ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, * Cic. Sest. 41, 88; Suet. Ep. 3, 3 med.

tripudium, ī, n. [acc. to Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, contr. from terrapivium, terripudium, but prob. from ter and pes; cf. the old form tripodare, whence tripodatio]; in relig. lang., **I.** Lit., a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance: Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu jusit, Liv. 1, 20, 4; cf. tripudio and † tripodatio. — **B.** Transf., in gen., a dance: citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: cantus incohantium proelium et ululatus et tripudia, id. 38, 17, 4. — **II.** A favorable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; 2, 36, 77; 1, 15, 28; Liv. 10, 40, 5; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. solistimus.

† **tripus**, pōdis (abl. tripodi, Lucr. 1, 739), m., = *τριπὺς*, a three-footed seat, a tripod. **I.** In gen.: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 3; Verg. A. 5, 110; Sid. Ep. 4, 24; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Verg. A. 3, 360; Ov. A. 3, 789; Luc. 5, 121; Sen. Med. 86. — **B.** Transf. **1.** The oracle at Delphi: mititur ad tripodas, Ov. F. 3, 855. — **2.** An oracle, in gen.: salve, prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509; Val. Fl. 1, 544; Sen. Med. 785.

triquētrus, a, um, adj., having three corners, three-cornered, triangular. **I.** In gen.: triquetra alius, alius quadrata, Lucr. 4, 653: ager (opp. quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (opp. quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: (Britannia) insula naturā triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Martis sidus nunquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetra, i.e. distant by a third of the zodiac, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; also as subst.: **triquētrum**, ī, n., the trinal aspect, that in which a planet's longitude differs by one-third of a circle from the earth's: in triquetra, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59; 2, 18, 16, § 80. — **II.** In partic., as adj. prop., of or belonging to the island of Sicily, Sicilian: orae, Lucr. 1, 717; Sil. 5, 489: tellus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 65; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 380.

tri-rēmis, e, adj. [ter-remus], having three banks of oars. **I.** Adj.: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; 3, 24; Nep. Dion. 9, 2; cf. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 fin. — **II.** Subst.: **trirēmis**, is, f., a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 101; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. C. 3, 1, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 93; Liv. 31, 22, 5; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207.

tris, v. tres init.
trisacclisēnex, is, m. [tres-saeculum-senex], the old man of three generations, a surname of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

† **trischoenus**, a, um, adj., = *τρισχόενος*, containing three schoeni: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85.

triscurrium, ī, n. [ter-scurra], gross buffoonery, Prisc. 2, 480, 10; Juv. 8, 190.

† **trisemus**, a, um, adj., = *τρισημος*, containing three syllabic times, i.e. one long and one short syllable: pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

Trismegistus, ī, m., = *Τριμέγιστος* (thrice-greatest), an epithet of Mercury, Lact. 1, 6, 3; 6, 25, 10.

† **trispastos**, ī, f. (sc. machinā), = *τρίσπαστος*, a hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block, a trispast, Vitr. 10, 3.

Trispithāmi, ōrum, m., = *Τρισιπθαμί* (three spans high), a race of dwarfs beyond India, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

trissāgo, v. trixago.

* **trisso**, āre, v. n., of the note of the swallow, to twitter, Auct. Carm. Philom. 26 (al. trinsat).

Tristatae, ārum, m., = *Τριστάται*, the three highest nobles of a country next to the king, Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23, 23.

tristē, adv., v. tristis fin.

† **tristēga**, ōrum, n., = *τρίστεγα*, third stories or floors, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7; Aleim. Avit. 4, 244; Vulg. Gen. 6, 16; id. Ezech. 42, 6.

tristi = tristivi, v. tero.

tristiculus, a, um, adj. dim. [tristis], somewhat sorrowful, rather sad: filiola, * Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristificus, a, um, adj. [tristis-facio], making sad, saddening: voces, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Maer. S. 7, 12, § 30.

tristimonia, ae, f. [tristis], sadness, sorrowfulness, = tristitia (very rare): tristimonia sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 3: tristimonia Ex animo deturbavit, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 372 M. (Com. Rel. v. 40 Rib.). — Collat. form **tristimonium**, ī, n.: esse in tristimonia, Petr. 63.

tristis, e, adj. [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. trastas, frightened; and Lat. terro], sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist (syn.: maestus, severus, austerus, luctuosus). **I.** In gen.: maesti tristesque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18: cum maestus errares, quaerere ex te, quid tristis esses, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45: sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: numquam ego te tristorem Vidi esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 55: oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosos, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 7: quid tu tristis es? id. ib. 2, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 2, 27; 5, 2, 59: quid es tam tristis? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20: malle se adolescentem tristem quam hilarem, Sen. Ep. 36, 3: tristis Erat et me maestum videbat, Curt. 6, 11, 27; Sen. Tranq. 15, 4. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of things associated with misfortune or suggestive of sadness, melancholy, saddening, unhappy: ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33; cf.: vel defensio tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv. 5, 51, 1: tristissimam exegimus noctem, most miserable, Petr. 115: sors, unhappy, miserable, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24, 18: Kallendae, sad, dismal, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: Hyades, id. C. 1, 13: Orion, id. Epod. 10, 10: bella, id. A. P. 73: clades, id. C. 3, 3, 62: morbus, Verg. G. 4, 252: fatum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29: jus sepulchri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), id. ib. 12, 4: funera, Verg. G. 4, 256; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: pars subiere feretro, Triste ministerium, Verg. A. 6, 223: Tartara, id. ib. 4, 243: Acheron, Sil. 13, 571: tristis palus inamabilis undā, Verg. A. 6, 438; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8: arbores, gloomy, sombre, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: aspectus (arboris), id. 13, 22, 40, § 120: tristes et squalidi trunci, Sen. Ep. 12, 1. — **2.** Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, harsh, disagreeable, bitter, Lucr. 4, 634: suci, Verg. G. 2, 126: lupinum, id. ib. 1, 75: absinthia, Ov. P. 3, 1, 23; 3, 8, 15: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12: pocula, Tib. 1, 5, 50. — **3.** Of smell, offensive, foul: anhelitus oris, Ov. A. 1, 521. — **4.** As subst.: **triste**, is, n., a sad thing, etc. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Arboribus venti, a sad thing, a pest,bane, Verg. E. 3, 80: interdum miscetur tristitia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463; cf.: nunc ego mitibus Mutare quaero tristitia, Hor. C. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid called his elegies that were written in exile Tristia. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Of behavior, etc., towards others.

1. Gloomy, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humored (syn.: tetricus, severus, austerus): stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4: eia, mea Juno, non decet te esse tam

tristem tuo Jovi, id. ib. 2, 3, 14: mihi erit tristior, Afran. ap. Non. 410, 2: tristis amica ingrato viro, Prop. 1, 6, 10: puella, id. 1, 10, 21: navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Verg. A. 6, 315; so, dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 103: Erinyes, Verg. A. 2, 337: sorores, i. e. the Fates, Tib. 3, 3, 35; — **2.** *Stern, harsh, severe*: iudex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30; cf.: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Cael. 6, 13. — **3.** *Transf.*, of things, *gloomy, sad, melancholy, stern, harsh*, etc.: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: voltus, id. Most. 3, 2, 124: fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: idem naturā tristiori paulo, Afran. ap. Non. 410, 2: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf.: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 90, 113; cf.: sermo tristis (opp. jocosus), Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: senectus, Verg. ap. Sen. Ep. 108, 29; cf.: tristis et plenus dignitatis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 7: perfert in iudiciis tristem et impexam antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 20. — Of languages, etc.: tua tristitia dicta, Verg. A. 10, 612: sententia, Ov. M. 15, 43; Liv. 8, 21, 2: responsum, id. 9, 16, 3: senatus consultum, id. 5, 6, 2. — *Adv.*: **tristē**, *sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely*: salutantes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: triste et acutum resonare, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S. 5, 1, 64. — *Comp.*: flere tristius, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 2: adulescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curant, *with more difficulty*, Cic. Sen. 19, 67: respondere tristius, *more harshly*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.

tristitas, ātis, *f.* [tristis], *sadness* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2; so Turp. ib. 182, 4.

tristitia, ae, *f.* [id.], *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection* (class.; syn. maestitia). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings: tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: ex summa laetitia atque lascivia repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall. C. 31, 1: in eadem tristitia permanere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: magno metu ac tristitia sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10: lacrimis ac tristitia te tradidisti, Lucell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov. M. 9, 397: esse aliquam cognatam tristitiae voluptatem, Sen. Ep. 99, 25: (vino) tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 33: tristitiam animi resolvi, id. 24, 6, 12, § 24: subita tristitia implicatis militum animis, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12: cum tristitia et maerore in vita remanere, id. 2, 6, 14: tristitiam ad ultimum perductus, Petr. 24. — **Trop.**: sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. — **B.** Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3: caeli, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184: aspectus, id. 9, 9, 11, § 34: lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *hardness, harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. — **II.** In partic., of demeanor, *moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity*, etc. (syn. severitas): an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae? Prop. 1, 18, 10: sinque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae, Ov. H. 3, 90: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: illorum (philosophorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79: quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; so Quint. Inst. proem. § 15: non convenient barbae illi atque tristitiae, id. ib. 11, 1, 34; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7; 8, 21, 1; Suet. Ner. 23; Sil. 8, 612.

tristities, ēi [id.], = tristitia, *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief* (ante- and post-class.): vultum alligat quae tristities? Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 59 Rib.): tristitium, Tac. A. 2, 4, 3: tristitie, Turp. ap. Non. L. I. (Com. Rel. v. 126 Rib.); App. M. 4, p. 155, 13; 9, p. 231, 2; 10, p. 239, 18. — **II.** Personified, **Tristities**, the name of a maid of Psyche, App. M. 6, p. 176, 36.

tristitudo, inis, *f.* [id.], *sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection* (post-class.): omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M. 3, p. 134; so id. Mag. p. 295, 19; Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin.

tristor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be sad, grieved, or downcast* (very rare): numquam

here, numquam tristari, Sen. Prov. 2, 3; id. Ira, 2, 7, 1.

trisulcus, a, um [form **trisulcis**, e, Fulg. Rusp. Ep. 9], *adj.* [ter] (having three furrows), *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; threefold, triple* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Verg. A. 2, 475; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: sermo, of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Ham. 203: ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, of the teeth, Val. Fl. 2, 500: fulmen, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 20; cf. Fest. p. 352; also called Jovis telum trisulcum, Ov. Ib. 467: ignes, id. M. 2, 848: Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: fores, *folding in three parts*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449: ramus, *three-forked*, Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

† **trisyllābus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τρισύν-
λαβος, of three syllables, *trisyllabic*: verbum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 91 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 522; 3, § 169.

trit, indecl., the cry of a mouse, a squeak, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 213 P. (Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.).

Tritannus or **Tributanus**, i, m., a gladiator famous for his bodily strength, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9.

tritāvia, ae, *f.* [tritavus], the mother of an atavus or atavia, Dig. 58, 10, 3; 58, 10, 10.

tritāvus (old sibilated collat. form **stritāvus**, acc. to Fest. p. 314 Müll.), i, m. [teravus], the father of an atavus or atavia. **I.** Lit., Dig. 58, 10, 3; 58, 10, 10; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Fest. l. l. — **II.** Transf., in gen., remote ancestors, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.

† **tritē**, ēs, *f.*, = τριτήν; in music, the third string or tone in the musical scale, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **tritēmōria**, ae, *f.*, = τριτημορία; in music, a third, Mart. Cap. 9, § 930; 9, § 959.

† **trithāles**, is, n., = τριθαλές, i. q. erithales, wall-pepper, the lesser houseleek, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Tritia or **Tritaea**, ae, *f.*, = Τριταία, an inland town of Achaia, near the confines of Elis, now Kastri-tzi, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3. — Hence, **Trittenses** or **Tritienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Tritia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

triticeus (collat. form **triticeus**, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj.* [triticum], of wheat, wheaten, wheat: messis, Verg. G. 1, 219; Ov. M. 5, 486: fetus, id. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 in lemm.: paleae, Cato, R. R. 54, 2: fufures, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

triticiarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or relating to wheat (Jurid. Lat.): conditio, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

* **triticeus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of wheat, wheaten, wheat: amyllum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

triticum, i, n. [from tritus, from tero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.], wheat, Col. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63 sq.; Plaut. Cūc. 4, 4, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 113; id. Truc. 1, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; 2, 31, 66; id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 170; Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

tritōmus, i, m., = τριτομος, a kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

Triton, ōnis or ōnēs, m., = Τρίτων. **I.** Lit., a son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blows through a shell to calm or rouse the sea, Ov. M. 2, 8; 1, 333 sq.; 13, 919; Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; 2, 35, 89; Luc. 9, 348; Hyg. Astr. 2, 23 fin. — *Plur.*: Tritones, sea-gods that serve the other gods, Verg. A. 5, 824; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 26. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A humorous designation of a lover of fish-ponds: piscinarum Tritones, q. s. fish-pond gods, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1. — **2.** A sea-fish of the genus pelamides, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 144. — **3.** The name of a ship, Verg. A. 10, 209. — **II.** A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Egyptian-Grecian fables, Minerva was born, Mel. 1, 7, 4; Luc. 9, 347; Stat. Th. 2, 722; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 36; Sid. Carm. 15, 5. — Hence, **1.** **Tritōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Lake Triton, Tritonian: Pallas, Verg. A. 5, 704; also, virgo, id. ib. 11, 483; more freq., *absol.*: **Tritōnia**, ae, *f.*, Minerva, Verg. A. 2, 171; Ov. M. 2, 783; 5, 250; 5, 270; 6, 1; id. F. 6, 655 et saep. — Also, **Tritōnida**, ae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 893. — **2.** **Tritōniacus**, a, um, *adj.*, Tritonian: palus, a mity sea near Pallene,

in Macedonia, Ov. M. 15, 358: harundo, i. e. the tibia invented by Pallas, id. ib. 6, 384.

3. **Tritōnis**, idis or idos, *f. adj.*, of or belonging to Lake Triton; or, transf., to Pallas, Palladian: palus, Lake Triton, Sil. 3, 322: Pallas, Lucr. 6, 750: arx, the citadel of Pallas, i. e. Athens, Ov. M. 2, 794: urbs, id. ib. 5, 645: pinus, i. e. the ship Argo, built at the suggestion of Pallas, id. H. 6, 47. — *As subst.*: **Tritōnis**, idis or idos, *f.* **1.** Lake Triton, Sil. 9, 297; Stat. Th. 7, 185. — **2.** Pallas, Verg. A. 2, 226; Ov. M. 3, 127; 8, 547: Tritonide fertiles Athenae, i. e. the olive-tree planted by Pallas, Stat. S. 2, 7, 28.

Tritopātreus (quadrissyl.), ēi, m., a son of Jupiter by Proserpine, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 B. and K. (al. Tritopatores).

tritor, ōris, m. [tero], a rubber, grinder, chaffer: colorum, a grinder of colors, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: compedium, a chain-rubber, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15: stimulum, of one who is often scourged, id. ib. 5, 2, 17: ARGENTARIUS, i. e. caelator, Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 97.

tritūra, ae, *f.* [id.], a rubbing, wearing off, chafing. * **I.** In gen.: muli pectora copulae spartae tritura continuā exulcerati, App. M. 9, p. 222, 39. — **II.** In partic., a threshing, of grain, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 190; Col. 2, 19, 1, 1, 6, 23.

tritūratiō, ōnis, *f.* [trituro], a threshing (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27 fin.

tritūrator, ōris, m. [id.], a thresher (late Lat.), Aug. ad Don. 10.

trituro, āre, *v. a.* [trituro, II.], to thresh (late Lat.): bos trituranus, Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 9: paleam areae, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, § 2: fruges, Isid. 15, 13, 16. — *Trop.*: passio-num flagellis trituri, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 med.

1. **tritus**, a, um, Part. and P. a. of tero. **2.** **tritus**, ūs (found only in abl. sing.), m. [tero], a rubbing or wearing: lapidum conflictu atque tritu, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; cf. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 (al. attritu); 34, 12, 30, § 120 (dub.); Lact. 6, 4, 6.

triumphalis, e, *adj.* [triumpho], of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal: provincia, i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: porta, through which the triumphing general entered Rome, id. ib. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 100: picta Veste triumphales senes, Ov. F. 6, 364: currus, a triumphal chariot, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: corona, which the triumphant person wore, id. 22, 3, 4, § 6; cf. vestes, id. 8, 48, 74, § 195: statua, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.; v. Liv. 10, 7, 9, and 30, 15, 11), Suet. Aug. 38; id. Claud. 24; id. Ner. 15. — Also *absol.*: **triumphalia**, the triumphal ornaments (and under the emperors also granted to a general without the ceremonies of a triumph), Tac. H. 4, 4; Vell. 2, 116: ornatus, Suet. Calig. 52: habitus, Quint. 11, 1, 3: in triumphali miscetur auro, i. e. in the triumphal garments, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127: cena, id. 9, 55, 81, § 171 et saep.: vir, who has had the honors of a triumph, Vell. 2, 6, 4; cf. senex, Ov. F. 6, 364; and, more freq., *absol.*: **triumphalis**, is, m., one who has had the honors of a triumph, Suet. Caes. 4; id. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 30; 35; Quint. 11, 1, 36 al.: imagines, i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor. Epod. 8, 12; cf. statua, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1: fornix, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 12.

triumphātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: de Samnitibus triumphator, App. Mag. p. 285, 12; Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 29. — **B.** Triumphator, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, 75, 10. — Of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. 1042. — Of the Roman emperors, Inscr. Orell. 2. — **II.** *Trop.*: erroris, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

triumphātorius, a, um, *adj.* [triumphator], of or belonging to one who triumphs, triumphing, triumphant (post-class.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 fin.

† **Triumphātrix**, icis, *f.* [id.] (she that triumphs), the Triumphant, a name given to the ninth legion, because they triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain, Labus ap. Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, n. 56.

triumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*

[triumphus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph (cf. ovo). **A.** *Lit.*: triumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti Io triumphe: id a θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, Varr. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ex praetura triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gesta triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; for which: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, id. ib. 8, 6, 18: ex Macedonia, id. Pis. 23, 55; id. Mur. 5, 11: ex Transalpinis bellis, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1: ut triumphanti urbem inire liceret, id. 26, 21, 2: quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21, 4: neminem ad eam diem triumphasse, qui, etc., id. 28, 38, 4: quid tam inauditu quam equitem Romanum triumphare? at Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: nisi meo in rem publicam beneficio ubi triumpharet esset habiturus, id. Off. 1, 22, 78; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 22, 3: Nero ovans triumphavit, i. e. held or celebrated an ovation, Vell. 2, 96, 3. — **Poet.**, transf.: ut sit mulsum, qui triumphat milites, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 48: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8 (8, b), 40 (24): deque cothurnato vate triumphat Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18. — **Impers. pass.**: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 38, 2: populi jussu triumphatum est, id. 3, 63, 11: de parvis oppidis, Flor. 1, 11, 6: ex civilibus bellis, id. 3, 22, 10. — **B.** *Trop.*, to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly: exultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in quo exultat et triumphat oratio mea, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: triumpho, si licet me, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: meum factum probare abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 2. — **II.** *Act.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) With a homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11, 4. — **More freq.**, (β) With other objects, to triumph over, to lead in triumph; or, in gen., to conquer: aliquem, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 23 fin.: mortem cum suis terroribus, id. 4, 26, 28; id. Mort. Pers. 16. — **More freq. in pass.**: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Verg. G. 3, 33: triumphatis dare jura Medis, Hor. C. 3, 43: Zenobia victa et triumphata, Vop. Aur. 33: triumphati magis quam victi sunt, Tac. G. 37: triumphata Capitolia, Verg. A. 6, 836; cf.: omnia superata et triumphata, Plin. 5, 5, § 36: ne triumpharetur (Mithridates), Tac. A. 12, 19: Roma triumphati caput orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26: triumphatus bos, i. e. obtained by victory, got or won as booty, id. F. 3, 732; so, triumphatum aurum, id. P. 2, 1, 41: Achaeos triumphandos Mummio tradidit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 61. — **Hence, p. a.**: **triumphans**, antis = triumphalis, triumphal, belonging to a triumph: equi, Ov. P. 2, 8, 40.

triumphus (in the earliest per. written **triumpus**; v. the foll.; and cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the letter P), i, m. [cf. θρίαμβος, a hymn in honor of Bacchus]. **I.** *TRIVMPE*, an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Aroal brothers: ENOS MARMOR IVVATO. TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, Carin. Fratr. Arv. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2270. — **II.** *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (cf. Smith, Antiq. 1163 sqq.): diseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincit ante currum duces? quid silicra oppidorum? quid aurum? etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. Liv. 34, 52, 4; cf. id. 3, 29, 4: triumphum deportare, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: ne in triumpho duceretur, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 118: Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducit, Suet. Caes. 80: senatus cum triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 100; Liv. 45, 38, 11: triumphum ex Etruria agere, id. 6, 7, 4: deportare triumphum ex

provincia, Nep. Cato, 2: Boiorum triumphum spem collegae reliquit, for a victory over the Boii, Liv. 33, 37, 10; cf.: Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 23: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67; Sall. H. 4, 61, 8 Dietsch: triumpho clarissimo urbem est invecus, Liv. 30, 45, 2: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139: (res) justissimi triumphi, i. e. worthy of a triumph, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9: albi greges... Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos, i. e. were carried before the processions, Verg. G. 2, 148. — The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was: Io triumphe, Hor. C. 4, 2, 49 and 50; id. Epod. 9, 21; 9, 23; cf. Liv. 45, 38, 12; Suet. Caes. 49; 51. — **B.** *Trop.*, a triumph, victory: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: luxuriae (gen. subj.), Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4, 6.

triumvir, viri, v. triumviri.

triumviralis, e, adj. [triumviri], of or belonging to the triumvirs, triumviral: sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. of the superintendents of prisons, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 fin.: proscriptio, i. e. of the triumvirorum reipublicae constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 36.

triumviratus, ūs, m. [id.], the office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), *Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46, 3: ne triumviratu suo (reipublicae constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: nullo more triumviratus invaditur, Flor. 4, 6, 3: reipublicae constituendae, Suet. Aug. 27: senatus legendi, id. ib. 37.

triumviri (also written **tresviri**, and **IIIviri**), ōrum or ūm, m. [tres-vir], three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate. So, **I.** Triumviri coloniae deducendae et agro dando, for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members, Liv. 3, 1, 6; 4, 11, 5; 6, 21, 4; 8, 16, 14 al. — **In sing.**: nobilitas... Gaium Gracchum... triumvirum colonias deducendis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42, 1: triumviri agrarii, Liv. 27, 21, 10; Cic. Brut. 20, 79. — **II.** Triumviri capitales, superintendents of public prisons, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; Cic. Or. 46, 156: carceris lautumiarum, Liv. 32, 26, 27; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30; Liv. 25, 1, 10; 39, 14, 10. — **In sing.**, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. — **III.** Triumviri Epulones, v. epulo. — **IV.** Triumviri monetales, directors of the mint, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. — **V.** Triumviri mensarii, three commissioners to regulate money, Liv. 23, 21, 6; 24, 18, 12; 26, 36, 8. — **VI.** Triumviri nocturni, fire-wardens, Liv. 9, 46, 3; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; Dig. 1, 15, 1. — **VII.** Triumviri reipublicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs, Liv. Epit. 120; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 6. — **In sing.**, Vell. 2, 88, 1; Suet. Aug. 9; 54; Gell. 3, 9, 4; Nep. Att. 12, 2. — **VIII.** Boards for recruiting troops: senatus triumphos binos creari jussit, Liv. 25, 5, 6. — **IX.** Triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque peragendis, to collect and register votive offerings, etc., Liv. 25, 7, 5. — **X.** Triumviri reficiendis aedibus Fortunae et matris Matutae et Spei, for the restoration of temples, Liv. 25, 7, 6. — **XI.** The three chief magistrates of a municipality: Q. Manlius, qui tum erat Ilvir, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

triumcis, e, adj. [ter-uncia], of three unciae: paragaudis, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

* **trivenefica**, ae, f. [ter-veneficus], an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch, or sorceress, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

Trivia, ae, v. trivium.

trivialis, e, adj. [trivium], prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf., that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial (post-Aug.): trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba (opp.

splendide atque adornate declamare), Suet. Rhet. 6: ludii ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55: mos, Calp. Ecl. 1, 28.

trivialiter, adv. [trivialis], in a common manner: trivialiter et populariter instituit infantes, Arn. 7, 242.

* **triviātum**, adv. [trivium], in the public streets: dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

Trivicum, i, n., a small town in the mountains between Samnium and Apulia, near the mod. Trevico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

trivium, i, n. [ter-via]. **I.** *Lit.*, a place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, cross-road: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. — **II.** *Transf.*, in gen., a public square, the public street, highway; plur.: in trivis aut in compitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbes, Verg. A. 4, 609; Lucr. 4, 1203: occurram in trivis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 59; id. Ep. 1, 16, 64; 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 245. — **Sing.**: pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 12 (22). — **Prov.**: arripere male dictum ex trivio, i. e. out of the street, from the mob, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trivius, a, um (gen. fem. Triviai, Lucr. 1, 84), adj. [trivium], an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met: DI, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1: virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr. 1, 84; also called: Trivia dea, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 10. — **More freq. absol.**: **Trivia**, ae, f., Diana, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 318 Vahl.); Cat. 34, 15; 66, 5; Tib. 1, 5, 16; Verg. A. 6, 35; Ov. F. 1, 389; id. M. 2, 416 al. — **Hence**, **Lacus Triviae** (the Lake of Diana), a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi, Verg. A. 7, 516; Stat. S. 3, 1, 56.

trixago or **trissago**, inis, f., a plant, called also chamaedrys, germanander: Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 1, 42 al.

Troās, ādis, v. 1. Tros, B. 5.

† **trochaeides**, inis, adj., = τροχαιειδής, like a trochee: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 992.

† **trochaeus**, i, m., = τροχάιος (cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 988). **I.** A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short (—), a trochee, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 80; Prud. στέφ. 8 praef. — **II.** Another name for the tribrachys, a metrical foot of three short syllables (— — —), a tribrach, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 82.

† **trochaicus**, a, um, adj., = τροχαικός, consisting of trochees, trochaic: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140; Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.; Diom. pp. 504 and 508 ib.

† **trochilus**, i, m., = τροχίλος. **I.** A very small bird, perh. the golden-crested wren, trochil, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; 8, 25, 37, § 90. — **II.** In architecture, a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil, Vitruv. 3, 3 med.

† **trochiscus**, i, m., = τροχίσκος, a small, round ball; in medicine, a pill, troche, trochisk, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104; Veg. Vet. 2, 9 fin. (in Cels. 5, 17, written as Greek).

trochlea or **troclea**, ae, f. [contr. from τροχάλια], a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block, Vitruv. 10, 2; Cato, R. R. 3, 5; Lucr. 4, 905. — **Prov.**: trochleis pituitam adducere, q. s. to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle, i. e. to hawk violently, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

* **trochleātum**, adv. [trochlea], with a block: erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 med.

† **trochus**, i, m., = τροχός, an iron hoop set round with small rings, a trundling-hoop for children, Hor. C. 3, 24, 57; id. A. P. 380; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 6; Ov. A. 3, 383; id. Tr. 2, 486; Mart. 14, 168, 2; 14, 169, 2 al.

Trocmi, ōrum, m., a people of Galatia, Liv. 38, 16; called also **Trogmi**, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Troēs, ūm, v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Troezēn, ēnis, f., = Τροίην, a very ancient city of Argolis, where Pithus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, reigned, near the mod. village of Damala, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; Ov. M. 6, 418: prope Troezena, id. ib. 15, 296; 15, 506; id. P. 4, 16, 15; Stat. Th. 4, 81. — **Hence**, **Troezēnius**, a, um, adj., of or

belonging to Træzen: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10: vinum, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25, § 97: heros, i. e. *Lelex*, son of *Pitheus*, Ov. M. 8, 566.—In plur. subst.: **Troezenii**, ñrum, m., the inhabitants of Træzen, Mel. 2, 3, 8.

Trogini, ñrum, m., a people of Galatia, Cic. Div. 2, 37.

Troglodytae or **Trogodytae**, ñrum, m., = Τρωγολύται, a people of Ethiopia who dwell in caves, the Troglodytes, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 6; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 5, 8, 8, § 34; 6, 29, 33, § 168; Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93.—Hence, **A. Troglodyticus** or **Troglodyticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodytic: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 101.—Subst.: **Troglodytica** or **Troglodyticæ**, ae, f., the country of the Troglodytes, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178; 2, 74, 76, § 185; 6, 29, 34, § 169.—**B. Troglodytis** or **Troglodytis**, idis, adj. f., Troglodytic: myrrha, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 17; Scrib. Comp. 90.

Trogmi, v. Trocmi.

Trogus Pompeius, a Roman historian in the time of Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justin, Just. praef.; id. 38, 3; 43, 1 and 5 fin.; Plin. 11, 15, 114, § 274; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. 253.

Troia, ae, v. l. Tros, A.

Troiades, um, v. l. Tros, B. 6.

Troicus, a, um, v. l. Tros, B. 3.

Troilus, i, m., = Τρώϊδος, a son of Priam, slain by Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 474; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 30; 4, 9, 36; Hor. C. 2, 9, 16; Dict. Cret. 4, 9.

Troius, a, um, v. l. Tros, B. 1.

Troja, ae, v. l. Tros, A.

Trojanus, a, um, v. l. Tros, B. 2.

Trojæna, ae, comm. [Troja-gigno], Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 465: Romanus, descended from Trojans, Vet. Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5.—Subst. m. **1. A Trojan**, Cat. 64, 356; Verg. A. 8, 117; 3, 359.—**2. A Roman**, Juv. 1, 100; 11, 95.

Tromentina tribus, one of the tribus rusticae, Liv. 6, 5, 8; Inscr. Grut. 1109, 8; cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.

1. tropa, ae, f., = τροπή, the tropic solstice: CHIMÆRINA, Kal. Vet. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

2. tropa, adv., turning; Gr. τροπα (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v.): et ludit tropa nequire talo, i. e. at a game played by throwing dice, etc., Mart. 4, 14, 9.

tropæatus, a, um, adj. [tropaeum], trophied, adorned with trophies (late Lat.): victores et tropæati, Amm. 23, 5, 17.

Tropæophorus, i, m., = Τροπαιοφόρος, The Trophy-bearer, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 11.

† tropaeum or **trophæum**, i, n., = τροπαιον. **1.** Lit., a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy; orig. a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy; afterwards made of stone and ornamented in the same manner, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: statuere, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: devictis Hispanis tropæa in jugis constituit, Sall. H. 4, 29 Dietsch: in modum tropæorum arma imposuit, Tac. A. 2, 18 fin.: sistere Romæ tropæa de Parthis, id. ib. 15, 18; Suet. Caes. 11; id. Claud. 1; id. Calig. 45; Verg. A. 11, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 379; Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3; 2, 2, 3.—**II. Transf. A. A victory**: nova Cantemus Augusti tropæa Caesaris, Hor. C. 2, 9, 19: tulit e capto nota tropæa viro, Ov. H. 9, 104; 17, 242; id. R. Am. 158: victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo, Nep. Them. 5, 3; cf.: nostra sunt tropæa, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphphi, Cic. Arch. 9, 21; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1.—**B. A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument**: tropæum necessitudinis atque hostilitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropæa fides, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 34.

† trōpæus, a, um, adj., = τροπαῖος, turning back, returning: venti, blowing from the sea towards the land, sea-breezes, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.

Trophonius, ii, m., = Τροφώνιος. **I.** A brother of Agamædes, in conjunction with

whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.—**II.** A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebædia, in Boeotia; sometimes called also Juppiter Trophonius, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66; 31, 2, 11, § 15.—Hence, **Trophonianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian: narratio Chaeronis, of a certain Chaeron, who descended into Trophonius's cave, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

trōpicē, adv., v. tropicus fin.

† tropicus, a, um, adj., = τροπικός. **I.** Lit., of or belonging to a turn or turning, tropical: Capricornus, i. e. where the sun turns back, Aus. Idyll. 16, 7; cf. id. Ecl. de Ratione Diei Anni, 2; Manil. 3, 614.—**II.** Trop. *** A. tropica**, ñrum, n., changes, alterations: pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88.—**B.** In the later rhet. lang., figurative, metaphorical, tropical (late Lat.): figura, Gell. 13, 24, 31: locutiones, Aug. contra Mendac. 10.—Adv.: **tropice**, figuratively: loqui maluit, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 9.

† tropis, is, f., = τροπῆς, the lees of wine, Mart. 12, 83, 11.

† tropologia, ae, f., = τροπολογία, a figurative manner of speaking, a metaphorical or tropical style, tropology, Hier. in Joel, 2, 18.

tropologicē, adv., v. tropologicus fin.

† tropologicus, a, um, adj., = τροπολογικός, figurative, tropical, tropological (late Lat.): tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 mod.: interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joan. Hierosol. 7.—Adv.: **tropologicē**, figuratively, metaphorically: exponere aliquid, Hier. in Soph. 1, 8; id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

† tropus, i, m., = τροπός. **I.** In rhet., a figurative use of a word, a trope (post-Aug. for translatio, verborum immutatio), Quint. 9, 1, 4 sq.; 9, 2, 44 sq.; 9, 3, 20 al.—**II.** A manner of singing, a song, Ven. Carm. 10, 10, 54; 10, 10, 60; 10, 12, 4.

1. Trōs, Trōis, m., = Τρώς, a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named; he was the son of Erichonius and grandson of Dardanus, Verg. G. 3, 36; Ov. F. 4, 33; Sil. 11, 297; Aus. Idyll. 12, 19.—Hence, **A. Troja** or **Troia**, ae, f., Troy, a city of Phrygia, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Verg. A. 1, 1; 3, 3; Ov. M. 11, 199 sq.; 13, 404 sq.—**2. Transf. a. A place founded by Aeneas in the Laurentine territory in Italy**, Liv. 1, 1, 3.—**b. A place settled by Helenus in Epirus**, Ov. M. 13, 721; Verg. A. 3, 349.—**c. A Roman game played on horseback, a sort of sham fight**, Verg. A. 5, 596 sq.; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18 fin.; id. Claud. 21; cf. Fest. p. 367.—Hence, **B. Trōius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 596; Ov. M. 14, 156: heros, i. e. Aeneas, id. ib. 11, 773: sacra, Tib. 2, 5, 40 (Troica, Müll.): arma, Verg. A. 1, 249; 3, 306: gaze, id. ib. 1, 119.—**2. Trōjanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: urbs, i. e. Troy, Verg. A. 1, 624: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 23: regna, id. ib. 9, 232: opes, Verg. A. 2, 4: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 1; Ov. M. 15, 160: tempora, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 365; Sen. Cons. Helv. 8, 6; id. Ep. 88, 40: judex, i. e. Paris, Ov. F. 4, 121: ludi, i. e. the game of Troy (v. 2. c. supra), Suet. Tib. 6.—Prov.: equus Trojanus, for a concealed danger, a secret artifice: intus, intus inquam est equus Trojanus, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—Equus Trojanus is also the title of a tragedy of Nævius, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; 7, 1, 2.—Subst. (a) **Trojani**, ñrum, m., the inhabitants of Trojæ, the Trojans, Cic. Div. 2, 33, 82; id. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 59; Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 11, 421; Ov. M. 13, 702; Liv. 1, 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 27, 5.—(b) **Trōjānum**, i, n., a country-place in Latium, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6.—**3. Trōicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Troy, Trojan: tempora, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: bellum, Vell. 1, 5, 3; Ov. P. 2, 10, 14: Vesta, id. M. 15, 730; cf. ignis, the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta at Rome, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: fata, Ov. H. 1, 28.—**4. Trōs**, ñis, m., a Trojan, Verg. A. 1, 574; 10, 108; 6, 52.—Plur., Verg. A. 1, 172; 2, 325; 5, 265; 12, 137; Ov. H. 1, 13; id. M. 12, 67; 13, 91; 13,

269.—**5. Trōās**, ñdis or ñdōs, adj. f., Trojan: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: humus, Ov. H. 13, 94: matres, ib. ib. 16, 183: turba, Sen. Troad. 84.—More freq., **b. Subst.** (a) **A Trojan woman**, Ov. M. 13, 566; 13, 421; 13, 481; id. H. 13, 137; Verg. A. 5, 613.—(b) **Troas**, the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7: Troades, the title of a tragedy by Seneca.—(γ) **The region about Troy, the Troad**, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Mel. 1, 2; 1, 18; 2, 7.—**6. Trōiades**, um, f., Trojan women, Pers. 1, 4.

2. Trōs, ñis, m., v. l. Tros, B. 4.

Trossmis, is, f., = Τροσμίς, a town of Lower Mæsia, on the Ister, Ov. P. 4, 9, 79.

Trossuli, ñrum, m., a name given to the Roman cavalry, from Trossulum, a town of Etruria, which was conquered by them, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 3; cf. Junius Gracchanus in Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 36; Fest. p. 367 Müll.—In sing., Pers. 1, 82 Schol.—In the Aug. per., a name used in contempt for fops, coxcombs, Sen. Ep. 87, 9; so id. ib. 76, 2.

† troxalis, idis, f., = τροχάλῖς, an insect resembling a grasshopper, perhaps a cricket, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 49.

trua, ae, f. **I.** A stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle, Titin. and Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 17 sq.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.—**II.** Perh. a drain, gutter, spout, acc. to Varr. l. l.

trucidatio, ñnis, f. [trucido], a slaughtering, massacring, butchery. **I.** Lit.: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16, 6: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—In plur. absol.: tantas trucidationes facis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**II.** Transf., a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off, Cels. praef. med.: arborum, a lopping, trimming, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

trucidator, ñris, m. [id.], a slaughterer, murderer (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; id. Ep. 105 med.

trucido, ñvi, ñtum, i, v. a. [perh. for truci-cidare, i. e. truncum caedere], to cut to pieces, to slay or kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre (class.; syn.: obrunco, jugulo, perimo). **I.** Lit.: cavete ne capiti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58, 21; cf.: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26, 6: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18, 14: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45: nobilissimum corpus ignobili saevitiâ, Val. Max. 9, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin: seu pisces seu populum et caepe trucidas, chew up, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte umore recepti ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, i. e. extinguishes, Lucr. 6, 147: juvenis ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37, 2.

† tructa, ae, f., = τρώκτης, a kind of trout, Isid. Orig. 12, 6.—Also called **tructus**, i, m., Plin. Val. 5, 43.

truculentē, adv., v. truculentus fin.

truculentia, ae, f. [truculentus], savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence (very rare): tua, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7: caeli, harshness, inclemency, Tac. A. 2, 24.

truculentus, a, um, adj. [trux], savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: saevus, crudelis, trux). **1.** Lit.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12; cf.: quam taeter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: truculentus atque saevus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; id. Truc. 2, 2, 10 sq.; 3, 2, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 73; Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10.—Hence, subst.: **Truculentus**, i, m., a play by Plautus, Cic. Sen. 14, 50; Varr. L. L. 7, 3.—Comp.: nulla Getis gens est truculentior, Ov. P. 2, 7, 31: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: Armeniam invasit truculentior quam antea, Tac. A. 12, 50.—**2.** Of things: truculentis oculis, Plaut. As. 2,

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3, 21 : *aequor, wild, stormy*, Cat. 64, 179 : *vocibus truculentis strepere, wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25. — *Subst.* **truculenta**, ōrum, *fierce conduct or language* : *truculenta pelagi tulistis*, Cat. 63, 16 ; cf. *caeli*, Tac. A. 2, 24 : *truculenta loquens*, Ov. M. 13, 558. — *Sup.* : *truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus*, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12. — *Adv.* **truculenter** or **truculenter, savagely, fiercely, ferociously** : *no-lite truculenter insequi inania verba populorum*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13 ; Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 541. — *Comp.* : *quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13 : *instans*, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5. — *Sup.* : *quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit*, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trūdis, is, *f.* [trudo], a pointed pole, a pike: ferratae, Verg. A. 5, 208; cf.: trudes hastae sunt cum lunato ferro, Isid. Orig. 18. 7.

trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [cf. Sanscr. *tard-*, to split], to thrust, push, shove; to crowd or shove forward; to press on, drive, impel (class.; syn.: pello, expello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In g. n.: vis haec quidem hercle est et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92: quas mihi tenebras trudis? id. Ep. 3, 4, 40: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1032: adverso trudere monte saxum, id. 3, 1000: montem pectore, Verg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) tridunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem cum flumina trudent, Verg. G. 1, 310: ille hinc tridetur largus lacrimarum foras, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: ad proelia inertem, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: semet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25. — **B.** In partic., of growth, to push forth, put forth, send forth (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Verg. G. 2, 335: se de cortice (gemmae), id. ib. 2, 74: truditur et sicco radix oleagina ligno, id. ib. 2, 31: offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13. — **II.** Trop.: secundae res laetitia transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intelligendo, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forward* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16, 12: quo ne trudamur, id. mortales nos admovent, id. Har. Resp. 28, 61: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41, 7: semel in arma trusus, Tac. H. 5, 25: truditur dies die, Hor. C. 2, 18, 15; cf.: sic vita truditur, *is hurried on*, Petr. 82: fallacia Alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the other*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

Truentum, *i. n.*, a town of Picenum, on the river *Truentus* (now *Tronto*), Plin. 3, 18, 13, § 110.—Hence, **Truentinus**, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to *Truentum*, *Truentine*: Castrum, another name for *Truentum*, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1; turres, Sil. 8, 435.—*Plur. subst.*: **Truentini**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of *Truentum*, the *Truentines*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

trūgōnus, *i. m.*, = trygon, the sting-ray, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trual]. **I.** Lit., a small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups), Varr. L. L. 5, § 118; Cato, R. R. 13, 2 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62 sq.; Hor. S. 3, 2, 144; Mart. 9, 97, 1; Plin. 37, 2, § 20; Dig. 34, 2, 36 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A scoop-shaped fire-pan, Liv. 37, 11, 13.—**B.** A mason's trowel, Pall. 1, 15; 1, 13.—**C.** = trulleum, a basin, wash-basin, Juv. 3, 108.

trullëum (**trullium**), *i*, *n*. [trulla], a basin, wash-basin, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34; id. ap. Non. 547, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 2.— Called also **trullëus**, *i*, *m*., Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7; and **trullio**, *ōnis*, *m*., Plin. Val. 3, 38.

trullissātio, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso], *a*
trowelling, *i. e.* rough casting, plastering,
Vit. 7. 3: 7. 4.

trullisso, āre, v. a. [trulla, II. B.], *to plaster, rough-cast*: parietes, Vit. 7, 3; 7, 4: 5. 10.

trullium. ii, v. trulleum.

* **truncātio**, ōnis, *f.* [trunco], a maiming or mutilating by cutting off: digitorum, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. truncus], to maim; mutilate, mangle, or shorten by cutting off, to cut off (mostly poet. and in

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post-Aug. prose; syn.: mutilo, amputo): truncata simulacra deum, Liv. 31, 30, 7: status regis truncatus, id. 31, 23, 10: truncat olus foliis, *strips, cuts off the leaves*, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncatus ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17; cf. id. H. 3, 33: truncatâ corporis parte, partem corporis, Just. 11, 14, 11; 15, 3, 4: cadavera, Luc. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, i.e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. Get. 88: quia antiquum illud (signum) vetustate truncatum est, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 4: truncatis arboribus, Suet. Calig. 45 *init.* — Poet., transf. aquas, *to cut apart, rend asunder, separate*, Claud. Gigant. 70: heroes tenores gressu, i.e. *to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98. — Pregn.: cervos, i.e. *to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567; Amm. 15, 4, 11. — **II.** Trop.: tunc omnibus fere membris erat truncata respublica, Eum. Pan. Const. Caes. 10.

truncūlus, *i. m. dim.* [1. truncus], a small piece cut off from the body, a bit, tip: suum, pigs' trotters, pettitoes, Cels. 2, 20; 2, 22; 4, 7 fin.

1. truncus, a, um, *adj.* [root *tark-*, *truc-*, to break, tear; cf. *torqueo*], *maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts* (mostly poet. and perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: *mutulus, mancus*). **1.** Lit.: *trunca manus pinus regit* (Polyphemum), i. e. *the trunk of a pine-tree*, Verg. A. 3, 659: *trunca illa et retortida manus* Mucii, Sen. Ep. 66, 51: *memoria, i. trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: *truncas inhoneste vulnere nares*, Verg. A. 6, 497: *ultus narius auribusque*, Mart. 2, 83, 3: *frons, deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1; 9, 86; Sil. 3, 42: *frontem lumina truncam, deprived of its eyes*, id. 9, 400: *brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas* Corpore desiliit, *deprived of its limbs*, Ov. M. 3, 680; cf. Just. 2, 9, 19: *puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano manum*, Liv. 4, 9, 5: *varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros*, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: *tela, i. e. broken in pieces*, Verg. A. 11, 9; cf.: *trunci enses et fractae hastae*, Stat. Th. 2, 711: *truncum lignum, i. e. hasta fracta*, Val. Fl. 6, 251: *membra carinae*, Ov. M. 11, 560; cf. *alnus, without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: *truncae atque mutilae litterae*, Gell. 17, 9, 12: *exta*, Val. Max. 1, 6, 9.—(β) Poet., with gen.: *animalia trunca pedum, without feet*, Verg. G. 4, 310: *truncus capitis*, Sil. 10, 311.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *not developed, imperfect, or wanting in their parts*: *quedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque Trunca vident numeris*, Ov. M. 1, 428: *ranæ pedibus*, id. ib. 15, 376: *ipse (anus) jactabat truncas manus*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42.—**2.** Of members cut off: *brachia*, Val. Fl. 4, 181: *manus*, Sen. Contr. 1, 4.—**II.** Trop., *maimed, mutilated*: (Capua) *urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus*, Liv. 31, 23, 11: *pecus, without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: *manus vero, sine quibus truncatus esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant*, Quint. 11, 3, 85: *trunca et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturæ cognitione)*, Cels. praef.: *sermo (volucrum)*, Stat. Th. 12, 478: *trunca quaedam ex Menandro, fragments*, Gell. 2, 23, 21.—Hence, *subst.*:

2. truncus, *1. m., the stem, stock, bole, or trunk of a tree (without regard to its branches)*. **I.** Lit.: *cibus* ... *Per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes*, Lucr. 1. 353: *quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3. 46, 179: *cf. id. Sen.* 15, 52; *id. N. D.* 2, 47, 120; *id. Lael.* 13, 48; *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17; 7, 73; *Verg. G.* 2, 78; 3, 233; *Hor. S.* 1, 8, 1; *id. C.* 2, 17, 27; 3, 4, 55; *OV. M.* 2, 358; 8, 346; *id. H.* 9, 93; *Col. Agr.* 17, 1; *Sen. Ep.* 86, 17. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: *status erectus et celsum, nullā mollitiā cervicem: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: *nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat*, *id.* Rosc. Com. 10, 28: *recto pugnat se attollere trunco*, *OV. M.* 2, 822; *cf. id. ib.* 7, 640: *et caput abscisum calido viventeque trunco*, *Lucr.* 3, 654: *jacet litore truncus*, *Verg. A.* 2, 557. — **2.** Of a column. (a) *The shaft*, *Vitr.* 4, 1 med. — (β) *The cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die or dado*, *Vitr.* 3, 3; *cf. Plin.*

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16, 40, 76, § 201.—**3.** *A piece cut off, as a branch of a tree for an oar:* frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287; a piece of flesh for smoking (cf. trunculus), Verg. M. 57.—**4.** Like caudex, stipes, and the Engl. *stock*, for *block-head, dunce, dolt*: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84.—tamquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19.—**†** *II.* T r o p., a *trunk, stem*: quae (stirpes) ægritudinis ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae (elidendae, Kühn.) sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

truo, ōnis, m., = avis onocrotalus: Caecilii irridens magnitudinem nasi: pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo? Fest. p. 367 Müll.

trūsātīlis, *e*, *adj.* [truso], *that is or may be pushed*: mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; Gell. 3, 3, 14.

* **trūsīto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], to push or thrust often: *mulum trusitant*, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8 (al. *trucidant*).

* **trūso**, āre, v. *freq. a.* [trudo], to *push often or strongly*. Cat. 56. 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* of trudo.

trūtina, ae, f. (τρύττινῃ), *a balance, pair of scales* (cf.: *lanx*, *statera*). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. 1, § 183 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 180, 32: *ex trutinis quae staterae dicuntur*, Vitr. 10, 8. — **II.** Trop.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinantur, *Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: *Romani pensantur eādem Scriptores trutinā*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30; id. S. 1, 3, 72: *aliā parte in trutinā suspendit Homerum*, Juv. 6, 437: *examine inprobū in illā castiges trutinā*, Pers. 1, 7.

trutinător, *trōris*, m. [trutinor], a *weigher*; only trop., *one who examines, judges*: ut civilia negotia aequus trutinator examines, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23; Ennod. Epigr. 1, 1; 2, 19.

trūtino, āre, 1, *v. a.*, and **trūtīnor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [trutina]. **I.** *Dep. form, to weigh, balance* (syn. pensio).—*Trop.*—*verba*, Pers. 3, 82.—**II.** *Act.*, Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui traduntur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.—**B.** **trūtīnā-tus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif. Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trux, ūcis (*abl.* usually *truci*, but *truce* in Cic. Agr. 2, 25; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 14), *adj.* [*perh.* *trōpē*, new, unfermented wine; hence, *trop.*], *wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.; cf.: *truculentus, torvus*). I. Of living beings: *horridus ac trux tribunus plebis*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: *M. Catonem oratorem non solum gravem sed interdum etiam truce[m] esse scimus*, Liv. 34, 5, 6; *insectator*, id. 3, 33, 7: *puer, i.e. Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: *puellae, i.e. Amazons*, id. Oedip. 479: *tyrannus*, id. Herc. Fur. 937: *arictes*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: *ferae*, Tib. 1, 9, 76: *aper*, Ov. M. 10, 715: *taurus*, id. ib. 7, 111; 8, 297; 9, 81: *Theron*, id. ib. 3, 211: *blattae, ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2 et saep.—(β) *With inf.*: *trux audere, bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220.

—II. Of things concrete and abstract: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): oculi (dracōnis), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 107: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: quemque vocant aliae vultum rigidumque truce[m]que, Ov. H. 4, 73: vultu truci, Liv. 45, 10, 8: faciesque truces oculique minaces, Luc. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10: venti, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100: Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: truci tantu, Liv. 5, 37, 8: sonor, Tac. A. 1, 65: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: per lucos vetustā religione truces, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. 2, 477: sententia, Liv. 29, 19, 4: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: eloquentia, Tac. A. 6, 48: oratio, id. H. 4, 42.—Comp. and *sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1369 P.—Hence, **trūciter**, *adv., fiercely* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35.

† **tryblĭum**, ii, n., = τρύβλιον, a plate, salver, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9; cf. Varr. L. L. 5. § 120 Müll.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.
 ‡ **tryga** antiqui vinum appellabant,
 unde trygetus adhuc dicitur, Fest. p. 366
 Müll. [τρυγέ, τρυγητός].

† **tryginon**, i, n., = τρύγιον, a black

coloring matter made from the lees of wine, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42.

† **trygōn**, ōnis, m., = τρυγών, a *string-ray*: Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; Aus. Ep. 4, 60.

trygōna, ae, f., a *bird*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

Trypherus, i, m., a *Roman skilled in carving*, Juv. 11, 137.

Tryphon, ōnis, m. **I.** A *surgeon*, Cels. 6, 5; 7 praef.—**II.** A *king in Syria*, Just. 36, 1, 7; 38, 9, 3; 39, 1, 3.—**III.** A *surname of Ptolemy Philopator*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**IV.** A *publisher of Rome*, Quint. ad Tryph. 1 sqq.; Mart. 4, 72, 2; 13, 3, 4.

tū (old form of the *gen. sing. tis*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 62; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 87; id. Ps. 1, 1, 6; acc. ted, id. As. 2, 2, 33 et saep.; *gen. plur.* vestrorum or vestrorum, Pac. ap. Non. 85, 5; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123; *fem. vostrorum*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; v. ego *init.*), *pers. pron.* [Sanscr. tva, tvam; Gr. σὺ; Dor. σύ; Goth. thu; Germ. du; Engl. thou, etc.], *thou*. **I.** In *gen.*: nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus Hoc nisi tu, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 101 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 9, 422: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerulea caeli Tempia, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu Horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores Spernc puer, neque tu choreas, Hor. C. 1, 9, 16: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: mei te rogandi et tui respondendi mihi (labor), id. Ps. 1, 1, 4.—**Fem.**: cum tui videndi est copia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 19: neque mei neque te tui intus pudicitum est, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 12; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: quia tis egeat, quia te careat, id. Mil. 4, 2, 42: tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id. Merc. 1, 1, 71: quot pondo tede esse censes nudum? id. As. 2, 2, 33 et saep.: vosne velit an me regnare era, Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 Vahl.): si quis quid vostrum Epidamnium curari sibi velit, Plaut. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. 21, 41, 1: istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 112: stulta multum, quae vobiscum fabuler, id. Mil. 2, 5, 33.—**2.** *Emphatic*. (a) Jam tibi cerebrum Dispercutiam, excretra tu, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24 sq.: neque postulem abs te, ni ipsa res moneat, Ter. And. 3, 3, 19: nec enim illa studia deserui, quibus etiam te incendi, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: tu si hic sis aliter sentias, Ter. And. 2, 1, 10.—(b) *Esp. in opp. to another pron. pers.*: id mihi da negoti: tu tamen Perge, etc., Ter. And. 3, 2, 41: an mihi potest quicquam esse molestum quod tibi gratum futurum sit? Cic. Fat. 2, 4: nos patriam fugimus... tu, Tityre, lentus, etc., Verg. E. 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6.—(c) *Poet.*, in second clause of a command, etc.: solve metus, et tu Trojanos exue caestus, Verg. A. 5, 420; cf. id. ib. 5, 691; 6, 365; Hor. C. 1, 9, 16.—**B.** With an *emphatic -te* or *-met* suffixed (only in the forms tute or tutemet, tibimet, tete, vosmet, and vobismet): o Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.): bene mones: tute ipse cunctas, id. ap. Non. 469, 25 (Com. v. 3 Vahl. p. 153): Al. Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam Expugnassisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris. Am. Egone istuc dixi? Al. Tute istuc, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 114 sq.: tute ipse his rebus finem praescrispisti, pater, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: tute, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27; 10, 31: ut tute mihi praecipisti, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: tute scis—si modo meministi—me tibi tum dixisse, etc., id. Att. 12, 18; a. 2.—**Acc.**: uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tute amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8; so, tete, id. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tute viceris, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tute auxilii est, assumptus es, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 76: tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133: tutemet in culpa cum sis, Lucr. 4, 915: tutemet a nobis... quae res, id. 1, 102: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hippol. 1222: ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18: atque hoc vosmet ipsi, scio... haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 13: vos quoque in ea re

consilio me adjuvate: nullum libentius sequor quam quod vosmet ipsi attuleritis, Liv. 34, 17, 9; 3, 56, 3 Drak. N. cr.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** Tibi, a *dativus ethicus* (cf. Ruddim. II. p. 126, n. 44): alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; so, ecce tibi, id. Sest. 41, 89; id. Att. 2, 15, 3: hic Marius veniet tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per bideum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60 et saep.—**B.** Vos, addressed to one person as a representative of more than one, or with a collective noun in the *sing.*: vos, vero, Attice, et praesentem me cura levatis, etc., Cic. Brut. 3, 11: sed quid hoc loco vos inter vos, Catule? id. de Or. 2, 73, 295; id. Dom. 31, 83: vos, Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? Liv. 7, 40, 12 Drak.: vos, Gaetulia sueta, etc., Sil. 3, 287: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. you, Muses, Verg. A. 9, 525; imitated by Sil. 12, 390.—**C.** *Gen. plur.* for *poss. pron.*: majores vestrum, Sall. C. 33, 3: hac vestrum frequentia, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 55; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: quantus consensus vestrum, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—**D.** Mea tu, my love, my dear, my darling, in familiar language, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 22.

* **tūatim**, adv. [tuus], after your manner: eccere, jam tuatim facis, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; cf. Non. 179, 31; and Charis. p. 196 P.

tūba, ae, f. [kindr. with tubus, a tube], a *trumpet*, esp. a *war-trumpet* (straight, while the cornu was curved, Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 1, 23). **I.** Lit.: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: tubae et signa militaria, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu tarantantur dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; so id. ib. 7, 81; id. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 90; Liv. 29, 27, 5 al.; cf. also Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98; Tac. A. 1, 68; Luc. 4, 750; 6, 130; 7, 477; Sil. 5, 12 al.; v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—Apart from military purposes, it was used on various occasions, as at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Ov. F. 1, 716; Verg. A. 5, 113; Juv. 10, 214; Stat. S. 3, 1, 139 al.; cf. tubus, II. A.; Verg. A. 11, 192; Ov. H. 12, 140; Hor. S. 1, 6, 44; Pers. 3, 103; cf. Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2, 3.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** A *signal for war*, war, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; Mart. Spect. 28, 2.—**2.** A *loud sound*: nimborum, i. e. the roar of thunder, Claud. Gigant. 60.—**b.** *Sonorous, elevated epic poetry*, Mart. 8, 3, 22; 8, 56, 4; 10, 64, 4; 11, 3, 8; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 197.—**c.** A *lofty style of speaking*, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68; Sid. Ep. 4, 3 fin.—**II.** Trop.: tuba belli civilis, i. e. exacter, author, instigator, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3: rixae, Juv. 15, 52.

Tubantes, um, m., a *people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 13, 55 sq.; cf. Ukert, Germ. p. 363.

* **tūbārius**, ii, m. [tuba], a *trumpet-maker*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

1. tūber, ēris, n. [from root tum, tumeo], a *hump, bump, swelling, tumor, protuberance* on animal bodies, whether natural or caused by disease. **I.** Lit.: cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26; 67: boum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179: tubera... anserino adipe curantur, tumors, id. 30, 12, 33, § 107; so id. 22, 24, 50, § 107; 26, 14, 87, § 139 al.; cf.: colaphis tūber est totum caput, i. e. one both, i. e. is full of boils, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.—**Prov.**: ubi uber, ibi tūber, there are no roses without thorns, App. Flor. p. 359, 29: qui ne tūberibus propriis offendat amicum Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, boils... warts, for great and slight faults, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73.—**II.** *Transf.* of plants. **A.** A *knob, hard excrescence* on wood: tuber utrumque arboris ejus, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68; 16, 43, 84, § 231; 25, 8, 54, § 95.—**B.** A *kind of mushroom, a truffle, moril*, a favorite article of food among the Romans, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 33: tenerissima verno esse, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37 sq.; Juv. 5, 116; 5, 119; 14, 7; Mart. 13, 50, 2.—**C.** Tuber terrae. **1.** *Mole-hill*, as a term of abuse, Petr. 58.—**2.** Another

name for the cyclaminon, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 115.

2. tūber, ēris, m. and f. **I.** *Fem.*, a *kind of apple-tree*, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103; Col. 11, 2, 11; Pall. Jan. 15, 20; id. Sept. 14, 1.—**II.** *Masc.*, the fruit of this tree, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; Mart. 13, 42, 1; 13, 43, 2; Suet. Dom. 16.

* **tūberans**, antis, adj. [tuber], *swelling out, swelling*: sinus, App. M. 2, p. 121, 22.

* **tūberātus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *covered with knobs or bosses* = tuberosus: ocreae, Fest. s. v. ocrem, p. 181 Müll.

tūbercūlum, i, n. dim. [id.], a *small swelling, bump, or protuberance*; a *boil, pimple, tubercle*: in gingivis, Cels. 6, 13: in capite, id. 7, 6: fabae, an excrescence, Plin. 22, 22, 45, § 91; 11, 11, 12, § 29.

Tūbero, ōnis, m., a *surname in the gens Aella*; e. g. **I.** Q. Aelius Tubero, a *Stoic*, an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; id. Lael. 11, 37; 27, 101; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87.—**II.** L. Tubero, *lieutenant of Q. Cicero in Asia*, an *historian*, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10; Gell. 6, 3, 4.—**III.** Q. Aelius Tubero, *son of the preceding*, a *relative* (according to some, the brother-in-law) of Cicero, and the accuser of Ligarius, Cic. Lig. 1, 1, 3, 9 al.; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Caes. 83.

tūberōsus, a, um, adj. [tuber], *full of humps, lumps, or protuberances* (very rare): campus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: tuberosissima frons, Petr. 15.

Tūbertus, i, m., a *Roman cognomen in the gens Postumius*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Ov. F. 6, 723; Liv. 4, 29.

tūbīcen, cinis, m. [tuba-cano], a *trumpeter*; esp. in war: cornicines tūbīcinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64, 10; Auct. B. Afr. 82, 3; Ov. M. 3, 705; Sen. Ep. 78, 16; 76, 4.—At sacrifices: sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.—At funerals, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2, 3; Petr. 129.—**II.** Tūbīcīnes etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrandarum gratia, Fest. p. 352 Müll.

* **tūbīlustrīum** or **tūbūlustrīum**, ii, n. [tuba-lustro], a *festival held on the 23d of March and 23d of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets*: dies tūbīlustrīum appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll. (cf. Ov. F. 3, 849).—Also plur.: tūbīlustria, Ov. F. 5, 725; cf. Fest. p. 352 Müll.

tūbūla, ae, f. dim. [tuba], a *small trumpet*, Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

tūbūlatio, ōnis, f. [tubulus], a *hollowing into a tube, tubulation*: ligulae, App. Flor. p. 346, 28; Arn. 3, 108 (al. incumulationio).

tūbūlātus, a, um, adj. [id.], *formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated*: rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9.

1. tūbūlus, i, m. dim. [tubus], a *small pipe or tube, a water-pipe*. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Vitruv. 8, 7; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159.—A *smoke-pipe*, Dig. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** *Transf.*, a *bar of metal, a pig, ingot*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

2. Tūbūlus, i, m., a *Roman cognomen in the gens Hostilia*: L. Hostilius Tūbūlus, a *praetor* A. U. C. 611, Lucil. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; 5, 22, 62.

* **tūburcīnābundus** (**tūburchīn-**), a, um, adj. [tūburcīnōr], *greedily eating or devouring, gobbler* (cf. lūcus), Cato ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42 Spald.

tūburcīnōr, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., *to eat greedily, gobble up, devour* (syn. vorō): raptim manducare, Non. 179, 21 (ante- and post-class.): de suo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 42; Titin. and Turp. ap. Non. 1.1.

* **tūburcīnātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: prandio raptim tūburcīnato, App. M. 6, p. 183, 30.

tūbus, i, m., a *pipe, tube*. **I.** Lit., for conducting water, Col. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; 5, 31, 34, § 128.—For wine, Pall. 1, 18, 1.—For heating baths, Sen. Ep. 90, 25.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** For tuba, a *trumpet used at sacrifices*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll., and Verr. Kalend. Praenest. s.

23 Mart. (Inscr. Orell. II. p. 386). — **B.** Transf.: per omnes viscerum tubos, Mart. II, 61, 6.

tuccetum or **tucetum**, *i. n.*, a kind of sausage or haggis: tuceta crassa, Pers. 2, 43 Schol.: sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117; 7, p. 192; 9, p. 227; Arn. 2, 73.

Tuccius, *i. m.*; **Tuccia**, *ae. f.*, the name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Tuccius, Liv. 35, 41; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8. — **II.** L. Tuccius Valla, a physician, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183. — **III.** Tuccia, a celebrated vestal, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.

Tuder, *eris. n.*, a town in Umbria, near the Tiber, now Todi, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Sil. 6, 645. — Hence, **A. Tuderis**, *eris. n.*, of or belonging to Tuder; as subst., an inhabitant of Tuder, Sil. 4, 222; 8, 464; Inscr. Orell. 1228 and 3726. — **B. Tuderis**, *is. adj. f.*, of or belonging to Tuder: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

tudes, *is* (tis, acc. to Fest. p. 253 Müll.), *m.* [root tud, tundo; Sanscr. tud-, to thrust], a hammer, mallet: tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo, Fest. p. 352 sq. Müll.: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas Festinant, Auct. Aetnae, 659.

Tudicius, *i. m.*, the name of a Roman gens: Gn. Tudicius, a Roman senator, Cic. Clu. 70.

* **tudicula**, *ae. f. dim.* [tudes], a small machine for bruising olives, Col. 12, 52, 7.

tudiculus, *avi. atum, i. v. a.* [tudicula], to stir, stir about (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 178, 30: cum bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tuditans, *antis. Part.* [tud, tundo], striking or beating often (ante-class.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 394: corpora, id. 2, 1142. — **II.** Trop., pushing or driving on: tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.: haec inter sese tum (certabant) tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 138 Vahl.).

Tuditānus, *i. m.*, a surname in the gens Sempronius, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 305 Vahl.); Cic. Sen. 4, 10; 14, 50 al.; cf. Fest. p. 252 Müll.

tueo, *ere. v. tueor fin.*

tueor, *tuitus. 2* (*perf.* only post-Aug., Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10; collat. form *tutus*, in the *part.*, rare, Sall. J. 74, 3; Front. Strat. 2, 12, 13; but constantly in the *P. a.*; *inf.* par. *tuerier*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35; collat. form acc. to the 3d conj. *tuor*, Cat. 20, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 151: *tueris*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82: *tueimur*, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 224; 4, 449; 6, 934: *tuamur*, id. 4, 361: *tuantur*, id. 4, 1004; *imper. tueor*, id. 5, 318), *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., to see, to look or gaze upon, to watch, view; hence, pregn., to see or look to, to defend, protect, etc.: *tueri* duo significat; unum ab aspectu, unde est Ennii illud: *tueor te senex? pro Juppiter!* (Trag. v. 225 Vahl.); alterum a curando ac tutela, ut cum dicimus bellum *tueor* et *tueri* villam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. sq. — Accordingly, **I.** To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine, etc. (only poet.; syn.: *specto*, *adspicio*, *intueor*): quam te post multis *tueor* tempestatibus, Pac. ap. Non. 407, 32; 414, 3: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce, *tueimur*, Lucr. 4, 312: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam caelumque *tueuntur*, id. 4, 434: caeli templa, id. 6, 1228 al.: *tuedo* Terribiles oculos, vultum, etc., Verg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 713: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa *tuetur*, id. ib. 4, 362: transversa *tuentibus* hircis, id. E. 3, 8: acerba *tuens*, looking fiercely, Lucr. 5, 33; cf. Verg. A. 9, 794: *torva*, id. ib. 6, 467. — (*β*) With object-clause: quod multa in terris fieri caeloque *tueuntur* (homines), etc., Lucr. 1, 152; 6, 50; 6, 1163. — **II.** Pregn., to look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect, etc. (the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf.: *curo*, *conservo*, *tutor*, *protego*, *defendo*): videte, ne... vobis turpissimum sit, id. quod acceptis, *tueri* et *conservare* non posse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: ut quisque eis rebus *tuendis* conservandisque *praeferat*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, 140: omnia, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: societatem conjunctionis humanae munificet et aequet, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: rem et gratiam et

authoritatem suam, id. Fam. 13, 49, 1: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: L. Paulus personam principis civis facile dicendo *tuebatur*, id. Brut. 20, 80: personam in re publica, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29; cf.: *tuum munus*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: *tueri* et *sustinere* simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit *tuendam*, to keep in good order, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 1: Bassum ut incustoditum nimis et incautum, id. Ep. 6, 29, 10: libertatem, Tac. A. 3, 27; 14, 60: se, vitam corpusque *tueri*, to keep, preserve, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix *tueri* potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: se ac suos *tueri*, Liv. 5, 4, 5: sex legiones (re sua), Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45: armamentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: se ceteris armis prudentiae *tueri* atque defendere, to guard, protect, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172; cf.: *tuemini castra* et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: suos fines, id. B. G. 4, 8: portus, id. ib. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 34: impedimenta, to cover, protect, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2. — With *ab* and *abl.*: fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniiis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 2. — With *contra*: quos non parsimonia *tueri* potuit contra illius audaciam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: liberum nostrorum pueritiam contra improbitatem magistratum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153; Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Tac. A. 6, 47 (41). — With *adversus*: *tueri* se *adversus* Romanos, Liv. 25, 11, 7: nostra *adversus* vim atque injuriam, id. 7, 31, 3: *adversus* Philippum *tueri* Athenas, id. 31, 9, 3; 42, 46, 9; 42, 23, 6: arcem *adversus* tres cohortes *tueri*, Tac. H. 3, 78; Just. 17, 3, 22; 43, 3, 4. — In *part. perf.*: Verres fortiter et industrie *tuitus* contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35 (al. *tutatus*): Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma *tuta* sunt, Sall. J. 74, 3.

1. Act. form **tueo**, *ere*: censores vectigalia *tuento*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: *ROGO PER SVPEROS, QVI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TVEATIS*, Inscr. Orell. 4788. — **2.** **tueor**, *eri*, in *pass.* signif.: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his *tuebantur*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4; Lucr. 4, 361: consilio et operâ curatoris *tueri* debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo *tuebitur*, id. 28, 3, 17. — Hence, **tutus**, *a, um, P. a.* (prop. well seen to or guarded; hence), *safe, secure, out of danger* (cf. *securus*, free from fear). **A.** Lit. (*α*) *Abol.*: nullius res *tuta*, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita *saepa*... contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: cum victis nihil *tutum* arbitrantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: nec se satis *tutum* fore arbitrat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; cf.: me biremis praesidio scaphae *Tutum* per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63; Ov. M. 8, 368: *tutus* bos rura perambulat, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut *tutus* esset? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: mare *tutum* praestare, id. Fl. 13, 31: sic existimabat *tutissimam* fore Galliam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 54: *nemus*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 5: via *fugae*, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44; cf.: commodior ac *tutior* receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: *perfugium*, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 8: *tutum* iter et patens, Hor. C. 3, 16, 7: *tutissima* custodia, Liv. 31, 23, 9: praesidio nostro pasci genus esseque *tutum*, Lucr. 5, 874: vitam consistere *tutam*, id. 6, 11: *tutior* et *opulentior* vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: est et *fidei* *tuta* silentio Merces, *secure, sure* (diff. from *certa*, definite, certain), Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: *tutior* at quanto *merx* est in classe *secunda*! id. S. 1, 2, 47: non est tua *tuta* voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov. M. 2, 53: in audaces non est audacia *tuta*, id. ib. 10, 544: *externa* vi non *tutus* modo rex, sed *invictus*, Curt. 6, 7, 1: vel *tutioris* audentiae est, Quint. 12, proem. § 4: *cogitatio* *tutior*, id. 10, 7, 19: fuit brevitas illa *tutissima*, id. 10, 1, 39: regnum et diadema *tutum* Deferens uni, i. e. *that cannot be taken away*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 21: male *tutae* mentis Orestes, i. e. *unsound*, = male sane, id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, Deponere *tutis* auribus, qs. *carefully guarded*, i. e. *safe, faithful*, id. C. 1, 27, 18 (cf. the opp.: *auris rimosa*, id. S.

2, 6, 46). — Poet., with *gen.*: (pars ratiū) *tuta* *fugae*, Lucr. 9, 346. — (*β*) With *ab* and *abl.*: *tutus* ab insidiis inimici, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: ab insidiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 117: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste, Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a conjuge, id. ib. 8, 316: a ferro, id. ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. (15) 16, 344: ab omni injuria, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9. — (*γ*) With *ad* and *acc.*: *tutrim* *tuendam* ad omnis repentinos casus tradidit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ad id, quod ne timeatur fortuna facit, minime *tuti* sunt homines, Liv. 25, 38, 14: *testudinem* *tutam* ad omnes ictus video esse, id. 36, 32, 6. — (*δ*) With *adversus*: *adversus* venenorum pericula *tutum* corpus suum reddere, Cels. 5, 23, 3: quo *tutiores* essent *adversus* ictus sagittarum, Curt. 7, 9, 2: loci beneficio *adversus* intemperiem anni *tutus* est, Sen. Ira, 2, 12, 1: per quem *tutior* *adversus* casus steti, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: quorum praesidio *tutus* *adversus* hostes esse debuerat, Just. 10, 1, 7. — (*ε*) With *abl.*: incendio fere *tuta* est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3. — **β.** *Tutum* est, with a subj.-clause, it is prudent or safe, it is the part of a prudent man: si dicere palam parum *tutum* est, Quint. 9, 2, 66; 8, 3, 47; 10, 3, 33: o nullis *tutum* credere blanditiis, Prop. 1, 15, 42: *tutius* esse arbitrantur, obsessis viis, comenatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; Quint. 7, 1, 36; 11, 2, 48: nobis *tutissimum* est, auctores plurimos sequi, id. 3, 4, 11; 3, 6, 63. — **2.** As subst.: **tutum**, *i. n.*, a place of safety, a shelter, safety, security: Tr. Circumspecte dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui accipet. Th. *Tutum* probe est, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 42: *tuta* et parvula laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: *trepidum* et *tuta* petentem Trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: in *tuto* ut collocet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: esse in *tuto*, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: ut sitis in *tuto*, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: in *tuto* eduxi manipulares meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7: in *tuto* receptus est, Liv. 2, 19, 6. — **B.** Transf., watchful, careful, cautious, prudent (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: *cautus*, *prudens*): serpit humi *tutus* nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: *tutus* et intra Spem veniae *cautus*, id. ib. 266: non nisi vicinas *tutus* ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id sua sponte, apparebat, *tuta* celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 33, 13: celeriora quam *tutiora* consilia magis placere ducibus, id. 9, 32, 3. — Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **tute** and **tuto**, *safely, securely, in safety, without danger.* **a.** Posit. (*α*) Form *tute* (very rare): crede *huic tute*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum *tute* vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: *tute* cauteque agere, id. ib. 3, 7, 13. — (*β*) Form *tuto* (class. in prose and poetry): pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 179: *dimicare*, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: *tuto* et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut *tuto* sim, *in security*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3: ut *tuto* ab repentino hostium incurso etiam singuli commutare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. — **b.** Comp.: ut in vadis consistenter *tutius*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: *tutius* et *facilius* receptus daretur, id. B. C. 2, 30: *tutius* ac *facilius* id tractatur, Quint. 5, 5, 1: *usitatis* *tutius* *utimur*, id. 1, 5, 71: ut *ubivis* *tutius* quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14, 11. — **c.** Sup. (*α*) Form *tutissime*: nam *te* *hic tutissime* puto fore, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A. — (*β*) Form *tutissimo*: quare, *ubi tutissimo* essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; cf. Charis. p. 173 P.: *tutissimo* infunduntur oboli quattuor, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14.

† **tūfa**, *ae. f.*, a kind of helmet-crest; or, acc. to others, a kind of military standard, Veg. Mil. 3, 5; cf. Lyd. Magistr. 1, 8 (hence the Fr. *toupet*).

Tugio, *ōnis. m.*, a jurist in the time of Cicero, Cic. Balb. 20, 45.

tuguriolum, *i. n. dim.* [tugurium], a little hut or cottage, App. M. 4, p. 147, 34; Arn. 6, 191; Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tugurium (TEGVRIVM and TUGVRIVM in Inscr.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1773; and ib. Labus), *ii. n.* [tego], a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Afran. and Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Cic. Sest. 43, 93; Verg. E. 1, 69; Col. 12, 15, 1; Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35; Val. Max. 5, 4, 1, 5, 3, ext. 3; 7, 1, 2; Dig. 50, 16, 180.

* **tuguriunculum**, *i. n. dim.* [tugurium], a little hut or cottage, Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

Tuisco, ōnis, m., the progenitor of the Germans, honored by them as a god, Tac. G. 2; cf. Grimm, Myth. pp. 176 and 318 (2d ed.).

tūtio, ōnis, f. [tueor, II.], a taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving, defense, protection, preservation; with gen. subj. praetoris, Dig. 7, 4, 1 pr.; with gen. obj. tūtio sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90; pudoris, Macr. S. 2, 2 med.; Dig. 37, 11, 2; 7, 9, 9; militaris, Cod. Just. 1, 46, 1; aedium, Hier. in Isa. 16, 57, 7.

tūtus, a, um, Part. of tueor.

tūli, v. fero.

Tulingi, ōrum, m., a German or Helvetic tribe on the Rhine, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.

Tullia, ae, v. Tullius.

Tullianē, adv., v. Tullius fin.

Tullianus, a, um, v. Tullius.

Tulliola, ae, f. dim. [Tullia], a pet name for Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 3; 1, 10, 6 et saep.

Tullius, i, m., **Tullia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. Esp., I. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, Liv. 1, 41 sqq. — II. M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator. — III. Q. Tullius Cicero, his brother. — IV. M. Tullius Tiro, a freedman of M. Cicero. — V. Fem. Tullia, a daughter of king Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus. — Also, VI. A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero. — Hence, **Tullianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Tullius, **Tullian**, i, m., semis, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1; caput, id. ib. 15, 26, 4; Scipio, i. e. introduced in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. — Subst.: **Tullianum**, i, n., the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by king Servius Tullius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; Sall. C. 55, 3 sq.; Liv. 29, 22, 10; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 262 sq. — Adv.: **Tullianē**, in the manner of M. Tullius Cicero; jocari, Aug. contr. Pelag. 2, 10, 37.

Tullus, i, m., a Roman praenomen, e. g. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, Liv. 1, 22 sqq.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 1; 9, 12, 1: Tullus Cluilius, a Roman ambassador, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 5 al.

tulo, tūli (tūli), 3, v. a. [akin with tollō; Gr. ἄλλω], ante-class. collat. form of fero, to bring, bear, lift up: nisi quid tua facultas nobis tulat opem, peream, Att. ap. Macr. Diff. et Soc. Gr. et Lat. Verb. 6, 14 (Trag. Frag. v. 102 Rib.); cf. Non. 178, 16; and v. fero init.

tum, adv. demonstr., of time [pronon. demonstr. stems to, ta; Gr. το, seen in ita, tam, etc.; cf. quom or cum], then. I. Absol.

A. Referring to a time previously specified. 1. To a definite past time. (a) To a period of time in which something was or happened (opp. later periods) = illis temporibus: is dictus est illis popularibus olim Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. Ann. v. 308 Vahl.: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, i. e. Romuli temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: cum illi male dicerent, quod tum fieri licebat, i. e. Periclis temporibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 138: erat omnino tum mos ut faciles essent in suum cunioque tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant, Liv. 1, 4, 6; 2, 6, 8; 3, 29, 3; 4, 6, 12; 42, 62, 11; 44, 9, 4: ut tum erant tempora, Nep. Att. 1, 2; 12, 3; Liv. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 4; 2, 7, 4; 2, 9, 8; 2, 50, 2; 2, 63, 6; 39, 6, 7 and 9. — With illis temporibus: nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius... loquebantur quam pugnabant, Nep. Thras. 2, 4. — (β) Referring to a point of time, then, at that time: insignita fere tum milia militum octo Duxit, Enn. Ann. v. 336 Vahl.: ut jacui exsurgo; ardere censui aedis: ita tum confulebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15: jam duo restabant fata tum, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 35; id. Cist. 1, 3, 14: quot eras annos gnatus tum, quom, etc.? Me Septuennis, nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, id. Men. 5, 9, 56; id. Merc. prol. 66; id. Most. 1, 2, 49; id. Am. 2, 1, 56; Ter. And. 1, 1, 82: sic igitur tum se levis ac diffusilis aether... undique flexit, Lucr. 5, 467; 5, 837; 5, 911; 5, 432; 5, 942: atque huic anno proximus Sullā consule et Pompeio fuit. Tum P. Sulpici in tribunatu, cottidie contentionantis, totum genus dicendi cognovimus, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: scribit Eudemum Phearas venisse, quae erat urbs in Thessaliā tum admodum nobilis, id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Rep.

2, 37, 63: hi tum in Asiā rhetorum principes, id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Sest. 11, 26; id. Planc. 37, 90; id. Quint. 61, 170; id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: hoc tum veritus Caesar Pharus prehendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: eodem anno a Campanis Cumae, quam Graeci tum urbem tenebant, capiuntur, Liv. 4, 44, 13; 1, 7, 14; 2, 9, 5; 2, 37: praetores tum duos Latium habebat, id. 8, 3, 9: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, dictatorem dixit, id. 8, 12, 13; 5, 8, 4; 22, 46, 6; 1, 7, 12: tum Athenis perpetui archontes esse desierunt, Vell. 1, 8, 3: tum Cimbri et Teutoni transcendere Rhenum, id. 2, 8, 3; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Tac. H. 4, 49; 3, 57: non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit, Curt. 3, 11, 5: Archiae, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; id. Phoc. 3, 3. — With in eo tempore: eum quem virile secus tum in eo tempore habebat, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5. — Repeated by anaphora: quae nox omnium temporum conjurationis acerrima fuit. Tum Catilinae dies exeundi, tum ceteris manendi condicio, tum descriptio... constituta est, tum tuus pater, etc., Cic. Sull. 18, 52; cf. Lucr. 5, 1377; 5, 1399. — (γ) Esp., referring to a former state, implying that it no longer exists: quaevisit ex lege illā Corneliā quae tum erat, Cic. Clu. 20, 55: cum sententias Oppianicus, quae tum erat potestas, palam ferri velle dixisset, id. ib. 27, 75: Caere, opulento tum oppido, Liv. 1, 2, 3; 3, 52, 3: praetores aerarii (nam tum a praetoribus tractabatur aerarium), etc., Tac. H. 4, 9. — (δ) Expressly opposed to present time (hodie, nunc, hoc tempore, etc.; class. and very freq.; but in post-Aug. writers tunc is regularly used): prius non is eras qui eras; nunc is factus qui tum non eras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 138: tu nunc tibi Id laudis quod tum fecisti inopia? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 25; id. Hec. 3, 3, 48: quae tabula, tum imperio tuo revulsa, nunc a me tamen reportata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46; § 112: tum imperator populi Romani deos patrios reportabat, nunc praetor ejusdem populi eosdem illos deos... auferebat, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; 2, 5, 20, § 51; id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Quint. 22, 71; id. Phil. 14, 8, 21; id. Leg. 2, 22, 67; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Liv. 5, 3, 5; 6, 15, 11; 10, 9, 6. — (ε) Opposed to another time specified: itaque tum eos exire jussit. Post autem e provincia litteras ad collegium misit, se, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: itaque ut tum carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53; id. Mil. 21, 55: sicut legatorum antea, ita tum novorum colonorum caede imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31, 7; 39, 22, 10; 9, 38, 1; 2, 52, 7; 4, 2, 10; 4, 57, 11; 21, 17, 1: et tum sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Id. Ov. M. 2, 218; Verg. A. 11, 33; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Ham. 11, 7. — (ζ) In the historians in applying general statements or truths to the state of affairs spoken of: communi enim fit vitio naturae ut invisitis atque incognitis rebus... vehementius extereamur; ut tum accidit, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 3, 68; id. B. G. 7, 3; 2, 6; id. B. C. 1, 80: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt. Tum ita factum accepimus, Liv. 1, 24, 4; 1, 32, 14; 21, 31, 12. — (η) Denoting coincidence or inner connection with an action before mentioned = a temporal clause (tum = cum hoc fieret), then, on that occasion: quis tum non ingemuit? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facietas perspicere potuisti? i. e. cum coronam auream imponebant, id. Fl. 31, 76: apud imperitos tum illa dicta sunt; nunc agendum est subitilius, id. Fin. 4, 27, 74: itaque tum Stajenus condemnatus est, i. e. in that trial, id. Clu. 36, 101; id. Sen. 7, 22: M. Porcius Cato qui, asper ingenio, tum lenem mitemque senatorem egit, Liv. 45, 25; Val. Max. 8, 3, 3: sed tum supplicia dis... decernuntur, Tac. A. 3, 64; 3, 72: Graecia tum potuit Priamo quoque fienda videri, Ov. M. 14, 474. — With the occasion referred to specified in the same clause: Manlius... ex petulantia scurrā in discordiis civitatis ad eam columnam tum suffragiis populi pervenerat, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: emisti tum in naufragio hujus urbis... tum, inquam, emisti ut, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7. — Repeated by anaphora: et Capitolinis injecti sedibus ignes. Tum statua Nattae, tum simulacra deorum, Romulusque et Remus cum altrice beluā vi

fulminis icti conciderunt, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so repeated seven times, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62. — (θ) Redundant, the time of the action being clear without it (esp. in Cic.): atque hoc tum judicio facto... tamen Avitus Oppianicum reum statim non facit, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: itaque tum ille inopia et necessitate coactus ad Caepasios confugit, id. ib. 20, 57; id. Brut. 23, 90; 39, 145; 43, 161; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51, where tum redundant occurs six times successively. — 2. In oblique discourse, referring to the time of the speaker, = nunc in direct discourse: quando autem se, si tum non sint, pares hostibus fore? if they were not now so, Liv. 3, 62, 1: (dixit Sempronius)... nec tum agrum plebi, sed sibi invidiam quaeri, id. 4, 44, 9; 4, 57, 4: moenia eos tum transcendere non Italiae modo, sed etiam urbis Romanae, id. 21, 35, 9; 5, 21, 7 (in this use nunc is also freq.). — 3. Referring to indefinite time. (a) Then, at such a time of the year, day, etc., at such a season: tum denique tauros in gregem redigo (after Lyra rises), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; 1, 35 fin.; Col. 11, 2, 87. — (β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause, at such a time, in such circumstances, i. e. when such a thing happens as has happened: qui (porci) a partu decimo die habentur puri, ab eo appellatur sacres, quod tum ad sacrificium idonei habentur primum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16; 2, 7, 13: deinde cibum sequitur somnus... quia plurima tum se corpora conturbant (i. e. cum cibum ceperunt), Lucr. 4, 957; 3, 599; 4, 892; 4, 919; 4, 1030: quoniam regionem cum superavit animus... finem altius se effendi facit. Tum enim sui similem et levitatem et calorem adeptus... nullam in partem movetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; 1, 31, 75; 3, 23, 55; 4, 24, 54; Tac. Dial. 7. — (γ) With the force of a conditional clause, then, in this instance, if so: immo res omnis relictas habeo prae quod tu velis. Ph. Tum tu igitur, quā causā missus es ad portum, id. expedi (i. e. si ita est), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 39; id. Most. 5, 1, 55; id. As. 1, 1, 93; 2, 2, 64; 3, 3, 36; id. Aul. 3, 6, 31; id. Capt. 3, 4, 108; 4, 2, 78: non potius essem; fuisset tum illos mi aegre aliquot dies, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 50; 5, 1, 23; id. Hec. 3, 5, 12: ego C. Caesaris laudibus desim, quas, etc.? Tum hercule me confitear non judicium aliquod habuisse, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: scribant aliquid Isocrateo more... tum illos existimabo non desperatione formidavisse genus hoc, id. Or. 70, 235; id. Font. 21, 49 (17, 39); id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Ov. H. 18 (19), 81: vellem tam ferax saeculum haberemus... tum ego te primus hortarer, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8. — 4. Referring to future time. (a) To a definite time before mentioned: ut sit satius perdere Quam aut nunc manere tam diu, aut tum persequi, i. e. after my future return, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27: jam nunc mente prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, Cic. Div. in Caeciliu. 13, 42; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; 1, 10, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; id. Marcell. 9, 30: tum meae... Vocis accedet bona pars, Hor. C. 4, 2, 45. — (β) With the force of a conditional clause (cf. 3. β, supra), then, in this instance, if so: specta, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 100; cf. quom videbis, tum scies, id. ib. 1, 2, 37: tuom incendes genus; Tum igitur aquae erit tibi cupido, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 50; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17: confer sudantes, ructantes, referatos epulis... tum intelleges, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Planc. 18, 45; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: agendum, dictatorem creemus... Pulset tum mihi lictorem qui sciet, etc., Liv. 2, 29, 12; Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6; id. Or. 23, 78; 71, 235; Liv. 4, 22, 11; 5, 16, 10; 9, 11, 4. — 5. Referring to a time subsequent to a time mentioned, then, thereupon. 1. Simple sequence in time. (a) Time proper (only of an immediate sequence; otherwise deinde, postea, etc., are used): tum cum corde suo divum pater atque hominum rex Effatur, etc., Enn. Ann. 179: dico ei quo pactod eam viderim erilem nostram filiam sustollere. Extimuit tum illa, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 3, 29; id. As. 4, 1, 58: tum ille egens forte adplicat Primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, Ter. And. 5, 4, 21; id. Eun. 3, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 48 (49); 135 (136); so id. ib. 112 (113): equos quinto anno... amittere binos (dentes); tum renascentes eis sexto anno impleri, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2 sq.: collo-

cari jussit hominem in aureo lecto, abacosque complures ornavit. . . Tum ad mensam eximia formâ pueros jussit consistere, eosque, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dixerat hoc ille, cum puer nuntiavit venire ad eum Laelium. . . Tum Scipio e cubiculo est egressus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Div. 2, 66, 135; id. Clu. 14, 40; id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Div. 1, 35, 77: hostes suos ab oppugnacione reduxerunt. Tum suo more conclamaverunt ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 26; cf. id. ib. 7, 64; 5, 43 *fin.*; 5, 48: adurgentem ibi regem cuspidem ad terram adfixit. Tum spolia caputque abscisum spiculo gerens. . . hostes fudit, Liv. 4, 19, 5; 5, 21, 1; 1, 26, 9; 1, 18, 10; 1, 20, 1; 1, 22, 6; 1, 28, 4; 1, 28, 9; 2, 24, 4; 3, 8, 11, etc.: tum Caesar cum exercitu Thessaliam petit, Vell. 2, 52, 1; Val. Max. 5, 1, 3; Curt. 4, 3, 7; Tac. A. 3, 28; 11, 35; id. H. 4, 84; Ov. M. 2, 122; 4, 80; 7, 121; 10, 481; 14, 386; Flor. 1, 13, 12; Gell. 1, 19, 5; 1, 23, 5.—(β) In partit. foll. by an *absol.*: tum, prope jam percussis aliis tribunis, A. Verginius Caesonii capitis diem dicit, Liv. 3, 11, 9; 8, 32, 1; 10, 29, 12: tum omni spe perditâ, Meherdates dolo ejus vincitur, traditurque victori, Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 16: tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, Nep. Epam. 9, 4.—(γ) Implying a connection between two events, *hence, under these circumstances, accordingly, thereupon*: at pater omnipotens irâ tum percitus acri. . . Phaethonta. . . Deturbavit in terram, Lucr. 5, 399: madefactum iri Graeciam sanguine. . . tum neque te ipsum non esse commotum, Marcumque Varroem et M. Catonem. . . vehementer esse perterritos, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68; id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf. id. ib. 5, 49, 51; 7, 59: quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis, nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9, 2; 3, 26, 1; 3, 31, 7; 4, 45, 7.—2. Enumeration of a series of events; the co-ordinate clauses introduced by tum. . . tum, or primum (primo). . . deinde. . . tum, etc. (a) Succession of time proper: ducem Hannibalem unum e concilio datum (a Jove), tum ei ducem illum praecipisse ne respiceret, illum autem respexisse, tum visam beluam vastam, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 27, 57; 2, 28, 58 sq.: primo. . . deinde. . . tum. . . tum, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; 5, 23, 65; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: primum. . . deinde. . . tum. . . postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; 3, 3, 6: primum colonos inde Romanos expulit: inde in Latinam viam transgressus, inde in Lavinium recepit; tum deinceps Corbonem, Vitelliam; postremum, etc., Liv. 2, 39, 4: primi consules sub jugum missi, tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, tum deinceps singulae legiones, id. 9, 6, 1: primo. . . deinde. . . tum. . . tum, id. 21, 22, 8; id. praef. 9; 3, 28, 8; 5, 39, 7; 23, 23, 6: deinde. . . deinde. . . Tum. . . post quas, etc., Curt. 3, 3, 24: primum. . . deinde. . . deinde. . . tum. . . postea, Masur. Gabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5; Gai. Inst. 4, 60.—(β) So in partit.: tum (also hic, etc.; not deinde or postea), to denote the succession of speakers in dialogue: immo duas dabo, inquit adolescens. . . Tum senex ille: Si vis, inquit, quattuor sane dato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 46 dub.: tum Piso. . . inquit, etc. Tum Quintus. . . inquit, etc. Hic ego. . . inquam, etc. Tum ille. . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso. . . inquit, etc. Et ille ridens. . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso exorsus est, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sqq.: tum Atticus. . . inquit, etc. Tum ille. . . inquit, etc. Tum Brutus, etc. Tum ille, etc. Tum Atticus, etc. Tum Pomponius. . . inquit, etc., id. Brut. 3, 11 sqq., and through the whole treatise; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 4; 1, 3, 9; 1, 4, 13; 1, 12, 43 and 44; 2, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 sqq.; id. Rep. 1, 13, 19 sqq.; Liv. 7, 10, 2 sqq.; 23, 12, 8; Tac. Dial. 3; 15; 25; 42; Gell. 3, 1, 11 sqq.; 18, 1, 9 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 594.—(γ) Transf., of sequence or succession of thought, passing into mere co-ordination (v. C. 2, β, γ), then. . . again. . . furthermore: qui mi in cursu obsterit, faxo vitae is obsterit suae. Prius edico nē quis, etc. Tum pistores scrofinasqui, etc. Tum piscatores. . . Tum Ianii autem qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 34; 4, 2, 39: (res familiaris) primum bene parata sit, tum quam plurimis se utilem praebat, deinde augeatur ratione, diligen-

tia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 sq.; 5, 40, 117; id. Ac. 2, 10, 30; id. de Or. 1, 42, 190; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; id. Agr. 1, 2, 5; id. Clu. 2, 6; Liv. 3, 26, 11.—C. Hence, as co-ordinating conjunction, introducing an additional assertion, or thought. 1. Alone, = praeterea, and then, besides, also, moreover, on the other hand (freq. in ante-class. style and in Cic.; rare in Livy and post-Aug. prose): argenti auri-que advexit multum, lanam purpuramque multam. . . tum Babylonica peristromata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 10; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 71; 4, 8, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 78; id. Aul. 1, 2, 6; 1, 3, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 41; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 3; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; 1, 2, 21; 2, 3, 7; id. Eun. prol. 4; 5, 6, 15; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; Lucr. 4, 680; cf. id. 1, 494; 4, 1152: magnam ingenium L. Luculli, magnamque optimarum artium studium, tum omnis ab eo percepta doctrina. . . caruit omnino rebus urbanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1; 2, 14, 43; id. Div. 1, 24, 60; 1, 42, 94; id. de Or. 1, 46, 201; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fin. 1, 6, 21; 2, 16, 53; id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; 1, 9, 26; id. Rab. Post. 14, 40; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26: alterâ ex parte Bellovacii instabant, alteram Camulogenus tenebat: tum legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59; id. B. C. 3, 49: naves convenerunt duae Punicae quinqueremes; duae ab Heracleâ triremes. . . tum quinque Rhodiae quadriremes, Liv. 42, 56, 6; 1, 40, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 4; Just. 5, 10, 3.—Sometimes connecting two terms of the same clause, with the force of cum. . . tum (v. infra, 3, d.): quot me censes homines jam deverbasse, hospites tum civis? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: faciendum est igitur nobis ut. . . veteranorum, tum legionis Martiae quartaeque consensus. . . confirmetur, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 28, 43, 1 (in co-ordination often with etiam, autem, and sometimes with praeterea and porro; v. III. infra).—2. Tum as correlative of a preceding tum. (a) With an added assertion or thought: ita est haec hominum natio: voluptarii atque potatores, Tum sycophantae. . . plurimi In urbe habitant; tum meretrices mulieres Nusquam perhibentur blandiores gentium, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 100; 3, 1, 102.—(β) Tum. . . tum = nunc. . . nunc (modo. . . modo), sometimes. . . sometimes, now. . . now, at one time. . . at another (freq. in Cic., not in Caes., rare in Liv., and very rare in post-Aug. writers): tum huc, tum illuc inretitos impedit piscis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17: tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: mihi. . . tum hoc tum illud probabilius videtur, id. Off. 3, 7, 33; so id. Am. 4, 13; id. Sen. 13, 45; id. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (alvus) tum restringitur, tum relaxatur, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; id. Rep. 3, 13 (14), 23; id. Leg. 2, 7, 16; id. Or. 63, 212; id. Sen. 3, 7; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: dictator tum appellare tum adhortari milites, Liv. 8, 39, 4; Suet. Ner. 1; Gell. 1, 11, 15.—Tum may be repeated several times: plerique propter voluptatem tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; 3, 7, 26; so three times, id. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 1, 14, 37; 1, 15, 39; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 2, 17, 43; id. Top. 25, 96; four times, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120; 2, 20, 52; 2, 39, 101; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; 75; five times, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; 1, 41, 76; id. Verr. 2, 5, 36; 94; six times, id. ib. 1, 53, 120; seven times, Quint. 9, 4, 133; nine times, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 51.—And in chronological order (to be distinguished from the instances B. 2, a and γ): Atheniensium (rem publicam constituerunt) tum Theseus, tum Draco, tum Solo, tum Clisthenes, tum multi alii, at different times, successively, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2.—(γ) Preceded or followed by other co-ordinate words (alias, modo, aliquando, aut. . . aut, nunc. . . nunc): ex quo intellegitur qualis ille sit quem tum moderatum, alias modestum, tum temperatum, alias constantem continentemque dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: tum. . . tum. . . aliquando, id. Div. 2, 2, 6: tum. . . tum. . . aut. . . aut, id. Or. 61, 204: modo. . . tum autem, id. N. D. 2, 40, 142: nunc. . . nunc. . . tum. . . tum, Flor. 1, 17, 5.—(δ) Tum. . . tum = et. . . et, both. . . and, not only. . . but also, partly. . . partly, without regard to time, the second term being frequently

strengthened by etiam (mostly post-Aug.): Milo Compsum oppugnans, ictusque lapide tum Clodio, tum patriae, quam armis petebat, poenas dedit, Vell. 2, 68, 3: Muciam et Fulviam, tum a patre, tum a viro utramque inclitum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 8: Caesar Pompejo tum proprias, tum etiam filiae lacrimas reddidit, id. 5, 1, 10; Quint. 7, 3, 18; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; id. Clem. 1, 19, 2; Front. Aquaed. 1; Tac. A. 12, 33; Suet. Tit. 3; Nep. praef. 8; and with etiam, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8; 5, 9, 1; 7, 6 proem.; Nep. Them. 2, 3.—3. As correlative with a preceding cum, introducing particular after a universal or a stronger or more important assertion after a weaker or less important. a. Connecting complete sentences with different predicates, cum. . . tum = as. . . so, while. . . (tum being not translated; ante-class. cum always with *indic.*; class. with *subj.* or *indic.*): quom antehac te amavi, et mihi amicam esse crevi. . . tum id mihi hodie aperuisti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6: quom id mihi placebat, tum uno ore omnes omnia Bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: quae cum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 13; id. Fam. 13, 16, 1; and so with *subj.*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Brut. 39, 145; 11, 250: cum omnium rerum simulatio est vitiosa, tum amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 91; id. Div. 2, 27, 58; and so with *indic.*, id. Planc. 33, 80; id. Tull. 4, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 65; id. Sest. 1, 2; id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: haec cum merito ejus fieri intellegebat, tum magni interesset arbitratur, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 3, 16; id. B. C. 1, 58; Liv. 3, 34, 1; 4, 53, 4.—b. Clauses with the same predicate, which is placed after the first clause (always with *indic.*): nam mihi, cum multa eximie divineque videntur Athenae tuae peperisse, tum nihil melius illis mysteriis quibus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; id. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 4, 46, 10; 6, 38, 10.—c. Clauses with a common predicate placed before both co-ordinate terms, cum. . . tum = not only, but also; as. . . so especially: visa est Arcesilae cum vera sententia, tum honesta et digna sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 77; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; 2, 35, 119; 3, 1, 3: movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor, Liv. 9, 10, 1; 4, 57, 2; Suet. Ner. 46 *init.*—d. With a common predicate after both co-ordinate terms: quom virum tum uxorem, di vos perdant, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 103: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Clu. 59, 161; id. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86; id. N. D. 1, 21, 57; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Clu. 16, 46: concitato animo flecti quam frangi putabat cum tutius tum facilius esse, Liv. 2, 23, 15; 6, 9, 8; 1, 57, 1; 10, 26, 13; Tac. Dial. 5.—With tum several times repeated: quem pater moriens cum tutoribus et propinquis, tum legibus, tum aequitatis magistratum, tum iudiciis vestris commendatum putavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; cf. esp. id. Planc. 40, 95.—e. Tum, in this construction, is freq. strengthened, (a) By vero: cum haec sunt videnda, tum vero illud est hominis magni, etc., in particular, Cic. Clu. 58, 159; id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Phil. 3, 5, 12; 7, 3, 9; cf. id. Or. 1, 23, 106; 3, 16, 60; Liv. 34, 39, 9; Quint. 12, 1, 25.—(β) By maxime, above all, most of all, especially, chiefly: cum omnibus in rebus temeritas in adsentando turpis est, tum in eo loco maxime in quo judicandum est quantum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 12, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 69: cum infamia atque indignitas rei impedit, tum maxime quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 56; Sall. J. 43, 5; Liv. 1, 43, 2; Suet. Claud. 30; Quint. 6, 1, 29.—(γ) By praecipue, especially, chiefly, above all: cum omnium sociorum provinciarumque rationem diligenter habere debetis, tum praecipue Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: fortuna quae plurimum potest cum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello, Caes. B. C. 3, 68; Liv. 22, 43, 11; 1, 40, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 13; 5, 10, 106; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 2.—(δ) By imprimis, chiefly, principally: cum multa non probo, tum illud imprimis quod, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; id. Fam. 12, 22, 3.—(e) By cumprimis, chiefly, principally: quapropter bene cum superis de rebus habenda Nobis est ratio. . . tum cumprimis Unde anima atque animi con-

stet natura videndum, Lucr. 1, 131.—(ζ) By certe, especially, at least, assuredly: at cum de plurimis eadem dicit, tum certe de maximis, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13; id. Fam. 7, 4; cf. Quint. 2, 1, 10.—(η) By nimirum, assuredly, undoubtedly: cum plurimas... commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus quod, etc., Cic. Am. 7, 23.—(θ) By etiam, besides, as well: cum omnes omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacesque collegerat, tum etiam multos fortes viros et bonos... tenebat, Cic. Cael. 6, 14; id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: quos tu cum memoriter, tum etiam erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: cum sua virtute, tum etiam alienis vitis, id. Leg. 23, 67; id. Fin. 2, 12, 38; id. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. de Or. 3, 60, 225; Liv. 1, 21, 2; 7, 23, 6; 7, 32, 10; Val. Max. 7, 2, 3; 3, 2, 10; 9, 6, 3; Quint. 9, 1, 20; 9, 4, 143.—(ι) By quoque, also, besides, as well: cum potestas major, tum vir quoque potestati par hostes trans Anienem submovere, Liv. 4, 17, 11; 1, 22, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 72.—(κ) By et, also, besides, too: eujus mortem cum luctus civitatis, tum et dictaturae undecim insignem fecere, Just. 19, 1, 7.—(λ) By praeterea, moreover, besides: dicimus C. Verrem cum multa libidine se fecerit, tum praeterea quadringentiens sestertium ex Sicilia abstulisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 56.

II. Tum as correlative of dependent clauses (freq. in ante-class. writings and Cic., rare in post-Aug. writings). **A.** With temporal clauses, introduced by cum, = at the time when, at a time when. **1.** Referring to definite past time. **a.** Tum as antecedent of cum: jam tum cum primum jussit me ad se accesserit, Roget quis, Quid tibi cum illa? Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: qui (Hercules) tum dolore frangebatur cum immortalitatem ipsa morte quaerebat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: bene apud majores nostros senatus tum cum florebat imperium decrevit ut, etc., id. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Div. 1, 17, 30; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Clu. 33, 89; id. Verr. 1, 2, 5; id. Brut. 2, 7; 23, 89; id. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 2, 24, 64; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; 3, 4, 11: tum mittendos legatos fuisse cum Perseus Graecas urbes obsideret, Liv. 45, 3, 7: tum cum Vipereis sparsi... dentes, Ov. M. 4, 572; id. H. 3, 23; Val. Max. 6, 1, 12.—After pluperf.: nam tum cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; Val. Max. 3, 6, 1; 2, 8, 15 fin.—Tum inserted in the temporal clause: cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam... quom ibi me adesse neuter tum praesenserat, Ter. And. 5, 1, 20.—**b.** Tum, introducing the apodosis of the temporal clause (generally not transl. in Engl.). (a) Of coincident events, cum... tum = while: quom genui tum morituros scivi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 53, 132 (Trag. Rel. v. 361 Vahl.); Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 18: cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Cael. 26, 63; id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: cum pavida mulier nullam opem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, etc., Liv. 1, 58, 3; 5, 11, 4.—(β) Tum = deinde, usu. after a pluperf.: id cum Sulla fecisset, tum ante oppidum Nola Samnitium castra cepit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Brut. 92, 319; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; 2, 3, 15; id. Fin. 1, 8, 26; id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; id. Div. 1, 25, 53; 2, 2, 7; id. Rep. 2, 25, 47; Liv. 21, 11, 8; cf. id. 1, 26, 7; 23, 22, 4.—Inserted in the apodosis: cum jam humanae opes egestae a Veis essent, amoliri tum deum dona, Liv. 5, 22, 3.—**2.** Referring to definite present time: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis. Cum enim miserum esse dicis, tum eum qui non sit, dicis esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent of the clause, = at the time when, at a time when, whenever: hominum immortalis est infamia; etiam tum vivit quom esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28; id. As. 1, 3, 55; id. Merc. 3, 2, 7; Cato, R. R. 31: nec sibi enim quisquam tum se vitamque requirit Cum pariter mens et corpus sopita quiescunt, Lucr. 3, 919, 4, 444; 4, 455; 4, 1166: omnis praedictio mali tum probatur cum ad praedictionem cautio adiungitur, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: tum cum sine pondere suci Mobilibus ventis arida facta volant,

Ov. H. 5, 109; Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; 2, 27, 88; id. Fin. 4, 8, 20; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 20; 5, 26, 73; id. N. D. 1, 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 27, 93.—Tum maxime... cum plurimum = eo magis quo magis: eam (partem animi) tum maxime vigere cum plurimum absit a corpore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70; so, cum maxime... tum maxime: v. b. a foll.—**b.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (a) As coincident: quom amamus, tum perimus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 94: ulmus, cum folia cadunt, tum iterum tempestiva est, Cato, R. R. 17; so id. ib. 155 (156): cum ea quae quasi involuta fuerunt, aperti sunt, tum inventa dicuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; 1, 17, 57; id. N. D. 2, 52, 129; 1, 19, 49; id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15.—Cum maxime... tum maxime = quo magis eo magis: nam quom pugnant maxime, ego tum fugiebam maxime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: quam obrem omnes, cum secundae res sunt maxime, tum maxime Meditari secum oportet, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30 poet.—(β) As subsequent: ad legionem quom itum, adminiculum eis dant tum jam aliquem cognatum suum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 47: eo cum accessit ratio argumentique conclusio... tum et perceptio eorum omnium apparet, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; 2, 41, 128; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24; 1, 20, 69; 5, 15, 41; id. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; 1, 24, 58; 3, 2, 3; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**4.** Referring to future time. (a) Tum as antecedent of cum: quom mi haec dicentur dicta, tum tu, furcifer, quasi mus in medio pariete vorsabere, Plaut. Cas. 1, 51; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: non committam ut tum haec res judicetur cum haec frequentia Roma discesserit, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 54; id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; 2, 25, 67; id. Fin. 4, 22, 62; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Liv. 23, 13, 4; 41, 10, 7; Ov. M. 2, 651; id. H. 15, 293; Nep. Them. 6, 5.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: quom videbis, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37; 4, 6, 30: de quo cum perpaucam dixerem, tum ad jus civile veniam, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34; id. Clu. 2, 6; 4, 9; Liv. 3, 56, 10.—**B.** With temporal clause, introduced by ubi. **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): vitem novellam rescare tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33: tum tu igitur demum id adolescenti aurum dabis, ubi erit locata virgo in matrimonium? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (a) Referring to definite past time (tum always = deinde): ubi eorum dolorem majorem quam ceterorum cognovi, tum meum animum in illos, tum mei consilii causam proposui, tum eos hortatus sum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; Sall. J. 94, 3: ubi illuxit, et Romanis Punica et Gallica arma cognita, tum dubitationem exemere, Liv. 25, 10, 5; 1, 9, 10; 4, 57, 3; 9, 43, 16; 21, 25, 12; 23, 11, 4.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: post ubi tempus promissa jam perfici, Tum coacti necessariis se apcriunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: Cato, R. R. 3 init.; 17: ubi jam morbi se flexit causa... Tum quasi vacillans primum consurgit, Lucr. 3, 503; 6, 129; 6, 526.—(γ) Referring to future time: otium ubi erit, tum tibi opam ludo et deliciae dabo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 13; id. Stich. 4, 2, 14: ubi tu voles, Ubi tempus erit, sat habet si tum recipitur, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 32; Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 18; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 72; id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 3, 2, 27: ut ubi id interrogando argumentis firmavero, tum testes ad crimen accommodo, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: ubi haerere jam aciem videris, tum terrore equestrem infer, Liv. 6, 12, 10; 22, 55, 8.—**C.** With a temporal clause introduced by postquam. **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): Flaminio qui ne quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero postquam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri vidit, suum id dedecus ratus, etc., Liv. 22, 3, 7; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 (v. infra, III. A. 2. a. β).—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis (always = deinde). (a) Referring to definite past time: postquam e portu piratae exierunt, tum coeperunt quaerere homines, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 100; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40 (al. tunc): postquam satis virum collectum videbat, tum ex suis unum seiscitatum Romam ad patrem misit, Liv. 1, 54, 5; 3, 66, 5; 6, 13, 4; 22, 48, 4; 25, 10, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 6.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: postquam vero commoditas quaedam... dicendi copiam consecuta est, tum ingenio freta malitia

pervertere urbes aduevit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 3.—**D.** With a temporal clause introduced by ut. **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): tum vero ingentem gemitum dat Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici... conspexit, Verg. A. 1, 485; cf. id. ib. 12, 218.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (a) Of definite past time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum... tum mi, puto, prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 46: sed ut intellectum est quantam vim haberet accurata... oratio, tum etiam magistri dicendi multi subito exstiterunt, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 44, 10; id. 21, 54, 9; 23, 34, 6.—(β) Referring to future time: neque ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146: traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum, si eam Romanus rite emisisset, victoriam de Vejentibus dari (= si quando), Liv. 5, 15, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.—**E.** With a temporal clause introduced by quando. **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause. (a) Of definite past time: auctoritatem senatus exstare sentio, tum, quando Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41.—(β) Of future time: at scire tum memento quando id quod voles habebis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 213; id. Most. 3, 1, 136; id. Men. 5, 7, 57: utinam tum essem natus quando Romani dona accipere coepissent, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (a) Of indefinite time (quando = whenever): quando esurio tum crepant (intestina), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: quando mulier dotum marito dabat, tum quae ex suis bonis retinebat recipere dicebatur, Gell. 17, 6, 6; 7 (6), 14, 4.—(β) Of future time: at tu, quando habebis, tum dato, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 23: quando ab eadem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum signis omnibus ad principium revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: quando mihi usus venerit, tum quaeram ex te atque disscam, Gell. 6 (7), 17, 4.—**F.** In the apodosis after simul ac: an simul ac nubes succedere, ipse in eas tum Descendit (Juppiter), prope ut hinc teli determinet ictus? Lucr. 6, 402.—**G.** With a temporal clause introduced by dum. **1.** Tum as antecedent: sanctius visum est nomen Augusti, ut scilicet jam tum dum colit terras, ipso numine ac titulo consecratur, Flor. 2, 33, 66 (4, 12, 66).—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis: dum habeat, tum amet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 23: dum se glomerant... tum pondere turris Procubuit, Verg. A. 9, 540.—**H.** As antecedent of quamdiu: qui cum tibi amicus non modo tum fuerit quamdiu tecum in provincia fuerit, verum etiam nunc sit cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58.—**K.** Denoting a logical consequence after quando and cum: quando ergo erga te benignus fui... tum to mihi benigne iidem adducet... referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 35: cum magnus numerus deesset, tum iste homo nefarius in eorum locum... substituere coepit cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72.—**L.** After relative clauses denoting time: qua tempestate Paris Helenam inuuptis junxit nuptiis, Ego tum graviora expletis jam fero ad paricendum mensibus, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219 (Trag. Rel. p. 246 Rib.).—**M.** With conditional clauses. **1.** With a conditional clause introduced by si, sin, ni (not nisi). (a) Tum as antecedent of clause: tum pol ego interii, homo si ille abiit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si tenuis causa est, tum etiam argumentandi tenue filum, Cic. Or. 36, 124; id. Rep. 1, 40, 62; 2, 9, 15; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 13; id. Pers. 2, 3, 47, § 112: tum vero ego nequiquam Capitolium servaverim si civem in servitutum duci videam, Liv. 6, 14, 4; 3, 9, 11; 6, 14, 4; 7, 34, 14; Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14; Gell. 2, 12, 1 sq.; 4, 13, 1; 12, 21.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si triduum hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id. Rud. 5, 2, 59; 3, 4, 49; id. As. 1, 3, 89; id. Rud. 1, 3, 13; id. Ps. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 48 (39); Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64; 3, 1, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 19; Cato, R. R. 26; cf. id. ib. 27: quod si, ut spero, cepero, tum vero litteras publice mittam, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. id. Ac. 2, 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 4, 79; id. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Rep. 1, 43, 66; id.

Rosc. Am. 49, 142: si dimicandum erit, tum tu in novissimos te recipito, Liv. 7, 40, 13; 8, 10, 12; Hor. S. 1, 2, 97; Ov. M. 7, 32.—Esp., denoting the consequences of perjury in inferior formulas of oaths: si ego injuste illos homines dederim mihi exposco, tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv. 1, 32, 7; 1, 24, 8; 22, 53, 11; hence, quid si falles? *Me. Tum* Mercurius Sosiae iratus siet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 239; 3, 2, 52; id. Aul. 4, 10, 50; cf. also Liv. 3, 64, 10.—**2.** With a condition contrary to fact. (a) Tum, antecedent of clause: tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumcivisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: tum id audirem si tibi soli viveres, id. Marcell. 8, 25; id. Fin. 4, 13, 33; id. Div. 2, 35, 73.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si quidem me amaret, tum istuc prodesset, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 56: quodsi omnia nobis quae ad victum pertinent, suppeditarentur, tum optimo quisque ingenio, totum se in cognitione et scientiā collocaret, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.—**N.** After an *abl. absol.* **1.** With perfect participles (= postquam or cum... tum), mostly with *denique, vero, demum*. (a) Referring to definite past time: ut morte ejus nuntiata tum denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: sed confecto proelio tum vero cerneris quanta vis animi fuisset in exercitu Catilinae, Sall. C. 61, 1: ita rebus divinis peractis tum de bello deque republica dictator rettulit, Liv. 22, 11, 1; 2, 29, 1; 2, 29, 3; 3, 56, 1; 5, 50, 8; Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: hisce omnibus rebus consideratis, tum denique id quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. Or. 2, 77, 315.—(γ) Referring to future time (the *abl. absol.* = a *fut. perf.*): ita prope XL diebus interpositis tum denique se responsuros esse arbitrantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; 1, 18, 54; id. Fin. 4, 13, 32; id. Scaur. Fragm. 10, 22.—**2.** With pres. participles (post-class.): tacentibus cunctis, tum ipse (dixit), etc., Just. 12, 15, 6.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time. **1.** Jam tum, *already at that time*, i. e. *earlier than might be anticipated*: jam tum erat suspitio Dolo malo haec fieri, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 34: quippe etenim jam tum divom mortalia saecula Egredias animo facies vigilante videbant, Lucr. 5, 1169; 5, 1037: ut mihi jam tum divinasse ille (Romulus) videatur hanc urbem sedem aliquando summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; 2, 7, 12; id. Div. 2, 57, 118; id. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: jam tum in Palatio monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, Liv. 1, 5, 1; 1, 7, 16; 1, 41, 7; 10, 21, 14; 24, 49, 1: ut jam tum qualis futurus esset ostenderet, Suet. Dom. 1; Curt. 4, 6, 29.—**2.** Tum demum and tum denique, *then only, then at length, then at last, not till then*, i. e. *later than might be expected*, implying delayed action. **a.** Tum demum. (a) In gen.: adversusque in rebus noscere qui sit. Nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo Eiciuntur, Lucr. 3, 58: tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacerat proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 5, 33; Sall. J. 46, 1: nec ante in campum degressi sunt quam, etc. Tum demum castra Etruscorum pro moenibus Fidenarum posita, Liv. 4, 17, 12; 45, 12, 6; 2, 20, 11; 5, 39, 2; 23, 19, 15 et saep.; Val. Max. 1, 6, 10; 1, 7, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 12; Tac. A. 3, 18; 3, 47.—(β) In partic., referring to clauses introduced by *cum, ubi, si, or abl. absol.* (v. II. A. B. L. M.), denoting absolute restriction to the terms of the clause: imo etiam ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: tum demum mihi procax Academia videbitur si aut consenserint omnes, aut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum dixisset, tum demum cognitum est error, Liv. 22, 13, 8; Vell. 2, 115, 4; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 *fin.*; 7, 2, 4; Curt. 3, 11, 6; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.—(γ) Sometimes = nunc demum (ante-class.): victus es, Chaline. *Sf.* Tum nos deum vivere, Olympio, Gaudeo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 65.—**b.** Tum denique. (a) In gen.: tum denique tauros in gregem redigo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: injecta glaebā tumulus is (locus) ubi humatus est vocatur, ac tum denique multa religiosa jura complectitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; id. Fin. 3, 22, 76; id. Tusc. 3, 26, 61: nequiquam temptati ut tum denique

desisterent impediendo bello, Liv. 4, 55, 5; Ov. M. 4, 519; 7, 857; 10, 664.—(β) Referring to clauses with *cum*, etc. (v. II. A. B. L. M.): tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona quom quae in potestate habuimus ea amissimus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33: quo cum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 3, 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, tum denique si, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 29; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: indicandum primum fuisse, dein petendum praesidium, postremo ni impetraretur, tum denique querendum, Liv. 23, 43, 2; Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126 (for tum vero denique after *ut*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9, v. II. D. 2. a).—**3.** Tum primum (rarely primo), *then for the first time*: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1014: ludorum gratia quos tum primum anniversarios in circo facere constituisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Sen. 21, 78; Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ponte sublcio tum primum in Tiberi facto, Liv. 1, 33, 6; 2, 41, 3; 39, 22, 2; 2, 20, 6; 39, 49, 4; Vell. 2, 37, 5; Tac. A. 2, 27; id. H. 4, 57; Curt. 3, 12, 26.—**4.** With *deinde, hic, postea*, with consecutive force emphatic. **2.** Deinde tum (very rare): primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62.—**b.** Tum deinde. (a) = tum demum or tum denique, *then at length, not till then, then only*: nonne optime patronus occurrit prius conviciis luxuriae, etc., tum deinde narret de bonis Pallae? etc., Quint. 4, 2, 27; 12, 10, 11: emam, aedificabo, credam, exigam, honores geram: tum deinde lassam senectutem in otium referam, Sen. Ep. 101, 4; Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 251.—So corresp. with *cum*: quas cum solus pertulisset, tum deinde comitia collegae subrogando habuit, Liv. 2, 8, 3 (Weissenb. demum, by conj.); Col. R. R. 1, 6, 13.—(β) = an emphatic deinde: nam praetermisit quod in primā parte sumere debuit; tum deinde eodem ipso quod omiserat quasi proposito ad confirmandum aliud utitur, Gell. 2, 8, 3; 13, 24 (23), 1; Just. 2, 1, 19.—**c.** With *hic*: hic tum repente Pacilius quidam accedit, ait, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: hic ego tum ad respondendum surrexi, id. Clu. 18, 51; 27, 73: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, id. ib. 28, 76; id. Sest. 11, 25.—**d.** Tum postea: tum postea complorantibus nostris, dies quidem tandem inluxit, Gell. 19, 1, 3; so id. 14, 3, 10 (for quid tum postea, v. D. 1).—**5.** With *interim*: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sasia quiescebat... Tum interim, Q. Hortensio, Q. Metello coss. ... despondet ei filiam suam, Cic. Clu. 64, 179.—**6.** With particles of emphasis. **1.** Tum vero (sometimes tum enimvero or enimvero tum), *then indeed, at that crisis, then if not before, etc.*, or merely = emphatic *then*, denoting either coincidence or sequence of action. (a) In gen.: discedit a Melino Cluentia. Tum vero illa egregia mater palam exsultare... coepit, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; 22, 61; id. Agr. 1, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: semper equidem magno cum metu incipio dicere... tum vero ita sum perturbatus ut, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51: tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 5, 37; id. B. C. 1, 82; 2, 42: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor... junguntur nuptiis. Tum vero in dies infestior Tulli senectus... coepit esse, Liv. 1, 47, 1; 2, 22, 6; 4, 49, 13; 10, 19, 12; 21, 45, 9; 21, 58, 5; Ov. M. 2, 227; 7, 685; Curt. 4, 13, 1; 3, 11, 5; Tac. Agr. 37.—And in enumerations: deinde... post autem... tum vero ipsam veterem Karthaginem vendunt, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.—(β) As correlative of temporal or conditional clauses, and after *abl. absol.*: quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum injectum ne tum vero sustineri nec in urbe seditio, nec in castris posset, Liv. 5, 7, 4; Sall. J. 94, 3: tum vero... si, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 63; Liv. 6, 14, 4 (v. II. M. 1. a, β).—With *cum*, Liv. 32, 12, 1: quae postquam frustra temptata rogumque parari... vidit, Tum vero gemitus... Edidit, Ov. M. 2, 621; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40; v. C. 1. b. (so, tum vero denique after *ut*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; v. II. D. 2. and M. 1).—**2.** Tum quidem, *at that time, thereupon, then at least* (usu. opposed to a later time): dixit sibi in somnis visum esse, etc. Et tum quidem inco-lumis exercitum liberavit; post triennium

autem devovit se, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; so, actum quidem, id. Fl. 25, 59; id. Lael. 11, 39: et tum quidem ab Dio Perseus in interiora regni recepti se... post dies paucos, etc., Liv. 42, 39, 1; 1, 57, 10; 3, 2, 10; 7, 17, 3.—Often in resuming the narrative after a digression: ac tum quidem regem... filium appellat, Curt. 4, 7, 25.—Merely emphatic: Duillio Cornelioque coss. etiam mari congreddi ausus est. Tum quidem ipsa velocitas classis comparatae victoriae auspiciū fuit, Flor. 1, 18 (2, 2), 7; so id. 1, 22 (2, 6), 20; 1, 40 (3, 5), 12.—With *cum*, Tac. Dial. 11.—**3.** Ne tum quidem, *not even then*: num quis horum miser hodie? Ne tum quidem, post spiritum extremum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; 7, 53; Tac. H. 5, 21; Curt. 3, 2, 18.—With *cum*: ille vere ne tum quidem miser cum ab Oroete in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; Liv. praef. 12; 39, 39, 11.—**4.** Tum maxime (sometimes tum cummaxime). (a) Especially at that time, chiefly then: illi *αυμνάσια*, nos convivia quod tum maxime simul vivitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 35; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—With *cum*: quae quidem vis tum maxime cognita est cum... M. Cato, legem suadens, in Galbam multa dixit, Cic. Brut. 23, 59; id. Sest. 21, 47; id. Par. 4, 1, 29.—(β) Just then, just at that moment (not ante-Aug.): regi, tum maxime captivos ex Illyrico vendenti, Liv. 43, 20, 3; 1, 10, 1: per totam aciem vulgatum est, castra amissa esse, et tum cummaxime ardere, id. 40, 32, 1; so, tum cummaxime, id. 43, 7, 8: corpus enim suum a caupone trucidatum tum maxime plaustro ad portam ferri, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 10; 2, 10, 2; 3, 2, 2 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 4, 14; 6, 6, 10; Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Quint. 2, 15, 30; 2, 61, 31; Suet. Caes. 65; id. Callig. 53.—So with *cum*: et quod tum maxime Abydum oppugnaret cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessum diceret, Liv. 31, 18, 2; Sen. Ira. 1, 15, 2.—(γ) Strengthening the co-ordinate tum after *cum*, so especially; v. I. C. 3. e. β (for cum maxime... tum maxime and tum maxime... cum plurimum, v. II. A. 3. a. b.).—**5.** Tum potissimum = tum maxime, *just then* (rare): C. Caesar... tum potissimum acie commissa impeditos religione hostes vicit, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 16.—**6.** Etiam tum. (a) Even then: etiam tum vivit cum esse credas mortuum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28: totum se Servilio etiam tum tradidit, *even then, at so late a time*, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: etiam tum cum verisimile erit, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—So with *cum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; id. Dom. 13, 23; id. Sest. 38, 81.—(β) Still, as yet (also as one word; cf. etiamtum, and v. the foll. additional passages), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41; id. Fin. 3, 14, 48; id. Rep. 2, 12, 24; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; id. Brut. 20, 80; id. Off. 2, 14, 47; Caes. B. C. 3, 93; Liv. 5, 40, 10; Val. Max. 9, 6, 3; Tac. A. 3, 72; Suet. Claud. 27 *fin.*; id. Dom. 22.—And with a negation, = nondum: ipsa ego non longos etiam tum scissa capillos, *not yet long*, Ov. H. 8, 79.—**7.** Tum etiam. (a) Followed by si or cum, *even if, even when*: atque equidem filium Tum etiam si nolit, cogam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65: qui tum etiam cum... circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45.—(β) Then also, then too, besides: tum etiam illud cogitatote, sic vivere Cornelium ut, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; so id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; Col. 12 praef.—**8.** Tum quoque. (a) Also then, then likewise, then as before, then as on another occasion mentioned before: ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum; nam tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 162: tum quoque homini plus tribui quam nescio cui necessitati, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: tum quoque multis milibus Latinorum in civitatem acceptis, Liv. 1, 33, 5; 2, 52, 2; 21, 22, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Ov. M. 14, 369.—(β) Even then, = etiam tum (rare): et tamen tum quoque se absentes triumphare credunt, Liv. 45, 38, 13; 39, 41, 3; 39, 47, 11; Ov. H. 17 (18), 190.—(γ) In orat. obliq. (v. I. A. 2.), *even now*: quod si Romani tum quoque aequa aspernarentur, Liv. 42, 62, 7.—(δ) = sic quoque, *even under the circumstances, even as it was, etc.* (v. sic, V. 3.): ut si effugium patuisset in publicum, imple-turæ urbem tumultu fuerint. Tum quo-

que aliquotiens integro corpore evaserunt, Liv. 24, 26, 13; 40, 16, 6; 43, 4, 1; 9, 13, 9: tum quoque, amputatâ dextrâ, navem sinistra comprehendit, Just. 2, 9, 18.—**9.** Tum ipsum = eo ipso tempore, at the very time, just then, even then (only in Cic. in four passages; cf.: nunc ipsum): tota igitur ratio talium largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum... moderanda est, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: quem quidem cum suâ voluntate ex patriâ Karthaginem revertisset, tum ipsum cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 Madv. ad loc.: tum ipsum cum immolare velis extorrum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: ita (oratores), non injuriâ, quotienscunque dicerent, id quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, id. Or. 1, 27, 123.—**C.** Tum with co-ordinating particles. **1.** Tum autem. (a) = praeterea, and then, besides (v. I. C. 1.): turpilucricupidum te vocant cives tui; tum autem sunt alii qui te voluturum vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: oves scabrae sunt... Tum autem Surorum nemo exstat qui ibi sex menses vixerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 141; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 4, 2, 3; id. Poen. 5, 5, 34; 5, 7, 22; Ter. And. 1, 5, 34; id. Eun. 5, 9, 7; id. Hec. 2, 1, 14; 3, 2, 10: tum autem qui non ipso honesto movemur... callidi sumus, non boni, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41; id. Or. 1, 58, 247; 2, 19, 80.—(b) = tum... tum: visne igitur inter hos populos inambulantes, tum autem residentes quaeramus eisdem de rebus? Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.—(c) = eo tempore, with autem as connective: tum illic autem Lemnius... uxorem duxit, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 25: tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48.—(d) But in this instance: uxori emunda ancilla'st: tum autem plusscula Suppellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 60; 5, 7, 25 sq.—**2.** For tum etiam, v. B. 7. β.—**3.** Tum praeterea: nam tui similis est probe. Tum praeterea talem, nisi tu, nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20; so id. Ad. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 33; Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56 (v. I. C. 3. e. λ).—**4.** Tum porro: tum porro venti magnam quoque tollere partem Umoris possunt, Lucr. 6, 623; 4, 829 (827).—**D.** Quid tum? **1.** In dialogue, what then? what next? what further? novi ego hos pugnos meos. Ca. Quid tum? Th. Quid tum? Rogitas? Hisce ego, si tu me inritaveris, placidum te hodie reddam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49; so id. As. 2, 2, 83; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; 3, 5, 66; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 8.—And strengthened: quid tum postea? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; id. As. 2, 2, 68; 2, 2, 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78; 4, 2, 9; 4, 2, 23; id. Ad. 4, 5, 15; id. Hec. 4, 1, 36: videsne abundare in eo? A. Quid tum? Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26.—**2.** In imitation of a dialogue: at mulcantur bonis exsules. Quid tum? Parumne multa de tolerandâ paupertate dicuntur? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107; so id. Quint. 22, 72; 27, 84; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Dom. 47, 123; id. Deiot. 7, 22; id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 230.—**3.** As emphatic co-ordinative in quoting the different items of a document, law, etc.: quive in senatu sententiam dixit, dixerit. Quid tum? Qui eorum coit, coierit, etc., what next? i. e. and then, listen! Cic. Clu. 54, 148; so id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 3, 3, 11; id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fl. 23, 55.—**E.** Tum temporis = eo tempore (post-class. and rare; cf.: tunc temporis): postera die civitas principem suum, ac tum temporis consulem in foro expectabat, Just. 31, 2, 6.

† **tumba**, ae, f., = τύμβα (τύμβος), a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb, Prud. aet. 11, 9.

tumbula, ae, f. [tumba], a little tomb (late Lat.), Alldhelm. Carm. Virg. 889.

tumefacio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [tumeo], to cause to swell, to tumefy (poet.). **I.** Lit.: vis-fera ventorum... Extentum tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303: tumefactus pontus, id. ib. 11, 618.—**II.** Trop., to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.: num me laetitia tumefactus fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 3: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4 (5), 1, 63: dum nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tumentia, ae, f. [id.], a swelling (late

Lat.): capitis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 74; 3, 8, 92.

tumēo, ēre, v. n. [Sansk. tu-, taumi, tavimi, to be strong; Gr. τῦλος, τῦλη, lump; Lat. tuber, tumulus, tumor, etc.; cf. O. H. Germ. dûmo; Germ. Daumen; Engl. thumb], to swell, be swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. turgeo). **I.** Lit.: So. Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? Sa. Vomica'st: pressare parce, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11: corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: guttura plenis venis, id. ib. 3, 73: lumina fletu, Tib. 1, 8, 68 (al. timet): pedes, Verg. A. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: fauces, id. 11, 3, 30: inritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1045: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 549: vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6: a vento unda, Ov. F. 2, 776: gemma in tenero palmitis, id. ib. 3, 238: licet tumeant freta ventis, Tib. 4, 1, 194: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono, 12: anni (virginis), i. e. to be ripe, Stat. Achill. 1, 292; v. tumesco and tumidus: cuius aceto tumes? Juv. 3, 293.—**Absol.**: rutam tritam imponunt confusis tumentibusque, swellings, tumors, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; 15, 14, 15, § 52: in immensis quâ tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: multis gentibus irâ tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8, 11.—**With dat.** (poet.): accensum quis bile feret famulusque tumentem Leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument, Verg. A. 6, 49; cf.: bile jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: nescio quid animus tumet, Sen. Thyest. 267 sq.: animus irâ, id. Phoen. 352: leo animis, id. Troad. 1096: tument negotia, are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 1: quoniam Galliae tument, Tac. H. 2, 32: animi plebis, Plin. Pan. 28, 3: bella, Ov. H. 1, 121.—**With inf.**: mens tumet jungere, etc., Val. Fl. 1, 199.—**B.** To be puffed up with pride or vanity, to swell (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tumens inani graculus superbiâ, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: partâ jam laude, Val. Fl. 3, 677: merito, Mart. 4, 46, 2: vana, Verg. A. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: tibiciner gloria tumere, Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 8: Alexander tumens successu rerum, Just. 39, 2, 1: stirpe Alexandri, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29, 2.—**C.** Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic (post-Aug. and rare): nec Ciceroni obtractores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens... videretur, Tac. Or. 18; Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmatore nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tumescō, mui, 3, v. a. [tumeo], to begin to swell, to swell up (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: inflatum mare cum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: vi maria, Verg. G. 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36: inflata colla, id. ib. 6, 377: vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: fluvius tabe nivis, Luc. 10, 244: suco herba, Sen. Herc. Fur. 936: matura virginitas, Claud. Epith. 125.—**II.** Trop., to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H. 8, 57: rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242.—**B.** To be puffed up with pride or insolence: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasionem, Quint. 1, 2, 18; so with pride: serviles animi alte, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 176: Lydia Pactoli fonte, id. Il. Cons. Stil. 61: (monet) opera tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out, Verg. G. 1, 465; cf.: tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15, 2.

* **tumicla**, ae, f. dim. [contracted from tomicula, from tomix], a little rope, a cord: sparteae, App. M. 8, p. 213 (p. 575 Oud.).

tumide, adv., v. tumidus fin.

tumiditas, âtis, f. [tumidus], a swelling, tumor (late Lat.): ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 med.; Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

tumido, âre, 1, v. a. [id.], to cause to swell (late Lat.), Aug. Spec. 30.

* **tumidosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], high-swelling: colles, Amm. 21, 10, 3 (al. tumulosi; cf., however, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51, and Tac. A. 2, 23 s. v. tumidus; v. also tumor).

* **tumidulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [tumidus], swollen, tumid: gingivula, App. Mag. p. 277, 12.

tumidus, a, um, adj. [tumeo], swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid (class.). **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflatus collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vat. 2, 4: Python, Ov. M. 1, 460: Echidnae, id. ib. 10, 313: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: papillae, id. R. Am. 338: virginitas, i. e. with swelling breasts, Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Verg. A. 8, 671: aequor, id. ib. 3, 157; Ov. M. 14, 544: fluctus, id. ib. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51: terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23 Ritter; cf. Nipperd. ad loc. (Halm, umidis): crudi tumidique lavemur, i. e. swollen, stuffed with food, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61.—**Comp.**: oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Swollen or swelling with passionate excitement; excited, incensed, enraged, exasperated; puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant; restless, violent, ready to break out (mostly poet.; not in Cic.); with anger: tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt, Verg. A. 6, 407: os, Hor. A. P. 94: es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754.—**With pride**, Ov. M. 8, 396; 8, 495; Hor. S. 1, 7, 7: sermo, id. ib. 2, 5, 98: minae, id. C. 4, 3, 8: cum tumidum est cor, i. e. swells with ambition, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: tumidi minantur, swelling with rage, Stat. Achill. 1, 155: ingenia genti tumida, Just. 41, 3, 7: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2: quem tumidum ac sui jactantem et ambitiosum institorem eloquentiae videat, Quint. 11, 1, 50.—**Sup.**: (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, most arrogant, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2: Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, most sedulous, Sil. 11, 25.—**B.** Of style, etc. **1.** Of the orator himself, bombastic, pompous: fuit pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, id. 12, 10, 12.—**2.** Of speech, inflated, turgid, tumid, bombastic: non negaverim et totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia et nostro tumidiorem sermonem esse, Liv. 45, 23, 16: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5; 7, 12, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 13, 8, 3, 56; 2, 5, 10: sufflati atque tumidi, Gell. 7, 14, 5.—**Comp.**: tumidiore sermo, Liv. 45, 23, 16: ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 4: fuisset tumidus, si, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 28.—**III.** Act., puffing up, causing to swell: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Verg. A. 3, 357 Forbig ad loc.: nec tumidos causabit Euros, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13.—**Trop.**: Qui nunc in tumidum jactando venit honorem, Prop. 2, 24, 31 (3, 16, 15) Paley ad loc.—**Hence, adv.**: **tumide** (acc. to II. A.), haughtily, pompously: tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 fin.

tumor, ôris, m. [id.], the state of being swollen or tumid; a swelling, tumor (class.; syn. tuber). **I.** Lit.: oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; so of a tumor, id. ib. 3, 9, 19; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44.—**In plur.**: tumores ardentes, Plin. 20, 25, 96, § 257: tollere, id. 21, 21, 89, § 157: discutere, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia cum faceret Palladis ora tumor, inflation of the cheeks from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 18: tumor excitat papillas, a swelling, Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, i. e. the surge, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit, et alti Collis habet speciem, a rising, elevation, hillock, etc., Ov. M. 15, 305; cf.: tumores terrae, Front. Colon. pp. 126 and 127 Goes.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc. (cf. tumeo and tumidus, II.). **1.** From anger: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: erat in tumore animus, id. ib. 3, 31, 76: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 17, 4: datum tempus, quo resideret tumor publicus, id. ib. 3, 2, 5: tumor et irae Concensere deum, Verg. A. 8, 40: ponatur omnis ira et ex animo tumor erasus abeat, Sen. Thyest. 513: re-

sidente animi tumore, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18 med.—**2.** From pride, vanity, etc.: hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11, 12; Sen. Hippol. 136; Claud. Ep. 1, 6; Luc. 10, 99; tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12; regius, Sen. Hippol. 136: multos tumores mente gerit, Luc. 10, 99; Claud. Ep. 1, 7.—**3.** From other passions: et inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, i. e. *desire*, Auct. Priap. 83, 42.—**B.** *A ferment, commotion in affairs or society*, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2: praesens et civilia nuper classica, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 117.—**C.** Of speech, *an inflated or pompous style, bombast* (post-Aug.): genus dicendi, quod tumor immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73; 2, 10, 7; 9, 4, 140; 12, 6, 5: verborum, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 5; Petr. 1; Gell. 2, 23, 21.

tumorosus, a, um, *adj.* [tumor], *inflated, bloated* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 12.

tumulāmen, inis, n. [tumulūs], *a sepulchral mound, tumulus*, Inscr. Fabr. 634, 290.

tumulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.; syn. humo): neque injecta tumulabor mortua terrā, Cat. 64, 153: neu sim tumulandus ab illā, Ov. M. 8, 710; 15, 716; id. P. 1, 6, 49; Mart. 11, 91, 1.

tumulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of hills, hilly*; locus, Sall. J. 91, 3.

tumultuārie, adv., v. tumultuarius *fin.*

tumultuārius, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *of or belonging to bustle, hurry, or tumult*; in milit. lang., of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly (not ante-Aug., but esp. freq. in Livy). **I.** Lit.: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37, 7; so, milites, id. 35, 2, 7; 35, 23, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 34, 6: manus, Curt. 4, 16, 24: militia, Gell. 16, 10, 13.—**II.** Transf., *that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary*: pugna, Liv. 21, 8, 7: opus, id. 6, 29, 4: ex opere tumultuario suspicari, Quint. 7, 3, 34: rogus, Suet. Calig. 59: repentinā et quasi tumultuariā doctrinā praeditus, Gell. 11, 7, 3: tumultuariæ et inconditæ exercitationes linguae, id. 6, 16, 1: carmen, i. e. *unpremeditated, improvised*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.—**Adv.** **tumultuārie**, *tumultuously, hastily, hurriedly*: his raptim ac tumultuariis actis, Amm. 24, 2, 18; Aur. Vict. Caes. 40: 17; Spart. Carac. 6.

tumultuātīm, adv. [id.], *in haste, hastily*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tumultuatio, ōnis, f. [tumultuor]. **I.** *A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult* (very rare), Liv. 38, 2, 8.—**II.** *The irregular swearing of the milites tumultuarii*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 55.

tumultuō, āre, v. tumultuor *fin.*

tumultuor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [tumultus], *to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, to be in an uproar, raise a tumult*: in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non deest tumultuari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 22: saepe et sine causā, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? id. Cael. 15, 36: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu dei, *confused, agitated*, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet. Galb. 9; Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3.—**II.** Esp. of oratory, *to storm, rant, talk at random, etc.*: mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12: oratio carens hac virtute (i. e. ordine) tumultuatur necesse est, id. Inst. 7, proem. § 3; so id. ib. 2, 12, 11.

§ 1. Act. collat. form **tumultuō**, are: quid sit mihi expedit, quor tumultues, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15; 3, 2, 24.—**2.** *Impers. pass.*: hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, *that there is a tumult or disturbance in the camp*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; Liv. 36, 44, 4: cum tumultuatum in castris sciret, id. 25, 21, 2: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16, 4; Flor. 4, 12, 30.

tumultuōsē, adv., v. tumultuosus *fin.* **tumultuosus**, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *full of bustle, confusion, or tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous* (class.): qui homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excitavit foras?

Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv. 2, 24, 1: turba, id. 6, 14, 6: multitudo, id. 24, 29, 1: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14, 7; 28, 15, 5: proelia, id. 27, 2, 11: excursiones, id. 30, 8, 4: somnia, Cels. 1, 2; 8, 4: mare, Hor. C. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28, 4.—**Comp.**: iter tumultuosius, Liv. 42, 66, 6: ex Syria tumultuosiora nuntiata sunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorum reperit, Vell. 2, 74, 1: litterae, i. e. *announcing disturbances*, Suet. Ner. 40 *fin.*: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—**Sup.**: quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10, 7.—**Adv.** **tumultuōsē**, *with bustle or confusion, tumultuously*: tumultuosce et cunctis copiis, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; Liv. 2, 28, 2; 2, 29, 5.—**Comp.**, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Liv. 2, 29, 5; Suet. Caes. 16.—**Sup.**, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; Suet. Calig. 45.

tumultus, ūs (gen. tumulti, Enn. Att., Afran., Turp., and Pompon. ap. Non. 489, 29 sq.; Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; id. Heec. 3, 2, 21; Sall. C. 59, 5), m. [Sanscr. tumalas, tumulas, disturbing; cf. tumeo], *an uproar, bustle, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult* (freq. and class.; cf.: turba, perturbatio). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: quid hoc hic clamoris, quid hoc hic tumulti est? Enn. ap. Non. 489, 29 (Frag. v. 204 Vahl.): quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedcs? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so with strepitus, id. ib. 6, 7; Liv. 25, 23, 17: cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25, 9: arx inter tumultum capta est, id. 28, 19, 18: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; so with trepidatio, Liv. 25, 13, 10: urbi, sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu, satis esset praesidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: turbae ac tumultūs concitatores, Liv. 25, 4, 10: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: tumultu armorum et cantuum truces, Tac. A. 4, 47: verborum, id. H. 1, 85: Acheron raptur tumultu ingenti, Sen. Herc. Fur. 714: urbis, Tib. 2, 3, 43.—**Plur.**: inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ille caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg. G. 1, 464: canunt ignes subitoseque tumultus, Manil. 1, 894: novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126.—**2.** Of thunder, storm, etc.: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 12; cf. Ov. M. 3, 308: vides, quanto trepidet tumultu Pronus Orion, storm, tempest, Hor. C. 3, 27, 17: (me) per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. ib. 3, 29, 63: pelagi caelique, Luc. 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1091.—**3.** Of the body: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret puita, i. e. *a rumbling of the bowels*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75; Sen. Thyest. 999.—**B.** In partic.

1. In milit. lang., *a sudden or impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion*: potest enim esse bellum ut tumultus non sit, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus. Itaque majores nostri tumultum italicum, quod erat domesticus; tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum nominabant. Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intellegi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2 sq.: censeo tumultum decerni, *that a state of civil war be proclaimed*, id. ib. 5, 12, 31: Bojorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare: ob cas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56, 11; and: tumultus Gallici causa, id. 7, 9, 6: factum nuper in Italiā, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sedato tandem Istro tumultu, Liv. 41, 6, 1: in Sardinia magnum tumultum esse cognitum est, id. 41, 6, 5: hostilis, Tac. A. 4, 29: remedium tumultūs fuit alius tumultus, id. H. 2, 68: repentino tumultu excitae, Just. 2, 4, 22; Flor. 3, 19, 2: tumultus magis quam proclium fuit, Curt. 6, 5, 12.—**2.** *Excitement, anxiety*: supremo die exquirens, an jam de se tumultus foris esset, Suet. Aug. 99: alteri apud alteros formidinem simul et tumultum facere, Sall. J. 53, 7; cf.: cui lapis externus curae est, urbisque tumultus, Tib. 2, 3, 43.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in

post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Disturbance, disturbance, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings*: tumultus Mentis, Hor. C. 2, 16, 10; Luc. 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, Petr. poet. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.—**B.** Of speech, *confusion, disorder*: sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55: crimum, Quint. Decl. 1, 4.

tumulūs, i, m. (late Lat. in the neutr.: hoc tumulūm, Inscr. Rein. cl. 20, 197) [tumeo; cf. also tumor and tumidus], *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hill, hillock* (freq. and class.; cf.: agger, molcs). **I.** In gen.: terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: quaeis, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 1: cum tumulos Albano in monte nivalis Lustrasti, id. Div. poet. 1, 11, 18: vos enim, Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. ap. Non. p. 159, 10: tumuli ex agere, Verg. A. 5, 44: tumulus naturalis, Auct. B. Alex. 72, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus* (cf. sculpulum): (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) cum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24; id. poet. Tusc. 3, 27, 65; Quint. 7, 3, 31: tumulum facere, Verg. E. 5, 42: hostilium ad tumulum, id. A. 3, 322: statuunt tumulum, id. ib. 6, 380: tumulo dare corpora, Ov. M. 2, 326; 4, 157; id. F. 3, 547; id. Tr. 3, 3, 72: tumulum Varianis legionibus structum, Tac. A. 2, 7: reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, id. ib. 3, 3: honorarius, i. e. *a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1; called also inanis, Verg. A. 6, 505.

tūn' = tunc, v. tu.

tunc, adv. demonstr., of time [tum, and demonstr. suffix -ce], *then, at that time*; but in ante-class. and class. prose tunc is always emphatic, and generally refers to a point of time. In post-Aug. style tunc freq. occurs without emphasis, and is freely used of periods of time. Tunc = deinceps occurs first in the class. per. and rarely in prose; but is very freq. after the Aug. per. Tunc in mere co-ordinative use is very rare and not ante-class. (v. I. C.). Tunc coupled with an emphatic or temporal particle is very rare in class. prose, but freq. in the post-Aug. period. Poets often use tunc instead of tum before vowels for the sake of the metre. In general, tunc is not freq. till after the Aug. period. Cic. has tum about thirty times as often as tunc; Caes. has tunc only five times; Livy, in the first two books, has tunc five times, tum eighty-two times; but Val. Max. has tunc four times as often as tum. Sen. almost always has tunc; tum only in a few passages, mostly in co-ordinative use. In Vitr., Suet., Plin., Just., and the jurists, tunc largely predominates; but Nep. has tunc once only, and Tac., who employs both words sparingly, has tum oftener than tunc. The Codd. very freq. vary between the words, and in many passages the reading is still doubtful. Undue weight has been given by some critics to opposition to nunc and connection with cum; cf. Krit. ad Sall. J. 5, 1; Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; 2, 5, 10, § 27. Both tum and tunc are freq. opposed to nunc, and connected with cum. **I.** Absol. **A.** Referring an event to a time before mentioned. **1.** To definite past time. (a) To a period of time, = illis temporibus (only post-Aug.): tunc melius tenere fidem cum paupere cultu Stabat in exigua ligneus aede deus, Tib. 1, 10, 19: nulli tunc subseorsos alienorum matrimoniorum oculi metuebantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5: sed tunc clarissimus quisque juvenum pro amplificandā patriā plurimum periculi sustinebat, id. 3, 2, 6: nunc quo ventum est? A servis vix impetrari potest ne eam suppellectilem fastidiant quā tunc consul non erubuit, id. 4, 3, 7: quō pacto inter amicos vigeat tunc iustitiam credimus, cum inter accusatores quoque, etc., id. 6, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas qui tunc erant volumus, fatebimur, etc., Curt. 4, 16, 33: sed civitati nullae tunc leges erant, Just. 2, 7, 3; 6, 9, 5.—(β) Referring to a point of time spoken of: cives Romani

tunc facti sunt Campani, Enn. ap. Censor. 14 (Ann. v. 174 Vahl.): tanto sublatae sunt Augurum tunc lapides, id. ap. Non. p. 211, 8 (Ann. v. 542 ib.): tunc ipsos adoriani, ne quis Spartam referat nuntium, Naev. ap. Prisc. 8, p. 801 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 16 Rib.): (Sulla) statim ex his rebus quas tunc vendebat jussit ei praemium tribui, etc., Cic. Arch. 10, 25: neque ego tunc princeps ad salutem esse potuissem si, etc., id. Sull. 3, 9: his tunc cognitis rebus amici regis his... liberaliter responderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: tunc duces Nerviorum... colloqui sese velle dicunt, at *this time*, id. B. G. 5, 41: quod se facturos minabantur, aegreque tunc sunt reventi quin oppidum irrumperent, id. B. C. 2, 13 fin.: Romanus tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat, Liv. 22, 24, 1: itaque cum in ipsum, et innocentia tutum et magistratu in quo tunc erat, impetus fieri non posset, etc., id. 4, 44, 6; cf. id. 2, 2, 2; 4, 8, 6; 10, 37, 10; 44, 44, 3: nec, si rescindere posset (sc. jussa Jovis), Tunc aderas, Ov. M. 2, 679: tunc ego nec citharā poteram gaudere sonora, nec, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 69: tunc urbis custodis praepositus C. Maecenas, Vell. 2, 88, 2: forte evenit ut tunc summae dignitatis ibi femina veneno consumere se destinaret, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: qui tunc Libitinam exercebant, id. 5, 2, 10: Coriolanus ad Volcos, infestus tunc Romanis, confugit, id. 5, 4, 1; cf. id. 2, 10, 3; 4, 8, 5; 5, 5, 3; 7, 6, 5 fin.; 8, 1 damn. 1: Carthaginiensium legati ad celebrandum sacrum anniversarium meo patrio tunc venerant, Curt. 4, 2, 10: et tunc aestas erat, cuius calor, etc., id. 3, 5, 1: perierat imperium, quod tunc in extremo stabat, si Fabius, etc., Sen. Troad. 1, 11, 5: tunc, distractis Orientis viribus, casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniam, Tac. A. 11, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: quidam ex eis qui tunc egerant, decesserunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 3: ardente tunc in Africa bello, Suet. Caes. 70; cf. id. Calig. 48; id. Ner. 20; 21: Asiam tunc tenebat imperio rex Darius, Gell. 17, 9, 20: hostes tunc populi Romani fuerant Fidenates, id. 17, 21, 17; cf. id. 13, 5, 2 and 3; 14, 1, 8; Ael. Spart. Had. 11; 23; 24.—Repeated by anaphora: tunc victus abiire feri, tunc consista pomus, tunc bibit inrigus fertilis hortus aquas, Aurea tunc pressos, etc., Tib. 2, 1, 43: tunc Parmenio et Philotas, tunc Amyntas consobrinus, tunc noverca fratresque interfecti, tunc Attalus, Eurylochus... occurrebant, Just. 12, 6, 14; so id. 43, 3, 2; 43, 4, 2.—Attributively: regem tunc Lacedaemoniorum, Just. 6, 2, 4.—(γ) Referring to a state no longer in existence: silvae tunc circa viam erant, plerisque incultis, Liv. 21, 25, 8: urbs (Corinthus) erat tunc praecleara ante excidium, id. 45, 28, 2: hic (Curio) primo pro Pompei partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro republica, mox... pro Caesare stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 3: certissimum tunc proscriptorum perfugium penetravit, Val. Max. 7, 3, 9: docuit in atrio Catullinae domus, quae pars Palatii tunc erat, Suet. Gram. 17: tunc (i. e. olim) in usu erat, eam hereditatem, Gai. Inst. 2, 254: erat autem tunc mos ut cum princeps causam cognosceret... sententiam ex omnium deliberatione proferret, Ael. Spart. Had. 8.—(δ) Expressly opposed to present time: tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura exercent hominum vitam, Lucr. 5, 1423: ea lege quae tunc erat semprobia, nunc est Cornelia, Cic. Clu. 56, 154: cum vero causam iustam deus ipse dederit, ut tunc Socrati, nunc Catoni, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 67, § 156; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. Pis. 13, 30; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: cur privati non damus remiges, sicut tunc dedimus? Liv. 34, 6, 18: munitiones et locis opportunioribus tunc fuerunt et validiores impositae (i. e. quam nunc), id. 36, 17, 4: parva nunc res videri potest quae tunc patres ac plebem accendit, id. 4, 25, 13; cf. id. 8, 31, 4; 21, 18, 5: Macedones milites ea tunc erant fama quae nunc Romani feruntur, Nep. Eum. 3, 4: nunc solvo poenas; tunc tibi inferias dedi, Sen. Phoen. 172: nunc habent socios quos tunc hostes habuerant, Just. 6, 7, 5; cf. id. 8, 2, 9: hoc tunc Veli fuere, nunc fuisse quis meminit? Flor. 1, 12, 11.—And tunc and tum in co-ordinated sentences: qui ager nunc multo pluris est quam tunc fuit, Tum enim, etc., nunc, etc.; tum erat ager incultus, nunc est cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: vos etiam tunc faciendum

non fuerit, nunc utique faciendum putatis; ego contra, etiam si tum migrandum fuisset, nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censem, Liv. 5, 53, 3 (in such connections tum generally refers to a previous tunc, rarely vice versa).—(e) Opposed to a previous or a later time: quae ipsum Hannibalem, armis tunc invictum voluptate vicit (i. e. etsi non postea), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: raro alias tribuni popularis oratio acceptior plebi quam tunc severissimi consulis fuit, Liv. 3, 69, 1: (Syphax) tunc accessio Punici belli fuerat, sicut Gentius Macedonici, id. 45, 7, 2; 5, 37, 2; 45, 25, 10: non ab Scipionibus aliisque veteribus Romanorum ducum quidquam ausum fortius quam tunc a Caesare, Vell. 2, 80, 3: et tunc Aecanti, ut deo, immolaverunt, et deinceps, etc., Val. Max. 1, 5, ext. 2: praetor hic Alexandri fuerat, tunc transfuga, Curt. 3, 11, 18; cf. id. 4, 13, 18: Cilicum nationes saepe et alias commotae, tunc Troxoboro duce, montes asperos castris cepere, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. ib. 2, 62; id. H. 3, 58: ob res et tunc in Africa, et olim in Germania gestas, Suet. Galb. 8; cf. id. Tib. 10; 18; id. Oth. 4: idem tunc Faesulae quod Carrahae nuper, Flor. 1, 5, 8.—(f) In general statements, applied to the actual state of affairs: mos est regibus quotiens in societatem coeant, pollices inter se vincire, etc. Sed tunc, qui ea vincula admovebat decidisse simulans, genua Mithridatis invadit, Tac. A. 12, 47: legebatur ergo ibi tunc in carmine Latino, etc., Gell. 2, 22, 2.—Pregn., as matters then stood: aptissimum tempus fuerat, delinimentum animis Bolani agri divisionem obici: tunc haec ipsa indignitas angebat animos, Liv. 4, 51, 6.—(h) Of coincidence in time: tunc = cum hoc fieret, on that occasion: quodsi tu tunc, Crasse, dixisses, omnem eorum importunitatem evellisset oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; id. Clu. 56, 153; id. Lig. 5, 16; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: tunc Lacedaemonis accusantibus respondendum erat, nunc a vobis ipsis accusati sumus, Liv. 39, 36, 7: jam Horatius secundam pugnam petebat. Tunc... clamore adjuvant militem suum, while he was doing so, id. 1, 25, 9; 45, 23, 17: sed neque... nubes tunc habuit, nec... imbres, Ov. M. 2, 310: quid mihi tunc animi fuit? id. ib. 7, 582: quid mihi tunc animi credis, germane, fuisse? id. H. 11, 87; 12, 31: quid tunc homines timerint, quae senatus trepidatio... neque mihi exprimere vacat, neque, etc., Vell. 2, 124, 1: non Catoni tunc praetura, sed praeturae Cato negatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 6; 4, 5, 3; 6, 1, 8; 6, 2, 3; 6, 2, 6; 6, 6, ext. 1; 9, 3, 1: tunc ego dicere debui, Sen. Ep. 63, 15: non possum dicere aliud tunc mihi quam deos adfuisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5: tunc domus priscorum ducum arserunt, Suet. Ner. 38; Just. 18, 3, 14; Gell. 6 (7), 3, 48; 12, 13, 21; 19, 1, 11.—Tunc and tum co-ordinated: sanguine tunc (Phaethontis) credunt... Tum facta'st Libya... arida; tum, etc., Ov. M. 2, 235 sqq.: tunc... sorores Deuberant, etc.; Tum potui Medea mori bene, id. H. 12, 3 sqq.—And referring to a supposed action at a definite time: nobis tunc repente trepidandum in acie instruenda erat, if we had accepted the battle then, Liv. 44, 38, 11.—(θ) Redundant (post-class.): id quale fuerit, neque ipse tunc prodidit, neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit. 10; cf. in ejusmodi temporibus tunc eae ambulationes aperiantur, Vitruv. 5, 9, 9.—2.—nunc, in oblique discourse (rare): quod si consulatus tanta dulcedo sit, jam tunc ita in animum inducant, consulatum captum a tribunicia potestate esse, Liv. 2, 64, 5: ut cum multis saeculis murus urbi civium virtus fuerit, tunc cives salvos se fore non existimaverint nisi intra muros laterent, Just. 14, 5, 7.—3. Referring to indefinite time. (a) Then, at such a time of the year, day, etc.; at such a season: tunc (i. e. autumnum) praecidi arbores oportere secundum terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, id. ib. 2, 5: omnes (nubes sol) enim sub se tunc (= medio die), Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 7: tunc enim maximae et integrae adhuc nives (= aestate prima), id. ib. 4, 2, 21: et tunc potest ventis concitari mare, id. ib. 4, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 4, 5, 2.—(β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause: tunc ignes tenuissimi iter exile designant et caelo producant, of shooting stars, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 6:

nemo observat lunam nisi laborantem. Tunc urbes conclamant, tunc pro se quisque superstitione vanā trepidat, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: adjuvari se tunc (i. e. cum faces vident) periclitantes existimant Pollucis et Castoris numine, id. ib. 1, 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 3; 2, 55, 2; 5, 3, 1; 6, 12, 2; id. Ep. 42, 4; id. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: si ancilla ex cive Romano conceperit, deinde civis Romana facta sit, et tunc pariat, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 88; 1, 90; Dig. 1, 6, 8; 40, 12, 22, § 3.—(γ) With the force of a conditional clause, in this instance: Tr. Erus peregre venit. Si tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55 Lorenz (al. tum): dominae mentem convertite... Tunc ego crediderim vobis, et si dera et amnes Posse, etc., Prop. 1, 1, 23: itaque tunc dividere optimum erit (= si plura sunt quae nocent), Quint. 4, 2, 101; so id. 6, 1, 22: cuperem tecum communicare tam subitam mutationem mei: tunc amicitiae nostrae certiores fiduciam habere coepissem, Sen. Ep. 6, 2: nemo est ex imprudentibus qui reliqui sibi debeat. Tunc mala consilia agitant, tunc aut aliis aut ipsis pericula struunt; tunc cupiditates improbas ordiant, tunc... tunc... denique, etc., id. ib. 10, 2; 7, 2: tunc enim (i. e. si cotidie reputes) subit recordatio: Quot dies quam frigidi rebus absumpsi! Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: propter liberos retentio fit (dotis) si culpa mulieris divortium factum sit, tunc enim sextae retinentur ex dote, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 10: veluti si a femina manumissa sit: tunc enim e lege Atilia petere debet tutorem, Gai. Inst. 1, 195; 1, 76; 1, 40; 3, 181; Fragm. Vat. 52; Dig. 2, 4, 8; 5, 3, 13, § 12; 7, 3, 1; 19, 1, 11, § 15; 11, 1, 20; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; in the jurists, saep.—4. Referring to future time. (a) In gen.: tunc illud vexillum... coloniae Capuae inferetur; tunc contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 86: tunc, ut quaeque causa erit statutis, nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53, 10: senatus consultum adjectum est ut... praetor qui tunc esset... apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur... jusjurandum daret, etc., id. 41, 9, 11: nec taedet avum parvo advigilare nepoti... Tunc operata deo pubes discumbet in herba, etc., Tib. 2, 5, 95: tunc interea tempus exercitus ex hoc loco educendi habebis, Gell. 3, 7, 7.—(β) With the force of a conditional clause: tunc me biremis Tutum... Aura feret geminusque Pollux (i. e. si mugiat malus procellis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: vectabor umis tunc ego inimicis eques (i. e. si hoc feceris), id. Epod. 17, 74: tunc tua me infortunia laedent (i. e. si dolebis tibi), id. A. P. 103: tunc ego jurabo quaevis tibi numina... Tunc ego... Efficiam, etc., Ov. H. 15 (16), 319: tunc piger ad nandum, tunc ego cautus ero, id. ib. 17 (18), 210.—5. Representing sequence or succession in events, = deinde. 1. Simple sequence in time. (a) Time proper (rare till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only in the foll. passages): Herodotus cum Romā reverteretur, offendit eum mensem qui sequitur mensem comitalium. Tunc Cephaloeditani decrerunt intercalarium XLV dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: veni in eum sermonem ut docerem, etc. Tunc mihi ille dixit quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: dixi ei, me ita facturum esse ut, etc. Tunc ille a me petivit, etc., id. ib. 3, 6, 2: is finis pugnae equestris fuit. Tunc adorti peditum aciem, nuntios ad consules rei gestae mittunt, Liv. 3, 70, 8: tandem curia excesserunt. Tunc sententiae interrogari coepit, id. 45, 25, 1: equites, relictis equis, provolant ante signa... Tunc inter priores duorum populorum res geritur, id. 7, 8, 1: iterum deinde interpellatus, in proposito persistit. Tunc Poppedius, abjectum inde se... minatus est, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 5, 4, 1; 7, 3, 2; 7, 3, 6: tunc intendit arcum, et ipsum cor adulescentis figit, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14, 2; so id. Ot. Sap. 1, 1; id. Q. N. 1, 12, 1: Dareum XXX inde stadia abesse praemissi indicabant. Tunc consistere agmen jubet, Curt. 3, 8, 24: conationem discedere in manipulos jubet. Tunc a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias, Tac. A. 1, 34; cf. id. ib. 1, 67; 12, 31; 12, 33; 12, 69; id. H. 4, 72; Vitruv. 1, 4, 12; 1, 6, 7; 2, 1, 2; 2, 1, 4; 5, 12, 5; 7, praef. 5; 7, 1, 3; 7, 2, 2; 8, 1, 1; Suet. Ner. 49; id. Vit. 15 fin.; id. Dom. 16; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 22, 6; 6 (7), 17, 6; 13; 31 (30), 6; 14, 2, 9;

Flor. 2, 13 (4, 2), 71; Just. 11, 4, 1; 11, 10, 2; 12, 7, 7; 13, 3, 4; 18, 4, 10 et saep.; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 26.—(β) Before an *abl. absol.* (post-class.): statuit tempus quo foedissimum quemque invadant. Tunc, signo inter se dato, irrumpunt contubernia, Tac. A. 1, 48; tunc, Campaniae ora proximisque insulis circuitis, Caprearum secessui quadriūm impendit, Suet. Aug. 98: tunc, exercitu in Aetoliā promotō, pecunias civitatibus imperat, Just. 14, 1, 6; 21, 5, 2; 22, 2, 7; 25, 2, 6.—(γ) Implying a consequence, then, under these circumstances, hence, accordingly: caedere janua saxis, instare ferro, ligna circumdare ignemque circumcicere coeperunt. Tunc cives Romani, qui Lampasaci negotiabantur, concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: huc tota Vari conversa acies suos fugere videbat. Tunc Rebilus; Perterritum, inquit, hostem vides; quid dubitas, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 34: animadversum est, extra consuetudinem longius a vallo esse aciem Pompei progressum. Tunc Caesar apud suos Differendum est iter, inquit, etc., id. ib. 3, 85: omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari adlatum est. Tunc relata de integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 30, 10: Tisiphoneque Saevit et huc illic impia turba fugit. Tunc niger in portā serpentum Cerberus ore Stridet, Tib. 1, 3, 71: apud patres disseruit, nec posse Orientem nisi Germanici sapientiā componi, etc. Tunc decreto patrum permissae Germanico provinciae, Tac. A. 2, 43; id. H. 4, 83; Vitr. 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 16; Just. 39, 3, 11.—Emphatically, = tum vero: donec ipse quoque longinquo morbo est implicitus. Tunc adeo fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces ut, etc., Liv. 1, 31, 6.—And = tum primum: multitudine tandem perumpit ordines hostium. Tunc vinci pertinacia coepit, et averti manipuli quidam, Liv. 9, 39, 10.—2. In enumerations with tum... deinde... postea, etc. (a) In gen. (post-class.): ante omnia instituit ut e libertorum bonis dextans... cogeretur; deinde ut ingratorum, etc.; tunc ut lege maiestatis facta omnia... tenerentur, Suet. Ner. 32 *med.*; so, tunc... deinde... tunc, etc., Vitr. 1, 6, 12 and 13: tunc... tunc... deinde... tunc, id. 3, 5, 5 and 6; cf. id. 5, 12, 4; cf. Suet. Oth. 6; Flor. 4, 2, 88.—With tum: terras primum situmque earum quaerit; deinde condicionem maris; tunc quidquid inter caelum terrasque interjacet perspicit... tum, peragratis humilibus, ad summa prorumpit, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17 *fin.*; so Gai Inst. 3, 6, 3.—(β) Of successive speakers in dialogue (rare): tu vero abi, inquit, etc. Tunc Mucius Quandoquidem, inquit, est apud te virtuti honos, etc., Liv. 2, 12, 15: apud quem Valerius in hunc modum egit, etc. Tunc Collatinus Quaero inquit, etc., Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.—With tum: tunc poeta... inquit, etc. Tum Fronto ita respondit, etc., Gell. 19, 8, 10 and 11; 12, 13, 19; Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4.—C. In co-ordination (very rare). 1. = praeterea; and then: (Romulus) hoc consilio fultus... locupletari civis non destitit. Tunc, id quod retinemus hodie magnā cum salute rei publicae, auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15 sq.: praeter has, frugalitas et continentia... splendorem illi suum adfunderent. Tunc providentiā cum elegantia quantum decoris illi adderent! Sen. Ep. 115, 3.—2. In the connection cum... tunc (v. tum, I. C. 3.): vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tunc est Idcirco, etc., Juv. 9, 118 (poet. for tum, on account of the foll. vowel).—3. Vid. tunc etiam, III. B. 7. β.

II. As correlative of dependent clauses.

A. Of temporal clauses with cum. 1. Referring to definite past time. a. Tunc as antecedent of the clause: set Stalagnus quoque erat tunc nationis quom hinc abiit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108: etiamne in arā tunc sedebant mulieres Quom ad me profectus ire? id. Rud. 3, 6, 8: quo damnato tunc, cum judicia fiebant, HS. IV milibus lis aestimata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 22: etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum clasis Syracusis proficiscebatur, id. ib. 2, 5, 43, § 111: atque ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat: vos tunc parulisti cum paruit nemo nisi qui voluit, id. Lig. 7, 20: se ita pugnatos ut Romae pugnarent in repetenda patriā, ut postero die ad Gabios, tunc cum effecerint ne

quis hostium, etc., Liv. 6, 28, 9: et quod tunc fecimus cum hostem Hannibalem in Italiā haberemus, id nunc, pulso Hannibale, cunctamur facere? id. 31, 7, 5: infelix Dido, nunc te facta impia tangunt? Tunc decuit cum sceptrā dabas, Verg. A. 4, 597 (Rib. tum; v. Prisc. p. 8, 841 P.): prudenter sensit tunc incrementum Romano imperio petendum fuisse cum intra septimum lapidem triumphū querebantur, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10: quorum nihil tunc cum diceretur parum aptum fuit, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. Val. Max. 8, 8, ext. 1; 9, 8, ext. 1.—b. Introducing the apodosis. (a) Of coincident actions: cum jam adpropinquatum forma lemborum haud dubie esset... tunc injecta trepidatio, Liv. 44, 28, 10.—(β) = deinde: adversus singula quaeque cum respondere haud facile esset, et quereretur... purgaretque se invicem, tunc Papirius, redintegratā irā, virgas et securas expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32, 10: divus Caesar cum exercitum habuisset circa Alpes, imperavissetque, etc., tunc qui in eo castello fuerunt... noluerunt imperio parere, Vitr. 2, 9, 15: cum nuntiātum esset Leonidae a XX milibus hostium summum cacumen teneri, tunc hortatur socios, recedant, Just. 2, 11, 5.—2. Of definite present time, tunc is not found; v. tum.—3. Referring to indefinite time. a. As antecedent: arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur cum ea dicimus jurati quae comperta habemus, Cic. Font. 13, 29 (9, 19): tunc obsequatur naturae cum senserit, etc., id. Fragn. Hort. Phil. 75 B. and K.; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; id. Verr. 1, 18, 55; 2, 5, 12, § 29: qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi, only... when, never... unless (= τότε δὲ), Cat. 44, 21 Ellis (Müll. tum): deum tunc adfuisse cum id evenisset, veteres oratores aiebant, Quint. 10, 7, 14: tunc est commovendum theatrum cum ventum est ad illud Plodite, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 4, 2, 8; 12, 11, 7; Vitr. 2, 9, 3: voluptas tunc, cum maxime delectat, exstinguitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 1, prol. 3; 5, 3, 3; 6, 3, 1; id. Ep. 10, 5; 85, 38: in tantam quantitatem tenetur quae tunc in peculio fuit cum sententiam dicebat, Dig. 5, 1, 15: tunc cum certum esse coepit neminem ex eo testamento fore heredem, Gai Inst. 3, 13; 4, 71; Dig. 28, 3, 6, § 6; 40, 12, 16, § 2; 40, 7, 34.—b. Introducing the apodosis: cum autem fundamenta ita distantia inter se fuerint constituta, tunc inter ea alia transversa... collocentur, Vitr. 1, 5, 7; 2, 1, 6; 2, 3, 2; 2, 5, 2; 3, 5, 13: cum folia pauca in acumine germinant, tunc maxime serendas ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 245; Just. 41, 2, 9.—4. Referring to future time: ex ceteris autem generibus tunc pecunia expeditur cum legionibus victribus erunt quae sponondimus persolvenda, Cic. Fragn. Ep. Caes. jun. 1, 8: tunc inter eas fore finem belli dixit cum alterutra urbs in habitum pulveris esset redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3: poterant videri tunc incohanda cum omnia quae... pergerissem, Quint. 6, 4, 1; Col. praef. 33; v. infra, III. A. 2. β.—B. With temporal clauses introduced by ubi (rare). 1. Of definite past time: ad quod bellum ubi consules dilectum habere occipiunt, obstat tunc enixe tribuni, Liv. 4, 55, 2: haec ubi convenerunt, tunc vero Philomelus consuetudinem nocte egrediendi frequentiore facere, id. 25, 8, 9.—2. Of indefinite time. a. As antecedent: tunc autem est consummata infelicitas, ubi turpia non solum delectant, sed etiam placent, Sen. Ep. 39, 6; id. Ben. 2, 3, 3; 2, 17, 3; id. Ep. 89, 19.—b. In apodosis: stillicidia ubi plura colere et turba vires dedit, tunc fluere et ire dicuntur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; 6, 17, 2; 6, 18, 2.—C. With temporal clauses introduced by postquam (posteaquam); rare. 1. Of definite past time: posteaquam ingenuae virgines et ephebi venerunt ad deprecandum, tunc est pollicitus his legibus ut, etc., Vitr. 10, 16, 7 (but in Sall. C. 51, 40 Dietsch reads tum).—2. Of indefinite time: si vero posteaquam eam destinasses, tunc perierit, etc., Dig. 17, 2, 58, § 1.—D. With temporal clauses introduced by ut (very rare): ut vero... casus suorum miseris eluxit, tunc toto littore plangentium gemitus, tunc infelicium matrum ululatus... audiebantur, Just. 19, 2, 11.—E. With temporal clauses introduced by quando (rare). 1. As antecedent: tunc quando abiero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 19 (4, 8, 8): tunc in-

serentur (cerasi) quando his vel non est, vel desinit gummi effluere, Pall. Oct. 12.—2. In apodosis: quando quodque eorum siderum cursum decorum est adeptum... tunc ex alterius naturae motione transversa... vinci a tardioribus videbantur, Cic. Univ. 9.—F. With temporal clauses introduced by dum (very rare): tunc tamen utrumque tolerabile est, dum illi vis sua est, Sen. Ep. 83, 21.—G. With conditional clauses. 1. In gen. (a) As antecedent: consilium istud tunc esset prudens si rationes ad Hispaniensem casum accommodaturi essemus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: sin autem ventus interpellaverit et... tunc habeat canalem longum pedes quinque, etc., Vitr. 8, 5, 2: tunc fidem fallam, tunc inconstantiae crimen audiam si, cum omnia eadem sint quae erant promittente me, non praestitero promissum, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2.—(β) In apodosis: si se simul cum gloria rei gestae exstinxisset, tunc victorem, quidquid licuerit in magistro equitum, in militibus ausurum, Liv. 8, 31, 7: quem si inclusit mare, tum ille exitu simul redituque praecloso, volutatur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 15: quod si non illum, sed me peccasse putabis, tunc ego te credam cordis habere nihil, Mart. 2, 8, 6: si nullus sit suorum heredum, tunc hereditas pertinet ad adgnatos, Gai Inst. 3, 9: si vero dissentiant, tunc praetoris partes necessariae sunt, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 19; Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 205; Dig. 1, 3, 22.—2. With a supposition contrary to fact: audi vi te cum alios consolaberis: tunc conspexissem, si te ipse consolatus esses, Sen. Prov. 4, 5.—H. After *abl. absol.* (rare): legatis auditis, tunc de bello referre sese Aemilius dixit, Liv. 44, 21, 1: his ita praeparatis, tunc in rotas modiolō tympanum includatur, Vitr. 10, 9 (14), 2.

III. Particular connections. A. With other particles of time. 1. Jam tunc (rare): nisi jam tunc omnia negotia diligentissime conficissem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: bellum jam tunc ab illis geri coeptum cum sibi Phrygiā ademerint, Trog. Pomp. ap. Just. 38, 53: At C. Marius L. Sullam jam tunc, ut praecaventibus fati, copulatū sibi quaestorem habuit, Vell. 2, 12, 1: Archilochum Nepos Cornelius tradit, Tullio Hostilio Romae regnante, jam tunc fuisse poematis clarum et nobilem, Gell. 17, 21, 8: palam jam tunc multae civitates libertatem bello vindicandam fremebant, Just. 13, 5, 5.—2. With *dum* and *denique*, not until then, then only, then at last. a. Tunc demum. (a) *Absol.*: tunc demum nuntius missus ad tertiam legionem revocandam, Liv. 41, 3, 5: tunc demum pectora plangi Contigit, Ov. H. 11, 91: tunc demum intrat tabernaculum, Curt. 4, 13, 20: tunc demum alia mala (exstiterunt), Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 6: (aquilae) primo deponunt, expertaeque pondus, tunc demum abeunt, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 14: tunc demum... invidiam quae sibi fieret deprecati sunt, Suet. Calig. 9: tunc demum ad otium concessit, id. Claud. 5.—(β) With *cum* clause: postero die cum circumsessi aquā arceremur, nec ulla... erumpendi spes esset, tunc demum pacti sumus, etc., Liv. 21, 59, 6: et serius cum redisset, tum demum, recepto sospite filio, victoriae tantae gaudium consul sensit, id. 44, 44, 3: cum ab his oritur, tunc demum ei ratio constat, Val. Max. 4, 8 proem.: quos ordine suo tunc demum persequar cum praefaturus fuero, Col. praef. 33; Sen. Ep. 84, 6; id. Q. N. 7, 13, 1.—b. Tunc denique (very rare): hi dicebantur in eo tempore μαθηματικοί. Exinde ad perspicienda principia naturae procedebant ac tunc denique nominabantur φυσικοί, Gell. 1, 9, 7.—3. Tunc primum: quia tunc primum superbiae nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sall. J. 5, 2: tunc primum circo qui nunc maximus dicitur, designatus locus est, Liv. 1, 35, 8: eum dolorem ultia est (plebs) tunc primum plebeis quaestoribus creatis, id. 4, 54, 2: tunc primum equo merere equites coeperunt, id. 5, 7, 13: lectisternio tunc primum in urbe Romanā facta, id. 5, 13, 6: Tac. A. 11, 38; Suet. Ner. 17; Just. 8, 5, 1; 11, 10, 2; Jul. Capitol. Anton. Phil. 5; 7.—4. With *deinde* (cf.: tum deinde). (a) Deinde tunc: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; 74, 23; 117, 1.—(β) Tunc deinde: primum militiae vinculum est religio et signorum amor, et deserendi nefas; tunc deinde facile cetera

exiguntur, Sen. Ep. 95, 35; 11, 4; Val. Fl. 8, 109; Cels. 4, 15.—So, tunc postea, Vitruv. 1, 6, 7.—**5.** Tunc tandem: simul enim cessit possessione Dii, excitavit hostem, ut tunc tandem sciret recuperanda esse quae prius amissa forent, Liv. 44, 8, 4.—**B.** With emphatic particles. **1.** Tunc vero (or enimvero): in turbatos jam hostes equos immitunt. Tunc vero Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv. 40, 40, 10: cunctantem tamen ingens vis morbi adorta est. Tunc enim vero deorum ira admonuit, id. 2, 36, 6: tunc vero impotentis fortunae species conspicui potuit, Curt. 3, 11, 23: Tiberioque suspensa semper verba; tunc vero nitenti, etc., Tac. A. 1, 11.—**2.** Tunc quidem: et tunc quidem Perseus copias reduxit; postero die, etc., Liv. 42, 57, 9: tunc quidem sacrificio rite perpetrato, reliquum noctis reddi, etc., Curt. 4, 13, 16; cf. id. 3, 12, 21.—**3.** Ne tunc quidem: quia ne tunc quidem obsistebatur, Front. Strat. 3, 17, 9: ac ne tunc quidem senatu aut populo appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; cf. Just. 27, 3, 6.—**4.** Tunc maxime (or tunc cum maxime). (a) *Chiefly at that time, especially then*: Theophrastus est auctor, in Ponto quosdam amnes crescere tempore aestivo... aut quia tunc maxime in umorem mutabilis terra est, aut quia, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 2.—(b) *Just then*: hospitem tunc cum maxime utilia suadentem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: non incidunt causae quae iram lacescant? sed tunc maxime illi oppugnandae manus sunt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 14, 2: sapiens tunc maxime paupertatem meditatur cum in mediis divitiis constitit, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 1.—**5.** Tunc interea, Gell. 3, 7, 7; v. supra, I. A. 4, a.—**6.** Etiam tunc. (a) *Even then*: experiri etiam tunc volens an ullae sibi reliquae vires essent, etc., Gell. 15, 16, 3.—(b) *Still*: quam defunctum praetextatus etiam tunc pro rostris laudavit, Suet. Calig. 10.—And with cum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 8; v. supra, II. A. 1, a.—**7.** Tunc etiam. (a) Etiam as connective, tum = eo tempore: in civitate plena religionum, tunc etiam ob recentem cladem superstitionis principibus, ut renovarentur auspicia, res ad interregnum rediit, Liv. 6, 5, 6.—(b) *Poet. for tum etiam, on account of the vowel: ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo, Tunc etiam... Tethys solet ipsa vereri*, Ov. M. 2, 68.—**8.** Tunc quoque. (a) *Also then*: irae adversus Veientes in insequentem annum dilatae sunt. Tunc quoque ne confestim bellum indiceret religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30, 13; 44, 37, 12: saepe legit flores; et tunc quoque forte legebat, Ov. M. 4, 315: quare et sereno tonat? quia tunc quoque per quassum et scissum aëra spiritus proslit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 18: cum quidam histriones producti olim, tunc quoque producerentur, Suet. Claud. 21: tunc quoque in Hyrcaniam remittitur, Just. 38, 9, 9.—(b) *Even then*: tunc quoque cum antiqui illi viri inclite viverent, cura comere capillum fuit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 7: faba vero non antequam trium foliorum. Tunc quoque levi sarculo purgare melius quam fodere, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241; Suet. Ner. 26; Flor. 1, 7, 12.—With tum demum: tametsi ad audiendum pigre coitit. Plerique in stationibus sedent... ac sibi nuntiari jubent an jam recitator intraverit... an ex magna parte evoluerit librum: tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.—(c) = sic quoque, even as it was: quin nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu accipienda clades fuerit. Tunc quoque ad extremum periculi ventum est, Liv. 21, 34, 8.—**C.** Tunc temporis (post-class.; v. tum, III. E.): ex gente obscura tunc temporis Persarum, Just. 1, 4, 4: parvae tunc temporis vires Atheniensibus erant, id. 3, 6, 6: ad abolendam invidiae famam qua insignis praeter ceteros tunc temporis habebatur, id. 8, 3, 7: erat namque tunc temporis urbs Appulis Brundisium, id. 12, 2, 7.

tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tūssum, and tūsum (v. Neue, Formenl. II. 568), 3 (old collat. form of the perf. tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tūsi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.; inf. tundier, Lucr. 4, 934), v. a. [Sanscr. tu-dāmi, thrust; cf. Gr. τυδός, τυδάπειν], to beat, strike, thump, buffet with repeated strokes. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. verbero, pulso, ico, impello, cudo): oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: pectus palo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 3: pectora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 10; id.

M. 8, 535; Verg. A. 11, 37: inania tympana, Ov. F. 4, 183: tundere ac diverberare ubera, App. M. 7, p. 200, 2: lapidem digito cum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 265: corpus crebro ictu, id. 4, 934: pede terram, Hor. A. P. 430: humum ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: litus undā, Cat. 11, 4; cf.: saxa alto salo; Hor. Epod. 17, 55: cymbala rauca, Prop. 3 (4), 16, 36: chelyn digitis errantibus, Stat. S. 6, 5, 33: gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Verg. G. 3, 382: saxum, quod tumidis tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. A. 5, 125: miserum sancto tundere poste caput, Tib. 1, 2, 86: ferum rubens non est habile tundendo, i. e. is not easy to beat out, not very malleable, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149.—In a Greek construction: tunsae pectora palmis, Verg. A. 1, 481.—Prov.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, to hammer the same anvil, i. e. to keep at the same work, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.—**B.** In part. ic, to pound, bruise, bray, as in a mortar (cf. pins): aliquid in pilā, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 20, 19, 79, § 207: in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119: in pollinem, id. 19, 5, 29, § 91: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Verg. G. 4, 267: tunsae viscera, id. ib. 4, 302: grana mali Punici tunsae, Col. 9, 13, 5: tunsum allium, id. 6, 8, 2 al.: testam tunsam et succretam arenae adicere, Vitruv. 2, 5: testa tunsae, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186: hordeum, App. M. 4, p. 152, 31: haec omnia tusa, Veg. Vet. 1, 16, 6.—**II.** Trop. (as to keep pounding or hammering at a person), to din, stun, keep on at, importune a person by repeating the same thing (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduus hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Verg. A. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, Natalem Mais Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 35.—**Ab-sol.**: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48.

Tunēs, ētis, m., a maritime town of Africa Propria, now Tunis: Scipio occupat relictum Tuneta, Liv. 30, 9, 16.—**Acc.** Tunetem, Liv. 30, 36, 6.

Tungri, grum, m., a people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Tongres, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; 31, 2, 8, § 12; Tac. G. 2; id. H. 2, 14 sq.; 4, 16, 55; Amm. 15, 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3399.—In sing.: **Tunger**, Sil. 7, 682; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3.

tunica, ae, f. [perh. for tog-nica, from tego], an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Ep. 2, 46; 5, 2, 60; id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; 5, 30; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; id. Ep. 1, 1, 96; 1, 18, 33.—A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Suet. Calig. 52; Gell. 7, 12, 4: et tunicae manicas habent, Verg. A. 9, 616: manicata, Curt. 3, 3, 13; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194: tunicas mutare cottidie, Hier. Ep. 22, 32.—Prov.: tunica propior pallio est, my tunic is nearer than my cloak (like the Engl. near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin), Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf., a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel, etc., = velamentum, membrana: se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae Et tennes rumpunt tunicas, Verg. G. 2, 75: cum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 58; so, oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 147: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 93: corticis, id. 24, 3, 3, § 7; cf.: inter corticem ac lignum tennes tunicae multiplici membranā, id. 16, 14, 25, § 65; 16, 36, 65, § 163.

tunicatus, a, um, v. tunico.

tunico, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [tunica], to clothe with a tunic. **I.** In the verb. finit.: only once: tunicare homulum, Varr. ap. Non. 182, 17.—**II.** In part. perf. (freq. and class.): **tunicatus**, a, um, clothed with a tunic, Cic. Caes. 5, 11; cf. in poet. transf., of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6.—Of the common people, who went clothed simply with the tunic: novistin' tu illunc tunicatum hominem? Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 2: qui metus erat tunicatorum illorum? Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: populus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Tac. Or. 7.—So of the Carthaginians: juvenus, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 12 (Ann. v. 331 Vahl).—**B.** Transf., covered with a coat, skin, or peel, coated: tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 3.

um], a garment uniting in one the tunica and the pallium, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 648; ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; cf. Non. 537, 33.

tunicula, ae, f. dim. [tunica]. **I.** A little tunic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65; Turp. ap. Non. 538, 10; Varr. ib. 228, 27.—**II.** A little coat, skin, or membrane: oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 123; 29, 6, 38, § 124: stellionis, id. 30, 10, 27, § 88: hordei, Fest. s. v. gluma, p. 98 Müll.

tunsus, a, um, Part. of tundo.

1. tuor, tui, v. tuor init.

*** 2. tuor**, ōris, m. [1. tuor, = tueor], the sight, vision: radios omnis nostri tuoris raritate transmittunt, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

*** tūralis (thūr-)**, e, adj. [tus], of or belonging to incense, incense: arca, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 745.

turarius (thūr-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to frankincense. **I.** In gen. **A.** Adj.: tibiae, incense-flutes, i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol. 5 med. (called also tibiae sacrificae Tuscorum, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172; cf. Verg. G. 2, 193).—**B.** Subst.: **turarius**, ii, m., a dealer in frankincense, Firm. Math. 8, 25 fin.; Tert. Idol. 11; Inscr. Orell. 4291; cf. Marini, Frat. Arv. p. 338.—**II.** Vicus Turarius, a street in Rome, in the eighth region, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.

† turba, ae, f. [= τὴν βίαν; cf. Sanscr. tur-āmi, to hasten; turas, hasty; Lat. turma], a tumult, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance, of a crowd of people (syn. tumultus): praetor ait: ejus dolo malo in turbā damnum quod factum esse dicitur... Turbam appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultūs, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀπὸ τοῦ θορυβίου. Turbam autem ex quo numero admittimus? Si duo rixam commiserint, utique non accipiemus in turbā id factum, quia duo turba non proprie dicuntur. Enimvero si plures fuerint, decem aut quindecim homines, turba dicuntur. Quid ergo, si tres aut quatuor? Turba utique non erit. Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait; namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 47, 8, 4: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13; cf.: ut existat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69: vis belli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: turbā atque seditionibus sine curā aluntur, Sall. C. 37, 3.—**Plur.**: seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1 fin.: efficere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53: inter officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum, Ov. M. 12, 33: festaque confusa resonabat regia turbā, id. ib. 12, 214 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., for a disturbance made by a few or a single person, a brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel (in good prose rare): non vides, quam turbam quosque fluctus concites? Att. ap. Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbā fiat itidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Am. 1, 2, 14: quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 1: ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. ap. Non. 525, 4: jam tum inceperat Turbā inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 16; 5, 2, 17.—**B.** Concr., a crowd, throng, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop, etc. **1.** Of persons (freq. and class.; cf. multitudo, vulgus): in foro turbāque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: domus praetoria turbā referta, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congesti in hunc sermonem, turbā patronorum, id. Brut. 97, 332: admiratio vulgi atque turbā, id. Fam. 7, 1, 13: cum ex hac turbā et colluvione discedam, id. Sen. 23, 85: videt in turbā Verrem, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: turbāe carmina, Manil. 2, 136.—With gen.: Iliadum turbā comitata, Verg. A. 2, 580: omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21: omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg. A. 11, 13: scriptorum, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 12: Dario majorem turbam hominum esse, virorum sibi, Just. 11, 14, 10: forenses turbam in quatuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46, 14: consul alter velut unus, mi-

litaris turba erat, id. 22, 42, 3: conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, id. 39, 49, 9: Quiritium, Hor. C. 1, 1, 7: clientium, id. ib. 3, 1, 13: poetarum seniorum, id. S. 1, 10, 67: pauperiorum, id. ib. 1, 1, 111: mea turba, Liv. 6, 15, 10. — *Esp., the common crowd*, = vulgus: turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332. — **2.** Without the notion of a crowd or confusion, *a great number, multitude*: quid tibi de turbā narrem numeroque virorum? Ov. H. 15 (16), 181: plebes, turbā conspiciat cum dignitates deessent, Liv. 22, 40, 4. — **3.** Of other things, animate or inanimate, *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number*: turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum, Lucr. 2, 920: ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: canum, id. ib. 4, 722: volucrum, id. ib. 10, 144: luporum, Sil. 7, 129: materiai, Lucr. 1, 1113, 2, 127: refertis itineribus agrestium turbā pecorumque, Liv. 26, 10, 8; cf. Ov. M. 10, 106: rotarum, id. ib. 6, 219: jaculorum, id. P. 4, 7, 35: vulnorum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 162: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 1. — Of a speech: mediocritas in medium turbam atque in gregem coiciantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: inanum verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17: argumentorum, id. 4, 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 4, 5, 7; 5, 13, 12.

turbamentum, *n.* [turbo], *a means of disturbance* (very rare): turbamenta reipublicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbassit = turbaverit, v. turbo.

turbāto, *adv.*, v. 1. turbo, *P. a. fin.*

turbatio, *ōnis, f.* [1. turbo], *confusion, disorder, disturbance* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: conturbatio, perturbatio): turbam multitudinis hominum esseurbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 48, 8, 4 (v. turba *init.*): rerum, Liv. 24, 28, 1: reipublicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultus, Gell. 19, 1, 6: non sine magnā turbatione, App. M. 11, p. 271, 30.

turbator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a troubler, disquieter, disturber* (not ante-Aug.): turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48, 1; so, vulgi, id. 4, 2, 7: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germaniae (Arminius), id. ib. 1, 55; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.* — *Plur.*: turbatores belli, stirrers-up of war, Liv. 2, 16, 4.

turbatrix, *icis, f.* [turbator], *she that troubles, disquiets, or disturbs* (poet. and very rare): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis, Prud. Psych. 668.

turbatus, *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.* of 1. turbo.

turbellae or **turbelae**, *ārum, f. dim.* [turba]. **I.** *A busile, stir, row* (only in vulg. lang.): tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 134; so id. Ps. 1, 1, 108; App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 20. — **II.** *A little crowd, multitude*: populi circumfluentis, App. M. 4, p. 151, 39 al.

turben, *inis, v. 2. turbo init.*

turbide, *adv.*, v. turbidus *fin.*

turbido, *avi, ātum, 1. v. a.* [turbidus], *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb, obscure* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.*: aēr turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, § 165. — **II.** Trop.: laetitia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; cf.: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

turbidulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat disturbed or confused*: sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbidus, *a, um, adj.* [turba], *full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered* (class.; cf.: agitatus, tumultuosus). **I.** Lit.: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *wild, stormy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 169; 6, 376; Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Suet. Calig. 15: tempestas telorum, Verg. A. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 1000: scaturiges, Liv. 44, 33, 3: nubila, Verg. A. 4, 245: caelum immitte ac turbidum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: imber, Verg. A. 12, 685: caligine atrā Pulvis, id. ib. 11, 876: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16: freta ventis Turbida, id. ib. 17 (18), 7. — **B.** In part., of fluids, *troubled, thick, muddy, turbid*: aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: turbidus caeno gurgis, Verg. A. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. G. 2, 137. — **II.** Trop., *troubled, disordered, disturbed, perplexed, violent, boisterous, turbulent, vehement*: mens, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: turbidi animorum, concitatieque motus, id.

ib. 4, 15, 34: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18: ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Verg. A. 11, 742; 9, 67: turbidus et clamorosus altercat, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac. A. 1, 38; so, civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns, *frightened, confused*, Verg. A. 11, 814; cf. frons, Sen. Hippol. 432: acies oculi, id. Herc. Fur. 954: lumen lunae, id. Hippol. 790: puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417; for which: turbidus irā, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: turbidus ausi, Sil. 13, 214: res timida aut turbida, i. e. *troubled, dangerous, perilous*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 11; cf.: res turbidas tractare, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: hoc tum turbido tempore, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1. — *Comp.*: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60. — *Sup.*: turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. — **B.** *Neutr. absol.*: si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, *the most perilous or troubled circumstances*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 3: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, *in confused or troubled times*, Liv. 3, 40, 10; so, in turbido, Sen. Ep. 3, 5; Tac. H. 1, 21; Curt. 4, 3, 18. — *Turbidum*, *adv.*: mens turbidum Laetatur, *confusedly*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 6. — *Hence, adv.*: **turbide**, *in disorder, confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; Tac. A. 3, 12; Gell. 5, 9, 6.

turbinatio, *ōnis, f.* [turbatus], *a pointing in the form of a cone*: piri, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

turbinatus, *a, um, adj.* [2. turbo], *cone-shaped, pointed like a cone, conical*. **I.** In gen.: adamas... turbatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56; 11, 37, 69, § 181. — *Comp.*: turbinator piri figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58. — **II.** As *adj. propr.*: lapis Turbinatus, Inscr. Orell. 3304 and 6616.

turbineus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *shaped like a top, cone-shaped*: vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

1. turbo, *avi, ātum, 1. v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4; al. turbassitur) [turba], *to disturb, agitate, confuse, disorder; to throw into disorder or confusion* (freq. and class.; syn.: confundo, misceo, agito). **I.** Lit.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: hibernum mare, Hor. Epod. 15, 8; Ov. M. 7, 154; 14, 545 al.: eversae turbant convivia mensae, id. ib. 12, 222; cf. in a poet. transf.: ancipiti quoniam bello turbatur utrimque, Lucr. 6, 377: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: ne turbet toga mota capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 75: capillos, id. M. 8, 859; id. Am. 3, 14, 33; cf. in a Greek construction: turbata capillos, id. M. 4, 474: ceram, the seal, Quint. 12, 8, 13: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10. — *Absol.*: Instat, turbatque ruitque, Ov. M. 12, 134. — *Reflex.*: cum mare turbaret (sc. se), Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7 Schneid. ad loc. (al. turbaretur). — **B.** In part. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to throw into disorder, break the line of battle, disorganize*: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70, 9: aciem peditum, id. 30, 18, 10. — *Absol.*: equites eruptione factā in agmen modice primo impetu turbavere, Liv. 38, 13, 12: turbantibus invicem copiis, Flor. 4, 2, 49: hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, sistet, Verg. A. 6, 857. — **2.** Of water, *to trouble, make thick or turbid*: lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: fons quem nulla volucris turbaret, id. ib. 3, 410: flumen imbre, id. ib. 13, 889: limo aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475; cf.: pulvis sputo turbatus, Petr. 131. — **II.** Trop.: non modo illa permiscuit, sed etiam delectum atque ordinem turbavit, Cic. Ver. 2, 2, 50, § 123: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, id. Leg. 3, 9, 19: Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbol Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas meus filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; cf.: quae meus filius turbavit, id. ib. 5, 1, 5; id. Cas. 5, 2, 6: ne quid ille turbet vide, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: haec, quae in re publica turbantur, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: cum dies alicui nobilium dicta novis semper certaminibus contiones turbaret, Liv. 3, 66, 2: ne incertā

prole auspicia turbarentur, id. 4, 6, 2: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. 4, 5, 6; 5, 14, 29; 10, 7, 6: spem pacis, Liv. 2, 16, 5. — *Absol.*: Ph. Ea nos perturbat. Pa. Dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12 (cf. I. B. 1. supra): repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: si una alterave civitas turbet, id. ib. 3, 47: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbat, i. e. *had deranged all his affairs*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2. — *Impers. pass.*: nescio quid absente nobis turbatum est domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, Verg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57. — *Hence*, **turbatus**, *a, um, P. a.*, *troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited*. **A.** Lit.: turbatus mare ingressus, *more stormy*, Suet. Calig. 23: turbatus caelum, id. Tib. 69. — **B.** Trop.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26, 5: turbatus religione simul ac periculo, Suet. Ner. 19; cf.: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678: placare voluntates turbatas, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lepid. 1: turbata cum Romanis pax, Just. 18, 2, 10: omnia soluta, turbata atque etiam in contrarium versa, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 7; cf.: quae si confusa, turbata, permixta sunt, etc., id. ib. 9, 5, 3. — *Hence, adv.*: **turbate**, *confusedly, disorderly*: aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, *in confusion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 1.

2. turbo, *inis, m.* (collat. form **turben**, *inis, n.*, Tib. 1, 5, 3; id. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; gen. turbonis, Caes. ib.) [1. turbo], *that which spins or twirls round* (cf. vertex). **I.** *A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado*: ventus circumactus et eundem atiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem *πνεύμα* Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: falsum esse faces et trabes turbine exprimi, id. ib. 7, 5, 1; 2, 22, 2; id. Ep. 109, 18: procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; cf.: saevi existunt turbines, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. p. 111 Rib.); Enn. ap. Schol. Vat. ad Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 4 (Ann. v. 553 Vahl.): venti vis rapido percurrens turbine campos, Lucr. 1, 273; cf. id. 1, 279; 1, 294; 5, 217; Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo deiecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Cael. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: venti rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: ita turbine nigro Ferret hiemps, Verg. G. 1, 320: venti ruunt et terras turbine perfiant, id. A. 1, 83: accendi turbine quodam aëris, Sen. Q. N. 7, 4, 1. — In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16. — **B.** Trop., *whirlwind, storm*, etc.: qui in maximis turbulentis ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: tu, procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, id. Dom. 53, 137: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: cum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28: miserae rerum, id. M. 7, 614: nescio quo miserae turbine mentis agor, id. Am. 2, 9, 28: Gradivi, i. e. *tumult of war*, Sil. 11, 101: virtutem turbine nullo Fortuna excutiet tibi, Luc. 2, 243: horum mala, turbo quis rerum imminet, Sen. Agam. 196. — **II.** Lit., *a spinning-top, whipping-top*, Verg. A. 7, 378 sq.; Tib. 1, 5, 3. — **B.** Transf., of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a *reel, whirl, spindle*, etc., Cic. Fat. 18, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449; Hor. Epod. 17, 7; Cat. 64, 315; Ov. M. 1, 336; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; 9, 36, 61, § 130; 27, 4, 5, § 14; 36, 13, 19, § 90; 37, 4, 15, § 56. — **III.** *A whirling motion, a whirl, twirl, twist, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 624: lunae, id. 5, 632: ignium, id. 6, 640; cf. Verg. A. 3, 573: teli (contorti), id. ib. 6, 594; cf. id. ib. 11, 284; Luc. 3, 465; Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force, circular hurling*, Verg. A. 12, 531: serpentes, i. e. *the coiling*, Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287; so, rapax, Stat.

Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, i. e. of whirling round, Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, i. e. through the round of military gradation or promotion, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, i. e. a throng, crowd, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200.

3. Turbo, ōnis, m., the name of a gladiator, Hor. S. 2, 3, 310.

turbor, ōris, m. [1. turbo], restlessness, uneasiness, disturbance, tumult (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, n. 149; 2, 1 med.

turbula, ae, f. dim. [turba], a disorderly group, a little crowd of people (Appuleian), turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260, 16; 11, p. 159, 27; 4, p. 151, 39.

turbulentē, adv., v. turbulentus fin.

turbulenter, adv. [turbulentus], in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, etc.: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7.

turbulentia, ae, f. [id.], trouble, disorder, turbulence (post-class.), Tert. adv. Prax. 29 fin.; id. adv. Herm. 41.

turbulento, āre, v. a. [id.], to trouble, disturb (post-class.): me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222, 16; 2, p. 120, 9.

turbulentus, a, um, adj. [turba], full of trouble or commotion. **I.** Pass., restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous (class.; syn. tumultuosus): tempestas, stormy, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26; Plaut. Rud. 4, 143; Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: loci Neptunii, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3: aqua, turbid, muddy, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta concursio, confused, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: est igitur quiddam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, id. Rep. 3, 35, 49 (Non. 301, 6): res publica, id. Fam. 12, 10, 3: heu edepol res turbulenta! Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 68: praedia, id. Rud. 4, 4, 142: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, stirred up, aroused, excited, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9.—**Comp.**: turbulentior inde annus excepti, Liv. 2, 61, 1.—**Sup.**: turbulentissimum tempus (opp. tranquillissimum), Cic. Pis. 15, 33; id. Fam. 9, 1.—**II.** Act., making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious; seditious: turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulenta, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48: turbulenti et mali cives, id. ib. 2, 31, 135: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: contiones, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; Quint. 5, 13, 39: consilia Antonii, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8.—**Sup.**: tribuni plebis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.—**Hence**, adv.: **turbulentē**, in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence (cf. also turbulentus). (a) Form turbulente: qui non turbulente humana patiantur, without agitation, composedly, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: se gerere, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 3.—(b) Form turbulenter: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7.—**Comp.**: egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic. Part. Or. 30, 105.—**Sup.**: regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 med.

* **turbystum** or **turbistum**, i, n., a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a color, a mordant: scytatum atque turbystum, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88.

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdarium, ii, n. [turdus], a place where thrushes are kept, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.

† **turdelix**, icis, of uncertain signif., Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.

Turdētāni, ōrum, m., a people of Hispania Baetica, near the mod. Seville, Liv. 21, 6, 1; 34, 17, 2.—In a comic sense verb. with-turdus (a thrush), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.—**Hence**, **Turdētānia**, ae, f., the country of the Turdetani, Turdetania: in Turdetaniam proficiscitur, Liv. 34, 17, 1; 28, 39, 11.

Turdūli, ōrum, m., a people in Baetica, living to the east of the Turdetani, Varr. R. 2, 10, 4; Liv. 28, 39, 8.—**Hence**, **Turdūlus**, a, um, adj., of or relating to the Turduli: bellum, Liv. 34, 20, 2.

turdus, i, m. (collat. form turda, ae, f., Pers. 6, 24; denied by Varr. L. L. 9, § 55 Müll.; cf. id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) [cf. O. H. Germ.

troscia; Angl. Sax. throsle; Engl. thrush]. **I.** Lit., a thrush, a fieldfare, Plin. 10, 25, 36, § 73; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15; 3, 5, 1 sq.; Col. 8, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; id. Epod. 2, 34; id. S. 2, 2, 74; 2, 5, 10; Mart. 13, 92, 1 al.—**II.** Transf., a kind of fish, a sea-carp, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; Col. 8, 16, 8; 8, 17, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Quint. 8, 2, 8.

turēus (Thurēus), a, um, adj. [tus], of frankincense: Solis est turea virga Sabaeis, the frankincense-shrub, Verg. G. 2, 117; so, virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Verg. A. 6, 225: altaria, on which incense is burned, Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgeo, rsi, gēre, v. n. [cf. Gr. σπαργάω, to swell; ἀφρίσσω, to be full; perh. Sanscr. root ūrgā, succulence; Gr. ὄργαω, to swell, etc.], to swell out, be swollen or tumid (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; cf. tumeo). **I.** Lit.: si lienes turgent, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: Cyclops venter turserat alte, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl.); ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 141: rana, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 27: laeto in palmite gemmae, Verg. E. 7, 48: frumenta, id. G. 1, 315: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: uva mero, Mart. 13, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: turgent mendacia nimis monstria, i. e. are full, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 350: (uxor) turget mihi, i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; so id. Most. 3, 2, 10.—**B.** Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, bombastic: oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 45: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27.

turgesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [turgeo], to begin to swell, to swell up, swell. **I.** Lit.: ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. 8, 9, 13: hoc (umore) aetas illa (puerilis) turgescit, Quint. 11, 3, 28: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11: brassica valido caule, Col. poet. 10, 325: virgulta, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, i. e. to grow fat or stout, Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis Pagina turgescit, i. e. is full, id. 5, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To swell with passion: sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cor turgescit tristibus iris, id. poet. id. ib. 3, 9, 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8.—**B.** Of speech, to be inflated, turgid: genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [turgidus], swollen: ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18.

turgidus, a, um, adj. [turgeo], swollen, inflated, distended, turgid (class.; syn. tumidus). **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: oculi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15: labra, Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, App. M. 6, p. 176, 40; cf.: aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: haedus, Cui frons turgida cornibus, Hor. C. 3, 13, 4: loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1034: mare, Hor. C. 1, 3, 19; cf.: fluvii hibernā nive, id. ib. 4, 12, 4: vento vela, id. ib. 2, 10, 24; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 42: (femina), i. e. pregnant, id. A. A. 2, 661.—**II.** Trop., of speech, inflated, turgid (very rare): oratio, Petr. 2, 6: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36: alto fastu, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 158.

turgor, ōris, m. [id.], a swelling, turgidity (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 135; 5, § 566.

Turīa, ae, m., a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Turia or Guadalquivir, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 96, 6 Dietsch; 2, 18 ib.—Called also **Turium**, ii, n., Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20.—**Hence**, **Turiensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Turia: proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic. Balb. 2, 5.

Turiānus, a, um, v. Turius.

turibulum (thūr-), i, n. [tus]. **I.** Lit., a vessel to burn incense in, a censer, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46; Liv. 29, 14, 13; Curt. 8, 9, 23; Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1; Aus. Idyll. 12, 104; Prud. Apoth. 479.—**II.** Transf., a constellation, otherwise called Ara, German. Arat. 390; Vitr. 9, 7.

turicremus (thūr-), a, um, adj. [tuscuremo], incense-burning, for burning incense (poet.): arae, Lucr. 2, 353; Verg. A. 4, 453: foci, Ov. H. 2, 18: ignes, Luc. 9, 989.

turifer (thūr-), fēra, fērum, adj. [tus-fero], incense-bearing, that bears, yields, or produces incense: Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138; cf. Arabes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 71: silvae, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81: grex, that offers frankincense, i. e. idolaters, heathen, Prud. Apoth. 359.

turificator (thūr-), ōris, m. [turifico], one that offers incense to the gods, i. e. an idolater, Aug. contr. Liter. Petil. c. 103.

turifico, āvi, 1, v. n. [tus-facio], to burn incense, offer incense (eccles. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 87, 2.—**Hence**, subst.: **turificatus** (thūr-), i, m., one that offers incense (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in time of persecution, Cyprian. Ep. 55.

* **turilēgus**, a, um, adj. [tus-lego], incense-gathering: Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

turio, ōnis, m., a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch of a tree, Col. 12, 50, 5; Apic. 8, 1.

Turium, ii, v. Turia.

Turius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. **I.** Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 1.—**II.** C. Turius, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49.—**Hence**, **Turiānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Turius, Turian: hereditas, of Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 2: cassia, a peculiar kind so called, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

turma, ae, f. [Sanscr. root tvar-, tur-, hasten; v. turba], a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men; a troop, squadron of horse. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veg. Mil. 2, 14; Fest. p. 355; Caes. B. G. 4, 33; 6, 8; 7, 45; 7, 80; 7, 88; Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; Hor. C. 2, 16, 22; id. Ep. 2, 1, 190 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 258 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a troop, crowd, throng, band, body: in turmā inauratūrum equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: immanis Titanum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43: Iliae, id. C. S. 38: cristatae exercitus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133; id. in Ruf. 2, 343: Alexandri, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 64: feminae, Ov. P. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, i. e. of priests of Isis, id. Am. 2, 13, 18.

turmālis, e, adj. [turma], of or belonging to a troop or squadron. **I.** Lit., as subst.: **turmalis**, ium, m.: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. with those of his squadron or troop, Liv. 8, 7, 1; 25, 18, 11.—**II.** Transf.: non sanguine cretus Turmali trabeaque Remi, i. e. of the equestrian order, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, a cavalry-trumpet, Claud. B. Gild. 447.—In a pun: Scipio ille maior Corinthii statuum pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, i. e. horsemen, and also crowds, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—**Neutr.** adverb.: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, like a whole squadron, Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārii, ōrum, m. [id.], recruiting officers of cavalry, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 3.

turmatim, adv. [id.]. **I.** Lit., by troops or squadrons: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: nostri turmatim in eum devenerunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, Liv. 5, 39, 5: abire, id. 28, 13, 9 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., in troops, in bands: corpora turmatim certantia, Lucr. 2, 118.

Turnus, i, m. **I.** A king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas, Liv. 1, 2, 3; Verg. A. 7, 344 sq.; Ov. M. 14, 451 sq.; Tib. 2, 5, 48; Suet. Ner. 54: Turni lacus, i. e. lacus Iuturnae, Col. 10, 138.—**II.** Turnus Herdonius, a Latin, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. 1, 50 sqq.

Turōnes, um, m., a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger, near the site of the mod. Tours, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; 7, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—Called afterwards **Turōni** or **Turōnii**, ōrum, Tac. A. 3, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46; Amm. 15, 11, 12.—**Hence**, **Turōnicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Turones, Turonic: ecclesiae episcopatus, of Tours, Snlp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 9.—**Turōnicensis**, e, Ven. Misc. 8, 21.

turpiculus, a, um, adj. dim. [turpis], ugly, foul, deformed. **I.** Lit.: nasus, Cat.

41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: jocus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpido, inis, f. [contr. from turpidudo], baseness, etc., Tert. Cor. Mil. 14; Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2 MSS. (B. and K. turpitudinis; cf. Osann ad loc.).

* **turpificatus**, a, um, adj. [turpis-facio], made foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted; trop.: foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

Turpilius, i, m.; **Turpilia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. So, Sex. Turpilius, a Roman comic poet, a contemporary and friend of Terence, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72. — **Fem.** Turpilia, Cic. Fam. 7, 21.

turpilōquium, ii, n. [turpis-loquor], obscene or immodest speech, Tert. Pud. 17 fin.; Ambros. Fid. 5, 10, § 110.

* **turpilūcrificūdis**, i, adj. m. [turpis-lucrum-cupidus], = αἰσχροκεδής, covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

* **turpilūcrus**, i, adj. m. [turpis-lucrum], making dishonest gain, Aug. Op. Mon. 13.

Turpio, ōnis, v. Ambivivus.

turpis, ē, adj. [Sanser. root tarp-, to be ashamed], ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense; syn.: taeter, foedus, deformis, obcaenus, immundus). **I.** Lit.: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 125; ornatus, id. ib. 1, 2, 94; cf. infra, **II.**: vestitus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57: colores foeda specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: podex, id. Epod. 8, 5: rana, id. ib. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, deformed, disfigured, id. C. 1, 37, 9: macies, id. ib. 3, 27, 53: scabies, Verg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, id. ib. 3, 299: udo membra fimo, i.e. befouled, id. A. 5, 358; cf. total, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 36, 5; 8, 79, 2. — **Sup.**: simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl). — **II.** Transf., of sound, disagreeable, cacophonous: si etiam abfugit turpe visum est, Cic. Or. 47, 158. — **III.** Trop., unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonorable (syn.: inhonestus, impurus, sordidus, indecorus): pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133: verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19: cum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: mors honesta saepe vitam quoque turpem exornat, at vita turpis saepe ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49: adolescentia, id. Font. 15, 34: causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria cum omni aetate turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: si enim disserunt, nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: pars ingentem formidine turpi Scandunt equum, Verg. A. 2, 400: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam Degere, id. C. 1, 31, 19: adulter, id. ib. 1, 33, 9: meretricis amor, id. S. 1, 4, 111: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: prodis ex iudice Dama Turpis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: sub dominā meretrice turpis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: Egestas, Verg. A. 6, 276: facta, Quint. 1, 2, 2: fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: nihil turpe est, cuius placet pretium, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: luxus, Juv. 6, 298: fames, Flor. 4, 5, 3: foedus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 7: metus, id. 2, 9, 8. — **Comp.**: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: quid est autem nequius aut turpius effeminatio viro? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nihil est turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quocum familiariter vixeris, id. Lael. 21, 77; 26, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 2. — **Sup.**: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: turpissimus calumniae quaestus, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226: quod quidem mihi videtur esse turpissimum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12. — **b.** As subst.: **turpe**, is, n., a base or shameful thing, a disgrace, shame, reproach: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: honesta et turpia

virtutis ac malitiae societas efficit, Sen. Ep. 31, 5. — **Adv.** (poet.): turpe incedere, in an unsightly manner, unbecomingly, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334. — **c.** Turpe est, or simply turpe, with a subj. clause: habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, modo, etc., id. ib. 1, 35, 127: benevolentiam adsentando colligere turpe est, id. Lael. 17, 61: quid autem turpius quam illud? id. ib. 26, 99; cf. id. ib. 21, 77: turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 26; cf.: turpe ducet cedere pari, Quint. 1, 2, 22. — Hence, **adv.**: **turpiter**, in an ugly or unsightly manner. **I.** Lit. (so rare): ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20. — **2.** Trop., in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonorably (class.): turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: me turpiter hodie hic dabo, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24; id. Hec. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; 7, 2, 7; id. Mil. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 80; id. B. C. 3, 24; Auct. B. G. 8, 13; Hor. A. P. 284; Ov. M. 4, 187; Phaedr. 1, 25, 2; Val. Max. 2, 7, 15. — **Comp.**, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13. — **Sup.**, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; Sen. Ep. 82, 12.

turpiter, adv. v. turpis fin.

turpitudō, inis, f. [turpis], ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity (syn. deformitas). **I.** Lit. (very rare): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tege-re, App. Mag. p. 283, 9. — **II.** Trop., baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, turpitude (syn.: obscenitas, dedecus): ut nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudō ab accusatore obiceretur, Cic. Font. 16, 37: quanta erit turpitudō, quantum dedecus, quanta labe, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere, id. Verr. 1, 16, 49; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causā faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: (divitiis) abuti per turpitudinem, Sall. C. 13, 2: cum summā turpitudine in exilio aetatem agere, id. ib. 58, 12: populo turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobrare, Suet. Aug. 42: verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3, 3. — **Plur.**: propter flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societatem, fellowship in vile practices, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107; v. also turpido.

turpo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make ugly or unsightly, to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.; cf. de-formo). **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, to be defiled or polluted, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 45 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl): sanguine capillos, Verg. A. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, id. ib. 12, 611: frontem (icatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf.: candidos umeros (rixae), id. C. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae Turpant et capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12: ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4: Herculeā turpatius gymnade vultus, Stat. Th. 4, 106. — **II.** Trop., to dishonor, disgrace: ornamenta, Cic. Fragm. ap. Hier. Ep. 66, 7: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 433: afflictos Argos, id. ib. 10, 437.

Turrānīus, i, m., the name of a Roman gens; esp.: **I.** D. Turrānīus Nīger, a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero, Varr. R. 2, praef. § 6; Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2; 6, 9, 2; 7, 1, 1. — **II.** M. Turrānīus, a praetor, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25. — **III.** C. Turrānīus, praefectus annonae, Tac. A. 1, 7, 11, 31. — **IV.** Turrānīus, a tragic poet, Ov. P. 4, 16, 29. — **Deriv.**: **Turrānīanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Turrānīus, Turrānīan: pira, a peculiar kind so called, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; Macr. S. 2, 15 fin.

turricūla, ae, f. dim. [turris]. **I.** A little tower, a turret, Vitruv. 10, 19 med. — **II.** = pyrgus, a kind of dice-box, shaped like a tower, Mart. 14, 16 in lemm.

turriger, gēra, gērum, adj. [turris-gero], turret-bearing, turreted. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): umeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4: ferae moles, Sil. 9,

560: urbes, Verg. A. 10, 253: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Verg. A. 7, 631: carinae, Lucr. 3, 514; 4, 226. — Of a city: patriae imago turrigerō canos effundens vertice crines, Lucr. 1, 188. — **II.** **Turrigēra**, ae, adj. f., turret-crowned, turreted; an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, id. ib. 4, 224: Ops, id. Tr. 2, 24.

† **turris**, is (acc. turrim and turrem; abl. turri and turre; v. Neue, Formenl. I. 196 sqq.), f., = τειχος. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a tower: ea ballistā si pervortiam turrim, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: apud vetustam turrem, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 761 P.: Dionysius contionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: in omni turre, Val. Fl. 1, 14: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf. altae, id. Epod. 17, 70: Dardanae, id. C. 4, 6, 7: aenea, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 27. — **B.** In partic., a military tower, for defence of a camp or the walls of a city: turrim in praecipiti stantem Adgressi ferro, Verg. A. 2, 460; Caes. B. G. 5, 40; 6, 29; id. B. C. 3, 9; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; for attack in a siege, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv. 32, 17, 17; on the backs of elephants, id. 37, 40, 4; on a ship, id. 37, 24, 6 et saep. — **II.** Transf. **A.** For any high building, a castle, palace, citadel: pauperum tabernae Regumque turres, Hor. C. 1, 4, 14; so, regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38: maris vastum prospectet turribus aequor, Tib. 1, 7, 19. — **B.** A dove-cot built in the form of a tower, Varr. R. 3, 3, 6; Ov. P. 1, 6, 51. — **C.** A kind of battle-array when the troops were arranged in a square, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1.

turritus, a, um, adj. [turris], set, furnished, or fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: muri, id. P. 3, 4, 105: castella, Lucr. 6, 39: puppes, Verg. A. 8, 693: elephantī, Auct. B. Afr. 30, 2; 41, 2; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore teros, Lucr. 5, 1301; called turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239; cf. turriger: tempora murali cinctus turrita coronā, id. 13, 366. — **B.** Turrita, ae, adj. f., tower-crowned, turreted, an epithet of Cybele (v. turriger, **II.**): dea, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 52: Berecynthia mater, Verg. A. 6, 785: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696; cf. id. F. 4, 219 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 13. — **II.** Transf., tower-shaped, towering, high, lofty: scopuli, Verg. A. 3, 536: corona, i. e. a lofty head-dress, Lucr. 2, 358: caput, Prud. Psych. 183: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursio, ōnis, m., a kind of fish resembling the dolphin, a porpoise: Delphinus phocaena, Linn.; Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34.

turtur, ūris, m. (fem. turturis marinae os, Dict. Crēt. 6, 15; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68), a turtle-dove: Columba turtur, Linn.; Plin. 10, 34, 52; § 105; Varr. R. 3, 8; Col. 8, 9; Pall. 1, 25; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 35; id. Poen. 2, 40; Verg. E. 1, 59; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 12; Mart. 3, 60, 7; 13, 53, 1; Juv. 6, 29.

* **turtūrilla**, ae, f. dim. [turtur], a little turtle-dove; a term applied to an effeminate person, Sen. Ep. 96, 5.

turunda, ae, f. **I.** A ball of paste for fattening geese, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20. — **II.** A kind of sacrificial cake, Varr. ap. Non. 552, 3. — **III.** A tent or roll of lint for wounds, Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (thūs), tūris, n. [from θύος, τός, incense, frankincense]. **I.** In gen., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 51; Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 89; id. Truc. 2, 5, 27: accendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Lucr. 3, 327; Verg. A. 11, 481; id. E. 8, 65; Tib. 1, 3, 34; 1, 7, 53; Prop. 3, 40 (4, 9), 19; Hor. C. 1, 30, 3; 1, 36, 1; 4, 1, 22: irrita tura tulit, Ov. M. 7, 589: centumque Sabaeo Ture calent aera, Verg. A. 1, 417; cf. id. G. 1, 57. — **II.** Tus terrae, a plant, called also chamaepitys, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

Tuscē, adv. [Tuscus], in the Tuscan language or manner: dicere, Gell. 11, 7, 4; cf. Varr. ib. 2, 25, 8.

Tusci or **Thusci**, ōrum, m., another name for Etrusci, the inhabitants of Etruria

ria, the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 2, 51, 1; 5, 33, 7; 5, 45, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106 al. — Hence, **A. Tuscia**, ae, f., *Etruria, the Etruscan territory*, Eutr. 3, 9; 7, 3; Flor. 1, 5, 5. — **B. Tuscus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Tuscans, *Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian*: mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Liv. 5, 33, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202 al.: aequora, id. C. 4, 4, 54: pelagus, Mel. 2, 5, 1: sinus, Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 203: amnis, i. e. the Tiber, which flows through Etruria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33; Ov. A. A. 3, 386; cf. flumen, id. M. 14, 615: alveus, Hor. C. 3, 7, 28: tragoedia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55 Müll.: sacra, Col. poet. 10, 341: dux, i. e. *Mesentius*, Ov. F. 4, 884: eques, i. e. *Mecenas*, Mart. 8, 56, 9: cadi, *Tuscan wine*, id. 13, 118, 2: semen zea, Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 82: vicus, a street in Rome inhabited by low people, especially by prostitutes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Liv. 2, 14, 9; Tac. A. 4, 65 fin.; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228 al.; hence, ex Tusco modo dotem corpore quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 20. — **C. Tuscānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Tuscans, *Tuscan*: dispositiones, of the Tuscan style of architecture, Vitruv. 4, 6 fin. — **D. Tuscānicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Tuscans, *Tuscan*: impluvium, in the Tuscan style, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; cf. Vitruv. 3, 2, 4, 7 fin.; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; 36, 23, 56, § 178: signa, id. 34, 7, 16, § 33: Apollo, id. 34, 7, 18, § 43: statuæ, Quint. 12, 10, 1. — **E. Tuscā**, ae, f., the country of the Tuscans, *Tuscia*, Amm. 27, 3, 1 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, § 32, the correct read. is Tuscī).

Tusculānensis, e; **Tusculānum**, i; and, **Tusculānus**, a, um; v. 2. Tusculum.

* **1. tusculūm** (thusc-), i, n. dim. [tus], a little *frankincense*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.

2. Tusculūm, i, n., a very ancient town of Latium, on a hill near the modern *Frascatti*, Liv. 2, 15 sq.; 6, 33 sq.; Cic. Font. 18, 41; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; 2, 45, 94; Hor. Epod. 1, 29 al. — Hence, **A. Tusculānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Tusculum*, *Tusculan*: ager, Varr. L. L. 7, § 318 Müll.; colles, Liv. 3, 7, 3: aqua, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: populus, Liv. 8, 37: sacra, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll. et saep. — *Subst.* **a. Tusculānum**, i, n., the name of several estates at *Tusculum*; so *Cicero's estate there*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11; 7, 5, 3; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3. — Hence, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, the title of a work written there by *Cicero*. — *An estate of Caesar*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13. — Of *L. Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 24; 1, 21, 98. — Of *M. Crassus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3. — Of *Lucullus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Fin. 3, 2, 7 al. — Hence, **Tusculānensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to *Tusculum*: dies, passed at the *Tusculan estate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4. — **b. Tusculāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Tusculum*, *Tusculans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31. — **B. Tuscūlus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Tusculum*, *Tusculan* (poet. for *Tusculanus*): tellus, Tib. 1, 7, 57; Mart. 9, 61, 2: colles, id. 4, 64, 13: moenia, Sil. 7, 692: umbra, Stat. S. 4, 4, 16. — *Plur. subst.* **Tuscūli**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Tusculum*, the *Tusculans*, Mart. 7, 31, 11.

Tuscus, a, um, v. Tuscī, B.

* **tussēdo**, inis, f. [tussis], a cough, App. M. 9, p. 222, 38.

tussicūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little or slight cough, Cels. 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; Front. Ep. 1, 2 med.

tussiculāris, e, adj. [tussicula], of or belonging to a cough, good for a cough, cough-: medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172; id. Tard. 2, 13, § 77: herba = tussilago, id. ib. 2, 7, 111.

tussiculōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], coughing much, subject to a cough: senilis aetas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 13, 90.

tussicus, i, m. [tussis], afflicted with a cough, Firm. Math. 5, 16; Marc. Emp. 20.

tussiēns, entis, m., one who has a cough: nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 29, 3, 11, § 42.

tussilāgo, inis, f.; the herb *coltsfoot*, Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

tussio, ire, v. n. [tussis], to cough, to have a cough: forte si tussire occooperit, ne sic tussiat, Ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49 sq.: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 56: plurimum, Petr. 117: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1.

tussis, is, f., a cough, Cels. 4, 4, 4; 4, 6; 4, 8, 9; Col. 6, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 136; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 26, 6, 16, § 30; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132; Cat. 44, 7; Verg. G. 3, 497; Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sicca, a dry cough, Cels. 4, 6: tussi liberari, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92. — *Plur.*, a severe cough, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.

tusus, a, um, Part. of tundo.

* **tutaculum**, i, n. [tutor], a defence, means of protection, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tutāmen, inis, n. [id.], a means of defence, defence, protection (poet. and post-class.): (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Verg. A. 5, 262. — *Plur.*: domorum aut vestium, Arn. 2, 71: deposcimus rebus fessis, id. 1, 15.

tutamentum, i, n. [id.], a means of defence, defence, protection (rare; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 21, 61, 10: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105; Vulg. 1 Macc. 14, 37.

Tutānus, i, m. [id.], the name of a Roman guardian deity, who is fabled to have put Hannibal to flight, Varr. ap. Non. 47 fin.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 14; and v. Tutelina. — *Plur.*: Titanas vobis Tutanos dicitis esse, Commod. 20, 1.

* **tutatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a protecting, defending, protection, Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tutator, ōris, m. [id.], a protector, defender (post-class.): periculosus tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Soc. p. 52, 12.

1. tūtē, pron., v. tu, and 2. te.

2. tūtē, adv., v. tueor fin.

tutēla, ae, f. [tutor], a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection (syn.: praesidium, cura). **I.** L. i. t.

A. In gen.: tutelam janitiae gerere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 43: foribus tutelam gerere, id. Trin. 4, 2, 28: viae, Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causā fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelam genera quattuor, etc., Varr. R. 1, 14, 1: pectum silvestrium, care, management, Col. 9, praef. § 1: boum, id. 6, 2, 15: aselli, id. 7, 1, 2: tenuiorum, support, maintenance, Suet. Caes. 68: lanæ tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30: ut villarum tutela non sit oneri, id. 18, 5, 6, § 31; 35, 3, 4, § 14: classis, Just. 16, 3, 9: cum de hominis summo bono quaerent, nullam in eo neque animi neque corporis partem vacuam tutela reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, id. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cuius in tutelā Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; cf.: quare sit in ejus tutela Gallia, cuius, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: intellegi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutelā, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Juno, cuius in tutelā Argi sunt, Liv. 34, 24, 2; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: subicere aliquid tutelae alicujus, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: dii, quorum tutelae ea loca essent, Liv. 1, 6, 4: quae suae fidei tutelaeque essent, id. 24, 22, 15: publicae tutelae esse, id. 42, 19, 5; 21, 41, 12: te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno Eripuit, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutelā pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 41: ut te generi humano, cuius tutela et securitas salutis tuae innixa est, incozum praestarent, Plin. Ep. 10, 52 (60). — With gen. obj.: loci, protection, Just. 41, 5, 3. — **B.** In partic., jurid. t. t., the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem suā sponte se defendere nequit, iure civili data ac permissa, Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere alicquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in suam tutelam venire, to become one's own master, come of age, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180; Dig. 37, 11, 8, § 1; Cic. Top. 10, 44; id. Brut. 52, 195; 53, 197; id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; Gai. 2, 179; Nep. Eum. 2, 1; rarely in the order, in tutelam suam venire, Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122:

tutelae suae fieri, Sen. Ep. 33, 10: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: tutelam filiorum servo committere, Just. 4, 2, 5: tutelam pupilli suscipere, id. 30, 2, 8: gerere, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: nancisci, to become guardian, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6: administrare, Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2: reddere, ib. 5, 1, 2, § 3. — **II.** Transf., concr. **A.** Act., like our watch, of that which guards or protects, a keeper, warder, guardian, protector (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. the pilot at the prow, = prora, id. ib. 3, 617: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. C. 4, 14, 43: (Achilles) decus et tutela Pelasgi Nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612: rerum tutela mearum Cum sis (shortly before: curator a praetore datus), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 103. — Of the image of the tutelary deity of a ship: navis, cuius tutela ebore caelata est, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Lact. 1, 11, 19; cf. Sil. 14, 543; Petr. 105 and 108. — Of the tutelary deity of a place, Petr. 57; Auct. Priap. 37; Hier. in Isa. 57, 7; Inscr. Orell. 1698 sq.; 1736. — **2.** A remedy against, cure: si qua est tutela podagrae, Grat. Cyn. 478. — **B.** Pass., of that which is guarded or protected, a charge, care. **1.** In gen. (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris Patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. C. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 3: sit, precor, tutela Minervae Navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1 sq. — **2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., that which is under guardianship or tutelage: in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospitii, deinde clientii, tum cognato, postea affini, a ward, Massur. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5. — Of the property of a ward: mirabamur, te ignorare, de tutelā legitimā . . . nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: nihil potest de tutelā legitimā sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Fl. 34, 84; Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tutelāris, e, adj. [tutela] (post-class.).

I. (Acc. to tutela, I. B.) Of or belonging to guardianship, tutelary, tutelary: causa, Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 fin.: praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 fin. — **II.** (Acc. to tutela, II. A.) Di, tutelary deities of places, Macr. S. 3, 9; Arn. 3, 114.

tutelārius, ii, m. [tutela, I. A.], one who has the care or custody of a thing; a keeper, warden, curator; of a building, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2; 465, 5.

* **tutelātor**, ōris, m. [tutela], a protector, guardian; said of a genius, Mart. Cap. 2, § 152.

tutelātus, a, um, adj. [id.], that is under protection: genus agri (with in tutelam rei urbanae assignatum), Aggen. Limit. Agr. p. 58 Goes.

Tutēlina or **Tutīlina**, ae, f. [id.], a guardian deity, tutelary goddess. **I.** Of Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 247, 29. — **II.** Of corn, Tert. Spect. 8; Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; cf. Plin. 18, 1, 3, § 8; v. Tutanus.

tutemet, v. tute and met.

Tuticānus, i, m., the name of a man, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10 sq. (where it is sportively scanned Tuticānumque and Tuticāni, to show that it cannot stand in elegiac verse).

Tutiēnses, ium, m., an ancient people of Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Tutīlius, ii, m., the name of a rhetorician of Rome, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 1; Quint. 3, 1, 21; Mart. 5, 56, 6.

Tutīni, ōrum, m., a people of Calabria, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

1. tūtē, adv., v. tueor, P. a. fin.

2. tūtē, āre, v. 2. tuter fin.

1. tutor, ōris, m. [tueor], a watcher, protector, defender. **I.** In gen. (so very rare; not in Cic.; syn. defensor): et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, i. e. Priapus, Petr. 133. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., a guardian, tutor, of minors, women, insane persons, etc. (prop. of the person; cf. curator, of the estate), Just. Inst. 1, 14, 4; Dig. 26, 1, 18 sq.; 26, 2, 12, § 14. — With esse and dat.: tutor sum liberis (Triarii), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3: a pupillo Heio,

cui C. Marcellus tutor est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: nemo illum tutorem umquam liberis suis scripsit, id. Clu. 14, 41. — With *gen.*: cum pupilli Malleoli tutor esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 90: in casu pupilli Junii tutor erat, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 132; 2, 1, 51, § 135; 2, 1, 53, § 139: qui tutor Philippi erat, Liv. 40, 54, 4; cf. also Cic. Caecin. 25, 72; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Mur. 12, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; 3, 5, 14; Liv. 39, 9, 7. — Trop.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relictis sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 16. — **B. Tutor**, the title of a mimic play, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259.

2. tutor, ātus (inf. parag. tutarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41), 1, v. dep. a. [tueor], to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. tueor): tutatus est domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem eri (servus), id. Men. 5, 6, 4: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2, 6: cum Volsci vallo se tutarentur, id. 3, 22, 5: religiō sine sese tutabatur, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: provincias, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: serves Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81; 2, 1, 171: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari, Sall. J. 85, 4: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: quibus (viribus) ab ira Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26, 1: a proximorum insidiis salutem, Val. Ant. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 3: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41: adversus multitudinem hostium, Liv. 21, 25, 14: ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, responsible for its safety, id. 25, 30, 5. — * **II.** Transf., to ward off, avert an evil: ille praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidii tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

Act. collat. form **tuto**, āre, to watch, defend, guard, etc.: tuos qui celso terminos tutant, Naev. ap. Non. 476, 10; Pac. ib. 13; Pompon. ib. 12; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24. — **2. tutor**, āri, in pass. signif.: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61: tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tutorius, a, um, adj. [1. tutor], of or belonging to a guardian: tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3, 4.

tutrix, icis, f. [id.], a female guardian, tutrix. **I.** Lit.: filiarum suarum, Cod. Just. 5, 35, 3. — **II.** Transf., of the Muses, Fulg. Myth. praef. fin.

tūtūbo, āre, v. n. [onomatop.], to cry like an owl, to hoot: noctua lucifugax tūtubat in tenebris, Auct. Carm. Philom. 41 (al. cucubat); cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 96.

tūtūlātus, a, um, adj. [tutulus], having or wearing a tutulus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; and in Fest. s. v. tutulum, pp. 354 and 355 ib. (Ann. v. 124 Vahl); Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 16.

tūtulus, i, m., a high head-dress, formed by plaiting the hair in a cone over the forehead, worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife, Tert. Pall. 4 fin.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Fest. pp. 354 and 355 ib.; and v. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 132.

Tutunus, i, m., i. q. Priapus, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 11; Arn. 4, 131 and 133.

tutus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of tueor.

tūus, a, um, pron. poss. [tu], thy, thine, your, yours. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tuus est servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tuā accipi manu, id. ib. 2, 132: imperium tuum, id. ib. 2, 1, 84: Me. Quoquid nunc es? So. Tuos, nam pugnis usu fecisti tuum, id. ib. 1, 1, 219: tuos sum, id. ib. 2, 1, 7 and 14: vigeat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16, 3: numquam tu ... tam longe a tot tuis et hominibus et rebus carissimis et suavissimis abesse voluisses, id. Att. 4, 15: tuā istuc refert, si curaveris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109 (v. refert): Ly. Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. Ph. Nempé de tuo. Ly. De meo: nam quod tuomst, meumst: omne meum autem tuomst, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47 sq.: tuae po-

testatis semper tu tuaque omnia sint, Liv. 22, 39, 21. — **2.** Esp.: tuum est, it is thy part, duty, custom, etc.; with inf.: haud tuom istuc est vereri te, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36: tuomst, si quid praeter spem evenit, mihi ignorere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 53. — **3.** Made emphatic by the suffix *pte* or *met* (ante-class. and late Lat.): tuopte ingenio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 11: tuopte consilio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: scio te sponte non tuapte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tuismet litteris, App. Mag. p. 337.

— **B. Pregn.** **1.** Your, your own, i. e. favorable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right for you: tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, id. 10, 19, 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45, 10: neque occasione tuae desis neque suam occasionem hosti des, id. 22, 39, 21 (v. suus). — **2.** Your own, your own master, self-possessed: compositus semperque tuus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 72; cf. id. Th. 4, 836; Arn. 1, 12. — **II.** Transf., for the obj. gen. tui: desiderio tuo, through desire for you, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 27: omnis grates amicitias in tuā observantiā vincam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1.

tuxtax, an exclamation imitative of the sound of blows: tuxtax meo tergo erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12; cf. Naev. ap. Charis. 2, p. 185 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 6 Rib.), tax pax.

Tyāna, ōrum, n., = Τύανα, a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius, now Kiz Hissar, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Amm. 23, 6, 19. — Hence, **Tyāneus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tyāna: incola, Ov. M. 8, 719. — Collat. form **Tyānaeus**, a, um (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 14, 5.

Tyba, ae, f., a village on the Euphrates, now Taibe, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

Tybris, v. Tiberis.

Tycha, ae, f., = Τύχη (fortuna), the name of a part of Syracuse in the west of the Achradina, called after the temple of the goddess Τύχη, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 24, 21, 7; 25, 25, 5.

Tychius, ii, m., = Τυχίος (Hom. Il. 7, 220), a celebrated shoemaker of Boeotia, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Ov. F. 3, 824.

Tydeus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m., = Τυδεύς, the son of Ōeneus and Periboea, and father of Diomedes, Verg. A. 6, 479; Stat. Th. 8, 664; Hyg. Fab. 69 and 70. — Hence, **Tydidēs**, ae, m., the son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes, Verg. A. 1, 97; 1, 471; 2, 164; 2, 197; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16; 1, 15, 28; Ov. M. 12, 622; 13, 68 al.

Tymolus, v. Tmolus.

* **tympaniōlum**, i, n. dim. [tympanum], a small drum, a tamborel, tambourine, Arn. 6 fin.

* **tympanista**, ae, m., = τυμπανιστής, a drummer, laborer, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 19.

† **tympanistria**, ae, f., = τυμπανίστρια, a female drummer or player on the tambourine, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 fin.; Vulg. Psal. 67, 26; Inscr. Orell. 2451.

† **tympanites**, ae, m., = τυμπανίτης, a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites, Veg. Vet. 1, 43; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 101 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

† **tympaniticus**, i, m., = τυμπανιτικός, one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

† **tympanium**, ii, n., = τυμπάνιον, a precious stone shaped like a tambourine, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 9.

† **tympanizans**, antis, Part. [τυμπανίζων], playing on a drum or timbrel, Suet. Aug. 68 fin.

† **tympanotriba**, ae, m., = τυμπανοπρίβης, a laborer, a timbrel-player, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele), Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49; cf. tympanum.

† **tympanum**, i (collat. form **typānum**, Cat. 63, 8 sq.), n., = τύπανον, a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine. **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., as beaten by the priests of Cybele, Lucr. 2, 618; Cat. 63, 8 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 619; Ov. M. 3, 537; 4, 29; 4, 391; id. F. 4, 213; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38; Caes. B. C. 3,

105; Curt. 8, 11, 20; 8, 14, 10; Tac. H. 5, 5. — Also by the Bacchantine females, Ov. M. 11, 17. — Beaten by the Parthians as a signal in battle in place of the tuba, Just. 41, 2, 8. — **B.** Trop., a timbrel, etc., as a figure of something effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 12: in manu tympanum est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3. — **II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** A drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc., Lucr. 4, 905; Verg. G. 2, 444; Vitruv. 10, 4; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332; Dig. 19, 2, 19. — **B.** In archit. **1.** The triangular area of a pediment, Vitruv. 3, 3 med. — **2.** A panel of a door, Vitruv. 4, 6 med. — **3.** A part of the clepsydra, called also phellos, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Tyndāreus (trisyl.; but quadrisyl. Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250), ēi (Tyndārus, i, Hyg. Fab. 77; 78; Lact. 1, 10, 11), m., = Τυνδάρεως, a king of Sparta, son of Ōbalus, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra, Pac. ap. Non. 496, 31; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 1325 P.; Cic. Fat. 15, 34; Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250; Hyg. Fab. 77; 78. — Hence, **A.**

Tyndārius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Tyndareus, Tyndarian: fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Val. Fl. 1, 570: puer, id. 1, 167 (al. Tyndareos as Gr. gen., v. Tyndareus). — In plur.: Tyndāri, ōrum, m., poet. for Spartans, Sil. 15, 320. — **B. Tyndārides**, ae, m., a male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. Castor or Pollux; most freq. in plur. for both, Tyndaridae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Ov. F. 5, 709; id. M. 8, 301; Hor. C. 4, 8, 31. — Also for the children of Tyndareus, in gen.: (Clytaemnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100. — In sing., of Pollux, Val. Fl. 4, 247; 6, 212. — **C. Tyndāris**, idis, f. **1.** A female descendant of Tyndareus; of Helen, Lucr. 1, 464; 1, 473; Verg. A. 2, 601; 2, 569; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 31; 3, 8 (4, 7), 30; Ov. A. A. 1, 746; id. M. 15, 233. — Of Clytemnestra, Ov. Tr. 2, 396; id. A. A. 2, 408. — **2.** The name of a town on the northern coast of Sicily, near the modern Capo Tindari, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; 2, 92, 94, § 206; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128. — Hence, **b. Tyndāritāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Tyndaris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 156; id. Att. 15, 2, 4. — **3.** The name of a female friend of Horace, Hor. C. 1, 17, 10.

Typhōeus (trisyl.), ēos, m., = Τυφώεύς, a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter and buried under Mount Aetna, Verg. A. 9, 716; Ov. M. 5, 321 sq.; id. F. 4, 491; Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 14, 196 al. — As a gigantic monster, called centimanus, Ov. M. 3, 303. — Hence, **A. Typhōeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Typhōeus, Typhoean: tela, Verg. A. 1, 665: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 183. — **B. Typhōis**, idis, adj. f., of Typhōeus, Typhoean: Aetna, Ov. H. 15, 11.

† **1. typhōn**, ōnis, m., = τυφών. **I.** A violent whirlwind, a typhoon, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131; App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5. — The same, accompanied by lightning, Val. Fl. 3, 130. — Hence, **typhōnicus**, a, um, adj.: ventus, a typhoon, Vulg. Act. 27, 14. — **II.** A name given by the king of Egypt to a comet or meteor, Plin. 2, 25, 24, § 91.

2. Typhōn (scanned Typhōn, Mart. Cap. 2, 43), ōnis, another name for the giant Typhōeus, Lucr. 4, 595; 6, 92; Ov. F. 2, 461; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 22; Hyg. Fab. 152. — Hence, **1. Typhōneus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Typhōn, Typhonian: specus, the Typhon's cave in Cilicia, Mel. 1, 13, 4. — **2. Typhōnis**, idis, f., daughter of Typhōn: Harpyiae, Val. Fl. 4, 423.

† **typhus**, i, m., = τυφος, pride (late Lat.): mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43; 2, 53; 2, 56; 2, 63; 2, 88; Aug. Conf. 3, 3; 7, 9; Mart. Cap. 5, § 566.

typicalis, e, adj. [typicus], typical (late Lat.), Inc. Visit. Infir. 2, 4.

† **typicus**, a, um, adj., = τυπικός, figurative, typical: typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192. — **II.** Periodical, recurring at intervals: tremor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15, 95: accessiones, id. Tard. 3, 8, 118.

† **tȳpus**, *i. m.*, = *τύπος*. **I.** A figure, image, on a wall, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; Lampr. Hellog. 3 and 7. — **II.** In medic. lang., a form, type, character of intermittent fevers, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 108; App. Herb. 102.

Tȳra, ae, v. Tyras.

* **tyranna**, ae, *f.* [tyrannus], a princess, a female tyrant (with tyrannis), Treb. XXX Tyr. 31 fin.

tyrannicē, adv., v. tyrannicus fin.

tyrannicida, ae, *m.* [tyrannus-caedo], a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 1; Plin. 7, 23, § 87; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vit. Luc. Quint. 5, 10, 36; 5, 10, 59; 7, 3, 7; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 5; Tac. Or. 35.

tyrannicidium, *ii. n.* [id.], the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide, Sen. Contr. 1, 7; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72; Quint. 7, 3, 10.

† **tyrannicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *τυραννικός*, tyrannous, tyrannical: tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49; leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42; ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 2: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4, 11: dominatio, id. 16, 4, 16: vitia, id. 21, 5, 9: regia et paene tyrannica facere, Eutr. 6, 25. — Adv.: **tyrannicē**, tyrannically: ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115.

Tyrannio, *onis, m.*, a grammarian and geographer contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; id. Att. 2, 6, 1; 4, 4, b, 1; 4, 8, a, 2.

† **tyrannis**, *idis* (acc. tyrannida, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2), *f.*, = *τυραννίς*. **I.** The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyrannocy: o di boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2; cf.: sublato tyranno tyrannida manere video, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: tyrannidem occupare, id. Off. 2, 23, 90; so Quint. 5, 11, 8: affectare, id. 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 81: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48; Just. 16, 4, 6; 21, 5, 11; Val. Max. 2, 10, ext. 1; 8, 9, ext. 2: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61: tyrannis saeva crudaque Neronis, Juv. 8, 223. — **B.** Transf., the region ruled by a tyrant: quinque et viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhaurirent? Liv. 28, 14. — **II.** A female tyrant, Treb. XXX Tyr. 31 fin.; cf. tyranna.

† **tyrannocōnus**, *i. m.*, = *τυραννοκτών*, the killer of a tyrant: nostri tyrannocōni, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2; 16, 15, 3.

† **tyrannōpōlita**, ae, *m.*, = *τυραννοπολίτης*, a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

† **tyrannus**, *i. m.*, = *τύραννος*. **I.** In gen., a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king (rare, and mostly poet.): tyrannusque fuerat appellatus (Miltiades), sed justus... omnes autem et dicuntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quae libertate sua est, Nep. Milt. 8, 3; Verg. A. 4, 320; 7, 266; Ov. M. 6, 436; 6, 581; Luc. 7, 227; Val. Fl. 5, 388; 5, 548. — Of the Spartan king Nabis, Liv. 35, 12, 7. — Of Neptune, Ov. M. 1, 276. — Of Pluto, Ov. M. 5, 508. — Of the constellation Capricornus, because it ruled over, influenced the ocean, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19. — **II.** In partic., a cruel or severe ruler, a despot, tyrant: tyrannorum vita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52; id. Phil. 13, 8, 18; id. Vatin. 9, 23: importunus atque amens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103; id. Mil. 13, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: cum exitiabilis tyrannus (urbem) vi atque armis oppressit, Liv. 29, 17, 19: tyrannorum ingenis mors est remedium, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3; Flor. 1, 7, 3; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; Verg. G. 4, 492; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58: animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus; ubi impotens, cupidus, delicatus est, transit in nomen detestabile ac dirum, et fit tyrannus, Sen. Ep. 114, 24. — *Gen. plur.*: tyrannum novi temeritūdinem, Pac. ap. Non. 181, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Ribb.: non tyrannum novi, as acc. sing.).

Tȳras, ae, *m.*, = *τύρας*, a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester, Mel. 2, 1, 7; Ov. P. 4, 10, 50. — Called also **Tȳra**, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

† **tyrianthinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *τυριάνθινος*, of a color between purple and violet: pallium, Vop. Carin. 19. — As subst.: **tyrianthina**, *orum, n.*, garments of a purple-violet color, Mart. 1, 64, 5.

Tȳrius, a, um, v. Tyrus.

Tȳro, *is, f.*, = *Τυρό*, a daughter of Salmonesus, Prop. 2, 28, 51 (3, 26, 5); Hyg. Fab. 60; 254.

† **tyrōpātina**, ae, *f.* [vox hybrida from *τύρος*, cheese, and *patina*], a kind of cheese-cake, Apic. 7, 11 fin.

Tȳrōs, *i. v. Tyrus.*

† **tyrōtārīchōs**, *i. m.*, = *τυροτάριχος*, a dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; 9, 16, 9; id. Att. 4, 8, a, 1; 14, 16, 1. — *Adj.*: patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 med.

Tȳrrhēni, *orum, m.*, = *Τυρρηνοί*, the Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etruscians, Verg. A. 11, 171; 11, 733; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50. — Hence, **A. Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Tyrrhenians or Etruscians, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan: mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Hor. C. 1, 11, 6; 3, 24, 4: aequor, id. ib. 4, 15, 3; Verg. A. 1, 67. — Also personified: **Tȳrrhēnus**, *i. m.*, the Tuscan Sea, Val. Fl. 4, 715: flumen, i. e. the Tiber, Verg. A. 7, 663: ora, id. ib. 7, 647: gens, Ov. M. 3, 576: rex, Verg. A. 8, 555: regum progenies, Hor. C. 3, 29, 1: parens, id. ib. 3, 10, 12: corpora, i. e. of Tyrrhenians, Ov. M. 4, 23: sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180. — Poet., for Italian: pubes, Sil. 1, 111. — **B. Tyrrhēnia**, ae, *f.*, the country of the Tyrrhenians, Tyrrhenia, Etruria, Ov. M. 14, 452. — **C. Tyrrhēnicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Tyrrhenians or Etruscians, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian: Tarraco, situated on the Tuscan Sea, Aus. Ep. 24, 88; Suet. Claud. 42.

Tȳrrheus (dissyll), *ēi*, or **Tȳrrhus**, *i. m.*, the shepherd of King Latinus, Verg. A. 7, 485. — Hence, **Tȳrrhidæ**, *orum, m.*, the sons of Tyrrheus, Verg. A. 7, 484.

Tȳrtæus, *i. m.*, = *Τυρταῖος*, an Athenian poet, who flourished about 680 B.C., Hor. A. P. 402; Just. 3, 5.

Tȳrus or **-ōs**, *i. f.*, = *Τύρος* (Heb. צור). **I.** Lit., Tyre, a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple, now the ruins of Sôor, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Curt. 4, 2 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; Tib. 1, 7, 20; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 7; Verg. A. 1, 346; Ov. M. 3, 539; 15, 288. — Hence, **Tȳrius**, a, um, *adj.*, 1. Of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian: purpura, Cic. Fl. 29, 70: murex, Ov. A. A. 3, 170; id. M. 11, 166: fucus, id. ib. 6, 222: colores, id. ib. 9, 340; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: vestes, id. S. 2, 4, 84: chlamys, Ov. M. 5, 51: merces, Hor. C. 3, 29, 60: puella, i. e. Europa, Ov. F. 5, 605; also called Tyria paelex, id. M. 3, 258; cf. taurus (that carried her), Mart. 10, 51, 1: Tyria maria in proverbium deductum est, quod Tyro oriundi Poeni adeo potentes maris fuerunt, ut omnibus mortalibus navigatio esset periculosa. Afranius in Epistula: hunc in servum autem maria Tyria conciet, Fest. p. 355 Müll. — 2. Poet., for Theban (because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician, Cadmus): montes, in the neighborhood of Thebes, Stat. Th. 1, 10; 12, 693: agri, id. ib. 9, 406: ductor, i. e. Eteocles, id. ib. 11, 205: exsul, i. e. Polynices, id. ib. 3, 406: plectrum, i. e. of Amphion, id. S. 3, 1, 16; cf. chelys, id. Th. 8, 232. — 3. Carthaginian: arces, Verg. A. 1, 20: virgines, id. ib. 1, 336: urbs, id. ib. 1, 388: doli, Sil. 7, 268: patres, id. 2, 24: ductor, i. e. Hannibal, id. 10, 171; cf. miles, the army of Hannibal, id. 8, 13. — 4. Purple, of a purple color: torus, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sinus, id. 1, 9, 70: vestes, id. 1, 7, 47: palla, id. 4, 2, 11: subtemen, id. 4, 1, 121: amictus, Ov. A. 2, 297: cocco tinctum Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140. — Subst.: **Tȳrium**, *i. n.*, a purple color: Tyria atque conchyliæ et omnis alios colores, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; 35, 6, 26, § 45. — *Plur.* subst.: **Tȳriū**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians, Mel. 3, 6, 1; Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 35; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2; Luc. 5, 108 al. — Poet., transf. (cf. supra), for Thebans, Stat. Th. 1, 10; 2, 73; 9, 489. — For Carthaginians, Verg. A. 1, 574; 4, 111; Sil. 1, 82 al. — **II.** Transf., poet., purple, Mart. 2, 29, 3; 6, 11, 7.

U.

U, u (orig. V, v, a modification of the Greek *Υ*, Marc. Vict. p. 2459 P.), the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet (*i* and *j* being counted as one), a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant V, though represented by the same sign; v. the letter V. The long *u* corresponded in sound to the Greek *ου*, and to the German and Italian *u* (Engl. *oo*); the short *u* seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German *ü* and the French *u*; hence *ü* sometimes represented the Greek *υ*, as in fuga from *φυγή*, cuminum from *κύμινον*, etc.; and sometimes was exchanged with the Latin *i*, as in optimus and optamus, caruifex and caruifex, satira and satira, in the old inscriptions CAPVTALIS and NOMINVS LATINI, in the emperor Augustus's pronunciation of sinus for sumus, etc.; v. the letter I. For the affinity of *u* with *o* and with *v*, v. under those letters. U inserted in Alcumena, Alcumaeo, Aesculapius, Tecumessa, drachuma al.; v. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 8, p. 475 sq.; 9, p. 480; and cf. the letters A and O. — As an abbreviation, V. (as the sign of the vowel *u*) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant; and especially for urbs (i. e. Roma); as, U. C. (urbis conditae), or A. U. C. (ab urbe condita). For its meanings when used as a sign of the consonant V, v. under the letter V fin.

1. über, *ēris, n.* [Gr. *οὐρανός*; Sanscr. *ūdhar*; cf. O. H. Germ. *uter*; Engl. *udder*; cf. the letter B], a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) Sing., Lucr. 1, 887: lactantes ubere toto, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (Ann. v. 71 Vahl): (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Verg. E. 3, 30: ut vix sustinente distantum erubris uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vituio ab ubere raptō, id. F. 4, 459: cum a nutricis ubere auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6. — (β) Plur. (so most freq.): saepe etiam nunc (puer) Ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaeret, Lucr. 5, 885: lactea, Verg. G. 2, 524: capreoli Bina die siccant ovis ubera, id. E. 2, 42; cf.: ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis (agni), Lucr. 2, 370: lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46: mammarum, Gell. 12, 1, 7: candens lacteus umor Ueberibus manat distentis, Lucr. 1, 259: distenta, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: equina, id. ib. 8, 8: tenta, id. ib. 16, 50: natos uberibus gravidis vitall rore rigabat, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20; cf.: (Romulus) cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, Ov. M. 6, 342: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of the earth, the fruitful breast, etc.: alma tellus annuā vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. poet. 10, 90. — **B.** A cluster or mass in the shape of an udder, of bees hanging from trees when swarming, Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9. — **C.** Richness, fruitfulness, fertility: quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Verg. G. 2, 185: divitis agri, id. A. 7, 262: glebae, id. ib. 1, 531: in densa non segnior ubere Bacchus, id. G. 2, 275; cf.: pecorique et vitibus almis Aptius uber erit, id. ib. 2, 234: vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5: palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504.

2. über, *ēris* (abl. uberi; but ubere campo, Col. 6, 27, 1), *adj.* [1. uber; cf. ibid. II. C.], rich in something, full, fruitful, fertile, abundant, plentiful, copious, productive (class.; syn.: ferax, fertilis, fecundus). **I.** Lit.: seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: messis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 23: fruges, Hor. C. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 647 P.: Umbria me genuit terris fertilis uberibus, Prop. 1, 22, 10; cf.: in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25, 12: uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6: (Neptunus) Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: onus, id. Ps. 1, 2, 64; cf. Col. 6, 27: bellum, productive in booty, Just. 38, 7, 9: gravis imber et uber, copiosus, Lucr. 6, 290: guttae, id. 1, 349: aquae, Ov. M. 3, 31: aquae profluens et uber, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3: rivus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 10. — *Comp.*: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec spe

cie ornatus, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: neque enim robustior aetas Ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, fuller, stouter, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.—*Sup.*: uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156.—*With abl.*: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: (Sulmo) gelidis uberrimus undis, id. Tr. 4, 10, 3: uberrimus quaestus, the most profitable, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, exceedingly stout, plump, or fat, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.—*With gen.*: regio cum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. 44, 3, 4: frugum, Att. ap. Non. 498, 6.—*Absol.*: teneant uberrima Teucer Et Libys, the most fruitful regions, Val. Fl. 1, 510.—*II.* Trop., full, rich, copious, esp. of style and language: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: motus animi, qui ad explicandum ornandumque sint uberes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 113: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosas atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24.—*Comp.*: nullus feracior in eâ (philosophia) locus est nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: aut majore delectatione aut spe uberior commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: quis uberior in dicendo Platone? id. Brut. 31, 121: ubiores litterae, id. Att. 13, 50, 1: Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romanam ad suos perscribant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: tuasque Ingenio laudes uberior canunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 74: in juvenibus etiam uberiora paulo et paene periclitantia feruntur, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—*Sup.*: doctissimi homines ingenis uberrimis adfuentes, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (dub.; bracketed by B. and K.): uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provinciae, full of, id. Pis. 40, 97: uberrime litterae, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: nec decet te ornatum uberrimis artibus, id. Brut. 97, 332: oratorum eâ aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 fin.—*Hence, adv.*, used only in the comp. and sup. *I.* Lit., more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously or plentifully: uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, most luxuriantly, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—*II.* Trop., of style, etc., copiously, fully, Quint. 10, 3, 2: haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: loqui (with planius), id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: dicere (with latius), Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11: explicare (with latius), Suet. Rhet. 1: locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3.

überius, comp. adv.; sup. **überissime**, v. 2. uber fin.

übero, are, v. a. and n. [2. uber]. **I.* Neutr., to be fruitful or productive, to bear fruit: neque enim olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11.—*II.* Act., to make fruitful, to fertilize: hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3; id. Febr. 17, 4.

ubertas (on coins also **VERITAS**; v. Rasche, Lex. Rei Num. V. 2, p. 759), atis, f. [id.], richness, fulness, plenitudo, plenty, abundance, copiousness, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness (class.; syn.: fecunditas, copia). *I.* Lit.: mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum... facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: annuum fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6; § 41: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 68; cf.: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (opp. frumenti inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: lactis, id. 22, 22, 39, § 82: piscium, Just. 18, 3: praedae, id. 25, 1: opum, Sil. 15, 412.—*II.* Trop. *A.* Of mind, character, etc., richness, fulness: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: ingenii, id. post Red. in Sen. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 4: immortalis ingenti ubertas beatissima, Quint. 10, 1, 109; Ambros. Fug. Saec. 8, 48: utilitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195.—*B.* Of style or language, copiousness, fulness: ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, id. Or. 3, 12: illa Livii lactea ubertas, Quint. 10, 1, 32: verborum, id. 10,

1, 13; 10, 1, 109; 12, 2, 23: oratoris, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1; Gell. 12, 1, 24.

ubertim, adv. [2. uber], plentifully, abundantly, copiously (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 81; id. Tit. 10; Sen. Contr. 4, 25; Petr. 134; App. M. 5, p. 161; Claud. Laud. Seren. 214.

uberto, are, v. a. [2. uber; cf. ubero], to make fruitful, to fertilize (post-Aug. and very rare): ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32, 2: agros (imber), Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 9 fin.

ubi, adv. [for quo-bi; cf. Gr. ποῦ, πόθι; Ion. κόθι]. *I.* Lit. *A.* A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place, in which place, in what place, where. *1.* With corresp. ibi: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videre, Cic. Fam. 1, 10; cf.: nemo sit, quin ubi vis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi... dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43: ibi unde huc translata essent, atque ubi primum exstitissent, id. ib. 2, 16, 30.—*2.* Referring to other expressions of place: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, id. ib. 4, 5, 11: in ipso aditu atque ore portus, ubi, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30.—*3.* With the interrogative particle nam suffixed: in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—*4.* With terrarum, loci (v. terra and locus): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 180: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intellegis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5: ut inanis mens quaerat, ubi sit loci, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—*5.* Repeated ubi ubi, also written as one word ubiubi, wherever, wheresoever = ubicumque (very rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent se... conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57, 12: With gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 21.—*B.* In a direct interrogation, where? So. Ubi patera nunc est? Me. In cistula, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidici? id. ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. And. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 6: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: heu! ubi nunc fastus altaque verba jacent? Ov. H. 4, 150 Rulink.—*2.* Esp., with gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13; and with the interrog. particle nam suffixed: ubinam est is homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus?... in qua urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9 (v. gens).—*II.* Transf. *A.* Most freq. of time, when, whenever, as soon as, as: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia. Nunc, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 284: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi lucet, magistratus myrrhâ unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 Müll.: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Deserit (Apollo), Verg. A. 4, 143: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: hoc ubi Amphitruo erus? conspicaturst meus, Illico, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ubi ea dies venit, etc., id. ib. 1, 8: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: ubi galli cantum audivit, id. Pis. 27, 67: at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt... impetu facto, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Quint. 7, 1, 6.—*With subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 41.—*With inf. hist.*, Tac. A. 12, 51.—*2.* With correlative adv. of time (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.). (a) With tum: otium ubi erit, tum, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 13: ubi conviviae abierint, tum venias, id. Stich. 4, 2, 14; id. Pers. 4, 7, 18; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 13: cetera maleficia tum persequar, ubi facta sunt, Sall. C. 52, 4; Cato, R. R. 33, 2; 33, 45 fin.: ubi contulerit recte tumultus, tum in curiam pa-

tres revocandos esse, Liv. 22, 55, 8; 25, 38, 4; 43, 5, 6; 44, 34, 6: ut, cum admissa et perpetrata fuerint, tum denique, ubi, quae facta sunt infecta fieri non possunt, puniantur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 42.—*Esp.*, with tum demum: ubi jam caro increscit, tum demum et balineis raris utendum erit, Cels. 7, 4 fin.; 3, 6; 7, 27; Gell. 16, 8, 16.—(β) With tunc: ubi vis acrior imminet hostium, tunc, etc., Veg. Mil. 1, 24: tunc est consummata infelicitas, ubi, etc., Sen. Ep. 39, 6; 89, 15; 89, 19.—*Esp.*, with tunc demum, Cels. 3, 10.—*B.* In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun, in which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc.; or of persons, with whom, by whom, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, Ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: cum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatusconsultis, ubi, si verba, non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: si rem servassem, fuit, ubi negotiosus essem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 38; cf.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; v. sum, I. B. 5. b. β: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, with whom, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmena, quaestus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276.

ubi-cumque (-cunque, old Lat. -quomque; in tmesi: istius hominis ubi fit quomque mentio, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18), adv., wherever, wheresoever. *I.* Relative: ubicumque est lepidum unguentum, ungo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: etsi, ubicumque es, in eadem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: ego uni Servor, ubicumque est, Ov. M. 7, 735; cf.: sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 13: des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: ubicumque eris, id. Fam. 6, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 126: De. Si quid te volam, ubi eris? Li. Ubicumque libitum fuerit animo meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 97.—*With terrarum, locorum, gentium*: qui ubicumque terrarum sunt, ibi, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicumque erit gentium; Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121.—*Very rarely with subj.*: nostrum est intellegere, utcumque atque ubicumque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: istuc est sapere, qui, ubicumque opus sit, animum possis flectere, id. Hec. 4, 3, 2.—*II.* Indefinitely, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: quicquid loquomur ubicumque, Quint. 10, 7, 28: in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et ubicumque, id. 7, 4, 18 Zumpt N. cr.

Ubii, ōrum, m., a Germanic people, who in Caesar's time occupied the territory on the east bank of the Rhine, near the mod. Cologne, but were transferred to the left bank of the Rhine by Agrippa. B. C. 39, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 4, 3; 4, 16; 6, 9; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 1, 31, 1, 36: oppidum Ubiorum, their chief city, id. ib. 1, 39; 1, 57.—*Hence, Ubii*, a, um, adj., Ubian, of the Ubii: mulier Ubia, Tac. H. 5, 22.

* **ubi-libet**, adv., in any place, anywhere, wheresoever: cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1, 6.

ubinam, v. ubi, I. A.

ubi-quaque, adv., wherever, in every place whatsoever: te, dea, munificam gentes ubi-quaque locuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5 Merkel (dub.; Jan. ubicumque.—*Instead of ubi-quaque*, ubi fit quomque is now restored; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18 Fleck.; cf. Ritschl ad loc.; and cum omnia quaque, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 31 Hildebr.).

ubi-que, adv., wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere: quicumque ubique sunt, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique Officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29, 1: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20: onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt, id. ib. 1, 36; cf. id. ib. 3, 112; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 132: nec quidquam ubique est Gentis, Verg. A. 1, 601: studentum est sem-

per et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 27; so (with semper) id. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; 11, 1, 14: crudelis ubique luctus, ubique pavor, Verg. A. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, Enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214: ubique versus, Lact. Opif. 5, 11. — So the phrase, freq. in Cic., omnes, qui ubique sunt, for an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world*: ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt... decemviris addicuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57; cf.: aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6; 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; id. Div. 2, 63, 129; 2, 44, 93; id. Fin. 4, 27, 74; id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172; id. Phil. 10, 5, 12. — Cf. without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores huius imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, etc., Cic. Balb. 22, 51: quae res itineris ubique nos comitantur, *everywhere on the journey*, App. M. 1, p. 113, 8.

ubique, The adv. ubique is to be distinguished from ubi with the enclitic -que, each retaining its force, as in Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Merc. 5, 1, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; Cat. 63, 46; Sall. C. 21, 1; Liv. 36, 2, 5; Hor. S. 2, 2, 84.

ubique, v. ubi, I. A. 2.

ubi-vis, adv. [volo], *where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere*: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1: qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22, 2: ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier, in any thing, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32: nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74. — With *gentium*: quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, i. e. *anywhere in the world*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4.

Ucalëgon, ontis, m., = Οὐκαλέγων, the name of a Trojan: ardet Ucalëgon, i. e. his house, Verg. A. 2, 312; cf. Juv. 3, 199.

Ucubis, is, f. (acc. -im; abl. -i), a city of Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 7; 24.

1. ūdo, āvi, āre, v. a. [udus], *to wet, moisten* (post-class.): quae udanda sunt corporis (opp. siccanda), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappā, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 fin.

2. ūdo (ōdo), ōnis, m., = ὀδών, a sock of felt or fur, Mart. 14, 140 in lemm.; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

ūdus, a, um, adj. [contr. for uvidus from uveo], *wet, moist, damp, humid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum sint umidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 7: humus, id. ib. 3, 2, 23: argilla, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: salicium, id. C. 2, 5, 7: pomaria rivis, id. ib. 1, 7, 13: Tibur, id. ib. 3, 29, 6: apium, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: palatum, Verg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. H. 12, 55; cf. lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: Lyaeo tempora, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22; cf. aleator, soaked, fuddled, Mart. 6, 84, 5: vere madent udo terrae, Verg. G. 3, 429: udae Vocis iter, id. A. 7, 533. — Poet.: gaudium, i. e. *tearful*, Mart. 10, 78, 8. — In mal. part.: inguina, Juv. 10, 321: puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8. — *Neutr. absol.*: udo colores illinere, i. e. *to paint in fresco*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49; cf. Vitr. 7, 3, 7.

Ūfens (Oufens), ap. Fest. p. 194 Müll., entis, m. **I.** A small river in Latium, that flows past Tarracina, now Ufente, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; Verg. A. 7, 802; Sil. 8, 383. — Hence, **Ūfentinus (Oufent-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Ūfens, Ūfentine: tribus, one of the thirty-five Roman tribes, Liv. 9, 20, 6; cf. Fest. p. 194. — **II.** A man's name, Verg. A. 7, 745; 8, 6; Sil. 4, 339; 4, 343.

Uffugum, i, n., a town in the territory of the Brutii, now Fagnano, Liv. 30, 19.

ulceraria, ae, f. (sc. herba) [ulcus], the plant horehound, App. Herb. 45.

ulceratio, ōnis, f. [ulcero], a breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115 (dub.); al. exulcerationes. — In plur., Sen. Const. 6, 3.

ulcero, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [ulcus], to make sore, cause to ulcerate (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: nondum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106. — ***II.** Trop.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulce-

ret ulla, i. e. *wound with love*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcerōsus, a, um, adj. [ulcus], full of sores, ulcerous (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. — **B.** Transf., of trees, *knobby, full of knots*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106. — ***II.** Trop.: jecur, i. e. *wounded* (with love), Hor. C. 1, 25, 15.

ulcisco, ēre, v. ulciscor fin.

ulciscor, ultus, 3, v. *inch. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on, or punish for wrong done (very freq. and class.; cf.: vindico, punio, persequor). **A.** With a personal object: ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Qui, etc., Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum Siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem Ulciscar, id. Cas. 2, 1, 10: inimicos, id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ulciscendi Romanos pro iis, quas acceperant, injuriis occasio, id. ib. 5, 38: odi hominem et odoro: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscuntur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quos intellegis non, ut per te alium, sed ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, laborare, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: victos acerbis, Sall. J. 42, 4: Alpheisiboea suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15 (19): ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13; 5, 63; cf.: inimici ulciscendi causā, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: ejus casus, quem ulciscitur, Quint. 6, 1, 18. — *Absol.*: has tris ulciscendi rationes Taurus scriptas reliquit, Gell. 7, 14, 5. — **B.** To take revenge for, to avenge, punish injustice, wrongs, etc.; with a non-personal object: quā in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: statuerunt, istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2: injurias rei publicae, id. Phil. 6, 1, 2: Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21, 38: cum alii ulcisci dolorem aliquem suum vellent, id. Sest. 20, 46: injuriam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 72: peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81 al.; cf.: ultum ire injurias festinare, to proceed to revenge, to revenge, Sall. J. 68, 1: ultum ire scelera et injurias, Quint. 11, 1, 42: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: patrum mortem, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 14: senis iracundiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras Regum libidines, Hor. C. 4, 12, 8: illatum a Persis Graeciae bellum, Just. 2, 15, 13. — **II.** Transf., with the person to whom wrong has been done as the object, to take vengeance for, to avenge a person (much less freq. but class.): quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causā supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26: caesos fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603: fratrem, id. ib. 8, 442: patrem justa per arma, id. F. 3, 710: nomen utrumque, id. ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Verg. A. 2, 576: quibus (armis) possit te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: se, id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87; Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2; Ov. M. 7, 397; id. P. 1, 8, 20: Hannibal se a transfugis ultus est, Front. Strat. 3, 16, 4. — Transf., of things: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur: contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146. — With the two constructions combined: non hercle ego is sum, qui sum, ni hanc injuriam meque ultus pulcre fuero, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 7.

1. Act. collat. form **ulcisco**, ēre: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Trag. v. 184 Vahl.). — **2. ulciscor**, ei, in a passive signif.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequit, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31, 8: ob iras graviter ultas, graviter ultae, Liv. 2, 17, 7; so, ultus, *avenged*, Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. H. 8, 120.

ulcus (hulc-), ēris, n. [ἔλκος], a sore, ulcer. **I.** Lit., Cels. 5, 9; 5, 14; 5, 26, n. 31; 5, 28, n. 6 al.; Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 112; 23, 9, 81, § 161; 22, 23, 49, § 103; Lucr. 6, 1148; 6, 1166; Verg. G. 3, 454; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24; Pers. 3, 113 al. — Prov.: ulcus tangere, to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. — **B.** Transf., of trees, an excrescence, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: montium hulcera, i. e. *marble quarries*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 125. — **II.** Trop.: ulcus (i. e.

amor) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr. 4, 1068: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place*, i. e. *will turn out absurd*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104: si tu in hoc ulcere tamquam inguen existeres, id. Dom. 5, 12.

ulcuscūlum, i, n. dim. [ulcus], a small sore or ulcer, Cels. 5, 28, 15; Sen. Ep. 72, 5; Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 259.

ulex, icis, m., a shrub resembling rosemary, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76.

Ūlia, ae, f., a town of Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; Auct. B. Alex. 61; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

uliginōsus, a, um, adj. [uligo], full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy (syn. umidus): locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33: caprile, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: viscera, i. e. *drop-sical*, Arn. 1, 30. — *Subst.*: **uliginōsa**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca), swamps, marshes, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

uligo, inis, f. [contr. from uviligo, from uveo, ūvens, uvesco, uvidus, etc.], moisture, marshy quality of the earth (syn. umor), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Col. 1, 6, 16; 2, 9, 9; Verg. G. 2, 184; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Sil. 8, 381; Tac. A. 1, 64.

Ūlixes (sometimes, on account of the Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, erroneously written **Ūlyses**), is (also Ulixei, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 60; 17, 16; Auct. Ep. 16, 13; also, by synizesis, Ulixei, trisyl., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Ov. M. 14, 159; 14, 671; Verg. Ep. 24; and, Ulixi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Verg. E. 8, 70; id. A. 2, 7; 3, 273; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63), m. [from the Etruscan Ulixē, or from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 279], the Latin name for Odysseus, Engl. Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 2, 21, 49; 5, 3, 7; id. Off. 1, 31, 113; Prop. 3, 12, 25 (4, 11, 23) sq.; Ov. H. 1, 84; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18; 1, 6, 63; id. C. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 60; 17, 16.

ullatēnus, adv. [ullus-tēnus], in any respect whatever, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 21; Greg. Ep. 2, 8.

ullus, a, um; gen. ullius; dat. ulli (gen. sing. ulli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38), adj. dim. [for unulus, dim. of unus], any, any one (usu. in neg. sentences; corresp. with aliquis in affirmations). **I.** In negative declarations (so most usually): neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 12: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nulum, inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: nullā aliā in civitate... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: Cluentii nummus nullus judici datus ullo vestigio reperietur, id. Clu. 36, 102: omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui, etc., id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf.: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Fl. 20, 47: non possum equidem dicere, me ullā in cogitatione, etc., id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: neve ipse navem ullam praeter duos lembos haberet, Liv. 34, 35, 5. — After sine: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: aditus sine ullā facultate navium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, etc., id. ib. 1, 17, 27. — Esp., haud ullus, non ullus, emphat. for nullus: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: deinceps explicatur differentia rerum, quam si non ullam esse diceremus, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50; id. Brut. 90, 112; cf.: non ullam rem aliam extimescens, quam, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: non ille honorem a pueritia... non ullum existimationis bonae fructum umquam cogitarat, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: virus haud ullum magis noxium est, Curt. 9, 1, 12. — **2. Subst.**, any one, anybody, etc. (rare but class.): Tr. Quasi non sit intus (erus)! Am. Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 10: nec ulli

verbo male dicat, id. As. 4, 1, 55: numquam ulli supplicabo, id. Rud. 5, 2, 49: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40, 4: ne quam societatem cum ullo Cretensium aut quodam alio institueret, id. 34, 35, 9: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: nec ullis aut gloria major aut augustior honor, Tac. Or. 12.—**B.** In questions implying a negation (rare but class.): est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? Cic. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1.—**C.** In hypothetical clauses: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 20: si ullo pacto ille huc conciliari potest, id. Capt. 1, 2, 28; cf. si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, id. Mil. 4, 5, 8: si ullo modo est ut possit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 102: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: filio meo, si erit ulla res publica, satis, etc., id. ib. 2, 16, 5: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (very rare; perh. not in Cic.): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 49: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Verg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, Facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

* **ulmārium**, *i. n.* [ulmus], a plantation or nursery of elms, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76. **ulmēus**, *a. um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, *elm*: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: cēna, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, i. e. rods for whipping with, Plaut. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 478: qui tibi subnectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, id. As. 2, 2, 74; so, virgidea, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: pigmenta, id. Ep. 5, 1, 20; cf. mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, etc., that we shall be changed into elm-rods, i. e. shall be soundly scourged, id. As. 2, 2, 96; cf. the foll. art. and ulmus.

† **ulmitrība**, *ae, m.* [vox hybrida, from ulmus and τριβω, tero], an elm-rubber, i. e. one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods, a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; cf. ulmus.

ulmus, *i. f.* (masc., Cat. 62, 54; v. infra), an elm, elm-tree. **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76; Col. 5, 6; Verg. G. 1, 2, 2, 446; Ov. M. 10, 100; 14, 661; Hor. C. 1, 2, 9; 2, 15, 5; id. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 8 al.—**Poet.**: (vitis) conjuncta ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—**II.** Transf. **A.** ulmorum Acherus, the Acheron of elm-rods, of one who is often beaten, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 9; cf. ulmitrība: Falernae, i. e. Falernian vines, for Falernian wine, Juv. 6, 150: viduae, without vines, id. 8, 78.

ulna, *ae, f.* [Gr. ὀλένη; Goth. aleina; Germ. Elle; cf. Ellenbogen; Engl. ell], the elbow. **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in gen., the arm: tremula patris dormientis in ulnā, Cat. 17, 13; Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 9; Ov. M. 7, 847; 9, 652; 11, 63; Luc. 3, 664; Sil. 3, 457; 10, 499; Stat. S. 5, 3, 266 al.—**B.** As a measure of length. **1.** An ell, Verg. E. 3, 105; id. G. 3, 355; Hor. Epod. 4, 8; Ov. M. 8, 748.—**2.** As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202.

† **ulophōnon**, *i. n.*, = οὐλοφόνον, a variety of the plant chamaeleon, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; App. Herb. 109.

Ulpianus, *i. m.*: Domitius Ulpianus, a celebrated Roman jurist under the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, fragments of whose writings are found in the Pandects; he was murdered in Gaul, A. D. 230, Lampr. Heliog. 16, § 4.

ulpicum, *i. n.*, a kind of leek, Cato, R. R. 71; Col. 11, 3, 20; 10, 113; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

Ulpus, *i. m.*, the name of a Roman gens. So esp., M. Ulpus Trajanus, the celebrated Roman emperor of that name.—Hence,

Ulpus, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Ulpus: porticus, Sid. Carm. 8, 8.

uls (**ouls**; v. infra), *prep.* with acc. [from the pronominal root *il*, whence *ille*], beyond; opp. to *cis* (ante-class.): *uls* Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: *ouls* lucum faculem (followed by *cis* lucum Esquilinum), Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 ib.: et *uls* et *cis* Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, § 83: quinqueviri constituti sunt *cis* Tiberim et *uls* Tiberim, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31; cf. Gell. 12, 13, 8.

† **ulter**, *tra, trum, adj.* (comp. *ulterior*, us; sup. *ultimus*) [cf.: *uls*, *ollus*, *olim*; and the adv. *ultra*, *ultrō*], prop. that is beyond or on the other side. The posit. is not found, but the comp. and sup. are very freq.

I. Comp.: **ulterior**, *ius, farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior*: quis est *ulterior*? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter *ulteriorem* Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter *citeriorem*, i. e. *transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Gallia, id. Att. 8, 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 7: portus, id. ib. 4, 23: Hispania, Suet. Caes. 7, 18; 56: pars urbis, Liv. 34, 20, 5: ripa, Verg. A. 6, 314; Vell. 2, 107, 1: *ulterius* medio spatium sub altis habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417.—**B.** As subst. **1.** **ulteriōres**, *um, m.* (sc. homines), the more remote, or more distant persons, those beyond: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, *ulteriores* tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: recurritur ex proximis locis: *ulteriores* non inventi, Liv. 3, 60, 7: proximi ripae neglegenter, *ulteriores* exquisitis, Tac. G. 17.—**2.** **ulteriōra**, *um, n.* (sc. loca or negotia).

(a) Of places, the more remote parts or regions, the districts beyond: Mosellae pons, qui *ulteriora* coloniae annectit, Tac. H. 4, 77.—(β) In gen., of things, that which is beyond, things beyond, farther, or in addition: things future: *ulteriora* mirari, praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 8: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere *ulteriora* possumus, things beyond, what is to come, Quint. 10, 7, 8; cf.: pudor est *ulteriora* loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532; id. A. A. 3, 769: semper et inventis *ulteriora* petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10.—**3.** Rarely sing.: **ulteriūs**, *ōris, n.*, something more, any thing further: cuius (fero, tuli) praeteritum perfectum et *ulteriūs* non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.—**II.** Sup.: **ultimus**, *a. um*, that is farthest beyond, i. e. the farthest, most distant, most remote, the utmost, extreme, last; often to be rendered as a subst., the farthest or most distant part of any thing, etc. (opp. to *citimus*, while extreme is opp. to *intimus*). **A.** Lit., of space: illa minima (luna) quae *ultima* a caelo, *citima* terris luce lucebat alienā, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: partes, id. ib. 6, 20, 20: in *ultimam* provinciam se coniecit, id. Att. 5, 16, 4: devehendum in *ultimas* maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10, 12: orae, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 3; Hor. C. 3, 3, 45; Liv. 5, 37, 2: campi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: Hesperia, Hor. C. 1, 36, 4: Africa, id. ib. 2, 18, 4: Geloni, id. ib. 2, 20, 18: in platea *ultima*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 15: in *ultimis* aedibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 18, 3: cauda, i. e. the end of, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: mors *ultima* linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79.—**2.** Subst. (a) **ultimi**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. homines), the farthest or most remote people: recessum primis *ultimi* non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.—(β) **ultima**, *ōrum, n.* (sc. negotia), the farthest or most remote things: praepens *ultima* primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: *ultima* signant, the goal, Verg. A. 5, 317.—(γ) Rarely sing.: **ultimum**, *i. n.*, the last, the end: caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque *ultimum* mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of time or order of succession, the remotest, earliest, oldest, first; the last, latest, final: *ultimi* et proximi temporis recordatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab *ultima* antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: tempora, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1: memoria saeculorum, Just. 12, 16, 3: velustas hominum, id. 2, 1, 20: sanguinis auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49: *ultima* quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109: scilicet *ultima* semper Exspectanda dies homini est, last, id. M. 3, 135: aetas est de ferro, id. ib. 1, 127: vox, id. ib. 3, 499: dicta, id. ib. 9, 126: lapis, i. e. a gravestone, Prop. 1, 17, 20: ceræ, i. e.

a last will, testament, Mari. 4, 70, 2: aetas, Quint. 12, 4, 2: senectus, id. 11, 1, 10: virtute pares, necessitate, quae *ultimum* ac maximum telum est, superiores estis, Liv. 4, 28, 5: decurritur ad illud extremum atque *ultimum* senatus consultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—As subst.: **ultima**, *ōrum, n.*: perferto et *ultima* expectato, final events, the end, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: *ultima* vitae, Calp. Ecl. 3, 91.—Rarely sing.: matrem *ultimo* aetatis affectam, Aus. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 10.—**A** dverb.: si fidem ad *ultimum* fratri praestitisset, to the last, Liv. 45, 19, 17; 3, 64, 8; 3, 64, 11; also (more freq.) at last, lastly, finally, = ad extremum, ad postremum, postremo: si qualis in cives, talis ad *ultimum* in liberos esset, Liv. 1, 53, 10; 5, 10, 3; 3, 10, 3: ne se ad *ultimum* perditum irent, id. 26, 27, 10; so, *ultimo*, Suet. Ner. 32 fin.; Petr. 20, 139; and, *ultimum*, for the last time, Liv. 1, 29, 3; Curt. 5, 12, 8; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**2.** Of degree or rank, and denoting the highest as well as the lowest extreme of either. **a.** The utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest, = summus, extremus: summum bonum, quod *ultimum* appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: *ultima* perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab *ultimis* vitii ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15: *ultima* causae cur perirent, etc., Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: scelus, Curt. 5, 12, 17: rex ad *ultimum* periculum venit, id. 7, 6, 22: facinus, id. 8, 2; 6, 3, 13; 6, 9, 11: necessitas, id. 9, 12, 6; Liv. 2, 43, 3; 3, 4, 9; Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 6: ad *ultimam* inopiam adducere, Liv. 6, 3, 4; 37, 31, 2: ad *ultimos* casus servari, id. 27, 10, 11: dedecus, Curt. 9, 5, 11: execrationes, Just. 24, 2, 8: *ultimum* supplicium, extreme (i. e. capital) punishment, Caes. B. C. 1, 84; so, poena, Liv. 3, 58, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: desperatio, Tac. H. 2, 48; 2, 44; Curt. 10, 8, 9; Liv. 42, 66, 1; Sen. Contr. 4, 29, 2: discrimen *ultimum* vitae et regni, Liv. 37, 53, 16; 23, 21, 2: ad *ultimam* perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24.—**Esp.**, as subst.: **ultima**, *ōrum, n.*: omnia *ultima* pati, every extremity, the worst, Liv. 37, 54, 2: *ultima* pati, Ov. M. 14, 483; id. Tr. 3, 2, 11; Curt. 3, 1, 6: *ultima* audere, Liv. 3, 2, 11: priusquam *ultima* experirentur, id. 28, 9.—Rarely sing.: paene in *ultimum* gladiatorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125, 2: ad *ultimum* inopiae adducere, to the last degree, Liv. 23, 19, 2; 31, 38, 1: ad *ultimum* periculi pervenire, Curt. 8, 1, 15.—**Trop.**: ut in pectore, nisi quae vis obstitit, videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad *ultimum* pervenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.—**A** dverb.: ad *ultimum* pro fide morituri, Curt. 3, 1, 7: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad *ultimum* demens, in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree, Liv. 28, 28, 8.—**b.** The lowest, meanest (very rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset *ultima*, Vell. 1, 11, 1: principibus placuisse viris non *ultima* laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: *ultima* sit laudes inter ut illa tuas, Auct. Cons. ad Liv. 17: *ultima* pistoris illa uxor, the worst, App. M. 9, p. 224, 26.—**Subst.**: ut vigilis et labore cum *ultimis* militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18, 5: in *ultimis* laudum, id. 30, 30, 4: in *ultimis* ponere, the lowest, meanest things, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91.

ulterior, *us, v.* *ulter*, I.

ulterioris, *adv.*, v. *ultra*, I. D.

ultime, *adv.*, v. *ultra*, I. E.

1. ultimo, *adv.*, v. *ultimus*, under *ulter*, II. B. 1. fin.

2. ultimo, *āre, v. n.* [ultimus], to come to an end, be at the last: cum *ultimarent* tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. 1 fin.

ultimum, *adv.*, v. *ultimus*, under *ulter*, II. B. 1. fin.

ultimus, *a. um, v.* *ulter*, II.

ultio, *ōnis, f.* [ulciscor], a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge (not ante-Aug.; cf. vindicta), quamquam serum auxilium perditis erat, tamen ultionem petens, Liv. 31, 24, 1: ultionem violatae per vim pudicitiae confessa viro est, id. 38, 24, 10: inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 2: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6; cf. id. 7, 4, 33; Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 3; 3, 3, 3; 3, 4, 4; 3, 5, 8; 3, 27, 1; id. Clem. 1, 27, 1; 1, 27, 2; Tac. A. 2, 13, 3; 7, 4, 25 fin.; Suet. Tib. 25; Juv. 13, 2; 191 al.—Personified as a deity: aram Ultioni statuendam, Tac. A. 3, 18.—With gen. of the passion, indulgence: si ultio irae haec et

non occasio cupiditatis explendae esset, Liv. 7, 30, 14.

ultor, ōris, *f.* [ulcisor], a *punisher, avenger, revenger*. **I.** In gen. (class.): conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268; id. Pis. 10, 23: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Verg. A. 4, 625. — **Attributively**, Ov. Ib. 340: deus ultor = Anteros, id. M. 14, 760: ultores dii, Tac. H. 4, 57: ultore ferro, Just. 4, 18, 5: ultores ignes, Prop. 4, 1, 115; Sil. 2, 495. — **II.** Ultor, a surname of Mars, *the Avenger*, Ov. F. 5, 577; Tac. A. 3, 18; Suet. Aug. 21; 29; id. Calig. 24 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 121, 9; 232 *med.*; 317, 8.

ultōrius, a, um, *adj.* [ultor], *of or belonging to vengeance, avenging* (post-class.): mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultra, *adv.* and *prep.* [ulter]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Prop.*, on the other side: dextera nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither on that side nor on this, neither backwards nor forwards*, Ov. M. 5, 186. — **B.** *Transf.*, in gen., *beyond, farther, over, more, besides*; of space (rare): ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3. — **2.** *Of time, degree, etc.*: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45; § 119: ne quid ultra requiratis, id. Univ. 3: ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, B. 2: quia ultra nihil habemus, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76; 3, 1, 9: quid ultra Provehor? Verg. A. 3, 430: jam nihil ultra expectantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 30; cf. id. 7, 1, 59: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere; ultra neque curae neque gaudii locum esse, Sall. C. 51, 20: hac tempestate serviendum aut imperandum... nam quid ultra? id. Or. Lepid. contra Sull. 5: nullum ultra periculum vereretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: quos alios muros, quae jam ultra moenia habetis? Verg. A. 9, 732. — *Of time*: usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, *farther, later*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: nec ultra bellum Latium dilatum, Liv. 2, 19, 2. — **C.** *Esp.*, on account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra enim quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6, proem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91; 1, 18, 26; Quint. 12, 7, 12: ultra quam oporteat, id. 2, 4, 7; 2, 5, 24: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, id. 8, 2, 17; Liv. 40, 30, 5: nec ultra moratus, *quam, etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 44. — **D.** *Comp.*: **ulterius**, in the signification of the *posit.*, *beyond, farther on, farther* (mostly poet.; in prose rare and only post-Aug.). (a) = *ultra*, cum quo Rhiphaeos possim conscendere montes Ulteriusque domo vadere Memnonia, Prop. 1, 6, 4: abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51. — (b) *Transf.*, = *longius* or *amplius*; *procedere*, Quint. 5, 11, 34: ulterius ne tende odiis, Verg. A. 12, 938: si me ulterius provexerit ira, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 19: revocavit me cogitationi aptae traditum, et iterum, si licuisset, ulterius, Sen. Ep. 102. 1: robur ulterius adversus eam saevienti gentem, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto Aut vacat aut curat, *farther, longer, more*, Ov. M. 12, 344: non tulit ulterius, id. ib. 3, 487: rogabat Ulterius iusto, *beyond what was right, more than was right*, id. ib. 6, 470. — **E.** *Sup.*: **ultimē**, 1. *Extremely, to the last degree*: nudam flagris ultime verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250, 33; affectus, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 22. — 2. *At last*, Sen. Ep. 76, 22 ('dub.': al. ultimum).

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, on the farther side of, beyond, past: cis Padum ultraque, Liv. 5, 35, 4: ultra Silianam villam, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: milibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 49; id. B. C. 3, 26; 3, 66: ultra Terminum, Hor. C. 1, 22, 10: dextra paulum prolata ultra sinum, Quint. 11, 3, 159; cf. id. ib. § 118. — Placed after the noun: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.* — **B.** *Transf.* (a) *Of time, beyond, past, longer than*: (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus ut ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: non durat ultra poenam abdictonis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra

rudes annos, id. 1, 1, 20: ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19. — (b) *Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.*, *beyond, above, over, more than*, = *supra*: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.*: adhibent modum quandam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: ultra fidem, Quint. 8, 6, 73: modum, id. 10, 3, 32; 11, 1, 90: quid est ultra pignus aut multa? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: ultra Romanorum et mortalium etiam morem aliquem curare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118, 2: Maecenas otio ac molliis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 83, 2: si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 31: ultra Legem tendere opus, id. S. 2, 1, 1: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudat, id. E. 7, 27.

ultra-mundānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the world, ultra-mundane* (post-class.): ille deus, App. Dogm. Plat. 8, 7: pater, Mart. Cap. 2, § 185.

ultrix, icis, *adj.* [ultor], *avenging, vengeful*. **I.** *Adj.* (poet.): ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging goddesses*, i. e. the Furies, Verg. A. 4, 473; cf. Furiae, Claud. Ep. 1, 14; and, deae, Sen. Med. 967: Curae, Verg. A. 6, 274: dextera, Sen. Herc. Fur. 895: irae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 104: rotae, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 98. — In *neutr. plur.*: ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423: tela ultricia, Stat. Th. 10, 911. — **II.** *Subst.*, *she that avenges, an avenger*: ultrix afflictae civitatis, Cic. Dom. 43, 112 (dub.; B. and K. victrix).

ultrō, *adv.*, *to the farther side, beyond, on the other side*. **I.** *Lit.*, so most usually in the connection ultro citroque, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; id. Ac. 1, 7, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 42; Liv. 3, 5, 11; Auct. B. Hisp. 21: ultro et citro, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56; id. Lael. 22, 85; id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: ultro ac citro, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; or, without a copula, ultro citro, *on this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29; Suet. Calig. 19; App. M. 8, p. 211; v. citro; and cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 87 sqq. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Of distance, afar, away, off* (so only in Plautus): Ty. Proin! tu ab istoc procul recedas, *He!* Ultro istum a me! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 19 Brix ad loc.: ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id. Am. 1, 1, 164: ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. Cas. 2, 8, 23. — **B.** *To denote that which is or is done over and above something else, besides, moreover, too*: et mulier ut sit libera, atque ipse ultro det argentum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 26: celavit suos cives ultroque eis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se efficiunt, Liv. 3, 65, 11: Sex. Naevius, qui, cum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, etc., Cic. Quint. 23, 74; cf.: non debui tibi pecuniam... ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint. 5, 10, 107; 12, 8, 7 Spald. *N. cr.*: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg. A. 2, 145: nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius Adsumus, id. ib. 5, 55 Forbig. ad loc.: ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, id. ib. 9, 127. — **2.** *Trop.*, *superfluously, gratuitously, wantonly*: qui ita putant, sibi fieri injuriam ultro si quam fecere ipsi expostules, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 4: sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare, Liv. 3, 62, 1. — **C.** *From beyond, from the other side, i. e. without influence or assistance from this side* (cf. sponte, whose opposite is external compulsion or aid: ultro facio, non rogatus; sponte facio, non coactus neque adjutus; hence, ultro is esp. freq. with verbs of giving, offering, proposing, approaching, assailing, etc.), *on his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves, etc.*; *of one's own accord, without being asked, spontaneously, voluntarily*: Gn. Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans Ultro. Thr. Credin? Gn. Immo certe. Novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42 sq.: O audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum adventi? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 13: monstrum etiam ultro derisum adventi, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: qui quoniam Erus quod imperavit neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro inirum dominum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 40: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglexerent, id. non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: ultro aliquid of-

ferre, id. Planc. 10, 26; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 50: offerendum ultro rati, Liv. 1, 17, 8: offerentibus ultro sese militibus, id. 27, 46, 3: cum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: omnia ei ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, *of his own motion*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1: ultroque animam sub fasce dedere, Verg. G. 4, 204: quod divom promittere nemo Audeat, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro, id. A. 9, 7: ultro ad terram concidit, id. ib. 5, 446: ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 73; id. Eun. 1, 1, 2; Pers. 5, 172: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; cf. id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, nec interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quemadmodum impetum occupemus facere ultro in regem, Att. ap. Non. 355, 11: cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacesitum diceret, num Abdyeni quoque, inquit, ultro tibi intulerunt arma? Liv. 31, 18, 2; 21, 1, 3; 1, 17, 8; 2, 13, 2: ne collegae auxilium, quod acciendum ultro fuerit, sua sponte oblatum sperueretur, id. 10, 19, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat (Asia) suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. Fl. 18, 61. — So, ultro tributa (and sometimes written as one word, ultro-tributa), *expenditures made by the State for public works*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll.; Liv. 39, 44, 2; 43, 16, 2 and 7. — *Trop.*: virtus saepius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen. Ben. 4, 1, 2.

* **ultrōnēitas**, ātis, *f.* [ultroneus], *free-will, voluntariness*: ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnēus, a, um, *adj.* [ultrō], *of one's own accord, voluntary* (late Lat.): exsilium, App. M. 1, p. 111, 15: ultroneam te dominae tuae reddis (i. e. ultro, tua sponte), *voluntarily*, id. ib. 6, p. 175, 17; cf. id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 10; Vulg. Exod. 25, 2 (but in Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 8, the correct read. is nati).

* **ultrorsum**, *adv.* [contr. from ultro-versum], *farther onwards*: pergere, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sac. 2, 26.

ultrōtributa, ōrum, *v.* ultro *fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* of ulcisor.

Ulūbrae, ārum, *f.*, a small town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes, now Cisterna, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30; Juv. 10, 102; Inscr. Orell. 121 sq. — Hence, **A.** **Ulūbrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Ulūbrae*. Ulūbran: populus, the inhabitants of Ulūbrae, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2. — **B.** **Ulūbrenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ulūbrae, the Ulūbrans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

* **ulucus**, i, m., a screech-owl, = ulula, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 55 (al. alucus).

ulūla, ae, *f.* (sc. avis) [kindr. with Sanscr. ulūka; old Germ. uwlā, ūla; new Germ. Eule; Engl. owl; cf. Gr. ὄλις, ὄλις], a screech-owl whose cry was of ill omen, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 75 Müll.; Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34; cf. id. 30, 13, 39, § 118; Verg. E. 8, 55. — *Prov.*: homines eum pejus formidant quam fullo ululam, Varr. Sat. Meu. 86, 4.

ulūlabilis, e, *adj.* [ululo, the shrieker], *howling, yelling, wailing* (post-class.): plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143, 31: vox, id. ib. 5, p. 161, 40: clamor, id. ib. 10, p. 240, 28; Amm. 24, 1, 7.

* **ulūlāmen**, inis, *n.* [id.], a howling, wailing, howl, Prud. Cath. 10, 122.

† **ulūlātiō**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a howling, wailing, lamentation over a deceased person, Inscr. Grut. 705, 11.

ulūlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], a howling, wailing, shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation, Verg. A. 4, 667; Ov. M. 3, 179; 5, 153; 8, 447; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: lugubris, Curt. 4, 15, 29; 5, 12, 12; Stat. Th. 9, 178 al. — *The wild yells or warwhoops of the Gauls*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; 7, 80. — *The wild cries and shouts of the Bacchanals*, Cat. 63, 24; Ov. M. 3, 528; 3, 706.

ulūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v.* n. and a [ulula; cf. Gr. ὄλις]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry. **A.** *Lit.*: canis ululat acute, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. nictare, p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl. : canes, Verg. A. 6, 257; Ov. M. 15, 797 lupi,

Verg. G. 1, 486; cf. id. A. 7, 18: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404: summoque ululante vertice Nymphae, Verg. A. 4, 168; Cat. 63, 28; Hor. S. 1, 8, 25: Tisiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, Ov. H. 2, 117: per vias ululasse animas, id. F. 2, 553; id. M. 3, 725; 9, 642; Luc. 6, 261 al.; cf.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27.—**B.** Transf., of places, to ring, resound, re-echo with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes Femineis ululant, Verg. A. 2, 488: resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269.—**II.** Act., to cry or howl out to any one; to howl forth, utter with howlings, cry out; to wail or howl over any thing; to fill a place with howling, with yells or shrieks (poet., and mostly in part. perf.): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Verg. A. 4, 609: ululata Lucina, Stat. Th. 3, 158: orbatam propriis ululavit civibus urbem, wailed over, bewailed, Prud. Ham. 452: ululataque tellus intremis, Val. Fl. 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygis furoribus, id. Th. 1, 328: aula puerperis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139; cf.: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, filled with howling, Stat. Th. 9, 724.

Ulutini, ōrum, m., a people of Lower Italy, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

ulva, ae, f. [root or-, ol-; cf. origo], sedge: Ulva conferva, Linn.: Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; 17, 23, 35, § 209; 21, 17, 68, § 111; Cato, R. R. 37, 2; Col. 4, 13, 2; Verg. G. 3, 175; id. E. 8, 87; Ov. M. 4, 299; 6, 345; 8, 336; Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

ulvōsus, a, um, adj. [ulva], abounding in sedge, Sid. Ep. 1, 5; id. Carm. 7, 324.

Ulysses, is, v. Ulixes.

umbella, ae, f. dim. [umbra] (a little shadow, i. e. meton.), a sunshade, parasol, umbrellā, Mart. 14, 28 in lemm.; 11, 73, 6; Juv. 9, 50.

Umbra, bra, brum, v. Umbra, A.

***umbilicaris**, e, adj. [umbilicus], of or belonging to the navel, umbilical: nervus, the navel-string, umbilical cord, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 med.

***umbilicatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], navel-shaped, umbilicate: in alvo mediā ple- risque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 32.

umbilicus, i, m. [akin to ὑμφαλός, the navel. I. Lit., Cels. 7, 14; 6, 17; Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220; Liv. 26, 45, 8; Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—II. Transf. A. The umbilical cord, Cels. 7, 29, § 41.—B. The middle, centre: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in mediā est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrarum, i. e. Delphi, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 17 Müll.; and in Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; also called umbilicus orbis terrarum, Liv. 33, 43, 2; and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23, 13: qui (Aetoli) umbilicum Graeciae incoherant, id. 35, 18, 4: Italiae, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 100.—C. The projecting end of the cylinder on which an ancient book was rolled, Mart. 2, 6, 11; 1, 67, 11; 3, 2, 9; 5, 6, 15; 8, 61, 4; Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to bring to a close, Hor. Epod. 14, 8; cf.: ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle: Jam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, to the end, Mart. 4, 91, 2.—D. A projection in the middle of plants, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; 16, 7, 10, § 29; 18, 14, 36, § 136; Pall. Nov. 7, 8.—E. A small circle, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 18, 33, 76, § 327.—F. The pin or index on a sundial, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212; 2, 72, 74, § 182.—G. A kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1; Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3.—H. Umbilicus Veneris, the herb navelwort, App. Herb. 43.

umbo, ōnis, m. [kind. with ὑμφαλός, ὑμφαλός, umbilicus; Germ. Nabel; Engl. navel]; prop. any convex elevation; hence, I. A boss of a shield, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.); Verg. A. 2, 546: scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res: umbonibus incussaque alā sternuntur hostes, Liv. 9, 41, 18.—B. Transf., a shield (in prose not ante-Aug.; syn. clipeus), Verg. A. 7, 633; 9, 810; 10, 884; Sil. 4, 354; Liv. 4, 19, 5; 30, 34, 3; Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46; cf. Luc. 6, 192: umbone se protegere, Just. 33, 2.—Trop.: judicialis, Val. Max. 8, 5, 4.—II.

The elbow, Mart. 3, 46, 5; Stat. Th. 2, 670; Suet. Caes. 68 fin.—III. A promontory, Stat. Achill. 1, 408.—Hence, transf., Isthmus, the Isthmus of Corinth, Stat. Th. 7, 15.—IV. A projecting boundary-stone in fields, Stat. Th. 6, 352.—V. A projecting part of a precious stone, a knob, boss, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88.—VI. The full part or swelling of a garment, Tert. Pall. 5.—Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, a toga, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, f. [etym. dub.; Curt. compares Sanscr. ambara, an encircling], a shade, shadow. I. Lit.: cum usque quaque umbra est, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: fiebat, ut incidere luna in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 6, 17: colles . . . afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nox Involvens umbrā magnā terramque polumque, Verg. A. 2, 251: spissis noctis se condidit umbris, id. ib. 2, 621: majores cadunt altis de montibus umbrae, id. E. 1, 84; 5, 70: pampinea, id. ib. 7, 58: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Plaut. Cas. 1, 4; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 82.—Prov.: umbras timere, to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: umbram suam metuere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 2, 9: ipse meas solus, quod nil est, aemulor umbras, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 19.—B. Transf. 1. In painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentiā, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20; so (opp. lumen) Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 35, 11, 40, § 131; 33, 3, 57, § 163.—2. A shade, ghost of a dead person (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: Manes, Lemures): nos ubi decidimus, Quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acheruntē reamur Effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 38; cf.: cornea (porta), quā veris facilis datur exitus umbris, Verg. A. 6, 894; Tib. 3, 2, 9; Verg. A. 5, 734; Hor. C. 2, 13, 30; id. S. 1, 8, 41; Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18; Suet. Calig. 59 al.: Umbrarum rex, i. e. Pluto, Ov. M. 7, 249; so, dominus, id. ib. 10, 16.—In the plur. umbrae, of a single dead person: matris agitatibatur umbris, Ov. M. 9, 410; 8, 476; 6, 541; Verg. A. 6, 510; 10, 519 al.—3. Like the Greek σκιά, an uninvited guest, whom an invited one brings with him (cf. parasitus), Hor. S. 2, 8, 22; id. Ep. 1, 5, 28; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27; so, of an attendant: luxuriae, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.—4. A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (as a tree, house, tent, etc.; poet.); of trees: nudus Arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513; so id. ib. 10, 88; 10, 90; 14, 447; Verg. G. 1, 157; id. E. 9, 20; 5, 6; Sil. 4, 681: Pompeia spatia bere cultus in umbrā, i. e. in the Pompeian portico, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75; so, Pompeia, Ov. A. A. 1, 67; 3, 387: vacuā tonsoris in umbrā, in the cool barber's shop, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbrā educata, in the closet, study, Tac. A. 14, 53; cf.: rhetorica, i. e. the rhetorician's school, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, i. e. down, beard, Stat. Th. 4, 336; cf.: dubia lanuginis, Claud. Nupt. Pall. et Celer. 42: nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, i. e. of hair, Petr. poet. 109: summae cassidis umbra, i. e. the plume or crest, Stat. Th. 6, 226: sed non erat illi Arcus et ex umeris nullae fulgentibus umbrae, i. e. quivers, id. S. 3, 4, 30.—5. A fish, called also sciaena; a grayling, umbr: Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Hedeph. v. 7 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Ov. Hal. 111; Col. 8, 16, 8; Aus. Idyll. 10, 90.—II. Trop., like the Engl. shadow or shade. A. Opp. to substance or reality, a trace, obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance, pretence (cf. simulacrum): veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbrā et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53: umbra et imago equitis Romani, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τὸ καλὸν viderit! id. Att. 7, 11, 1: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: in comœdiā maxime claudicamus . . . vix le-

vem consequimur umbram, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sub umbrā foederis aequi servitutum pati, Liv. 8, 4, 2: umbras falsae gloriae consecretari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbrae aman- tum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax pietatis umbra, Ov. M. 9, 459: libertatis, Luc. 3, 146: belli, Sil. 15, 316: umbras quasdam veritatis habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 273.—B. Shelter, cover, protection: umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbrā magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbras vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30, 18: sub umbrā auxilii vestri latere volunt, id. 32, 21, 31: sub umbrā Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9, 10: morum vitia sub umbrā eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2, 7.—C. Rest, leisure: ignavā Veneris cessamus in umbrā, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 3; Albin. Ob. Maec. 98.

umbrāculum, i, n. [umbra] (any thing that furnishes shade). I. Lit., a shady place, bower, arbor, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2; Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Verg. E. 9, 42.—B. Transf., a school: in solem et pulverem, ut e Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbraculis, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque in pulverem, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—II. A sunshade, parasol, umbrellā, Ov. F. 2, 311; id. A. A. 2, 209; Mart. 14, 28, 1; Tib. 2, 5, 97; Amm. 28, 4; App. Mag. p. 315, 16.

***umbrālīter**, adv. [id.], figuratively, metaphorically, Aug. Ep. 37 fin.

***umbraticōla**, ae, m. [umbra-colo], one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounge, = umbraticus homo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.

umbraticus, a, um, adj. [umbra], of or belonging to the shade, i. e. to retirement, seclusion, or leisure: homo, i. e. who loves to stay in the shade, an idler, lounge, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24.—II. Esp., retired, private, contemplative (opp. forensis): Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 1: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 Zumpt N. cr. (al. umbratili): doctor, i. e. one who teaches at home, a private tutor, Petr. 2: litterae, composed in one's study, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: negotium, that is attended to at home, Gell. 3, 1, 10.

umbrātilis, e, adj. [id.], remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home; private, retired, contemplative. I. In gen.: vita umbratilis et delicata, a dreamy life, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1: cum inerti et umbratili milite, Amm. 18, 6, 2.—II. In part., of speech, in the manner of the schools (opp. to public, political): educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domesticā exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.—Adv.: umbrātiliter, in outline, slightly: effingimus, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbratio, ōnis, f. [umbro], a shadowing: sequebatur columna nubis quasi umbratio Spiritus Sancti, Ambros. Sac. 1, 6, § 22.

Umbrēnus, i, m., Publius, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Sall. C. 40, 1 sqq.

umbresco, ēre, 3, v. inch. n. [umbra], to shadow, become shadowy, darken, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 3.

Umbri, ōrum, m., a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; 3, 14, 19, § 112; Liv. 5, 35; 9, 37 sq.—Hence, A. Umbra, bra, brum, adj., of or belonging to the Umbrians, Umbrian: porcus, Cat. 39, 11: aper, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40; Stat. S. 2, 4, 4; 4, 6, 10: villicus, Mart. 7, 31, 9: maritus, Ov. A. A. 3, 303.—Subst. 1. Umbra, bri, m. (sc. canis), an Umbrian dog used in hunting, Verg. A. 12, 753; Sen. Thyest. 497; Val. Fl. 6, 420; Sil. 3, 295; Grat. Cyn. 171 al.—A kind of sheep in Spain and Corsica, Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—2. Umbra, ae, f., a female Umbrian, in a pun with umbra, a shadow, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 84.—B. Umbria, ae, f., a district of Italy so called, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.—In apposition: Umbria terra, Gell. 3, 2, 6.—C. Umbricus, a, um, adj.,

not belonging to Umbria, Umbrian: creta, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197.

Umbricius, ii, m., a *haruspex* in the service of Otho, Tac. H. 1, 27.

umbrifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [umbrā-fero]. **I.** Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady: platanus, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Verg. A. 6, 473: rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: Academia, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 13, 22. — **II.** (Acc. to umbra, I. B. 2.) Bearing or carrying the shades of the dead: linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, id. ib. 1, 57.

umbro, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a. and n. [umbrā], to shade, shadow, overshadow, over-spread, cover; to make or cast a shade (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: (quercus) Umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488: colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: montes oleā, i. e. to plant, Sil. 14, 24: carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95 (dub.; al. ombumbrante): matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629. — **II.** Transf.: tempora quercu, Verg. A. 6, 772: frontem umbrante capillo, Sil. 1, 403: dux umbratus rosis, Claud. B. Gild. 444: id. VI. Cons. Hon. 164. — In a Greek construction: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554: umbratus genas, i. e. covered with a beard, id. S. 3, 4, 79: umbrata tempora galero, Val. Fl. 4, 137: umbrantur somno pupulae, are shaded, i. e. covered, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 4: telis diem, to darken, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 122. — *Absol.*: omnes pae-ne virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, cast a shade, Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of shade, shady, umbrageous (class.; cf. opacus): locus umbrosior, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: fere aquosissima sunt quaecumque umbrosissima, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4: fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49, § 113: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Verg. E. 2, 3: Silae, Prop. 1, 20, 7; Ov. M. 1, 693: in umbrosis lucis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 11: nemus, Ov. M. 7, 75: salices, id. F. 3, 17: vallis, Verg. G. 3, 331: harundo, id. A. 8, 34: orae Heliconia, Hor. C. 1, 12, 5: arx Parnasi, Ov. M. 1, 467: Ida, id. ib. 11, 762: tecta, Tib. 1, 4: cavernae, Verg. A. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360. — *Subst. plur.*: **umbrōsa**, ōrum, n., the twilight, dim light (opp. tenebrae, clara lux), Sen. Ep. 94, 20.

umectatio (hūmec-), ōnis, f. [umec-to], a moistening, watering, moisture: oris nauseabilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18: inimica (agri), Cassiod. Var. 10, 26. — *Absol.*, Isid. 4, 7, 4; 20, 2, 16.

umecto (less correctly hū-), āvi, ātūm, āre, 1, v. ā. and n. [umectus]. **I.** Act., to moisten, wet (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quā niger umectat flaventa cula Galaesus, waters, Verg. G. 4, 126: et sacer umectat fluvialia rura Capenae, Sil. 13, 85: statque umectata Vomanio Adria, id. 8, 439: terras veneno, id. 3, 210: effigiem, id. 5, 5: et lacrimis salsis umectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919; Verg. A. 1, 465; 11, 90; Ov. M. 9, 655: dum meus umectat flavescentes Lucifer agros (rore), bedews, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis umectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17. — *Poet.*: (mulier) tenet assuetis umectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190. — **II.** Neutr., of the eyes, to be moist, tearful, to weep: ardent (oculi), intenduntur, umectant, convivunt, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; 10, 3, § 10.

umectus (less correctly hū-), a, um, *adj.* [umeo], of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet (ante- and post-class. for umidus): terra exhalat auram atque auroram umidam, umectam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 24: locus umectus, Cat. R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Lucr. 4, 634: sapor vini, Pall. Oct. 14, 18: qualitas caeli, id. 1, 16, 6. — *Comp.*: ventres umectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 med.: nubes, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47. — *Sup.*: mulier umectissimo est corpore, Macr. S. 7, 6 med.; 7, 10.

umē-facio (less correctly hū-), no *perf.*, factum, ēre, 3, v. a. [umeo-facio], to make moist, to moisten, wet (post-class.): de halitu terrae aut maris nebula existit, quae dispersa umefacit, quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira Dei, 10: spongia crebro umefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48, § 138.

umēo (less correctly hū-), no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 2, v. n. [v. umor], to be moist, damp,

wet (poet. and post-Aug.; most freq. in part. pres.). **A.** Verb. finit.: calidā qui locus umet aquā, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus umet, id. M. 15, 269: ument genae, id. H. 8, 64: arbor lacrimis cadentibus umet, id. M. 10, 509. — **B.** Part. pres.: frigida pug-nabant calidis, umentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19: umentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 4; Ov. M. 1, 604: litora, Verg. A. 7, 763: umentes spongas, Suet. Vesp. 16: umentes caelum, Flor. 2, 4, 2: fluvius, Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38; so, oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: oculi atque ora, Sil. 9, 30: umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, i. e. the cool night, Verg. A. 3, 589: umentis rores noctis, Sil. 2, 469: astra, Stat. Th. 3, 2.

umērāle (not hū-; v. umerus), is, n. [umerus, II. B.], a covering for the shoulders, a (military) cape: si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14.

umērūlus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little shoulder (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 34; id. Ezech. 41, 26.

umērus (incorrectly spelled hūmē-rus in many edd.), i, m. [cf. ὤμος]. **I.** Prop., the upper bone of the arm, Cels. 8, 1.

II. Meton. **A.** The upper part of the arm (so only poet. for the usual lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens umero, upper-arm, arm, Prop. 1, 20, 44: umeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439; 4, 235; Ov. F. 1, 409. — **B.** The shoulder (of a man; opp. armus of an animal, v. h. v.; the predom. signif. of the word): meus est ballista pug-nus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: id. conexum in umero laevo, id. Mil. 4, 4, 44: sagittae pendebant ab umero, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf. Hor. C. 1, 21, 12: umerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: Chloris albo sic umero nitens, Hor. C. 2, 5, 18: sparsum odoratis umerum capillis, id. ib. 3, 20, 14: pars umeri ima tui, Ov. A. A. 3, 307. — *Plur.*: (virgines) quas matres student Demissis umeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut brachia modo atque umeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare, id. B. C. 1, 62: cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: quod pupillum filium ipse pae-ne in umeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: densum umeris vulgus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, id. ib. 1, 2, 31; so, candidi, id. ib. 1, 13, 10: umeris positurus arcum, id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et quae nunc umeris involitant, decide-rint comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700; so id. ib. 12, 396; cf.: terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri, ceteris maris, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243. — **2.** Umerus is also used of animals (as, on the other hand, armi is of men; v. armus); of oxen, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. — Of cocks, Col. 8, 2, 9. — **C.** Of the middle part of a thing, the back, ridge (post-Aug.). **1.** Of trees and plants: certum est ab umeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105; Col. 3, 10, 5; id. Arb. 3, 1. — **2.** Of mountain ridges: montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflaxa cubito aut confrac-ta in umeros juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115 (al. numeros): virides umeros, Stat. Th. 6, 714. — **3.** Of a country: Rhegium oppidum in umero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cer-vicis incipit flexus, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; so, duo haec oppida... sita sunt utraque ex parte velut in umeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11, § 23. — **III.** Trop., in plur., the shoulders; as in Engl., when speaking of bearing a burden: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam umeris sustinere, id. Fl. 37, 94: cum expertus esset, quam bene umeris tuis se-deret imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6; 57, 4: su-mite materiam vestris qui scribitis aequam Viribus, et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 40.

umesco (less correctly hū-), no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ēre, 3, v. incho. n. [umeo], to grow moist or wet (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equi) umescunt spumis, Verg. G. 3, 111: cortex non umescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: terra umescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: solum, Pall. Sept. 10, 3: vidimus umescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73, 4.

umīdē, adv. [umidus], moistly, by reason of moisture: haec tigna umide putrent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67.

umīdulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [id.], rather damp, dampish, wet (poet. and very rare), Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

umīdus (less correctly hū-), a, um, *adj.* [umeo]. **I.** Prop., moist, humid, damp, dank, wet (freq. and class.): simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34; cf.: terrena et umida, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: tellus, Lucr. 2, 873; so, terra, id. 6, 1100: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis fa-cere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 45; cf.: (naves) factae subito ex umidā materiā, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948 sq.: linguā templā, id. 4, 622: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: quanto umidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus umidissimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 9, § 44: umidissimum cere-brum, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133: subices, Enn. ap. Gell. 4, 17, 14: nox, Verg. A. 2, 8: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: nulla dies adeo est australi-bus umida nimbis, Ov. P. 4, 4, 1: solstitia, Verg. G. 1, 100: regna, i. e. of the river, id. ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus umida vina, i. e. formerly liquid (now frozen), id. ib. 3, 364 Heyn.: caligo, quam circa umidi effu-drant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20: maria, Verg. A. 5, 594: mella, id. ib. 4, 486: umidiora et aquosa, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9. — *As subst.*: **umīdum**, i, n. (sc. solum), a moist, wet, or damp place: castra in umido locare, Curt. 8, 4, 13: pontes et aggeres umido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in umidis nascens, Plin. 24, 11, 63, § 104: Sirius alto Defuit ab caelo mersumque per umida quacrit, i. e. the ocean, Avien. Arat. 755; cf. Cels. praef. 1. — **II.** Fig., watery, weak: verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

umī-fer (not hū-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [umor-fero], containing moisture, moist: sucus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15.

umīfico (not hū-), no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1, v. a. [umificus], to make moist, to moisten: sementem Notus umificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

umī-ficus (not hū-), a, um, *adj.* [umor-facio], that renders moist, moisten-ing: spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 100, 101, § 223.

umor (not hū-), ōris, m. [root ug-, found in Sanscr. uksh-, to sprinkle; Gr. ὕψος; cf.: uva, uveo], a liquid, fluid of any kind, moist-ure (class.): itaque et aquilonibus reliquis-que frigoribus durescit umor et idem vicis-sim mollior tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quin et umorem et calo-rem, qui est fusus in corpore, etc., id. ib. 2, 6, 18: sidera marinis terrenisque umoribus attenuatis aluntur, id. ib. 2, 16, 43: et umor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoris videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: nares umorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellenda non inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: nimis concreti umores, id. ib. 2, 23, 59: mollis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: ranarum et in terrā et in umore via, Plin. 8, 31, 48, § 110: aqua, Lucr. 1, 307: li-quidus aqua, or aquarum, id. 3, 427; 1, 350 al.; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32: pluvius, rain, Lucr. 6, 496; 6, 515: roscidus, dew, Cat. 61, 25: circumfluis, the ocean, Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, milk, Lucr. 1, 258; so, lacteus, Ov. M. 9, 358; 15, 79: Massicus Bacchi, wine, Verg. G. 2, 143; cf.: dulcis musti, id. ib. 1, 295: umor et in genas Furtim labi-tur, tears, Hor. C. 1, 13, 6: caret os umore loquentis, saliva, Ov. M. 6, 354; so, linguam defecerat umor, id. ib. 9, 567: saccatus cor-poris, urine, Lucr. 4, 1028; cf.: praefandi umoris, e corpore effluviū, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; and: lyncem umor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57, § 137. — **II.** Meton., comic: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi peniculus novus exurgeri solet, Ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid umoris tibi'st, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantum habeo umorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

umōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [umor], moist, wet (post-class.; for class. umidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 med.

umquam (unquam), adv. temp. [etym. dub.], at any time, ever (opp. never; cf. ali-quando); most freq. in neg. clauses, some-times also in interrogations and in condi-tional clauses; but very seldom in affirma-

tions. **I.** In neg. clauses. **A.** Lit.: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27: quod nemo umquam homo antehac vidit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 41: neque umquam quicquam me iuvat quod edo domi, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3: quam opinionem nemo umquam mortalis assequi potuit sine, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; 2, 15, 29: quod nec didicerint, nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Lael. 14, 51: nemo umquam adit, id. Har. Resp. 17, 37: cum ita sin adflictus ut nemo umquam, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: itaque quantus non umquam antea exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2; 9, 39, 5: non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Verg. E. 1, 36; cf. Prop. 1, 6, 21: non mehercule hoc umquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne umquam Mede Colchis cupidus corde pedem extulisses, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 20 (Trag. v. 311 Vahl.).—**2.** In clauses, affirmative in form, in which a negation is implied (cf. II. infra): cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: raro umquam, nisi forte, etc., hardly ever, Quint. 4, 1, 4; cf.: difficilior (interrogatio) hoc, quod raro umquam possunt ante iudicium scire, quid testis dicturus sit, id. 5, 7, 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In interrogations implying a negative: *Le.* Sed tu, en umquam cum quicquam viro Consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 88; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; so, en umquam, very freq.; v. en: *Ps.* Eho an umquam tu hujus nupisti patri? *Ba.* Di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: ulla me ego rem umquam in vita mea volui, quin? etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: dic mihi hoc; solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24; 5, 5, 26: quis homo pro moeche umquam vidit in domo meretricia? Prendi quemquam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 38.—**2.** In conditional clauses: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid... tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant... Si illam uxorem duxero mihi umquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si umquam tibi uxorem filiam dederō meam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 31 sq.: date ergo, daturae Si umquam estis hodie uxorem, id. Cas. 4, 4, 11: si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 34: mihi si umquam filius erit, nae, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, cum, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 1; id. Hec. 3, 3, 29: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvos domum redisset umquam, id. ib. 3, 4, 21: si quando umquam equestri ope ad iugum rempublicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 14, 11.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (cf. I. A. 2. supra): plus amat quam te umquam amavit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 22; 4, 8, 71: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates)... reliquis praestet omnibus, qui umquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam terram umquam attingeret, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: cum tyranno instituere amicitiam; et tyranno quam, qui umquam fuit, saevissimo, Liv. 24, 32, 3: quare nunc quoque, licet major quam umquam moles premat, tamen, etc., Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus umquam quo perfectus aliquis orator, etc., for once, ever, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic umquam longā relevare catenā, Nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: scintillam e stellā cadere et augeri terrae appropinquantem... semel umquam proditur, Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio Coss., Plin. 2, 35, 35, § 100.

unā, adv., v. unus fin.

unāetvicesimāni, v. unetvicesimani.

unāetvicesimū, a, um, v. unetvicesimus.

unānimans, antis, adj. [unus-animus], of one mind, of one accord (ante- and post-class.): socia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 80: consensus, Amm. 21, 5, 9: plebs, id. 22, 5, 4.

unānimis, e, adj. [id.], of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous (post-class.): fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3; cf. unianimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.—**Adv.** **unānimiter,** unanimously, cordially: me delegi-

stis, Vop. Tac. 4 fin.: studere patientiae (opp. discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 fin.: vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

unānimitas, ātis, f. [unanimus], unanimity, concord (very rare; cf.: concordia, consensus): egregia, Pac. ap. Non. 101, 26; 142, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Rib.): fraterna, Liv. 40, 8, 14; Hilar. Trin. 1, 28.

unānimitas, adv., v. unanimis fin.

unānimus, a, um, adj. [unus-animus], of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous (poet.): ego tu sum, tu's ego: unānimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49 Ritschl N. cr.: sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615; 4, 161 (but in Liv. 7, 21, 5, the correct read. is una animos).

unāsylabus, a, um, adj. [vox. hybr. unus-σλλαβή], of one syllable: praepositiones, Prisc. 14, p. 984 P.

uncātio, ōnis, f. [uncatus], a bending inwards, a hooking, curving: ungulium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 med.

uncātus, a, um, adj. [uncus], bent inwards, hooked, curved (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**B.** Transf., bent down, bowed down: ut quidam uncāti permanant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 57.—**II.** Trop. p., hooked, barbed: syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 fin.

uncia, ae, f., = οὐγκία (Sicilian and Etruscan; v. Müller, Etrusc. 1, p. 309 sq.) [akin to unus, uncus, unio; Gr. οὐνός], the twelfth part of any thing, a twelfth. **I.** Lit.

1. Of inheritances: mortuus Babullius Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: heres, Sen. Contr. 4, 28 med.; Cod. Just. 5, 27, 3, 5.—**2.** To denote a rate of interest, one twelfth per cent. a month, i.e. reckoning by the year, one per cent., Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4.—

3. As a weight, the twelfth part of a pound (as or libra), an ounce, Rhemn. Fan. Pond. 28; Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3: uncia aloes, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140: Falerni, Mart. 1, 107, 3.—**4.** As a measure of land, one twelfth of a jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10.—**5.** As a measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, an inch, Front. Aquaed. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214.—

II. Transf., a trifle, bit, atom: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie Pondo cepi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8; Juv. 11, 131: nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro, Mart. 9, 49, 12.

uncialis, e, adj. [uncia], of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part: asses, i.e. weighing an ounce, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; so, uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: altitudo, of an inch, id. 18, 16, 43, § 146; so, litterae, Hier. prol. in Job fin.

unciarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth part: heres, i.e. who inherits a twelfth part, Dig. 30, 1, 34 fin.: fenus, i.e. one twelfth of the principal was returned annually as interest, or 8 per cent. (cf. Rein, Privatr. 630 sq.; Marquardt, Röm. Alterth. 3, 2, 48); Tac. A. 6, 16; Liv. 7, 16, 1; 7, 27, 3: lex, i.e. de fenore unciario, Fest. p. 375: unciaria stipe collata, i.e. of an as (weighing uncia), from each person, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21: vitis, bearing grapes that weigh an ounce, Col. 3, 2, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.

unciātim, adv. [id.], by twelfths, by ounces. **I.** Lit.: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae et toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139.—**II.** Transf., by a little at a time, little by little: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo... comparsit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.

uncinatus, a, um, adj. [uncinus], furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed: hamata uncinataque corpora, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

uncinus, i, m. [I. uncus], a hook, barb (late Lat. for I. uncus), App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; Pall. Mart. 10, 29; Vulg. Exod. 28, 13.—As adj.: hamus, barbed, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

unciola, ae, f. dim. [uncia], a little ounce, Juv. 1, 40.

uncipēs, pēdis, adj. [2. uncus], having feet bent in, crook-footed, Tert. Pall. 5.

unco, āre, v. n., to sound or roar like a bear, Carm. Philom. 50.

unctio, ōnis, f. [ungo], a besmearing, anointing. **I.** Lit.: sudatoria, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: cottidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophorum omnes unctiois causa relinquant, i.e. to go and anoint themselves for wrestling in the palaestra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; Quint. 11, 3, 19.—**II.** Transf., an ointment, unguent: ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171.

unctito, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to besmear or anoint often (ante-class.): se unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (cinem), Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 698.

unctiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [unctus, from ungo], somewhat unctuous: pulmentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, m. [ungo], an anointer, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Mart. 12, 70, 3; 7, 32, 6; 12, 70, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 26; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2791; Inscr. Grut. 785, 5.

unctorium, ii, n. (sc. cubiculum) [unctor], the anointing-room in a bath, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; cf. elaeothesium.

unctulus, a, um, adj. dim. [unctus, from ungo], besmeared, anointed. **I.** Adj.: circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8.—**II.** Subst.: unctulum, i, n., a little ointment, App. M. 3, p. 139, 2.

unctum, i, n., v. ungo, P. a. fin.

unctura, ae, f. [ungo], an anointing of the dead: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 60.

1. unctus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of ungo.

2. unctus, ūs, m. [ungo], an anointing, anointment: oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 3: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 90 (al. linitu).

† 1. uncus, i, m. [Sansk. root ak, ank-ami, bend; Gr. ἀγκών, ἄγκος; cf.: uncus, unguis], a hook, barb. **I.** In gen., Liv. 30, 10, 16; Col. 3, 18, 2: ferrei, Cato, R. R. 10; 13.—As an attribute of Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 20.—**Poet.** an anchor, Val. Fl. 2, 428.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Ov. Ib. 168; Juv. 10, 66; cf. et bene cum fixum mento discussis uncum, Nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 141.—**B.** A surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 29.

2. uncus, a, um, adj. [I. uncus], hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: curvus, recurvus): uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 476; also called unca aera, id. P. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 19; Ov. M. 5, 341; 7, 210; cf.: vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 313; also called dens, Verg. G. 2, 423: pedes (harpyiae), id. A. 3, 235: ungues, Lucr. 5, 1322: manus, Verg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371: labrum, Lucr. 4, 588; 5, 1407.—**II.** Transf.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, Verg. A. 1, 169: avis Minervae, i.e. with crooked beak and talons, Stat. Th. 3, 507; cf. alites, id. ib. 12, 212.

unda, ae, f. [Sansk. root ud-, und-, to be wet; whence, uda, water; Angl.-Sax. ydhu, wave; Slav. voda, water; Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδωρ; Goth. vato, water], a wave, billow, surge (syn. fluctus). **I.** Lit.: mare plenum undatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: via, quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295; Lucr. 1, 374; 1, 380; 3, 494; Hor. C. 1, 12, 32; 4, 14, 20; id. Ep. 2, 2, 176; Ov. M. 1, 570.—Collect.: prora remissa subito navem undae adfugebat, Liv. 24, 34, 11.—**B.** Transf.

1. In gen. **a.** Water, moisture (mostly poet.; cf.: aqua, lympba); (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, Ov. M. 8, 737: fontis in undā, id. ib. 4, 98; cf.: fons tenui perlucidus undā, id. ib. 3, 161: (Noti) canis fluit unda capillis, id. ib. 1, 266: nivalis, snow-water, Mart. 14, 118, 1: ignem Pollux undamque jugalem Praetulit, fire and water, as symbols of house-keeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245; hence, faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, i.e. real, proper husbands, Ov. A. 2, 598.—**b.** A fluid, liquid: manans naribus unda Sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245: preli, i.e. oil, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4; 13, 40, 1.—Cf. the lava from Aetna, Lucil. Aet. 303.—**2.** Of wave-like things (poet.): aëriae, i.e. the air, Lucr.

2, 152: quā plurimus undam fumus agit, Verg. A. 8, 257.—Of a lion's mane, Mart. 8, 55, 10.—3. In architecture, for the Gr. cymatium (*κυματίον*, a little wave), a *talón*, *ogee*, Vitruv. 5, 7.—II. Trop., of the wave-like agitation of a multitude, etc., a *surge*, *billow*, *stream*, *tide*, = aestus: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: adversis rerum immersabilis undis, id. ib. 1, 2, 22: curarum, Cat. 64, 62: bellorum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 507: salutantum unda, a *stream*, *crowd*, *throng*, Verg. G. 2, 462; so, undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 159.

undābundus, a, um, adj. [undo], *full of waves, surging, billowy* (post-class.): mare, Gell. 2, 30, 3: aquae, Amm. 17, 7, 11.

undanter, adv., v. undo *fin.*

undatim, adv. [undo], *in a waving manner, like waves*: mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96: crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—II. In a throng, Amm. 21, 3, 2.

undē, adv., *from which place, whence*. I. Lit., of place. A. Correlatively: petere inde coronam Unde prius nulli velarint tempora musae, Lucr. 4, 5: nec enim inde venit, unde malleum, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16, 30: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Caecin. 30, 88: cf. te redigam eodem, unde orta es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: eodem, unde erant profectae (naves), Caes. B. G. 4, 28; 5, 5; so too, eodem, unde, id. ib. 5, 11: ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: Latobrigis in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti iussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, id. ib. 3, 14: ad summi fastigia culminis unde Tela jactabant Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 458: regna, Unde genus ducis, id. ib. 5, 801: arbor, unde auri aura refulsit, id. ib. 6, 204: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes spectularet in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667.—2. Pregn.: e majoribus castris, unde antea cessatum fuerat, brevi spatio circumductae copiae, i. e. *from the place at which*, etc., Liv. 5, 13, 10: in arcem perfugere, unde biduo post deditio facta, id. 31, 46, 16.—B. Absol. 1. In a direct interrog.: hoc verbum unde utrumque declarat, et ex quo loco et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Clnna? Ex urbe... Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio. Unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio, etc., Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: Pa. Unde is? Chae. Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: Mn. Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? Ly. Ex Samo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 68: qui genus? unde domo? *from what country?* Verg. A. 8, 114.—With *gentium*: unde haec igitur gentium est? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 47.—2. In an indirect interrog.: ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: quare unde domo (sit), *what his home is*, or *where he lives*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53: qualis et unde genus... Quareis, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recordor, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: unde domo quisque sit quare, Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 3: sciscitari unde natalium proveniret, App. M. 5, p. 165, 32.—II. Transf. A. Apart from relations of place, and referring to persons or things, from which as an origin, source, cause, means; reason, etc., something proceeds, *from whom, from which*. 1. Correlatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: unde iumenta nomen traxerit, Col. 6, praef. 3: praedonibus, Unde emerat, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285; cf. de cā (re) multo dicat ornatus, quam ille ipse, unde cognovit, id. ib. 1, 15, 67: illo extincto Jove, unde discedem, id. Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2, 2: hi, unde ne hostium quidem legati arcuerunt, pulsati, Liv. 21, 10, 6: non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, Cic. Brut. 92, 318: est unde haec

fiant, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 42: tenuit permagnam Sextilius hereditatem, unde nummum nullum attigisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: si habuerit, unde tibi solvat, id. Har. Resp. 13, 29: quod, unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectus caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 3, 4: sciat (orator) quam plurima: unde etiam senibus auctoritas major est, quod, etc., id. 12, 4, 2: unde jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit (= a qua parte stabat), Liv. 21, 10, 9; cf. turbam, nec satis fido animo, unde pugnabat, stantem, in fugam avertent, id. 25, 15, 13: ut unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, *on whose side*, Just. 5, 4, 12.—B. In part. c., jurid. t. t.: unde petitur, *of whom demand is made*, i. e. the defendant: si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato ap. Gell. 14, 2, 26; cf. causam dicere Prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suum, Quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11 sq.: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 1: postulabat ut illi, unde peteretur, vetus exceptio daretur, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168.—2. Absol. a. In a direct interrog.: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 158; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10: redde, ut huic reddatur. Strob. Unde? id. Aul. 5, 20: Pi. Bonum habeo animum. Mn. Unde habeam? id. ib. 4, 3, 17; id. Cas. 2, 2, 25: unde iste amor tam improvisus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Quint. 11, 1, 54: unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508.—With *gentium*: De. Face id ut paratum jam sit. Li. Unde gentium? De. Me defraudato, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 77; Tert. Pall. 4.—b. In an indirect interrog.: ut ex ipsa quaerans, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45: quaerere, unde se ac suos tueri possit, Liv. 5, 4, 5: unde concilietur risus... difficultum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: si cogitaverimus, unde et quousque jam provecta sit orandi facultas, id. 2, 16, 18: unde sit infamis... Discite, Ov. M. 4, 285; cf. Flor. 3, 12, 8 sq.—B. Indef.: unde unde for undecumque, *from wherever, whencesoever, from whatever quarter* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosus illud, Cat. 67, 27: qui nisi... Mercedem aut numos unde unde extricant, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 88: nec tamen vindictae solacium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 165: qui malum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocumque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.—2. So, unde alone (late Lat.; perh. only in Tert.): certe unde sunt ista, signis potius et ostentis deputanda, Tert. Anim. 51 fin.: quamquam possimus unde illas prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, id. adv. Herm. 22 med.

(undēcēni, a false read. for undenis, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65.)

undēcentisimus, a, um, num. adj. [unde-centisim], the ninety-ninth: annus, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.

undēcentum, num. adj. [unus-decentum], ninety-nine: anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

undēcies, num. adv. [unus-decies], eleven times: hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fuit, etc., Col. 5, 2, 7: surrexi unā cenā, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undēcim, num. adj. [unus-decem], eleven: legiones, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2: milia debeo, Mart. 2, 44, 8; Vitruv. 3, 1 med.: dies, Macr. S. 1, 13.

undēcimus, a, um, num. adj. [unus-decim], the eleventh: legio, Liv. 30, 18, 10: annus, Verg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.

undēcirēmīs, is, f. (sc. navis) [undecim-remus], a *skip of eleven banks of oars*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 203.

undēcimāni, ōrum, m. [undecimus], soldiers of the eleventh legion, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

undē-cumque (undē-cumque; in tmesi: unde vacat cumque locus, Lucr. 6, 1017), adv., *from wherever, whencesoever, from what place or part soever* (post-Ang.): undecumque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 3: fluens sanguis, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 18; cf. nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint. 7, 3, 33: undecumque

inceperis, ubicumque desieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 2: ignes transsiliunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 22, 4.—With *gentium*: undecumque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14.

undē-libet, adv., *whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere* (very rare): invenire, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—Also *rel.*, *from whatever quarter*, Aug. in Psa. 36, Serm. 3.

undēnārius, a, um, adj. [undeni], containing eleven: numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 fin.; 83 med.

un-dēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [unus], eleven each, eleven distributively: pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 91: cubitis, id. 36, 8, 14, § 65 Sillig N. cr.: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. with a hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, i. e. forty-four years, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—In sing.: bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, num. adj. [unus-de-nonaginta], eighty-nine: classis undenonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30, 1.

undēoctōginta, num. adj. [unus-de-octoginta], seventy-nine: unde-Octoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgesimus, a, um, num. adj. [undequadragesim], the thirty-ninth: volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 10.

undēquadrāgies or **-iens**, num. adv. [id.], thirty-nine times: dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92.

undēquadrāginta, num. adj. [unus-de-quadragesim], thirty-nine: anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27.

undēquingāgēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [undequingaginta], the forty-ninth dies, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Vell. 2, 17, 3.

undēquingāginta, num. adj. [unus-de-quinquaginta], forty-nine: coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58, 4: genera, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40.

undēsēxāgēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [undesexaginta], the fifty-ninth: pars, Censor. de Die Nat. 19.

undēsēxaginta, num. adj. [unus-de-sexaginta], fifty-nine: undesexaginta (Carthaginensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37, 6: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētrīcēni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [undetriginta], twenty-nine each, twenty-nine distributively: menses undetricennum tricenumque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13, § 4.

undētrīcēsīmus or **undētrīgēsīmus**, a, um, num. adj. [id.], the twenty-ninth: dies, Liv. 25, 36, 14: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 5, 1.

undētrīgēsīmus, a, uni, v. undetricēsīmus.

undētrīginta, num. adj. [unus-de-triginta], twenty-nine: menses, Vitruv. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15, § 6.

undēvicēni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [undeviginti], nineteen each, nineteen distributively: pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvicēsīmāni, ōrum, m. [undevicesimus], soldiers of the nineteenth legion: cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimano- rum egreditur, Auct. B. Alex. 57, 2; Tac. A. 1, 51.

undēvicēsīmus or **undēvigēsīmus**, a, um, adj. [undeviginti], the nineteenth: anno undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: expleto aetatis undevicesimo anno, Quint. 6, praef. § 4; Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. undevicesimus): die undevigesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14.—The second and third syllable scanned short: senserat ire aquilas legio undevigesima, cujus, etc., Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 21.

undēviginti, num. adj. [unus-de-viginti], nineteen: undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46, 4.

undīcōla, ae, comm. [unda-colo], wave-dwelling, i. e. inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea: Naiades, Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 14: pistris, Avien. Arat. 808.

undīfluus, a, um, adj. [unda-fluo], flow-

ing with waves: amnes, Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 607.

undifragus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-frangō], *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves or water*: fluctus, Ven. 3, prol.

undique, *adv. indef.* [unde-que, prop. whencesoever; hence], *from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere*: ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, id. ib. 3, 1: cinctus periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, accessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf.: carpere et colligere, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: carpere atque delibare, id. Sest. 56, 119: sic undique omni ratione concluditur, on all grounds, id. N. D. 2, 53, 132: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17, 27: concurrunt undique ad istum Syracusas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: undique ad inferos tantumdem viae est, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 24, 69: omnes enim partes ejus (i. e. mundi) undique medium locum capientes nituntur aequaliter, id. N. D. 2, 45, 115: delirus et amens Undique dicatur, Hor. S. 2, 3, 108: soluta ac velut labens undique toga, Quint. 11, 3, 147: undique omnes consili hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4: undique omnis copias contrahit, Curt. 3, 1, 10: Flor. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** *Utterly, entirely, completely, in all respects*: aut undique religionem tolle aut usque quaque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.—**II.** *Esp. 1.* With *gentium*, *in every quarter, in every part of the world*: pacato undique gentium toto, quā patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vop. Firm. 5.—**2.** With *laterum*: canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.—**3.** With *versus* (*versum*): marinae auras undique versus assiduū flatus, Just. 44, 1, 10: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifarius et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; 7, 16, 6; App. Mag. p. 322, 22; Sol. 40 med.—**4.** With *secus*: undique secus agris arentibus, Sol. 27, 46.

undisonus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-sono], *wave-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Achill. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psmathe, id. 1, 364: dei, i. e. sea-gods, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 18.

undivagus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-vagus], *wandering in waves* (late Lat.): latices, Coripp. Johan. 6, 342: salum, id. ib. 7, 344: Tethys, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 303 Burn.

undo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [unda]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Lit.*: undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24 (Trag. v. 226 Vahl.); cf.: undanti in freto, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis... undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 23, 6: ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg. A. 12, 673: aëna undantia flammis, id. ib. 6, 218.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in any thing*: abundare: regio Undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 539: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25: ima (aedium) viris, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 545.—**2.** *To wave, undulate*: vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Verg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, waving, flowing, hanging loosely, Verg. A. 12, 471; so, undantia lora, id. ib. 5, 146: ipsa (puella) decenter undabat, undulated, App. M. 2, p. 117, 38.—**C.** *Trop.*, *to waver, fluctuate, be agitated*: undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304: undantes spumis furialibus irae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 76.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare), *to overflow, inundate, deluge*: sanguine campos, Stat. Achill. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.—**P. a.**: **undatus**, a, um, *in a wavy or wave-like form*: concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.—Hence, **undanter**, *adv.*, *in a waving manner, like waves*: capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7 (al. fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

undose, *adv.*, v. undosus fin.

undosus, a, um, *adj.* [unda], *full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy*: aequor, Verg. A. 4, 313: Plemyrum, id. ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21.—*Comp.*: fluctus, Sol. 12 fin.—*Sup.*: torrentes, Aug. Civ. Dei, 27, 11.—*Adv.*: **undose**, *in waves*; *comp.*: undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4, 7.

***undulatus**, a, um, *adj.* [undo, I. B. 2. and II. p. a.], *diversified as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated*: togae, Varr. ap. Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

unedo, ōnis, m., *the arbuté or strawberry-tree*; and also *its fruit*, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; 23, 8, 79, § 151.

Unelli, ōrum, m., *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, bordering on the Curiosolites and Lexovii, whose country formed part of the Tractus Armoricus; their chief city was Constantini Castra, now Coutances*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 11; 3, 17; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 (Jahn, Venelli).

unetvicesimani (ūnāet-), ōrum, m. [unetvicesimus], *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac. H. 2, 43.

unetvicesimus (ūnāet-), a, um, *num. adj.* [unus-et-vicesimus], *the twenty-first*: legio, Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. undeicesimus).

ungella (unguella), ae, f. *dim.* [ungula], *a little claw or talon*, Apic. 4, 5; Marc. Emp. 20 med.

ungo or **unguo**, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. [root in Sanscr. ang, to besmear; cf. Gr. ἄγος], *to smear, besmear, anoint with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc.* (class.; syn.: lino, linio): unguentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: aliquam unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 115; id. Truc. 2, 2, 34: unctus est, accubuit, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: gloria quem supra vires unguat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.—*Of the anointing of corpses*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 219 (Ann. v. 156 Vahl.); Ov. P. 1, 9, 47; id. F. 4, 853; id. H. 10, 122; Mart. 3, 12, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos melle, Cato, R. R. 79: postes superbos amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1175 et saep.—*Of the anointing of a Jewish king*: unctus est in regem, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 45, 5: caules oleo, *to dress with oil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: caules impensius, Pers. 6, 68: pingui oluscula lardo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: labitur uncta carina, *daubed with pitch, the pitchy keel*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, and ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1 (Ann. v. 379 and 476); imitatus by Verg. A. 4, 398; cf.: labitur uncta vates abies, id. ib. 8, 91: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare, *to smear or anoint with poison* (ἰοὺς χρίσθαι), id. ib. 9, 773: arma uncta cruoribus, smeared, stained, Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: tela cruore hostili, Sil. 9, 13: ova ranae sanguine, Hor. Epod. 5, 19: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, i. e. greasy, id. S. 2, 4, 78; so, uncta aqua, id. ib. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** *Trop.*, *Vulg.* Act. 10, 38; id. 2 Cor. 1, 21.—Hence, **unctus**, a, um, *P. a.*; *prop. anointed, oiled*: cur quisquam caput unctus referret, Cat. 10, 11: magis diliges ex duobus aequae bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66, 24: Achivi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: nudus, unctus, ebrius est contentationis, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12.—**B.** *Transf., rich, luxurious, sumptuous* (syn. lautus). **a.** *Adj.*: caput es unctiore cenā, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: cenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54: accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonium, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, luxuriosus, voluptuosus, Juv. 8, 113: Tarentus, Sid. Carm. 5, 430: pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, i. e. sunshine and ointment, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious, id. Brut. 20, 78.—**b.** *Subst.*: **unctum**, i, n. **1.** *A rich banquet, sumptuous feast*: unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: cenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16.—**2.** *An ointment*: haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perficui, App. M. 3, p. 139; Veg. 3, 71, 5.

***unguēdo**, ōnis, f. [unguo, ungo], *an ointment, unguent*, App. M. 3, p. 138, 26.

ungen, ōnis, n. [id.], *a fatty substance, fat*; *an ointment, unguent*: in aënum caldum unguen indito, Cato, R. R. 79; 80: pin-

gues unguine ceras, Verg. G. 3, 450: crasum, Pers. 6, 40: pingue, Val. Fl. 6, 360; 8, 302 al.

unguentarius, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum], *of or belonging to ointments or unguents, ointment*. **I.** *Adj.*: taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117; Sen. Ep. 108, 4; Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** *unguentarius*, ii, m., *a dealer in unguents, a perfumer*, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Att. 13, 46, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; Inscr. Orell. 2988.—**B.** *unguentaria*, ae, f. **1.** *A female perfumer*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14; Inscr. Orell. 4301; 4991.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) *The art of making unguents or perfumes*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90.—**C.** *unguentarium*, ii, n. (sc. argentum), *money for buying perfumes*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

unguento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in verb. finit. very rare): DEAS VNGVENTAVERUNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. Orell. 2271, 391 (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77).—*More freq. in part. perf.*: **unguentatus**, a, um, *anointed, perfumed*: unguentatus pervias, ignave, incedis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23: cincinni, id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: homo, P. Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Sen. Fragn. ib. 12, 2, 11: maritus, Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (gen. plur. unguentum), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), n. [unguo], *an ointment, unguent, perfume*: non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41; 1, 3, 115 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Cael. 11, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; Hor. C. 2, 3, 13; 2, 7, 23; id. A. P. 375; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 13), 23; Ov. F. 3, 561; Mart. 11, 54, 1; Plin. 1, 1, 1, § 3.

unguiculus, i, m. *dim.* [unguis], *a finger-nail*: integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 17; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 5.—*Prov.*: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. εἰς ἀπαλὴν ὀνυχῶν, *from early infancy, from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2 (for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24): ex unguiculis (= εἰς ὀνυχῶν), *from the very finger-tips*, i. e. through and through, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 249, 11.

***unguilla**, ae, f. [unguo, ungo], *an ointment-box*, Sol. 27 fin.

unguinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ungen], *full of fat or oil, fat, oily, unctuous*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Comp.*: nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147.

unguis, is (abl. ungui, Cat. 62, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46; id. C. 2, 8, 4; Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf. Charis. p. 120), m. [cf. Gr. ΟΝΥΧ, ὄνυξ; Sanscr. nakha], *a nail of a person's finger or toe*. **I.** *Lit.*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; 10, 35, 52, § 106; 28, 2, 5, § 23; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; 1, 19, 46; id. S. 1, 3, 101; Prop. 1, 20, 39; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 64; 2, 6, 4; id. A. A. 3, 708.—**2.** *Of animals, a claw, talon, hoof*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; Hor. C. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 4, 717; 10, 540; Col. 6, 12; Mart. 14, 199 al.—**B.** *Proverbial phrases*. **1.** *Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from top to toe, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—**2.** *A rectā conscientia transversum unguem non discedere, not to depart a finger's breadth in the least*, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. ellipt.: urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod augeat, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25, 2: si tu ex isto loco digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 17 sq.; Hier. Ep. 127, 8 (v. transversus et digitus).—**3.** *Cum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53.—**4.** *Incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui, i. e. from childhood, εἰς ἀπαλὴν ὀνυχῶν*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24 (for which: a teneris unguiculis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2).—**5.** *Ad or in unguem, after the Gr. εἰς ὀνύχα or ἐπ' ὀνύχους, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail: materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem Factus homo, highly polished, perfectly accomplished, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32; cf.: carmen decies castigare ad unguem, id. A. P. 294 Jan. ad loc.: suturae ca-

pitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1, § 12; Verg. G. 2, 277 Serv.; Vitruv. 4, 6, 2; cf. also: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos effundat junctura unguis, Pers. 1, 65.—**6.** Homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body, Petr. 57 fin.—**7.** Roderet unguis, to bite the nails, i.e. to be buried in thought, etc.: ille in versu faciendo Saepae caput scaberet vivos et roderet unguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71; cf.: ungue meam morso saepe querere fidem, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 4: et saepe inmeritis corrupas dentibus unguis, id. 2, 4, 3 (13).—**II.** Transf.

A. Of plants, a nail-like spot, the tip, extremity, Plin. 12, 9, 13, § 36; 21, 18, 73, § 121; Col. 4, 24, 7; Pall. Febr. 12, 5.—**B.** A kind of shell-fish, perh. the razor-fish, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23.—**C.** A hook: ferrei, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**D.** A white skin on the eye, a web, haw, πτερυγιον, Cels. 7, 7, 4.

ungula, ae, f. [unguis]. **I.** Lit., a hoof, claw, talon; of a horse: totam quatit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 231 Vahl.); Verg. A. 8, 596; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11.—Of a swine, Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Cels. 2, 17; 4, 14.—Of oxen: bisulca, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72.—Of the claws of hens, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.—Of vultures' and eagles' talons, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63.—Prov.: toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, i.e., as we say, with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., a horse: cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114; Mart. 12, 50, 5.—**B.** A claw, an instrument of torture (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 18, 7 fin.; Prud. stroph. 1, 44; Hier. Ep. 1, 3.—**III.** An aromatic spice, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 21.

ungulatos unguis magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest. p. 279 Müll. N. cr.

ungulatus, a, um, adj. [ungula], having claws or hoofs (post-class.); altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 fin.; so, aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, § 378.

ungulus, m. [Oscan; Sanser. ankami, bend; Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked; Lat. uncus, ad-uncus; cf. angulus, a finger-ring, a ring (ante-class.): ungulus Oscorum lingua anululus, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf.: (anululum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10; Poët. ap. Fest. 1, 1; so Pac. ib. (Frag. Fragm. v. 64, 215 Rib.).

unguo, ēre, v. ungo.

†ungustus fustis uncus, Fest. p. 377 Müll.

ūni-ānimis, e, = unanimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.

***ūni-cālāmus**, a, um, adj. [unus], having a single stem or straw: frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūni-caulis, e, adj. [id.], having a single stalk: genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57: cuminum, id. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

ūnicē, adv., v. unicus fin.

ūniceps, cipitis, adj., one-headed (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 15.

ūni-cōlor, ōris (collat. form acc. plur. unicoloras animas, Prud. Ham. 821), adj. [unus], of one color, all of one or the same color (opp. varius, differens): sues, Varr. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnicornis, e, adj. [unus-cornu], one-horned, having a single horn. **I.** Adj.: Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72: animal, id. 11, 46, 106, § 255: rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10.—**II.** Subst., Vulg. Psa. 91, 11.

ūnicornūus, ui, m. [unicornis], pure Lat. for monoceros, the unicorn, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10; Ambros. Off. Min. 2, 16, 85.

***ūnicorpōreus**, a, um, adj. [unus-corpus], having one body, single-bodied: signum in caelo (taurus), Firm. Math. 2, 12 med.

ūnicūba, ae, f. [unus-cubo], that has lain with but one husband, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 fin.

***ūni-cultor**, ōris, m. [unus], a worshipper of one God, a monotheist, Prud. stroph. 13, 90.

unicus, a, um, adj. [id.], one and no more, only, sole, single (class.). **I.** Lit., of number: tuus unicus gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1932

1, 1: gnatus, id. Poen. prol. 68; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 79; 3, 2, 29: gnata, id. And. 3, 3, 8; 1, 1, 73: filius, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65; id. Cas. 2, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 41; Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: quid me patrem par facere'st, quoi ille'st unicus? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 38 (44): filia, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 104; Verg. Cir. 334; Just. 1, 4, 2: consul, Liv. 7, 25, 11: maritus, Hor. C. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 26: anser erat, Ov. M. 8, 684: orbis, id. ib. 13, 853: ancillula, App. M. 1, p. 112, 6.—Strengthened by unus: qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6: idque unum et prae omnibus unicum officium, App. M. 4, p. 156, 32.—By solus: quamlibet esto Unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 542: unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078.—**B.** In part. of abstract subjects: spes unica imperii populi Romani, L. Quinctius, Liv. 3, 26, 8: unicum doloris levamentum studia, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1: satis tutum praesidium, quod unicum est, Cels. 7, 33: unicum afflictae mihi solamen hoc est, Sen. Troad. 703; id. Phoen. 89.—**II.** Trop., of nature, character, or quality, alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique (cf.: egregius, eminens): homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 3: quis tam... ingenio unico? Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. sagaces, p. 321 Müll.: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv. 7, 12, 13; so, imperator, id. 6, 16, 17: vir unicus in omni fortuna, id. 7, 1, 9: juvenis, id. 8, 32, 13: dictator, id. 22, 14, 9: spectator caeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34, 2: ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 9, 15, 10: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: volucris, id. ib. 8, 239; cf. id. ib. 12, 531: liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: fides, Liv. 33, 21, 4: spes, Quint. 6, praef. § 2: mors, Luc. 4, 509: concordia, Liv. 3, 33, 8: exemplum, id. 1, 21, 2: nam tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, singularly fit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 3: tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, more than an only one, more than a darling, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 47; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 3.—**B.** Esp., in a bad sense, singularly bad, detestable (rare): unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: scelus, Vell. 2, 7, 2: luxuria, Fest. s. v. Sardanapalus, p. 322 Müll.—Hence, adv.: **ūnicē**, alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13, 4: eo ornamento P. Vergilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: cujus amator unice Vergilius fuit, id. 9, 3, 14: quid Tiridaten terreat, unice Securus, i. e. utterly regardless, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5: mamarum vitibus aizoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163.—In Plaut. with unus: me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 56: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Stich. 1, 1, 12; id. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

ūni-finis, e, adj. [unus], possessing the same termination (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 117.

ūni-formis, e, adj. [unus-forma], having only one shape or form, uniform (post-Aug.): simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32: facies deorum dearumque, App. M. 11, p. 259, 3: humanum genus, id. Asclep. p. 98, 18: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 med.—Adv.: **ūniformiter**, in one and the same manner, uniformly, App. Asclep. p. 77, 18; Arn. 2, 88.

ūniformitas, ātis, f. [uniformis], uniformity (opp. varietas; post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 5 med.; Arn. 7, 212; Tert. Anim. 17 med.

ūniformiter, adv., v. uniformis, fin.

ūnigēna, ae (collat. form **oenigē-nōs** unigenitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.), adj. [unus-gigno]. **I.** Only-begotten, only: idcirco singularem deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Univ. 4, 10.—In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus deusque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46; cf. unigenitus.—**II.** Born of one parent, of one or the same family (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, i. e. Diana, sister of Phoebe, Cat. 64, 301; of Zephyrus, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūni-gēnitus, a, um, adj. [id.], only-begotten, only (eccl. Lat.; cf. unicus): uni-

genitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 24; Vulg. Johan. 1, 14.

ūni-jūgus, a, um, adj. [unus-jugum], having one yoke: vinea, fastened to a single yoke or cross-beam. **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—**II.** Transf., that has been married only once: Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 fin.

ūnimammae, ārum, f. plur. [unus-mamma], one-breasted women, i.e. Amazons, Titian. ap. Isid. 9, 2, 64; Auct. Itin. Aie. 41; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 50.

ūnimānus, a, um, adj. [unus-manus], having only one hand, one-handed. **I.** In gen.: puer natus, Liv. 35, 21, 3; 41, 21, 13.—**II.** Unimanus, the surname of a certain Claudius, Flor. 2, 17, 16.

ūnimōdus, a, um, adj. [unus-modus], of one fashion or sort, simple (post-class.): compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 15.

ūninōmius, a, um, adj. [unus-nomen], = ομόνυμος, of one name, bearing the same name, Isid. 1, 6, 17.

1. ūnio, īi, itum, 4, v. a. [unus], to join together, unite (post-Aug. and very rare; cf. conjungo): caelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 43, 1: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 4; Dig. 39, 2, 15, § 13; App. Mag. p. 288, 30.

2. ūnio, ōnis, f. and m. [id.]. **I.** Fem. **A.** The number one, oneness, unity (eccl. Lat.): decas decimā ūnione completur, Hier. in Amos 2, 5, 5; Tert. Monog. 4; id. Res. Carn. 2 fin.—**B.** A unity, union (late Lat.): Maria Dei ūnione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19; 18, 14.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** Masc., a single large pearl (cf. margarita), Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 112; 9, 35, 59, § 122; Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 4; Mart. 8, 81, 4; 12, 49, 13.—Fem.: Cleopatrae, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32 fin.—**B.** Fem., a kind of single onion caepam, quam vocant unionem rustici, Col. 12, 10, 1.

ūniōla, ae, f. dim. [2. unio], a plant, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 77.

Unionitae, ārum, m. [id.], Unionites, Unitarians, a religious sect that denied the Trinity, Prud. Apoth. 246 sq.

***ūnipetis**, a, um, adj. [unus-pes], having only one stalk: urtica, Marc. Emp. 15 med.

***ūnistirpis**, e, adj. [unus-stirps], having only one stem or trunk, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125.

ūnitas, ātis, f. [unus], the state of being one, oneness, unity. **I.** Lit.: singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8, 11: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: Monotes et Henotes, id. est solitas et unitas, Tert. adv. Valent. 37: alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: mundi, Just. 2, 1, 14: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19: inter se implicantur et quasi unitatem faciunt, Col. 11, 3, 43.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Sameness, uniformity: si alterum horum diceretur Priamus, alterum Hecuba, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in lego et legi et in Priamus et Priamo, Varr. L. L. 8, § 3 Müll.: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, hederæ, etc., Plin. 16, 22, 35, § 85: in unitatem venit equester ordo, are brought under one name (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—**B.** Unity of sentiment, agreement, concord: virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5.

ūniter, adv. [id.], into one, together in one, conjointly, = in unum (Lucretian): cum corporis atque animae Discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus unitar apti, Lucr. 3, 839; 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: cedere, Schol. Juv. 3, 298.

ūniūsmōdi, v. unus, I. B. 1.

ūniversalis, e, adj. [universus], of or belonging to all or the whole, universal (post-Aug.): praecepta universalis vel perpetua, Quint. 2, 13, 14; so, quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 3, 5, 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3: nihil inveniebam aut proprium aut universale, Plin. Ep. 10, 71, 2.

ūniversaliter, adv. [universalis], all together: si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Dig. 18, 1, 35 fin.

***ūniversatim**, adv. [universus], al-

together, wholly, entirely: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

universē, *adv.* v. universus *fin.*

universim, *adv.* [universus], all together, as a whole (antē- and post-class.), Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 7: generibus rerum summam universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3, 22.

universitas, *ātis, f.* [id.], the whole.

I. Lit.: universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, i. e. in the universe, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: communem rerum naturam universitatemque omnia continentem, id. ib. 1, 15, 39 B. and K.: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, ib. 41, 1, 7: aedium, ib. 41, 3, 23: non tantum universitati ejus attendas, verum etiam particulas persequaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: orationis, id. ib. 2, 5, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 5: res per universitatem adquirere, in the aggregate, of succession to the entire property of a person, Gai. Inst. 2, 97 sq.; 2, 191; Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 13.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe: universitatis corpus, Cic. Univ. 5; so id. ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: ambitus terrae totius ad magnitudinem universitatis instar obtinet puncti, Amm. 15, 1, 4.—**B.** A number of persons associated into one body, a society, company, community, guild, corporation, etc. (jurid. Lat.): universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et si qua alia sunt communia civitatum, Dig. 1, 8, 6: quae (res) publicae sunt nullius in bonis creduntur, ipsius enim universitatis esse creduntur, Gai. Inst. 2, 11: quod ejusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agatur, Dig. 3, 4, 2: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3; Gai. Inst. 2, 11.

universus, *a, um* (poet. contr., unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 262; plur. oīnvorsei, S. C. Bacch.), *adj.* [unus-vero, turned into one, combined into one whole], all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal (opp. singuli). (*a*) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 68: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; 4, 2, 3: universum mundum completi, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 2: triduum, three days together, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: confusa atque universa defensio, id. Sest. 2, 5: universa et propria oratoris vis, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64: de universā philosophiā, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: bellum, Liv. 7, 11, 1: dimicatio, a general engagement, id. 22, 32, 2; so, pugna, id. 27, 12, 9.—Strengthened by *totus*: lupus Gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 134.—(*β*) Plur.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: ex his rebus universis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est, id. ib. 1, 5, 19: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quae (virtus) etiam populos universos tueri soleat, id. Lael. 14, 50: in illum universi tela coniciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; 4, 26; 7, 17: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—Strengthened by *omnes*: id genus hominum omnibus Universis est adversum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189.

—**II.** Subst. **A.** **universi**, *ōrum, m.* the whole body of citizens, all men together: cum crudelitate unus oppressi essent universi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31, 43: et earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt (di), id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: si universi videre optimum et in eo consentire possent, nihil opus esset pluribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52: Suet. Galb. 10.—**B.** **universum**, *i, n.* the whole world, the universe: tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10.—**2.** Adverb.: in universum, as a whole, in general, generally (not in Cic. or Caes.): non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, 8: terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut sil-

vis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5; so id. ib. 6; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50.—Hence, *adv.*: **universē**, in general, generally (cf. omnino, generatim, communiter): singillatim potius quam generatim atque univēse loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: cetera univēse mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateret prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2, 1; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 268.

univira (**univīra**), *Treb. XXX.* Tyrann. 32; Inscr. Grut. 307, 3), *ae, f.* [unus-vir], a woman that has had only one husband (post-class.), Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11.—*Adj.*: univira viduitas, Tert. adv. Psych. 8.

univirātus, *ūs, m.*, [univira], the state or condition of a woman who has married but once, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 9; 2, 1.

univiria, *ae, v.* univira.

univocus, *a, um, adj.* [unus-vox], that has but one meaning, univocal (logical t. t.): univocis aequivoca conectere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 339; 4, § 356.

* **ūno**, *āre, v. a.* [unus], to make one, to join, unite: dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

unocūlus, *a, um, adj.* [unus-oculus], one-eyed: Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 5: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 med.—*Subst.*: **unocūlus**, *i, m.*, a one-eyed person, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22 sqq.

Unomammia, *ae, f.* [unus-mamma], Single-breasted land, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

unōse, *adv.* [unus], at once, at the same time, together, Pac. ap. Non. 183, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 213 Rib.).

unquam, *adv.*, v. unquam.

unus (old forms oīnos and oēnos; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 9; C. I. L. 1, 32, 35), *a, um* (scanned *gen. sing. unus*, Lucr. 2, 379; Verg. A. 1, 41; Hor. S. 1, 6, 13 al.: unus, Verg. A. 1, 251; Ov. M. 13, 181 al.; ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* uni, Titin. ap. Prisc. pp. 694 and 717 P.; *dat. m. uno*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6; *dat. f. unae*, Cato, R. R. 19, 1; *acc. oīno*, C. I. L. l. l.; *voc. uno*, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.; Cat. 37, 17; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.; Aug. Conf. 1, 7), *num. adj.* [cf. Gr. oīn, oīos; Goth. aīns; Germ. eins; Engl. one].

I. Prop. **A.** In *gen.*, one, a single. **1.** Sing.: dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, Fons unus, unum aenum et octo dolia, Plaut. Cas. 1, 33 sq.: mulieres duas peiores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: unus esse negotium diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: mors Tiberii Gracchi... divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: qui uno et octogesimo anno scribens est mortuus, id. Sen. 5, 13; cf. Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141.—Corresponding to *alter*: Helvetii continentur una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte monte Jurā, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sasia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178; id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66; 2, 5, 29, § 76: exercitum unus... alter, Liv. 24, 44, 1: ratio triplex: una de vitā et moribus, altera de naturā, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: cum duas cerneret vias, unam Voluptatis, alteram Virtutis, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: unam Nicaeam, alteram Bucephalen vocavit, Just. 12, 8, 8; and, connected with *alter*: habetur una atque altera contio vehementer, repeated, several, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: neque in uno aut altero animadversum est, sed jam in pluribus, one or two, id. Mur. 21, 43: meae verecundiae sufficit unus aut alter, ac potius unus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 3; 4, 3, 1: excepto patre tuo, praeterea uno aut altero, id. Pan. 45: unus atque alter et mox plures, Suet. Claud. 12: unus et alter assentiantur, Curt. 5, 7, 4: sed postquam amans accessit... Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: amici, qui modo de multis unus et alter erant, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 16; rarely unus post unum (=singuli deinceps): interiere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 26, 41: uno plus Tuscorum cecidisse in acie (sc. quam Romanorum), Liv. 2, 2; cf. legem unā plures tribus anti-quarunt quam jusserunt, id. 5, 30, 7.—**b.** With *gen. part.*: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Bel-

gae, aliam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1: totam philosophiam tres in partes dividerunt... quarum cum una sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 5: superiores tres erant, quarum est una sola defensa, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: orare ut trium harum rerum unam ab se impetrari sinerent, Liv. 42, 23, 5.—**2.** Plur.: ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50: molas asinarias unas, et trusatiles unas, Hispanienses unas, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; so, mola, id. ib. 13, 1: quadrigae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1: decumae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: tibi invideo, quod unis vestimentis tam diu lautus es, id. Fl. 23, 70: satis una superque Vidimus excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642; Luc. 4, 548.—**b.** With *gen. part.*: tria Graecorum genera sunt, quorum uni sunt Athenienses, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 64.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Adverbial expressions. **a.** Ad unum, all together, unanimously, to a man, without exception: amplius duum milium numero ad unum terga vertebant, Auct. B. Afr. 70: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Juppiter, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: cui sunt adensi ad unum (senatores), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: ipsos ad unum caedere, Curt. 7, 5, 32; usu, with omnes, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Liv. 21, 42, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; cf. ad. C. 2.—**b.** In unum, into one, to one place, together: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec aluit, rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf. Sall. J. 51, 3; Liv. 30, 11, 4; 44, 7, 8; Verg. E. 7, 2; Ov. R. Am. 673.—**2.** Of that which is common to several persons or things, one and the same. **a.** Alone. (*a*) Sing.: cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die portare, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132; cf. id. Capt. prol. 20: unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: illa cum uno tempore audisset, etc., id. Clu. 9, 28: atque uno etiam tempore accidit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 15: omnibus hic erit unus honos, Verg. A. 5, 308: omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: unus utriusque Error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: parentum injuriarum Unius modi sunt ferme, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; so, unus modi, id. Univ. 7.—Esp., uno ore, with one voice, all together, unanimously: ceteri amici omnes Uno ore auctores fuere, ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: de cuius utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132.—(*β*) Plur.: aderit una in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.—**b.** Connected with *idem*: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (sc. causā) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 18.—**c.** Corresponding to *idem*: non semper idem floribus est honor Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet Vultu, Hor. C. 2, 11, 10.—**3.** For solus, of that which is alone, by itself, one, alone, only, sole, single. **a.** Sing. (*a*) Alone: hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46; cf.: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, id. ib. 1, 22, 35: nunc vero eversis omnibus rebus, una ratio videtur, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1: itaque unum illud erat insitum praeis illis, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: quove praesidio unus per tot gentes pervenisset? Liv. 1, 18, 3: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompejus plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: cui (sc. mihi) semper uni magis quam universis, placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: qui (sc. Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1.—*Ab-sol.*: de Antonio nihil dico praeter unum, Cic. Sest. 3, 8.—(*β*) With *ex*: cum te unum ex omnibus ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque cognossem, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: ille unus ex omnibus Italicis intactus pro-

fugit, Sall. J. 67, 3; 69, 4.—(γ) With *gen.*: ille unus ordinis nostri discessu meo palam exsultavit, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: quod post Cannensem cladem unus Romanorum imperatorum prospere rem gessisset, Liv. 23, 30, 19.—(δ) With *sup.*: tu, quam ego unam vidi mulierem audacissimam, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: unus istic servus est sacerdotum, id. Most. 4, 2, 67: rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, Cic. Brut. 6, 25: urbem unam mihi amicissimam declinavi, id. Planc. 41, 97: quo ego uno equite Romano familiarissime utor, id. Fam. 13, 43, 1: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—(ε) With *magis*: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabita coluisse Samo, Verg. A. 1, 15.—(ζ) With *comp.*: sagacius unus odoror, Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—(η) Strengthened by *solus*: unus est solus inventus, qui, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 130; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13: ex uno oppido solo, id. ib. 2, 2, 75, § 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quae, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: te unum, solum suum deceptorum, vexatorem... venisse senserunt, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: unus solusque censebat, Plin. Pan. 76.—(θ) Strengthened by *tantum* (rare before the Aug. age; once in Cic.; cf. Halm ad Cic. Sull. 22, 62): inter bina castra... unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: excepit unum tantum, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unius tantum criminis in vincla te duci jubeo, Liv. 3, 56, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: unā tantum perforatā navi, id. 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; 44, 43, 6; Just. 8, 5, 5; Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120; 11, 37, 47, § 131; Cels. 5, 28, 14; cf. *absol.*: unum defuisse tantum superbiae, quod, etc., Liv. 6, 16, 5.—(ι) Strengthened by *modo* (class.): nam aliis unus modo, aliis plures, aliis omnes eidem videntur, Cic. Or. 54, 180: hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id. ib. 9, 28: hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videtur, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14; Sall. J. 89, 6; id. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Liv. 22, 45, 4; 23, 42, 5.—(κ) Unus for unus omnium maxime: quae tibi una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3; so, Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas Quem docuit, Verg. A. 5, 704.—(λ) Emphat., with negatives, *no one person or thing, not a single one, none whatever*: eum si reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: ut unum signum Byzantii ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: nullā re unā magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc., id. Brut. 69, 216: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicit ad suadendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit (i. e. non modo non... sed), Liv. 32, 20, 7: quia nemo unus satis dignus regno visus est, id. 2, 6, 3: eo mortuo ad neminem unum summa imperii redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20, 7; cf. id. 3, 45, 4.—**B. Plur.**: sequere me Tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 34: unae quinque minae, id. Ps. 1, 1, 52: ruridum sum ego unus sex dies, id. Trin. 1, 2, 129; id. Cist. 4, 2, 68: sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: Ubii, qui uni legatos miserant, id. ib. 4, 16: ut unis literis totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscriberem, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: abs te ipso, qui me accusas, unas mihi scito litteras redditas esse, id. Att. 1, 5, 4.

II. Transf., indef., a or an, one, some, some one. **A.** Without a pron. **1. Absol.**: inter mulieres, quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adolescentulam, etc., Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: ibi una aderit mulier lepida, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132; cf.: me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompejum tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10, 2.—**2.** With *ex*: ut me sic audiat ut unum e togatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36; cf.: qui non fuit orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274: ex principibus unus nomine Polyænus, Liv. 24, 22, 1: unus ex ultimā turbā, id. 24, 27, 1.—**3.** With *de*: tenuis I. Verginius unusque de multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66.—**4.** With *gen. part.* (not in Cic.): e regione unus eorum pontium, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: Apollonides principum unus orationem habuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: pastorum unus, id. 10,

4, 8: servus unus exulum initium fecit, id. 25, 23, 6: scortum transfugum unus, id. 26, 12, 16; 26, 33, 11; 30, 42, 30; 37, 23, 7; 40, 5, 10: unus turbae militaris, id. 22, 42, 4; 6, 40, 6: unus hostium Latinae linguae sciens, Tac. A. 2, 13: una Amazonum, id. ib. 4, 56: unum se civium (esse) respondit, id. ib. 12, 5.—**5.** With *sup.*: est huic unus servos violentissimus, Qui, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 39; cf.: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7.—**B. With, 1. Aliquis**: ex quibus si unum aliquod in te cognoveris, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; cf.: ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: unius alicujus, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; 2, 2, 3, § 9; id. Phil. 10, 1, 3.—In the order aliquis unus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48.—**2. Quidam**: est enim eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: unius cujusdam, id. ib. 2, 10, 40.—**3. Quivis**: si tu solus aut quivis unus, etc., Cic. Caecin. 22, 62.—**4. Quilibet**: queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42, 3: unus Quiritium quilibet, id. 6, 40, 6: quilibet unus ex iis, quos, etc., id. 9, 17, 15.—**5. Quisque**: ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; so, unus quisque (and sometimes in one word, unusquisque): unāquaque de re, id. Font. 10, 21: unum quodque, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: unum quidque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 29: domini capitis unius cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48.—**6. Quisquis**: sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percontabere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 39: unum quicquid, Lucr. 5, 1388.—**C. Private, unofficial, a private person, a private citizen** (post-class.): dicentes publicam violationem fidei non debere unius lui sanguine, Vell. 2, 1, 5: pro uno homine jactura publica pacisceris, Sen. Suas. 7, 3.—**Adv.**: **unā** (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248: hic Juppiter hodie ipse aget, Et ego una cum illo, id. ib. prol. 95: quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetextā togā ponerentur, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: i mecum, obsecro, una simul, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43: mandata eri perierunt, una et Sosia, id. Am. 1, 1, 182: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, et, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: qui una venerant, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: cum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2: si in Italia consistat (Pompejus), erimus una, id. Att. 7, 10; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. Brut. 21, 81.—**Poet.**, with *dat.*: Pallas huic filius una, Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus Tura dabant, *at the same time, along with him*, Verg. A. 8, 104 sq.

unusquisque, v. unus, II. B. 5.
Unxia, ae, f. [ungo], the goddess of anointing, Arn. 3, 115; 7, 227; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

upilio (collat. form of *ōpilio*, q. v.), *ovis*, m. [ovis], a shepherd, Verg. E. 10, 19; App. Mag. p. 279, 35.

Upis, is. **I. Masc.**, the father of the third Diana, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II. Fem.**, the third Diana; acc. Upim, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.

upupa, ae, f. [εὔποψ]. **I. Lit.**, a hoopoe, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; 10, 25, 36, § 73; Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; cf. epops.—**II. Transf.**, a kind of hoe or mattock, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.
† **ūra scorpiu** = *οὐρά σκορπίου*, scorpion's tail, a plant, App. Herb. 49.

† **uraeus**, a, um, adj., = *οὐραῖος*, of or belonging to the tail: cybia, tail-pieces of tunny-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151 (dub.); Jahn, terna cybia; cf. uraeon = *οὐραῖον*, fishtail, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

Ūrānīa, ae, or **Ūrānīē**, ēs, f. = *Οὐρανία* or *Οὐρανή* (the Heavenly), *Urania*, the Muse of astronomy, Cic. Div. 1, 11, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1; Ov. F. 5, 55; Aus. Idyll. 20, 8; Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 7 and 28; Hyg. Fab. 161.—**II. The name of one of Actæon's hounds**, Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **ūranoscōpus**, i, m. = *οὐρανόσκοπος* (the heaven-gazer), a sea-fish, called also callionymus, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69; 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Ūrānus, i, m., = *Οὐρανός*, the father of

Saturn (pure Lat. Caelus), Lact. 1, 11, § 61; 1, 13, § 15.

urbānātim, adv. [urbanus], after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely: at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. ap. Non. 409, 2, and 166, 31.

urbāne, adv., v. urbanus fin.

urbānicianus, a, um, adj. [urbanus]; in milit. lang., garrisoned in the city (of Rome): milites, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 4; Spart. Carac. 4; id. Get. 6 (called urbanae cohortes, Dig. 25, 1, 8, § 9).

urbanitas, ātis, f. [id.], a living in a city, city life. **I. Lit.**: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, id. ib. 7, 17, 1.—**II. Transf.**, city fashion, city manners, both in a good and in a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense. **1. Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity**: addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—**2. Refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech**: urbanitate quādam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46, 170; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 17 (opp. rusticitas); 6, 3, 103 sq.—**B.** In part. ic., wit, humor, pleasantry, railery: contumelia si petulantius jactatur, conviciū; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: in quantam hominum facietorum urbanitatem incuratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: vides exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, id. Fam. 7, 31, 2: mancipiorum urbanitas in dominos contumeliosa, Sen. Const. 11, 3: in jocis, Quint. 2, 5, 8: oratoria, id. 6, 13, 4: risus si aptus est, urbanitatis nomen adsequitur, id. 8, 6, 74; 10, 1, 115.—**B.** In a bad sense, trickery, roguery, knavery: incuriosos milites (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliare, Tac. H. 2, 88; so, vernula, Petr. 24.

urbānus, a, um, adj. [urbs], of or belonging to the city or town, city-, town-, rusticus; cf.: urbis, oppidanus). **I. Lit.** **A.** Adj.: nostri majores non sine causā praeponabant rusticos Romanos urbanos, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: vita (opp. rustica), Quint. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165: scurra, id. Most. 1, 1, 14: leges, id. Rud. 4, 3, 85: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 4: servitia, id. ib. 24, 4: exercitus, Liv. 27, 3, 9: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: res, Plaut. Cas. 1, 13; Caes. B. G. 7, 6: motus, id. ib. 7, 1: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, land and houses, all land covered by buildings (v. praedium), Dig. 50, 16, 198; 8, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8, tit. 2: fundus, Cato, R. R. 3, 2: rus, Just. 31, 2: cohortes, Dig. 25, 1, 8, § 9.—**2. Subst.**: **urbānus**, i, m., an inhabitant of a city, a city man, citizen: urbani fiunt rustici, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 sq.: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, id. Or. 24, 81: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20, 6: obrepere urbanis, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.—**B. Esp.**, devoted to the city, fond of city life: diligere secessum, quem tu nimis urbanus es, nisi concupiscis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 29.—**II. Transf.**, in the city fashion, in the city style, citizen-like, both in a good and a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense. **1. Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urbane** (syn.: comis, humanus): hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur urbanum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34 sq.; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17.—**B. Transf.**, of plants, improved, cultivated, ornamental: sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanus juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae, Plin. 16, 19, 32, § 78: acanthi topiariae et urbanae herbae, id. 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**2. Of speech.** **a.** In gen., refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice: in vobis nostrorum oratorum reclinat quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: os facile, explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18.—**b.** In

partic. of wit, witty, humorous, facetious: urbanus homo erit, cuius multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, conviviis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: dictum per se urbanum, id. 6, 3, 54: circumfertur Marci Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: homines lauti et urbani, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, witty, clever, Hor. S. 1, 4, 90: urbanus coepit haberi, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27: in senatu dicax et urbanus et bellus, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: urbanos qui illa censuerunt dicam an miseros? Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, id. ib. 8, 6, 3. — **B.** In a bad sense, bold, forward, impudent: frontis ad urbanae descendendi praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8. — **Adv.** **urbane** (acc. to II. A.). **1.** Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely: severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: urbanus agere, id. ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14. — More freq., **2.** Of speech, wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily: allicum facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42; 5, 7, 26; 6, 1, 46 al.: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: emendare, id. 8, 3, 54: urbanus elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5, 3.

* **urbicāpius**, i. m. [urbs-capio], a city taker, taker of cities: urbicae, occisor regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbicārius, a, um, adj. [urbicus], of or belonging to the city (post-class.): regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 1.

* **urbicrēmus**, a, um, adj. [urbs-cremo], city burning: nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Ham. 729.

1. urbicus, a, um, adj. [urbs], of or belonging to the city, city, civic (post-Aug.): res rusticae et urbanae, Gell. 15, 1, 3: annona, Suet. Aug. 18: res, id. Ner. 14: negotiatores, id. Caes. 49: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Hellog. 20; Mart. 1, 54: viae, Dig. 43, 8, 1.

2. Urbicus, i. m., the name of a poet, Juv. 6, 71; Mart. 1, 42, 11.

Urbigenus pāgus, a canton in Helvetia, perh. the mod. Orbe, in Vaud, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 403.

Urbīnum, i. n., a town in Umbria, Tac. H. 3, 62; Inscr. Orell. 3714. — Hence, **Urbīnas**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Urbīnum: Petissius, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 84 Müll. — In plur.: **Urbīnates**, um, m., the inhabitants of Urbīnum, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Inscr. Orell. 999.

Urbīus (Orbīus), Fest. p. 182 Müll. clivus, in Rome on the Esquiline Hill, Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sol. 1, § 25; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 525; and Müll. ad Fest. l. 1.

urbs, urbis (dat. VRBEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206), f. [Sanscr. vardh-, to make strong; cf. Pers. vard-ana, city], a walled town, a city.

1. Lit. **1.** In gen.: hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causā constituerunt: quam cum locis manuque sepessent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiosque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf. post ea qui fiebat orbis, urbis principium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755 Serv.: veni Syracusas, quod ab eā urbe... quae tamen urbs, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: certabant urbem Romam Remoramque vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl): arce et urbe sum orba, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ib.): urbes magnae et imperiosae, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: urbs illa praecleara (Syracusae), id. ib. 3, 31, 43: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Lael. 3, 11. — Rarely, and mostly poet., with the name of the city in gen.: urbs Patavi, Buthrotri, Verg. A. 1, 247; 3, 293: Cassius in oppido Antiochia cum omni exercitu, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1. — With adj. prop.: urbs Romana =

Roma, Liv. 9, 41, 16; 22, 37, 12; 40, 36, 14; Flor. 1, 13, 21. — Of other cities (rare and post-class.): Lampsacene urbis salus, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4: in urbe Aquilejensi, Paul. v. S. Ambros. 32: urbs urbium, a metropolis, Flor. 2, 6, 35. — **2.** In partic., the city of Rome (like ἡ πόλις, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adiceretur, Romam tamen accipit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103; cf. id. 8, 2, 8; 8, 5, 9: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 47, 71; 1, 1, 1; 1, 37, 58: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augendā quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4: minatus urbi vincla, id. Epod. 9, 9; called also urbs aeterna, Amm. 14, 6, 1. — Ad urbem esse, to stop at or near Rome; in publicists' lang., of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 Ascon.; 2, 2, 6, § 17; Sall. C. 30, 4; Caes. B. C. 6, 1. — **B.** Transf., as in Engl. **1.** The city, for the citizens (rare; cf. civitas): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: maesta attonitaeque, Juv. 11, 198: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 24. — **2.** The capital city, metropolis (post-class.): si tam vicinum urbi municipium sit, ut, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 4 fin.; Cod. Th. 14, 1, 3. — **II.** Trop.: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defenditis, i. e. the main point, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37.

* **urceātim**, adv. [urceus], with pitchers: Jovem aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. in pailfuls (as we say), Petr. 44.

urceolāris, e, adj. [urceolus], of or belonging to pitchers, pitcher-: herba, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, pelitory of the wall: Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; Scrib. Comp. 39; App. Herb. 81.

urceolus, i. m. dim. [urceus], a little pitcher or water-pot, Col. 12, 16, 4; Juv. 3, 203; 10, 64; Mart. 14, 105 in lemm.

urceus, i. m. (neutr. collat. form **urceum**, Cato. R. R. 13, 1) [Gr. ὕρξα, a jar; cf. orca], a pitcher, water-pot, ewer, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3; Hor. A. P. 22; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 71; Col. 12, 52, 8; Mart. 11, 56, 3; 12, 32, 16 al.

ūrēdo, inis, f. [uro]. **I.** A blast, blight of plants, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279; Col. 3, 20, 1. — **II.** A burning itch, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147; cf. App. M. 8, p. 215, 18.

ūrēthra, ae, f., = οὐρήθρα, the excretory canal of the urine, the urethra, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 66; 5, 10, 91.

ūrēticus, a, um, adj., = οὐρητικός, of or relating to urine, urinary: pori, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 16.

urgens, entis, Part. and P. a. of urgeo.

urgeo (less correctly **urgueo**), ursi (perf. rare; past part. not found), 2, v. a. [Gr. ὑργε-, ἐργεω, to shut in; Sanscr. varḡ, varḡami, prevent; Germ. Merk; Engl. work], to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge. **1.** Lit. (mostly poet.; syn.: pello, trudo): unda impellitur undā Urgeturque eadem veniens urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: urgeris turbā circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino, id. ib. 2, 4, 77: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Verg. A. 12, 748; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum, i. e. roll up, Ov. M. 4, 460: versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu, Verg. G. 3, 222: tres (naves) Euris ab alto In brevem et Syrtis urget, id. A. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. H. 6, 92: equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6, 3: (Mars) aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222. — **B.** Transf. **1.** To press upon (as something burdensome or compulsory). **a.** To bear hard or close upon; press hard, beset (class.): Caesar cum septimum legionem, quae juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26;

2, 25; Sall. J. 56, 6; cf.: hinc Pallas instat et urget Hinc contra Lausus, Verg. A. 10, 433: urgent impavidi te Salaminus Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. S. 2, 2, 64. — **b.** To weigh or bear down, to burden, oppress: at onus urget, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35; cf.: onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget, Hor. C. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453; cf.: ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor Urget, id. C. 1, 24, 5: omnes illacrimabiles Urgeturque ignotique longa Nocte, id. ib. 4, 9, 27: populus militiā atque inopiā urguebatur, Sall. J. 41, 7: praesens atque urgens malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61. — **c.** To urge, press, stimulate, drive, solicit (syn. insto): quod te urget, scelus, Qui huic sis molestus? Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 47: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: quamobrem, ut facis, urge, insta, perforce, id. Att. 13, 32, 1: Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii litteris, ut, etc., Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: nihil urget, is pressing, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 2: cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem, Dig. 23, 3, 33. — **2.** To press, strain, exert in excess, etc.: vox autem ultra vires urgenda non est, Quint. 11, 3, 51; cf. orationem, id. 11, 3, 102. — **3.** To press upon (by too great nearness), to crowd, hem in, confine: ne urbem hanc urbe aliā premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: valhis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urget utrimque latus, Verg. A. 11, 524; 7, 566: quāque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, id. G. 4, 290. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To press, ply, urge with argument (a favorite expression of Cic.): urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges... instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: sed urges me meis versibus, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: urguebat Arcesilas Zenonem, cum ipse falsa omnia diceret, etc., id. N. D. 1, 25, 70. — With acc. and inf.: sed urgetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam non deorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: illud urgeam, non intellegere eum, quid, etc., id. Fin. 5, 27, 80. — **Abso.**: ut interrogando urgeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Lig. 3, 9 (also ap. Quint. 9, 2, 57). — **B.** To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on any thing: eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: et durum terrae rusticus urget opus, Tib. 1, 9, 8; Ov. M. 4, 390; cf.: non tacta lignonibus arva, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: vestem, Verg. A. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae cum sum et urgeo forum, am often in the Forum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4; cf. altum, to force or plunge into, Hor. C. 2, 10, 2. — Urgeri, with gen., to be hard pressed, prosecuted for any thing: male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac. A. 6, 29. — Poet., with inf.: marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Summove litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20. — Hence, **urgens**, entis, P. a. (acc. to I. B. 1.), pressing, cogent, urgent (post-class. and very rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 med.: urgentissima ratio, Cod. Just. 3, 11, 1. — **Adv.** **urgenter**, pressing-ly (late Lat.), Cyp. Ep. 30, 1.

* **ūrica**, ae, f., i. q. eruca, a caterpillar, canker-worm, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

urigo, inis, f. [uro], lustful heat, desire, prurieny (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 215, 16; 1, p. 105, 27; Arn. 5, 187 (but in Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238, the correct read. is ustio).

urina, ae, f. [kindr. with Sanscr. vāri, water; Gr. οὐρον; cf. urna and urceus], urine. **1.** Lit., Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Cels. 2, 7; 2, 19; Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 24, 6, 17, § 27; Juv. 6, 313. — **Plur.**, Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; Suet. Aug. 80 fin.; id. Ner. 56; id. Vesp. 23; Gell. 19, 4, 3 et saep. — **II.** Transf.: genitalis, seed, semen, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168; cf.: urina concepta, Juv. 11, 170. — **Plur.**, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 19.

† **ūrinalis**, e, adj. [urina], of or belonging to urine, urinary, urinate: viae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; cf. fistula, Veg. 3, 15: vir-

tutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2: medicamenta, id. ib. 1, 4; 5, 1.

urinator, ōris, m. [urinor], a diver, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Liv. 44, 10; Dig. 14, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4115.

urino, āre, v. urinor.

urinor, āri, v. dep. (ante-class. collat. form **urino**, āre) [urina; Gr. οὐρῖνος], to plunge under water, to dive: urinare est mergi in aquam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188.—*Part.*: urinantes, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91.

† **urinus**, a, um, adj., = οὐρινος, full of wind, windy: ovum, a wind-egg, Plin. 10, 68, 79, § 158.

urion (**urium**), ii, n. [perh. from οὐρος, Ion. for ὄρος, a mountain], a kind of earth in mines, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75.

Uros (-ūs), i, m., = Οὔριος, a title of Jupiter, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128.

urna, ae, f. [prop. a vessel of burnt clay; root uro], a vessel for drawing water, a water-pot, water-jar, urn. **I.** Lit.: urnae dictae, quod urinant in aqua hauriendā ut urinatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 16; 4 (5), 11, 28; Ov. F. 3, 14; id. M. 3, 37; 3, 172; Hor. C. 3, 11, 22; id. S. 1, 5, 91; 1, 1, 54.—As an attribute of personified rivers, Verg. A. 7, 792; Sil. 1, 407.—Of the constellation Aquarius, Liv. 2, 457; Sen. Thyest. 865.—**II.** Transf., in gen., an urn used for any purpose. **A.** Most freq., a vessel into which were thrown the voting-tablets or lots of any kind. **1.** A voting-urn (syn. sitella): senatorum urna copiose absoluit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; Ov. M. 15, 44; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 49; Hor. S. 2, 1, 47; Sil. 9, 27; Juv. 13, 4: educit ex urnā tres iudices, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, § 42; Suet. Ner. 21; Verg. A. 6, 22; Val. Fl. 2, 484; Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 22, 3, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 20, 2; Sen. Troad. 974; Tert. Spect. 16.—**2.** The urn of fate, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium Versatur urna serius oculus Sors exitura, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: omne capax movet urna nomen, id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Verg. A. 6, 432; Stat. S. 2, 1, 219: nomina in urnam coicere, Liv. 23, 3, 7; Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 2.—**B.** A vessel to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn, Ov. H. 11, 124; id. M. 4, 166; 11, 706; 12, 616; 14, 441; id. Tr. 3, 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 15; Luc. 7, 819; Sen. Troad. 375.—**C.** A money-pot, money-jar: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10.—**D.** A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn, Cato, R. R. 148, 1; Col. 12, 41; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 263; Pers. 5, 144.—**2.** A measure in gen., Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 13, 3; Juv. 15, 25.

urnalis, e, adj. [urna, II. D.], containing an urn, holding half an amphora: urcei, Cato, R. R. 13, 3: calculi, Trebius Niger ap. Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—*Plur. subst.*: **urnālīa**, ium, n., vessels of such capacity, Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnarium, ii, n. [urna, I.], a table on which water vessels were set, an urn-table, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 544, 20.

* **urniger**, āra, ōrum, adj. [urna-gero], urn-bearing: puer, i. e. the constellation Aquarius, Auct. Carm. Sign. Cael. 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnula, ae, f. dim. [urna], a little urn.

* **I.** A water-urn, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 9: fictiles urnulae, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** A cinerary urn, Spart. Sev. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a. [for uso from root us; cf. Gr. εἶω, to singe; αἶω, to kindle], to burn (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (sacer ignis) urit corpore serpens Quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 660: urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, id. 4, 871: calidum hoc est: etsi prout abest, urit male, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 81: urit odorata nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg. A. 7, 183: homines in usum nocturni luminis, Tac. A. 15, 44: picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 533.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To burn up, destroy by fire, consume (syn. cremo): hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII., in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.; so XII. Tab. ib. 2, 24, 60: flamma cum corpora fulva leonum soleat torrere atque urere, Lucr. 5, 898 (902): in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id. uri secūrique pa-

timur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: agros, Liv. 26, 21, 15: urbes hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: Achaicus Ignis Iliacas domos, id. C. 1, 15, 35; cf.: usto ab Ilio, id. Epod. 10, 13: ustis navibus, id. ib. 9, 8: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, id. S. 1, 3, 37: cum frondibus uritur arbor, Ov. M. 2, 212 et saep.: acanthi radices ustis laxatissime mire prosunt, burned, scorched, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76: a sole usti, id. 23, 4, 42, § 85: ecce sexus infirmus se uri perpetitur, Lact. 5, 13, 14: urbis hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: praedas, id. A. 4, 48: regionem, Curt. 4, 9, 8; 4, 14, 2.—**b.** Of encaustic painting, to burn in (very rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. F. 4, 275: tabulam coloribus, id. ib. 3, 831.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To burn, i. e. to scorch, parch, dry up, to sting or pain acutely (syn. torreo): videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: cum Sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339: terras (Sol), id. ib. 4, 194: campum (seges), Verg. G. 1, 77 sq.: solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124: vineas (fimum suillum), id. 17, 27, 46, § 258: urentes harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31; v. Orell. ad h. l.: sitis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299: sitis arida guttur Urit, id. M. 11, 130: fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: nec febribus uror anhelis, Ov. P. 1, 10, 5: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47, 6: dysenteria si urat, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 128: calx urit, discutit, extrahit, burns, heats (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57, § 180: uri, vinciri, ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37, 1: hae sunt, quarum Delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit, oppresses, Juv. 6, 260.—**2.** To rub sore; to gall, fret, chafe, corrode: calceus... si pede minor, uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: teneros urit loca laceratos, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 23: uri virgis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: loris non ureris, id. Ep. 1, 16, 47: antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat: Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3: ut pressos urant juga prima juvenes, Ov. R. Am. 235.—**3.** To pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither: pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Scythae continuis frigoribus uruntur, Just. 2, 2, 9: iis, quae frigus usserit, sunt remedia, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 119; Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8; id. F. 1, 680: urebant montana nives, Luc. 4, 52; Val. Fl. 2, 287.—**II.** Trop., to burn, inflame, consume with passion; in pass., to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamored; of love or lust: me tamen urit amor, Verg. E. 2, 68: Daphnis me malus urit, id. ib. 8, 83: vires urit videndo Femina, id. G. 3, 215: urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5 sq.—*Pass.*: uritur infelix Dido, Verg. A. 4, 68: Hor. Epod. 14, 13; Ov. M. 1, 496; 3, 464; 7, 22; 13, 763 al.: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66: ira communiter urit utrumque, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13.—*Pass.*: uror, seu, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 9.—Of envy: urit fulgore suo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To vex, annoy: uro hominem, I gall the fellow, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42; cf. *pass.*: id nunc his cebrebrum uritur, Me esse hos trecentos Philippo facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25.—**2.** In gen., to disturb, harass, annoy, oppress: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17, 1; cf. *pass.*: quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. 27, 39, 9: labor alique urens, id. 36, 23, 5: captos legibus ure tuis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 70: populum gravis urebat infesto mari annonae, Vell. 2, 77, 1: urebat nobilem populum ablatum mare, Flor. 2, 6, 2.

* **urruncum**, i, n. [cf. Gr. οὐρά, tail], the lowest part of an ear of corn, Varr. R. 1, 48, 3.

ursa, ae, f. [ursus], a she-bear. **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 2, 485; 13, 803; 13, 836; 15, 379; id. F. 2, 181; Mart. 6, 25, 2.—**B.** Poet., a bear, in gen., Verg. A. 5, 37; Ov. M. 12, 319; 14, 255.—**II.** Transf.: Ursa, as a constellation, either Ursa Major, the Greater Bear, or Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear, Ov. H. 18 (17), 152; id. Tr. 1, 4, 1; 3, 11, 8; 5, 3, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 724; Suet. Aug. 80.

ursinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a bear, bear's. **I.** Adj.: sanguis, Col. Arb. 15: fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 219: adeps, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235: rabies, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130: allium, a kind of wild garlic, id.

19, 6, 34, § 116.—**II.** Subst.: **ursina**, ae, f., bear's meat, Petr. 66.

ursus, i, m. [for ursus; Sanscr. arcā; Gr. ἀρκτος], a bear, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131; Ov. M. 2, 494; 10, 540; Hor. Epod. 16, 51; id. C. 3, 4, 18; id. A. P. 472; Juv. 4, 100; Sen. Ira. 2, 31, 6; 3, 43, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.—*Prov.*: fumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, i. e. to provoke a dangerous person, Mart. 6, 64, 28: ursum poscunt, a bear-baiting in the circus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

urtica, ae, f. [uro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** A nettle, stinging-nettle, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92; 22, 13, 15, § 31; Cat. 44, 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8; Pers. 6, 70 al.—**B.** Transf., a sea-nettle, a kind of zoophyte, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 146; also called marina urtica, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Trop., lustful desire, prurient, Juv. 2, 128; 11, 166 (168).

uruca, v. Plin. vocab. and eruca.

† **urus**, i, m. [Celtic], a kind of wild ox, a ure-ox, urus, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Plin. 8, 15, § 38; Verg. G. 2, 374; 3, 532; cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 fin.

urvo (**urbo**), āre, v. n. [urvum], to plough round, mark out with a plough: urvat, Ennius in Andromeda significat circumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condendā urvo aratri... Ait autem: Circum sese urvat ad pedes, etc., Fest. p. 375 Müll. *N. cr.* (Trag. v. 141 Vahl.); cf.: urvare est aratro definire, Dig. 50, 16, 239, § 6.

urvum (**urbum**), i, n., the curved part of a plough, the plough-tail, with which the bounds of cities were marked out, Varr. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf. id. L. L. 5, §§ 127 and 135 Müll.; Dig. 50, 16, 239, § 6.

Uscāna, ae, f., a town of Illyria, Liv. 43, 18 sqq.—Hence, **Uscānenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Uscana, Liv. 43, 18; 43, 19.

ūsio, ōnis, f. [utor], use (ante- and post-class.): domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2: quae tibi usioni supererunt, id. ib. 33, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Varr. ap. Non. 231, 6: usionis gratia, Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17: usionis causā, Dig. 34, 2, 28.—*Plur.*, Arn. 7, p. 238 dub.

Usipetes, um, m., a Germanic people on the Rhine, near the Tencheri, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16; Tac. A. 1, 51.—Called also **Usipii**, Tac. A. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 32; id. G. 32; id. Agr. 28; 32.

ūsitätē, adv., v. usitor, P. a. fin.

ūsitätus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of usitor.

ūsitor, ātus, 1, v. freq. dep. [utor], to use often, be in the habit of using; as a verb. *fin.* only a few times in Gellius in the *perf.*; with *abl.*: verbo, Gell. 17, 1, 9; 10, 21, 2: anulīs, id. 10, 10, 1.—Much more freq. and quite class.: **ūsitätus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in the passive sense, usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar: hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11: nomen, Quint. 3, 6, 53: vocabula, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: potiones, id. Epod. 5, 73: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 117; cf., with *acc.* and *inf.*: cum eas non solum refelli, sed etiam accusari sciamus usitatum esse, Quint. 5, 5, 1.—*Comp.*: faciamus tractando usitatus hoc verbum et tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: quod usitatus esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—*Sup.*: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.—*Adv.*: **ūsitätē**, in the usual manner: loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72; 5, 29, 89: dictum, Gell. 17, 3, 3.—*Comp.*: dicere, Gell. 13, 20, 21; Aug. Trin. 9.

Uspē, ēs, f., a town of Asiatic Scythia, Tac. A. 12, 16.—Hence, **Uspenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Uspē, Tac. A. 12, 17.

uspiam, adv. [us-piam, v. usque], at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere (rare but class.; mostly in affirmative clauses; cf. usquam): sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: si avenam uspiam videris, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id.

Att. 1, 17, 2: utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, id. ib. 16, 13, b, 1: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae fient, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2: metuo ne opsint mihi, neve opsent uspiam, id. ib. 4, 2, 6.—With *gen.*: nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 119: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.—**II.** Transf., in any business or affair: *Ol.* Nimis tenax es. *St.* Num me expertus uspiam? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 19; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 2 supra.

usquam, adv. [us for ubi, from ubi; indef. suffix quam, as in quisquam, etc.; cf. usque], at or in any place, anywhere (usu. in neg. clauses, while uspiam, corresp. to quispiam, is used also affirmatively). **I.** Lit.: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, etc., Cic. Fl. 21, 50: numquam etiam fui usquam, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6: neque omnino huius rei meminit usquam poeta ipse, id. 11, 2, 16.—Of place in books or in history: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legitimus, Nep. Dat. 6, 8.—With *gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, etc., Just. 3, 3, 9.—(β) In neg. interrog. sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. And. 5, 3, 7.—With *gen.*: an quisquam usquam gentium est aequè miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13.—(γ) In conditional clauses: si quid Usquam iustitia est, Verg. A. 1, 604: si usquam, Quint. 6, 1, 51; 11, 1, 54.—**b.** Affirmatively: miror te, cum Romā absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: unde quod est usquam... Inscipitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Verg. A. 7, 311.

—**B.** Of other relations than those of place, in any thing, in any way; with neg., by no means, in no respect, etc. (rare but class.): neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: Jugurtha neque adversus iram ejus (populi Romani) usquam nisi avaritiā nobilitatis et pecuniā suā spem habere, Sall. J. 13, 5.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Of value: alicui usquam esse, to be of any account or importance (cf.: nullo loco habere, etc.): quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, Ter. Ad. 2, 15 (Bentl. ex conj.: quasi huius jam tibi).—**B.** With verbs of motion, to any place, anywhere, anywhere: duci potis est si ea usquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam Vincutus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.—**2.** In *gen.*, at all: nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: (formica) non usquam propeit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri Haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553: prius, quam Tisaphernes usquam se moveret, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

usquē, adv. [us for ubi, from ubi with locative *s*; and que for quē, old abl. of quis; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 471; 888; cf.: quisque, usquam]. **I.** Lit., all the way to or from any limit of space, time, etc. (cf.: fine, tenus); of place, all the way, right on, without interruption, continuously, constantly.

A. With prepositions. **1.** With *ab*: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex omnibus spectaculis usque a Capitolio plausus excitatus, id. Sest. 58, 124: usque a rubro mari, Nep. Hann. 2, 1.—Poet.: Dardaniam Siculo propexit ab usque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289 (sometimes as one word, v. abusque).—**2.** With *ex*: usque ex ultimā Syriā atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157.—**3.** With *ad*: usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87: ab imis ungibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad Iconium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: ab Atticā ad Thesaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: usque ad Numantiam misit, Cic. Dejot. 7, 19: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 (poet. and post-Aug. ad usque; often as one word, v. adusque).—**4.** With *in* and *acc.*: cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: portus usque in sinibus oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.—**5.** With

trans: trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**6.** With *sub* and *acc.*: admōrunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240 (236).—**B.** With adverbs of place: quod eos usque istic exauditis putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** Esp., with *quaque* (less correctly as one word, usquequaque; v. II. A. 3. e. and II. B. 3. infra), everywhere: non usque quaque idoneum invenias locum, ubi, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 518, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 198 Rib): immo vero, quom usquequaque umbra'st, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: mari terraque illas usque quaque quaerit, id. Poen. prol. 105: aut undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores. Instant... occurrunt, et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacunque, Mart. 11, 98, 3; cf.: quaque vsque, Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.—**C.** With *acc.* of the place *whither*, all the way to, as far as, to. **1.** With names of towns (class.; *acc.* to Reisig. Vorles. p. 216, usque ad Numantiam means all the way to the town, i. e. to its walls or gates: usque Numantiam, all the way to or into it, implying entrance of the town; cf. the passages cited infra): theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Roman significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21.—**2.** With other names than those of towns (post-Aug.): ab hac (sc. Sicilia) Cretam usque Siculum (mare) vocat, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1, 4: terminos usque Libyae, id. 1, 1, 5: ab Atticā Thesaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: ab eo usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20, § 84: horrendum ab astris Descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of time, all the time, continually, perpetually, all the while from or to a period, as long or as far as, until. **1.** With prepositions. **a.** With *ab*: mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritiā fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: primus esses memoriter Progeniem nostram usque ab avo profereis, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, id. Div. 1, 1, 1: usque a Thale Milesio, id. N. D. 1, 33, 91: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Cacl. 14, 34.—**b.** With *ad*: usque a mane ad vespertum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, id. Most. 3, 1, 3: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: ille nihil difficilior esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, id. Lael. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, as far as, up to, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): paucae, aegre se defendentes, usque tempora Alexandri Magni duraverunt, Just. 2, 4, 32: a rege Romulo usque Caesarem Augustum, Flor. 1, proem. 1 (al. usque in).—**3.** With adverbs. **a.** With *inde*: pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens, etc., Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**b.** With *ante*: ut animus in spe usque antehac attentus fuit, Ita, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 3.—**c.** With *adhuc*: quod occultatum'st usque adhuc nunc non potest, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10: qui me tam leni passus animosus usque adhuc facere, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 27: cessatum usque adhuc est, until now, hitherto, id. Ad. 4, 4, 23: qui mos usque adhuc est retentus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: usque adhuc certe animus meum probastis, Suet. Dom. 18; v. adhuc, II. A.—**d.** With *eo*: tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad, etc., Cic. Dejot. 4, 11: usque eo animadverti eum jocari, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60; v. 2. eo, II. C.—**e.** With *quaque*, continually, always: Chrusalus mihi usque quaque loquitur nec recte, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: usque quaque sapere oportet, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; so, usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2; 1, 7, 5; Gell. 16, 3, 1: usquequaque, de hoc cum dicemus, whenever, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1.—Opp. nusquam: atque hoc non alienum est, quod ad multa pertineat, ne aut nusquam aut usquequaque dicatur, hic admonere, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 63.—**f.** With *dum*: usque dum regnum optinebit Jupiter, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 28: complebo familiam adeo usque satietatem dum capiet

pater, id. Am. 1, 2, 9: usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 30; Cato, R. R. 156: mihi quidem usque curae erit, quid agas, dum, quid egeris, sciero, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 1, 6, § 16; Hor. C. 3, 30, 7; cf. dum, I. B. 1. b.—**g.** With *interea*: nain usque dum ille vitam colet Inopem... Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84 sqq.—**h.** With *dum*: ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus Usque donec persectus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114.—**k.** With *quoad*: usque illum, quoad ei nuntiatum esset consules descendisse, omnibus exclusis commentatum, etc., Cic. Brut. 22, 87: dandum ordeum, usque quoad erunt lactentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12.—**l.** With *adeo*: usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic. Sest. 38, 82; cf. Cato, R. R. 67: instare usque adeo, donec se adjurat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; id. Rud. 3, 5, 32: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10 sub f. supra.—**m.** With *nunc* (post-class.): nunc usque, to this day, Amm. 14, 2, 12: usque nunc, Hier. Ep. 3, 87.—**B.** In other relations. **1.** Of extent or degree, even to, quite up to, or as far as. **a.** Absol.: ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 5, 5 Fleck. (al. verberando usque, ambo: incerta est distinctio, Don. ad loc.): poenastus dedit usque superque (= usque eo quod satis esset), Hor. S. 1, 2, 65.—**b.** With *ad*: usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: usque ad eum finem, dum, etc., id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; v. dum: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, up to, i. e. except Pompey, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**c.** With *adeo*: undique totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, to so great an extent, Verg. E. 1, 12.—**d.** With terminal adverbs: Anco regi familiaris est factus (sc. L. Tarquinius) usque eo, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; v. eo, under is *fin.*: usque quo non vis subici mihi? how long? Vulg. Exod. 10, 3; cf. quousque.—**2.** Right on, always, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly: Ep. Ne abeas, priusquam ego ad te venero. Ap. Usque oppariar, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 122: Ctesipho me pugnis miserum Usque occidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: an usque In nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 16: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Verg. E. 9, 64; cf.: nec vidisse semel satis est, jurat usque morari, id. A. 6, 487: naturam expelles furcā, tamen usque recurrit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.—Repeated: allatres licet usque nos et usque, Mart. 5, 60, 1: ergo, qui prius usque et usque et usque Furum scindere podices solebam, Auct. Priap. 78.—**3.** Esp.: usque quaque (less correctly as one word, usquequaque), in every thing, on every occasion: nolite usque quaque idem quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 10: an hoc usque quaque, aliter in vita? id. Fin. 5, 30, 91 Adv. ad loc.: et id usquequaque quantum sit appareat, in each particular, id. Or. 22, 73; Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: religionum usque quaque contemptor, praeter unius Deae Syriac, Suet. Ner. 56 init.

usquequaque, v. usque, I. B. 2; II. A. 3. e.; II. B. 3.

usta, ae, f. [uro], a kind of red color, burnt cinnamon, Plin. 35, 6, 20, § 38; Vitruv. 7, 11 fin.; Isid. Orig. 19, 17.

Ustica, ae, f. **I.** A small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa, still called Val d'Ustica, Hor. C. 1, 17, 11.—**II.** A small island north of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

usticius, a, um, adj. [uro], of a color produced by burning, i. e. brown (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 19, 28.

ustilago, inis, f., a plant, called also carduus silvaticus, App. Herb. 109.

ustio, ōnis, f. [uro], a burning, searing, or cauterizing (post-Aug. and very rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 fin.: quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151: vehementior sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

ustor, ōris, m. [id.], a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Cat. 59, 5; Mart. 3, 93, 26; Luc. 8, 738.

usticula, ae, f. dim. [ustor], a female hair-curler, Tert. Pall. 4 dub.

ustrina, ae, f. [uro]. ***I.** *A burning, burn*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 30.—**II.** *A place for burning corpses*, Inscr. Orell. 4517; cf. Fest. s. v. bustum, p. 32.—Called also **ustrinum**, i, n., Inscr. Grut. 656, 3; 755, 4; 1044, 7 al.

ustūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (very rare; syn. amburo): palos, Vitruv. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventi ferro, i. e. *to crisp the hair*, Auct. Priap. 46.—***B.** *Pregn., to burn up, consume by fire*: scripta lignis, Cat. 36, 8.—***II.** *Transf., to pinch, nip, or blast with cold*: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aurā, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustūra, ae, f. [id.], *the burning* (late Lat.): fervoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 93: ignis, id. ib. 3, 8, 96: ignis ad usturam inferitur injustis, Arn. in Psal. 74.

ustus, a, um, *Part. of uro*.

usūalis, e, adj. [2. usus]. **I.** *That is for use, fit for use* (post-class.): mancipia, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 3.—***II.** *Usual, common, ordinary*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 10; Ambros. in Luc. 7, n. 150.—Hence, adv.: **usūaliter**, *in the usual manner* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

usuarius, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to use, usuary*, viz., **I.** *Pass., that is used, made use of*: servus, i. e. *whom one has the use of, but does not own*, Dig. 7, 8, 14; Gell. 4, 1, 23.—***II.** *Act., as subst.: usuarius*, ii, m., *one who uses or has the use of a thing, but no right of property in it*: usus aquae personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Dig. 7, 8, 21: eadem et in usuario dicenda sunt, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 2.

1. usū-cāpio (in recent edd. usually separate, **usū cāpio**), cēpi, captum, 3, v. a. [id.]; *jurid. t. t., to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription or usucapion*: quoniam hereditas usu capta esset, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me suscepisse, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44, 6: subsiciva, ut usu capta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 fin.: filius pro donato non capiet usu, Dig. 41, 7, 1: propius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, ib. 41, 3, 29.

2. usū-cāpio, ōris, f.; *jurid. t. t., the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, usucapion*: usucapio est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium biennii, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 19; cf. Gai Inst. 2, 41 sqq.; 2, 61; 2, 68; 2, 204; 4, 36; Paul. Sent. 5, 2; 1, 17, 1; Dig. 41, 3, 3; Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; Just. Inst. 2, 6; Dig. 41, tit. 3; Cod. Just. 7, 24; 7, 28 sq.; cf.: *usus capio*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55.—Sometimes separated: *usu quoque capio*, Dig. 41, 10, 1.

usūcaptus, a, um, *Part. of usucapio*.

usū-fācio, v. 2. usus, I. B. 2. b. β.

usūfructuarius, ii, m. [usufructus]; v. 2. usus, I. B. 2. a.], *one who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing, a usufructuary*, Gai Inst. 2, 30; 3, 93; Dig. 7, 1, 7 al.

ūsūra, ae, f. [utor], *a using, use, or enjoyment of a thing* (class.). **I.** In gen.: solis usura, Att. ap. Non. 231, 4: hujus lucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: unius horae, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: parva exigui temporis, id. Agr. 3, 1, 2: longi temporis, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 144: gloriae, Vell. 2, 34, 2.—***II.** In partic., in mercantile lang., *a use of money lent*: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usurā auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168.—***B.** *Meton., interest paid for the use of money, usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans; cf. fenus): lex, ut sexenni die sine usuris creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: alicui usuram pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3: usuras dare, accipere, Dig. 22, 1, 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 2: vorax, Luc. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, i. e. *to spend the whole income of their estates in paying interest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: neque aes alienum patiebatur multiplicandis usuris crescere, Nep. Att. 2, 5: usura plurimum annorum, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 5: debitor usuram pariter sortem-

que negabit, Mart. 5, 43, 3; Suet. Aug. 39: pecuniam sub usuris mutuum dare, Dig. 14, 6, 7, § 9.—***2.** *Transf., in gen., interest*: terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, nec umquam sine usurā reddit quod accipit, sed alias minore, plerumque majorem cum fenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: diutius servata usuram adiunct, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1: prima quaque occasione (litteras) mitte, appositis quidem usuris, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5: has usuras voluptatum pendimus, Sen. Ep. 45, 23.

ūsūrārius, a, um, adj. [usura]. **I.** *That serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment*, = usuarius: puer, Plaut. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Am. 1, 2, 36.—***II.** *Of or belonging to interest or usury, that pays interest*: aera, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, at interest, Dig. 16, 2, 11: debitum, ib. 3, 5, 5 fin.; 3, 5, 37 fin.: debitor, ib. 21, 1, 7.

ūsū-rēceptio (also separately **ūsū rēceptio**), ōnis, f.; *law t. t., a recovery by usucapion of property once alienated*: quae species usucapionis dicitur usureceptio, quia id quod aliquando habuimus recipimus per usucapionem, Gai Inst. 2, 59 sqq.

ūsū-rēcipio, cēpi, 3, v. a.; *law t. t., to recover by usucapion property once alienated*, Gai Inst. 2, 61.

***usurpābilis**, e, adj. [usurpo], *that may be used*: homo, Tert. adv. Mart. 2, 6.

usurpātio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a talking into use, a making use, using, use of a thing* (cf. usus). **I.** In gen.: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: vocis, Liv. 27, 19, 5: superba nominis, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, the undertaking of a journey so uncommon, Liv. 41, 23, 14: bonae mentis, enjoyment, possession, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.—***II.** In partic., in *jurid. lang.*, **A.** *A seizing or using unlawfully, usurpation*: qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicitā usurpatione geminaverit, Cod. Just. 1, 6, 1: per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, ib. 1, 4, 6.—***B.** *A using by another party, whereby a prescription or usucapion is interrupted*: usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Dig. 41, 3, 2.

usurpātivē, adv., v. usurpativus fin.

usurpātivus, a, um, adj. [usurpo, II. B. 2.], *wrongly used, unusual, improper, usurpative* (late Lat.): species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.; Macr. Diff. Verb. p. 2764 ib.—***Adv.**: **usurpātivē**, *in an unusual manner, improperly, wrongly*: usurpative ait hordea, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 210; id. ad Verg. A. 7, 289.

usurpātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who uses or takes possession unlawfully, a usurper of a thing* (late Lat.): indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7, 12: tanti nominis, Symm. Or. ap. Val. 1, 22.—***II.** In gen., *one who accomplishes*: ardui operis, Jul. Sev. Syn. praef. 1.

usurpātorius, a, um, adj. [usurpator], *usurping, usurpatory*: temeritas, Cod. Just. 10, 47, 8.—***Adv.**: **usurpātorie**, *presumptuously, pretentiously*, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 15, n. 64; id. in Psal. 118, Serm. 5, § 23 al.

usurpātrix, icis, f. [id.], *she that assumes or takes to herself without right* (late Lat.): innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 12.

usurpo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [perh. contr. from usu rapio, to seize to one's own use], *to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise, enjoy* (class.; cf. utor). **I.** In gen.: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. Par. 2, 17: at quam crebro usurpat Et consul, et Antonius! id. Phil. 2, 28, 70; cf.: praeclear est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: peregrinae condicionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilitia, Suet. Claud. 25: o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *I would occupy thee (cast myself into thee)*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 41: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives hac in re publicā esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: conclusio, quā credo usuros veteres illos fuisse, si jam nota atque usurpata res esset, id. Or. 51, 169: id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: consolationes,

a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3: paucas tribus ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Lael. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M. Curii non cum caritate aliquā benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of*, id. ib. 8, 28: nec patrum nec avorum memoriā quemquam id jus usurpasse, Liv. 27, 8, 9: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 fin.: modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. A. 11, 16: otium post labores, id. ib. 14, 55: nec puduit has vestis usurpare etiam viros, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 78: sibi quisque dominorum usurpat servitutem, Dig. 8, 6, 6, § 1.—With *de*: sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, cum de poëtis dicemus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.—***Impers.**: usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary*; with a foll. *ut*, Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6: quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, Co. 2, 2, 22.—

II. In partic. **A.** *Aliquid oculis, auribus, etc., to take possession or cognizance of*, i. e. *to perceive, observe, etc.*, through the senses (ante-class.): nec calidos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 301: advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia atque Arabia, Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus umquam usurpavi meis, *I have never seen nor set foot in*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 4: aliquid sensibus, Lucr. 4, 975: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 9.—***B.** In *jurid. lang.*, *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain a thing*: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: nec interest is qui usurpaverit (possessionem) dominus sit, neque, Dig. 41, 3, 5: mercatores, qui de fundis fiscalibus mercari consueverunt, nullam immunitatem solvendi publici vectigalis usurpare possunt, ib. 39, 4, 9, § 8.—***Abstr.**: Mucium dicere solitum, lege non esse usurpatum mulierem, quae, cum Kal. Jan. apud virum matrimonii causa esse coepisset, a. d. IIII. Kal. Jan. sequentis usurpatum esset: non enim posse impleri trinotium, quod abesse a viro usurpandi causā ex XII. tabulis deberet, because, unless absent from him at least three full days of the year, she became subject to him as his wife by prescription, Gell. 3, 2, 12 sq. Weiss (Herz. legi: non esse usurpatum mulierem); cf. Macr. S. 1, 3, 9; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; Gai Inst. 1, 111; Gell. 18, 6, 8 sq.—***2.** *To assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp* (not ante-Aug.): civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. Claud. 25: dominium totius loci, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 8: cognomina, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71: illicitum collegium, Dig. 47, 22, 2: cujus jus tyranni quaque usurparunt, Liv. 34, 32, 2: alienam possessionem, id. 33, 40, 5: possessionem Armeniae, Tac. A. 14, 26.—***C.** *To make use of or be acquainted with under any name*, i. e. *to name or call, to speak of habitually, adopt, assume* in words or speech (cf. nuncupo): Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Univ. 11: soleo saepe ante oculos ponere idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnis posse, etc., id. Marcell. 2, 5: Graecum verbum usurpavi, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: admonet saepe usurpatae Dionysi tyranni vocis, quā, etc., Liv. 24, 22, 8: saepe eum usurpasse vocem, multo miserius seni exilium esse, id. 2, 40, 11: tabulata instituta sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Vulg. Deut. 5, 11: cum hoc decere... quod semper usurpamus in omnibus dictis et factis... cum hoc, inquam, decere dicimus, *speak of, insist on*, Cic. Or. 22, 73.

1. ūsus, a, um, *Part. of utor*.

2. ūsus, ūs, m. [utor], *the use or, using of any thing, in the widest sense* (cf.: consuetudo, mos). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *The use, employment, exercise of any thing*; with *gen. obj.*: virtus in usu sui tota posita est: usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: cetera, ad virtutis usum idonea, id. Ac. 1, 6, 22.—***Abstr.**: Quaeque ipsi doceant in usu habere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: nec rhus Latinum nomen habet, cum in usu pluribus modis veniat, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91.—***2.** *Wear, a wearing out or away* (poet.): ferreus adsiduo consumitur anulus usu, Ov. A. A. 1, 473: silices tenuantur ab usu, id. ib. 3, 91.—***3.** *Use, en-*

joyment, fruition: et usu rerum necessarium et dignitate spoliatum iri. Caes. B. G. 7, 66: tantumque nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: cave sis ne tu te usu perdis (i.e. ex usu tui), *lose control of yourself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225 Using ad loc. — **4. Use, practice, exercise**: tantum usu cottidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quod adsiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: cum rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus cum illarum artium studiis et cognitione coniungitur, id. Rep. 3, 3, 5: ad eam doctrinam, quam suo quisque studio adsecutus esset, adungeretur usus frequens, id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: docuit nos longa vita usque rerum maximarum, id. ib. 2, 50, 204: usu quidem in republica rerum maximarum facile omnis viceris, id. Rep. 1, 23, 37. — **5. Use, experience, discipline, skill** acquired by practice (cf. *experientia*): Da. O Geta, provinciam Cepistis duram. Ge. Mi usus venit, hoc scio, i.e. *I have found it so by experience*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 23 (al. usu venit; v. infra, II. C. 2.): vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: usum in re publica magnum habere, id. Phil. 10, 2, 6: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; id. B. C. 2, 34: non recusare se, quin nullius usus imperator existimaretur, id. ib. 3, 45: nullo usu rei militaris percepto, id. B. G. 6, 40; id. B. C. 3, 84: usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, id. B. G. 3, 8: ne usu manique reliquorum opinionem fallerent, id. B. C. 3, 86: et Marius aut belli usum aut studia vulgi amissurus, Sall. J. 84, 3; cf. id. ib. 89, 6: dantur duo usu sapientiaeque praestantes, Nep. Timoth. 3, 2: seris venit usus ab annis, Ov. M. 6, 29: tum foeda clades, Romanisque usu incognita, Flor. 2, 2, 23. — **Personified**: adiciam quod me docuit usus, magister egregius, *experience*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 12: usum et esse et haberi optimum dicendi magistrum, id. ib. 6, 29, 4. — **6. Use, habit, usage, custom, practice**: usum loquendi populo concessi: scientiam mihi reservavi, Cic. Or. 48, 160: dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita communi quodam in usu, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: (vitulos) ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem, Verg. G. 3, 163: est omnino Capitoni in usu claros viros colere, id. *is his custom*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 3: populum auctoritate sua ad usum frugalitatis revocavit, Just. 20, 4, 5: ab his Galli usum vitae cultioris didicerunt, id. 43, 4, 1: at horum recitatio usu jam recepta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 3: cadent vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71. — **In partic.** **1.** In iurid. lang. **a.** Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more frequently in one word, **ususfructus**, *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct*: usus enim ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73, 9: rem nobis eripit casus, usum fructumque apud nos reliquit, id. ib. 98, 11: usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11; cf.: ususfructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salva reum substantia, Dig. 7, 1, 1; v. the entire title, usufructus: dominus proprietatis alii usumfructum in iure cedere potest, Gai. Inst. 2, 30 sqq.; 2, 86; Ulp. Fragm. 15, 3. — **b.** *A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucapio*. (a) In the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v. auctoritas; and cf. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 144 sq. — (b) In the phrase usu capere, to acquire by prescription (often as one word; v. 1. usucapio); hence, com.: Mer. Quoquid nunc es? Sos. Tuos: nam pugnis usu fecisti tuum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218. — **2. Intercourse, familiarity, association, intimacy, society** (cf.: consuetudo, conversatio): domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: quocum mihi est magnus usus, id. Fam. 7, 32, 1; 9, 25, 2: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. ib. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantae amicitiae, id. Planc. 2, 5: inter nosmet ipsos vetus usus intercedit, id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: ut insi-

nuaret se in quam maxime familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21, 11: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9: natio nullo commercio colens matuos usus, Curt. 7, 3, 5: neminem in usu habes nisi tibi dilectum, Plin. Pan. 88. — Hence, **b.** In mal. part., Tib. 1, 9, 55; Ov. R. Am. 357. — **3. Use, practice, reality** (opp. *species*): ut (liberi) in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 42: illam alteram (partem Numidiae) specie quam usu potiore Adherbal possedit, Sall. J. 16, 5: ut non in usum sic ad speciem imperii, Flor. 3, 13, 4. — **II. Transf.** **A. Use, usefulness, value, utility, benefit, profit, advantage**: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: (arborum) consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: propter lini inopiam atque ejus usus inscientiam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: naves factae subito ex umida materia non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, *capacity, fitness*, id. B. C. 1, 58: natis in usum laetitiae scyphis Pugnare, service, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1: aurum cogere humanos in usus, id. ib. 3, 3, 51: pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum, Ov. M. 2, 36: necis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos, id. ib. 2, 6, 75: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51, 2: plures quam quot satis in usum erant ignes, Liv. 36, 10, 12: servos quos domum quis ducet suo usu, Dig. 50, 16, 203: cicuta quoque venenum est... ad multa tamen usus non omittendi, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151. — In partic., usui or ex usu esse, to be of use, service, or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous, or profitable: esse usui civitati, ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; id. B. C. 1, 19; Liv. 3, 33, 5; cf.: (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3: magno usui rei publicae esse, id. Phil. 10, 11, 26; Caes. B. G. 3, 14: bono usui esse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15: peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 33, 5: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; so, ex usu esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14; Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo Nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 47. — **B. Use, occasion, need, want, necessity**: non te instruere domum tuam voluerunt in provincia, sed illum usum provinciae supplere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quae belli usus poseunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43, 7: illuc euntium, quae quemque suorum usum causae ferrent, id. 6, 25, 9. — **2. Usus est, or usus venit, there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite.** **a.** Usus est (most freq. ante-class., esp. after the analogy of opus est with the *abl.*). (a) *Absol.*: ego met mihi fero, quod usu'st, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 13: ubicumque usus siet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; and, with *ellipsis of subst. verb.*: dico ut usus fieri, id. As. 2, 2, 109: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: Me. Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. Ch. An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? Me. Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 sq.; cf.: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, cum adesset usus, sustinere non possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84, 4. — (b) *With abl.*: viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 4, 9, 47: mulier quae se suamque aetatem spernit, speculo ei usus est, id. Most. 1, 3, 93: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, id. Cist. 1, 2, 10: argento invento, id. Ps. 1, 1, 48: facto, id. Am. 1, 3, 7; id. Rud. 2, 3, 67; id. Stich. 1, 1, 56 al.: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: navis, quibus usus non est, omnis praedicisse, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41, 8: nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrā, Verg. A. 8, 441: ad eam rem usu'st homine astuto, docto, scito et callido, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151. — *Pleonast.*: non usus facto'st mihi nunc hunc intro sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 47. — (c) *With ut*: nunc ad me ut veniat usu'st Acrotelutium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 39; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 supra. — (d) *With gen.*: alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, Liv. 26, 9, 9. — **b.** Usus venit (not in Cic.): si quis usus venerit, Meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quom ad praetorem usus venit, id. Poen.

3, 4, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 129: si usus venerit, id. Merc. 3, 1, 20: non usus venit, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, *if occasion should arise*, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. — (f) *With abl.*: ubi usus veniat contra conserata manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3. — **C. A fit occasion or opportunity** to be used. **1.** Usus est or adest, *an occasion or opportunity offers*: de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5. — **2.** Esp.: usu venit, *it happens, occurs, befalls, chances*: nam quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? Cic. Quint. 15, 49; id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101: si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. Sen. 3, 7: idem solet in demonstratione usu venire, id. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 1, 54, 104: quod item in poematis, in picturis usu venit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: hoc illud eis usu venire solet, ut, etc., id. Ac. 2, 11, 35: cum praesertim mihi usu venturum non arbitrarer, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas demigravit, *actually occurred* (however strange), Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: id quod nunquam antea usu venerat, id. ib. 6, 3: praemeditatus, quid sibi esset usu venturum, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: Caesar biddum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: usu venire ut abhorreant, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8. — Separated or in a reversed order: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: quod cupiam Thracio venisse usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12, 6: quid, quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183. — **ususfructus**, *fr.* v. usus, I. B. 2. a. **ut** or **uti** (old form **utei**, C. I. L. 1, 196, 4 sq.; 1, 198, 8 et saep.), *adv. and conj.* [for quoti or cuti, from pronom. stem ka-, Lat. quo-, whence qui, etc., and locat. ending -ti of stem to-, whence tum, etc.]. **1.** As *adv. of manner*. **A.** Interrog. = *quomodo, how, in what way or manner*. **1.** In independent questions (colloq.; rare in class. prose; not in Cic.): De. Quid? ut videtur mulier? Ch. Non, edepol, mala. De. Ut morata'st? Ch. Nullam vidi melius mea sententia, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56 sq.; salve! ut valuisti? quid parentes mei? Valent? id. ib. 5, 2, 107; id. Pers. 2, 5, 8: ut vales? id. Most. 2, 19, 29; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 26: ut sese in Samnio res habent? Liv. 10, 18, 11: ut valet? ut memini nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12; id. S. 2, 8, 1. — **2.** In exclamatory sentences (in all periods of the language): ut omnia in me conglomera mala! Enn. ap. Non. p. 90, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 408 Vahl.); ut corripuit se repente atque abiit! Hei misero mihi! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76: ut dissimulat malus! id. ib. 5, 4, 13: ut volupe est homini si cluet victoria! id. Poen. 5, 5, 15: ut multa verba feci; ut lenta materies fuit! id. Mil. 4, 5, 4: ut scolestus nunc iste te ludos facit! id. Capt. 3, 4, 47: ut saepe summa ingenia in oculo latent, id. ib. 1, 2, 61; id. Rud. 1, 2, 75; 2, 3, 33 sq.: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42: heia! ut elegans est! id. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: fortuna ut nunquam perpetua est bona! id. Hec. 3, 3, 46; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 8, 52: Gnaeus autem noster... ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: qui tum dicit testimonium ex nostris hominibus, ut se ipse sustentat! ut omnia verba moderatur, ut timet ne quid cupide... dicat! id. Fl. 5, 12: quod cum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11, 2: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitia cum vicerint! ut pudeat victos! ut se accusari nolunt! etc., id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! Verg. E. 8, 41: ut melius quidquid erit pati! Hor. C. 1, 11, 3: ut tu Semper eris derisor! id. S. 2, 6, 53: o superbia magnae fortunae! ut a te nihil accipere juvat! ut omne beneficium in injuriam convertis! ut te omnia nimia delectant! ut te omnia dedecent! Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6, proem. 11. — **3.** In dependent questions. (a) *With indic.* (ante-class. and poet.): divi hoc audite parumper ut pro Romano populo... animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. p. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.): edoce eum uti res se habet, Plaut.

Trin. 3, 3, 21: hoc sis vide ut avariter meum in se ingurgitat, id. Curc. 1, 2, 33: hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli, id. ib. 1, 2, 66: illud vide os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: vide ut otiosus sit, si displicet, id. ib. 5, 3, 10: illud vide, ut in ipso articulo oppressit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 21; 3, 5, 3: viden ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat. 61, 77: viden ut perniciter exiliare? id. 62, 8: adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt, id. 62, 12: aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeculo! (= omnia laetantia), Verg. E. 4, 52 Forbig. ad loc.: nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, id. G. 1, 56; id. E. 5, 6; id. A. 6, 779. —(β) With *subj.* (class.): nescis ut res sit, Phoenicium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1: oppido Mihi illud videri mirum, ut una illaec capra Uxoris dotem simiae ambaderit, id. Merc. 2, 1, 16: nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut sit meus pater, id. Am. prol. 104: narratque ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: tute scis quam intimum Habeam te, et mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, id. Eun. 1, 2, 48: videtis ut omnes despicat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, ut se solum beatum se solum potentem putet? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: videtisne ut Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet? id. Sen. 10, 31; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint, ut aperte jugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentant, id. Att. 1, 16, 4: videte ut hoc iste correxerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: docebat ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatum Aedui tenuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: veniat in mentem, ut trepidos quondam majores vestros... defenderimus, Liv. 23, 5, 8: aspice quod submittat humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9: infinitum est enumerare ut Cottae detraxerit auctoritatem, ut pro Ligario se opposuerit, Quint. 6, 5, 10: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: nonne vides, ut... latus et malus Antennaeque gemant, id. ib. 1, 14, 3 Orell. ad loc.: audis... positas ut glaciem nives Puro numine Juppiter, id. ib. 3, 10, 7; id. S. 1, 8, 42; 2, 3, 315; Verg. A. 2, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 26; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 57: mirum est ut animus agitatione motique corporis excitetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2. —B. Relative adverb of manner = eo modo quo, as. 1. Without demonstr. as correlatives: ut aiunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 101 Müll. (fr. inc. l. 10 Vahl.): ego emero matri tuae Ancillam... formā malā, ut matrem adderet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: apparatus sum ut videtis, id. ib. 5, 2, 10: verum postremo impetravi ut volui, id. Mil. 4, 5, 5: ero ut me voles esse, id. Capt. 2, 1, 32: faciam ut tu voles, id. Men. 5, 9, 90: ut vales? Toz. Ut quoque, id. Pers. 1, 1, 16: ut potero feram, Ter. And. 5, 3, 27: faciam ut mones, id. Hec. 4, 97: Ciceronem et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: cupiditates quae possunt esse in eo qui, ut ipse accusator objectit, ruri semper habitavit? id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: ut ex propinquis ejus audio, non tu in isto artificio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id. ib. 17, 49: homo demens, ut isti putant, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cumulate munus hoc, ut opinio mea fert, effecero, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: non ut olim solebat, sed ut nunc fit, mimum introduxisti, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7: Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum, ne proelium committeret nisi, etc., monte occupato nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: euncta ut gesta erant exposuit, Liv. 3, 50, 4: (Postumius) fugerat in legatione, ut fama ferebat, populi iudicium, id. 10, 46, 16: sed, ut plerumque fit, major pars meliorem viot, id. 21, 4, 1: nec temere, et ut libet collocatur argentum, sed perire servitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2: servus, ut placet Chrysippo, perpetuus mercenarius est, id. Ben. 3, 22, 1. —Esp. parenthet., to denote that the facts accord with an assumption or supposition made in the principal sentence (= sicut): si virtus digna est gloriatione, ut est, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 51: quorum etiam si amplecterer virtutem, ut facio, tamen, etc., id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: quamvis fuerit acutus, ut fuit, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69; cf.: incumbite in causam, Quirites, ut facitis, id. Phil. 5, 12: tu modo istam imbecillitatem valetudinis sustentas, ut facis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: satis enim erat, probatum illum esse populo Romano, ut est, id. Phil. 1, 15, 37. —2. With the correlative *ita* or

sic: VTI LEGASSIT SVPER PECVNIA TVTELAVE SVAE REI, ITA IVS ESTO, Leg. XII. Tab. 5, fr. 3: alii, ut esse in suam rem ducunt, ita sint; ego ita ero ut me esse oportet, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 24 sq.: sic sum ut vides, id. Am. 2, 1, 57: omnes posthabui mihi res, ita uti par fuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 15: ut viro forti ac sapienti dignum fuit, ita calumniam ejus obtrivit, Cic. Caecln. 7, 18. —In partic. with a superlative belonging to the principal sentence, attracted to the relative clause: haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt (= ita breviter dicta sunt ut dici potuerunt), Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174. —So ut qui, with *sup.*: te enim semper sic colam et tuebor ut quem diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 12, 62 *fin.*; without *sic* or *ita*: causas ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: sed exigenda est ut optime possumus, Quint. 12, 10, 38. —And with *comp.*: eruditus autem sic ut nemo Thebanus magis, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; cf.: ad unguem Factus homo, non ut magis alter, amicus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 33: cuncto Chium sic convenit, ut non hoc magis ullum aliud, id. ib. 2, 8, 48. —3. Doubled ut ut, as indefinite relative, = utcumque, in whatever manner, howsoever (mostly ante-class.; only with *indic.*): gaudeo, ut ut erga me est merita, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 52: age jam, ut ut est, etsi st dedecori, patiar, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 85: ut ut est, mihi quidem profecto cum istis dictis mortuo st, id. Ps. 1, 3, 76: ut ut res sese habet, pergam, etc., id. Most. 3, 1, 14: non potis est pietati opsisti hinc, ut uti res sunt ceterae, id. Ps. 1, 3, 36; id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: sed ut ut haec sunt, tamen hoc faciam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 26; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40; 4, 4, 22: ut ut est res, casus consilium nostri itineris iudicabit, Cic. Att. 15, 25 B. and K. (dub.; v. Orell. ad loc.): sed ut ut est, indulge valetudini tuae, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1 dub. (al. ut est). —4. Causal, as, = prout, pro eo ut. a. Introducing a general statement, in correspondence with the particular assertion of the principal clause, ut = as, considering... that, in accordance with: atque, ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines, uxori meae mihi que objectent, lenocinium facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75: ut aetas mea est, atque ut huic visio facta est, id. Men. 5, 2, 1: haud scio hercle ut homo st, an mutet animum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 9: praesertim, ut nunc sunt mores, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: atque ille, ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit, sed, etc., Cic. Mur. 25, 51: per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: magnifice et ornate, ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: Kal. Sextilibus, ut tunc principium anni agebatur, consulatum ineunt, Liv. 3, 6, 1: tribuni, ut fere semper reguntur a multitudine magis quam regunt, dedere plebi, etc., id. 3, 71, 5: transire pontem non potuerunt, ut extrema resoluta erant, etc., id. 21, 47, 3. —Ellipt.: mortales multi, ut ad ludos, conveniunt (ut fit, si ludi sunt), Plaut. Men. prol. 30: Epicharmi, acuti nec insulsi hominis, ut Siculi, as was natural, he being a Sicilian, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; so, Diogenes, liberius, ut Cynicus... inquit, id. ib. 5, 33, 92: ceterum haec, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque gesta, Liv. 23, 14, 1. —b. Reflecting the assertion to particular circumstances, etc., ut = for, as, considering: hic Geta ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34: ut est captus hominum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Themistocles ut apud nos perantiquus, ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, in regard to us, etc., Cic. Brut. 10, 41: Caelius Antipater, scriptor, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, for those times, id. ib. 26, 102: non nihil, ut in tantis malis est profectum, considering the unfortunate state of affairs, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: (orationis genus) ut in oratore exile, for an orator, id. Or. 3, 13, 66: multae (erant in Fabio) ut in homine Romano, litterae, id. Sen. 4, 12: consultissimus vir, ut in illa quidem esse aetate poterat, Liv. 1, 18, 1: florentem jam ut tum res erant, id. 1, 3, 3: Apollonides orationem salutarem, ut in tali tempore, habuit, id. 24, 28, 1: Sp. Maenius, ut illis temporibus praedives, id. 4, 13, 1: insigni, ut illorum temporum habitus erat, triumpho,

id. 10, 46, 2: Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens ut in ea regione atque in ea aetate divitiis praepollens, id. 1, 57, 1: vir, ut inter Aetolos, facundus, id. 32, 33, 9: Meneclidas, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: ad magnam deinde, ut in ea regione, urbem pervenit, Curt. 9, 1, 14: multum, ut inter Germanos, rationis ac solertiae, Tac. G. 30. —c. Ut before relatives, with *subj.*, as it is natural for persons who, like one who, since he, since they, etc.; seeing that they, etc. (not in Cic.): non demutabo ut quod certo sciam, seeing that I know it for certain, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 153: prima luce sic ab castris proficiscuntur ut quibus esset persuasum non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 6: facile persuadent (Lucumoni) ut cupido honorum, et cui Tarquinii materna tantum patria esset, Liv. 1, 34, 6: inde consul, ut qui jam ad hostes perventum cerneret, explorato, etc., procedebat, id. 38, 18, 7: Philippus, ut cui de summā rerum adesset certamen, adhortandos milites ratus, etc., id. 33, 4, 11: Tarquinius ad jus regni nihil praeter vim habebat, ut qui neque populi jussu, neque auctoribus patribus regnaret, id. 1, 49, 3; 25, 23, 3: Aequorum exercitus, ut qui permultos annos imbelles egissent, sine ducibus certis, sine imperio, id. 9, 45, 10: igitur pro se quisque inermes, ut quibus nihil hostile suspectum esset, in agmen Romanum ruebant, id. 30, 6, 3; 23, 15, 4; 23, 29, 12: omnia nova offendit, ut qui solus didicerit quod inter multos faciendum est, as is natural in one who, since he, Quint. 1, 2, 19: in omni autem speciali inest generalis, ut quae sit prior, id. 3, 5, 9: ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas erret necesse est, ut quae vel multos vel falsos duces habeat, id. 12, 2, 20; 5, 14, 28; 11, 3, 53. —Rarely with participle: ne Volsci et Aequi... ad urbem ut ex parte captam venirent, Liv. 3, 16, 2: gens ferox cum procul visis Romanorum signis, ut exemplo proelium initura, explicuisset aciem, etc., id. 7, 23, 6. —d. With *perinde* or *pro eo*, with reference to several alternatives or degrees to be determined by circumstances, as, according as, to the extent that, in the measure that, etc.: perinde ut opinio est de cuiusque moribus, ita quid ab eo factum et non factum sit, existimari potest, Cic. Clu. 25, 70: in expectatione civitas erat, perinde ut evenisset res, ita communicatos honores habitura, Liv. 7, 6, 8: pro eo ut temporis difficultas aratorumque penuria tulit, Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126. —e. Transf. of local relations, like Gr. *iva*, where (very rare): in eoipse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: flumen uti adque ipso divortio (aquae sunt), Lucil. 8, 18 Müll.: in extremos Indos, Litus ut longe resonante Eoa Tunditur unda, Cat. 11, 2 sqq.; 17, 10; cf. Verg. A. 5, 329; Lucr. 6, 550 Munro ad loc.

II. *Conj.* A. Introducing comparative clauses of manner, = eodem modo quo, as, like. 1. In gen. (a) With *sic* as correlative: haec res sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 40: quae si ut animis sic oculis videre possemus, nemo de divinis ratione dubitaret, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: si sic ageres ut de eis egisti qui jam mortui sunt... ne tu in multos Autronios incurreres, id. Brut. 72, 251: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: ut dicere alia aliis magis concessum esset, sic etiam facere, id. Quint. 11, 3, 150 (for ut... sic, in similes, v. sic, IV. 1. a.). —(β) With *ita* as correlative: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic. Or. 2, 65, 261: quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetat oratio populi origines, id. Rep. 2, 1, 3: non ut injustus in pace rex ita dux belli pravus fuit, Liv. 1, 53, 1: ut haec in unum congeruntur, ita contra illa dispersa sunt, Quint. 9, 3, 39. —(γ) With other correlatives: in balteo tracta ex caeso ad eundem modum facito ut placent sine melle, Cato, R. R. 78: encytm ad eundem modum facito uti globos, id. ib. 80: cum animi inaniter moveantur eodem modo rebus his quae nulla sint ut iis quae sint, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: disputationem exponimus, eisdem fere verbis, ut disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: scelerum caput, ut tute es item omnis censes esse

Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 55: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, item ego sum patri, id. Am. 3, 4, 9: fecisti item ut praedones solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: item ut illo edicto de quo ante dixi... edixit, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 45, § 117; so with item, id. Or. 60, 202: is reliquit filium Pariter moratum ut pater eius fuit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 21.—With *atque*: nec fallaciam astutorem ullus fecit Poeta atque ut haec est fabrefacta a nobis, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7.—And after *aliter* = *than*: si aliter ut dixi accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—(δ) Without correlative: rem omnem uti acta erat cognovit, Sall. J. 71, 5: quare perge ut institui, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 22: apud me, ut apud bonum iudicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: miscent enim illas et interponunt vitae, ut ludum jocumque inter seria, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 2: comitetur voluptas, et circa corpus ut umbra versetur, id. ib. 13, 5: ut in animum ejus oratio, ut sol in oculos, incurrat, Quint. 8, 2, 23.—2. In partic. *a*. Ut... ita or ut... sic; co-ordinate, introducing contrasted clauses. (*a*) = cum... tum, *as... so, as on the one hand... so on the other, both and*: ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse, quis non videt? Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2: ut Poeni ad moenia urbis Romanae nullo prohibente se pervenisse in gloria ponebant, ita pigebat irriti incepti, Liv. 26, 37, 6: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses ita Laodiceum ultra arcessierunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: fert sortem suam quisque ut in ceteris rebus ita in amicitia, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 3.—(β) Concessive, = *et si... tamen, although... yet*: consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen, respondit, etc., Liv. 4, 6, 2: Saguntini, ut a proeliis quietem habuerant per aliquot dies, ita non cessaverant ab opere, id. 21, 11, 5: ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8, 1: haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, id. 3, 55, 15: in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut non hostilitatem statim, ita... nihil praetermissum, id. 23, 14, 6; 23, 34, 12: uti longe a luxuria, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint. 10, 1, 74: ut est utilis saepe... ita obstat melioribus, id. 12, 2, 12: quod, ut optimum est, ita longe quidem, sed sequitur tamen, id. 5, 12, 9; cf. id. 10, 1, 62.—With *certe* in place of *ita*: ut non demens, crudelis certe videtur, Quint. 9, 2, 91.—*b*. Ut... ut; in oaths or strong asseverations: ita me di amabant ut ego hunc ausculto lubens, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 22: ita me di ament ut ego nunc non tam meapte causa Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: ita me di amabant, ut nunc Menedemi vicem Miseret me, id. ib. 4, 5, 1: ita vivo ut maximis sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2.—So with *sic*: sic me di amabant ut me tuarum miseritum st fortunarum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—*c*. In exemplifications. (*a*) In gen., *as for example, for instance*: nam aut ipsa cognitio rei perquiritur, ut: virtus suam ne, etc., aut agendi consilium exquiritur, ut: sitne sapientia, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 112: sunt bestiae in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, in equis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, nemo est civium qui, etc., id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: qui rem publicam constituerant, ut Cretum, Minos, Lacedaemoniorum, Lycurgus, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 2; id. Ac. 2, 24, 76; id. Inv. 2, 52, 157: est aliquid quod dominus praestare servo debeat, ut cibaria, ut vestiarium, Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2: est etiam amarum quiddam... et aere, ut illud Crassi Ego te consulem putem? etc., Quint. 8, 3, 89; 4, 3, 12.—Where several instances are adduced, if each of them singly is made prominent, ut is repeated with each; if they are taken in a group, ut occurs but once, e. g. quod erant, qui aut in re publica, propter sapientiam florent, ut Themistocles, ut Pericles, ut Theramenes, aut, qui... sapientiae doctores essent, ut Gorgias, Thrasymachus, Isocrates, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59.—(β) Ut si, *if for instance; for example, if, etc.*; with *subi.*: ut si accusetur is qui P. Sulpicium se fateatur occidisse, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25: ut si quis hoc velit ostendere, eum qui parentem necarit, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 48: ut si qui docilem faciat auditorem, etc., id. ib. 1, 18, 26: ut si qui in foro cantet, id. Off. 1,

40, 145: ut si quis ei quem urgeat fames venenum ponat, Liv. 6, 40, 12; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 4; 2, 27, 43; 3, 2, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 92: ut si obsessi de faciendā ad hostem deditione deliberent, Quint. 3, 8, 23: ut si des arma timidus et imbellis, id. 12, 5, 2; 5, 10, 34; 2, 4, 18; 9, 2, 79 et saep.—So with *cum*: ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63; 1, 6, 22; 3, 8, 30; 9, 1, 3.—*d*. Before an appositive noun, *as, the same as, like*: qui canem et felem ut deos colunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: suam vitam ut legem praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34, 52: habuit (ei) honorem ut proditori, non ut amico fidem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38: Hannibalem, non ut prudentem tantum virum, sed ut vatem omnium quae tum evenirent admirari, Liv. 36, 15, 2: (Dionysium) dimisi a me ut magistrum Ciceronum non lubenter; ut hominem ingratum non invitus, *in his capacity of*, Cic. Att. 8, 10: qui ante captas Syracusas non desciverant... ut socii fideles accepti, quos metus post captas Syracusas dederat, ut victi a victore leges acceperunt, Liv. 25, 40, 4: qui et ipsum, ut ambiguae fidei virum, suspectum jam pridem habebat, id. 24, 45, 12: Cicero ea quae nunc eveniunt cecinit ut vates, Nep. Att. 16: et ipsam (virtutem) ut deos, et professores ejus ut antistites colite, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 7: hunc ut deum homines intuebantur, Quint. 12, 10, 65: id ut crimen ingens expavescendum est, id. 9, 3, 35.—*e*. Ut si = quasi, velut si, tamquam si, *as if, just as if*: mater coepit studiose... educere ita ut si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: Rufio tuus ita desiderabatur ut si esset unus e nobis, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: ejus negotium si velim suscipias ut si esset res mea, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: ita se gerant in istis Asiaticis itineribus ut si iter Appia viā faceres, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: qui aliis nocent ut in alios liberales sint, in eadem sunt injustitia ut si in suam rem aliena convertant, id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: similes sunt ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, *like men who should say*, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: similiter facere eos... ut si nautae certarent, etc., *they act like sailors who*, etc., id. Off. 1, 25, 87.—*f*. Ut quisque... ita (sic), with superlatives (= eo magis... quo magis, with indefinite subjects): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the more difficult it is for him to*, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12: ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, id. Caecin. 2, 7: ut quisque (morbus) est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quaeritur, id. Clu. 21, 57: ut quisque te maxime cognatione... attingebat, ita maxime manus tua putabatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27; id. Off. 1, 16, 50; 1, 19, 64: nam ut quaeque forma perfectissima ita capacissima est, Quint. 1, 10, 40.—This construction is variously modified. (*a*) With *ita* understood: facillime ad res injustas impellitur ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65.—(β) With virtual superlatives: ut quisque in fugā postremus ita in periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vitā, si, etc., id. Fin. 3, 20, 57.—(γ) The superlatives omitted in either clause: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: ut quisque aetate et honore antecederat, ita sententiam dixit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: pro se quisque, ut in quoque erat auctoritatis plurimum, ad populum loquebatur, id. ib. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae obiectus, Liv. 9, 6, 1: ut quisque maxime laboraret locus, aut ipse occurrebat, aut aliquos mittebat, id. 34, 38, 6.—And with *tum* = *ita*: nec prodesse tantum, sed etiam amari potest, tum... ut quisque erit Cicroni similis, *in proportion to his resemblance*, Quint. 2, 5, 20.—(δ) With a comparative in one of the terms: major autem (societas est) ut quisque proxime accederet, Cic. Lael. 5, 19.—(e) Without superlative, *as, according as*: de captivis, ut quisque liber aut servus esset, suae fortunae a quoque sumptum supplicium est, Liv. 3, 18, 10 (for ut quisque... ita, in temporal clauses, v. B. 3. γ infra).—*B*. Introducing a temporal clause, the principal predicate being an immediate sequence; orig.

= quo tempore. 1. With *perf. indic.* *a*. In gen., *as soon as*: principio ut illo advenimus... continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: ut hinc te intro ire jussi, opportune hic fit mi obviam, Ter. And. 3, 4, 11: ut abii abs te fit forte obviam Mihi Phormio, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 12: ut modo argentum tibi dedimus apud forum, recta domum Sumus profecti, id. ib. 5, 6, 19; id. Hec. 3, 3, 5; 5, 1, 26; id. Eun. 4, 7, 12: qui ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11, 7: qui ut huc venit... hominesque Romanos bellicis studiis ut vidit incensos, existimavit, etc., id. ib. 2, 13, 25; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; id. Brut. 8, 30: ut vero aquam ingressi sunt... tum utique egressis rigere omnibus corpora, Liv. 21, 54, 9: ut haec dicta in senatu sunt, dilectus edidit, id. 3, 10, 9; 23, 34, 6; 24, 44, 10.—*b*. In oblique discourse: Arioivistum, ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31.—*c*. With *primum, when first, as soon as ever*: atque ego, ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, Quaesio inquam, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: Siculi, ut primum videre vulgari morbos, in suas quisque urbes dilapsi sunt, Liv. 25, 26, 13: ut primum lingua coepit esse in quaestu, curam morum qui diserti habebantur reliquerunt, Quint. proem. 13.—*d*. Rarely of coincidence in time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum... tum mi puto prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 46.—*e*. Ut = ex quo tempore, *since*: ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2.—2. With *imperf. indic.* (*a*) In gen.: Fabii oratio fuit qualis biennio ante; deinde, ut vincebatur consensu, versa ad P. Decium collegam poscendum, Liv. 10, 22, 2: deinde ut nulla vi perculsos sustinere poterat, Quid ultra moror, inquit, etc., id. 10, 28, 20: Marcellus, ut tanta vis ingruerat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, id. 25, 26, 15: ut vero... exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager, villaeque passim incendiis fumabant... tum prope de integro seditione accensi, id. 22, 14, 1.—And with *perf.* and *imperf.* in co-ordinate clauses: consules, ut ventum ad Cannas est, et in conspectu Poenum habebant, Liv. 22, 44, 1: ut in extrema juga ventum, et hostes sub oculis erant, id. 22, 14, 3: ut Poenus apparuit in collibus, et pauci... adferebant, etc., id. 24, 1, 6.—(β) Of repeated past actions, *whenever*: ut quaeque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 4.—3. With *plupf.* (*a*) = postquam (rare): ut hinc forte ea ad obstricticem erat missa, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 10: ut ad mare nostrae cohortes excubuerant, accessere subito primā luce Pompeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 63.—(β) In epistolary style = the Engl. *perf.*: litteras scripsi... statim ut tuas legeram (= litteras nunc scribo, ut tuas legi), Cic. Att. 2, 12, 4: ut Athenas a d. VII. Kal. Quinct. veneram, exspectabam ibi jam quartum diem Pomptinum (= ut veni, exspecto), id. ib. 5, 10, 1.—(γ) Of repeated past actions, *whenever*: ut cuiusque sors exciderat... alacer arma capiebat, Liv. 21, 42, 3 dub.: ut quisque istius animum offenderat, in lautumias statim coniciebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: ut quidque ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Clu. 19, 52: ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 81; cf.: ut quisque arma ceperat... inordinati in proelium ruunt, Liv. 23, 27, 5.—With *ita* as correlative: ut enim quisque contra voluntatem ejus dixerat, ita in eum iudicium de professione Jugerum postulabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 39.—4. With *fut. perf.*, or, in oblique discourse, *plupf. subj.*: neque, ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic. Or. 2, 34, 146: traditum esse, ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum... victoriam de Veientibus dari, Liv. 5, 15, 11 (for ut after simul, v. simul, VI.).—*C*. Introducing substantive clauses, *that*; always with *subj.* (cf. ut as interrog. adverb. in dependent clauses, I. A. 3. supra). 1. In object clauses. *a*. In clauses which, if independent, would take the imperative mood, often rendered by the Engl. infinitive. (*a*) After verbs denot-

ing to wish, request, pray, demand, or invite: malim istuc alius ita videatur quam uti tu, soror, te collaudes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 18: equidem mallem ut ires, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: equidem vellem ut pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 31, 2: volo ut mihi respondeas num quis, etc., id. Vatin. 7, 17: precor (deos) ut his infinitis nostris malis contenti sint, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 9: postulo ut ne quid praedicti afferatis, id. Clu. 2, 5: petebant uti equites praemitterent, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, Cic. Quint. 10, 34: hoc ut aliquando fieret, instabat, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 2: illum Dolabellae dixisse (= eum rogasse) ut ad me scriberet (= me rogaret), ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2: cupio ut quod tunc natura et impetus est, fiat iudicium, Sen. Clem. 2, 2, 2: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, Cic. Lael. 2, 4: exigo a me, non ut optimis par sim, sed ut malis melior, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 3.—With *ut* *ne* = *ne*: Trebatius mandavi, ut, si quid te eum velles ad me mittere, ne recusaret, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Tac. H. 4, 58 *fin.*—Also without verb, like *utinam*, to express a wish; esp. in imprecations (ante-class.): ut te cum tua Monstratioe magnus perdat Juppiter, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 2: ut illum di deaque perdant, id. Eun. 2, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 6.—(β) After verbs expressing or implying advice, suggestion, or exhortation: ego vos hortari tantum possum ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod suades tibi ad Quinctium scribam, etc., id. Att. 11, 16, 4: tibi auctor sum ut eum tibi ordinem reconcilies, id. Fam. 1, 9, 26: censeo ut iter reliquum conficere pergas, *I propose*, id. Or. 2, 71, 200; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; Liv. 30, 40, 4: dixeram a principio ut sileremus, *I had advised*, Cic. Brut. 42, 157: Pompejum monebat ut meam domum metueret, id. Sest. 64, 133: equidem suasi ut Romam pergeret, id. Att. 16, 8, 2: M. Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit ut sine cura essent, *exhorted*, id. ib. 16, 16, 4, 5.—(γ) After verbs expressing resolution or agreement to do something: rus ut irem jam heri constitueram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 136: decrevisit ut de praemiis militum primo quoque tempore referretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, id. Att. 16, 10, 1: statuunt ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: Hasdrubal paciscitur cum Celtiberorum principibus ut copias inde abducant, Liv. 25, 33, 3: illos induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exuli proderent (patriam), id. 2, 5, 7; 27, 9, 9; 42, 25, 11: ut ne plebi cum patribus essent conubia sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 63: servitia urbem ut incenderent conjurarunt, Liv. 4, 45, 1.—(δ) After verbs of command or prohibition: imperat Laelio ut per collis circumducatur equites, Liv. 28, 33, 11: illud praecipendum fuit ut . . . diligentiam adhiberemus, Cic. Lael. 16, 60: M. Aemilio senatus negotium dat ut Patavinorum seditionem compriperet, Liv. 41, 27, 3: consul edicere est ausus ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8, 18: jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere ut haec quoque referret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 28.—With *ne*: iis praedixit, ut ne prius Lacedaemoniorum legatos dimitteret, quam ipse esset remissus, Nep. Them. 7, 3.—(ε) Verbs expressing permission: atque ille legem mihi de XII tabulis recitavit quae permittit ut furem noctu liceat occidere, Cic. Tull. 20, 47: concedo tibi ut ea praeterea quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: dabis mihi hanc veniam ut eorum . . . auctoritatem Graecis anteponam, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ille tibi potestatem facturum est ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: illud natura non patitur ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus, id. Off. 3, 5, 22.—*b.* In dependent clauses implying an aim or end. (a) After verbs denoting direction and inclination of the mind, care, purpose, intention, or striving: ut plurimis proximis entimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: facilius erit ut albam esse nivem probet quam erat Anaxagoras, *he will be more inclined, disposed*, id. ib. 2, 36, 117: ne ille longe aberit ut argumento credat philosophorum, *far remote from believing* = *not inclined*, id. ib. 2, 47, 144: qui cibi hoc sumpsit ut conrigat mores aliorum, quis huic ignoscat si, *who undertakes*

to correct, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: navem idoneam ut habeas diligenter videbis, *care*, id. Fam. 16, 1, 2: ille intellexit id agi atque id parari ut filiae suae vis afferretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: pater potuit animum inducere ut naturam ipsam vinceret, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: cum senatus temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: equidem ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, id. Planc. 20, 50: omni contentione pugnatum est ut lis haec capitis existimaretur, id. Clu. 41, 116: omnis spes ad id versa ut totis viribus terra adgrederentur, Liv. 24, 34, 12: omnis cura solet in hoc versari, semper ut boni aliquid efficiam dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 306: se miliens morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2, 8; 2, 34, 11.—(β) Verbs of effecting: nec potui tamen Propitiam Venerem facere uti esset mihi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 6: prior pars orationis tuae faciebat ut mori cuperem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: caritas anno-nae faciebat ut istuc . . . tempore magnum videretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215: sol efficit ut omnia floreat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: potest praestare ut ea causa melior esse videatur, id. Or. 1, 10, 44: non committam ut tibi ipse insanire videar, id. Fam. 5, 3, 3: di prohibeant, iudices, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 1: quibus nihil aliud actum est quam ut pudor hominibus peccandi demeretur, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 6.—(γ) Verbs of obtaining: Dumnorix a Sequanis impetrat ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: quid assequitur, nisi hoc ut arent qui . . . in agris remanserunt, *what does he gain*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: facile tenuit ut (Chalcidis) portae sibi aperirentur, Liv. 35, 51, 6: vicerunt tribuni ut legem perferrent, id. 4, 25, 13.—(δ) Verbs of inducing and compelling: nec ut omnia quae praescripta sunt defendamus necessitate ullā cogimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 8: civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: expectatione promissi tui moveor ut ad-moneam te, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1: Parhedrum excita ut hortum ipse conducatur, id. ib. 16, 18, 2: ille adduci non potest ut . . . ne lucem quoque hanc eripere cupiat, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia ut levem auditionem pro re comperta habeant, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: ut de elementia scriberem, Nero Caesar, una me vox tua maxime compulit, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 1.—(ε) After verbs implying duty, right, rule, condition, or possibility: cum mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquatur, *not even the possibility of doubt*, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: obsides inter se dent, Sequani ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant, Helvetii ut sine maleficio transcant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: se ita a maioribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, id. ib. 1, 13: mea lenitas hoc expectavit ut id quod latebat erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: (natura) nobis insculpsit in mentibus, ut eos (deos) aeternos et beatos haberemus, id. N. D. 1, 17, 45: hoc mihi Metellus non eripuit, hoc etiam addidit ut quererer hoc sociis imperari, *he gave the additional right*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: ut vero colloqui cum Orpheo, Musaeo, Homero liceat, quanti tandem aestimatis? *the privilege of conversing*, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: respondet Socrates sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus decoraretur, id. Or. 1, 54, 272: meruit ut suspendatur, Sen. Ep. 7, 5: quia enim non sum dignus prae te ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4.—So after dignus, Liv. 24, 16, 19; Quint. 8, 5, 12.—*c.* After verbs of fearing, where ut implies a wish contrary to the fear; *that not*: rem frumentariam, ut satis commode supportari posset, timere se dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: vereor ut satis diligenter actum sit in senatu de litteris meis, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 2: verebar ut redderentur, id. Fam. 12, 19, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit, id. ib. 14, 14, 1: veretur Hiempsal ut foedus satis firmum sit, id. Leg. 2, 22, 58: timo ut sustineas, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3: o puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60.—So sometimes after video, with weakened force: vide ut sit, nearly = *perhaps it is not* (cf. Roby, Gr. 2, p. 280): considerabis,

vestri similes feminae sintne Romae; si enim non sunt, videndum est, ut honesto vos esse possitis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1.—Very rarely ut stands for *ne* after verbs of fearing: quia nihil minus, quam ut egredi obsessi moenibus audent, timeri poterat, Liv. 28, 22, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut ferula caedas meritum . . . non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120 Jan. and Orell. ad loc.—*d.* In interrogative clauses represented as untruc, rejecting a supposition or thought with indignation (nearly = *scirne* potest ut): me ut quisquam norit, nisi ille qui praebet cibum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 52: te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: egone ut te interpellam? id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42: pater ut in iudicio capitis obesse filio debeat? id. Planc. 13, 31: egone ut prolis meae fundam cruorem? Sen. Med. 927.—*2.* In subject clauses, with impersonal predicates. *a.* With a predicate adjective. (a) With the idea of rule, duty, etc.: id arbitror Adprime in vita utile esse, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: reliquum est ut de Catuli sententia dicendum videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 59: praeclarum est et verum ut eos qui nobis carissimi esse debeant, aequae ac nosmet ipsos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: ergo hoc sit primum ut demonstremus quem imitetur, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: proximum est ut doceam, etc., id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: extremum est ut te orem, etc., id. Fam. 4, 13, 7: ei (Dionysio) ne integrum quidem erat ut ad iustitiam remigraret, *permission*, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—With predicates, aequum est, par (ante-class. and rare): aequum videtur tibi ut ego alienum quod est Meum esse dicam? Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 4: non par videtur . . . praesente ibus una paedagogus ut siet, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—(β) In clauses expressing result and consequence: magnificum illud etiam et gloriosum ut Graecis de philosophia litteris non egeant, illud, *that result of my labors*, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: consentaneum est huic naturae ut sapiens velit gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68.—(γ) In clauses represented as real, true, false, certain, or probable (where the *acc.* and *inf.* might be used): concedetur verum esse ut bonos boni diligant, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: sin autem illa veriora ut idem interites animorum et corporum, etc., id. ib. 4, 14; cf. concedant ut hi viri boni fuerint (= concedant vere factum esse ut, etc.), id. ib. 5, 18: si verum est ut populus Romanus omnis gentes virtute superarit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 1: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum ut circumligatus fuerit angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: non est verisimile ut Chrysogonus horum litteras adamarit aut humanitatem, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: deos verisimile est ut alios indulgentius tractent propter parentis, alios propter futuram posterorum indolem, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 1; so, rarum est ut, Quint. 3, 19, 3: quid tam inusitatum quam ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 62.—And after potius: multi ex plebe spe amissa potius quam ut cruciarentur . . . se in Tiberim praecipitaverunt, Liv. 4, 12, 11.—*b.* With predicate nouns. (a) Expressing the idea of a verb which would require an object clause, with *ut*: quoniam ut aliter facias non est copia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 30: Romano in hostico morandi causa erat ut hostem ad certamen eliceret, Liv. 6, 31, 7: vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: consensus fuit senatus ut mature proficisceremur (= decretum est a senatu), id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: fuit hoc sive meum, sive rei publicae fatum ut in me unum omnis illa inclinatio temporum incumberet, *ordained by fate*, id. Balb. 26, 58: tempus est ut eamus ad forum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 72: dicasque tempus maximum esse ut eat, id. ib. 4, 3, 9: primum est officium ut homo se conservet in naturae statu, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: ejus culturae hoc munus est ut efficiat, etc., id. ib. 4, 14, 38: caput illud est ut Lyconem recipias in necessitudinem tuam, *duty*, id. Fam. 13, 19, 3; so, caput est ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: fuit hoc quoddam inter Scipionem et Laelium jus ut Scipio Laelium observaret parentis loco, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet ut boni quod habeat id amplectar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292; so, ratio est ut, id. Verr. 1, 11, 34: est mos hominum ut

nolunt eundem pluribus excellere, id. Brut. 21, 84: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—(β) Expressing result and consequence: est hoc commune vitium in magnis liberis civitatibus ut invidia gloriae comes sit, Nep. Chabr. 3, 3.—**c.** With impersonal verbs. (α) Including the idea of a verb requiring an object clause, with *ut*: convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum... seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: placitum est ut in aprico loco considerent, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: postea mihi placuit ut, etc., id. Or. 1, 34, 155: ad Appii Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, id. Sen. 6, 16.—So after *fit*, *it happens*: fit ut natura ipsa ad ornatus dicendi genus incitemur, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338: potest fieri ut res verbosior haec fuerit, illa verior, *it may be that*, id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190.—So with *accidit*, *evenit*, *contigit*: accidit... ut illo itinere veniret Lampsacum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; so id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: sed tamen hoc evenit ut in vulgus insipientium opinio valeat, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: utinam Caesaris contigisset ut esset optimo cuique carissimus, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49.—(β) Denoting consequence: ex quo efficitur ut quidquid honestum sit, idem sit utile, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: sequitur ut dicamus quae beneficia danda sint et quemadmodum, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1: sequitur ut causa ponatur, Cic. Or. 2, 81, 331.—(γ) Est, in the meaning *fit*, or *causa est*: est ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi, *it is a fact that*, Cic. Or. 2, 36, 152: non est igitur ut mirandum sit ea praesentiri, *there is no reason for wondering*, id. Div. 1, 56, 128: quando fuit ut quod licet non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48; so, in eo est ut, *prope est ut, to be on the point of, to be near to*: jam in eo rem fore ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, Liv. 8, 27, 3: cum jam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, Nep. Paus. 5, 1; id. Milt. 7, 3: jam prope erat ut ne consulum quidem majestas coerceret iras hominum, Liv. 2, 23, 14: prope est ut lamentationem exigat, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 4.—Here belongs the circumlocution of the periphrastic future by futurum esse or fore, with *ut*; generally in the *inf.*: arbitrabar fore ut lex de pecuniis repetundis tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 41.—Very rarely in the *indic.*: futurum est ut sapiam, Sen. Ep. 117, 29.—**3.** In attributive clauses, dependent on nouns not belonging to the predicate. **a.** With the idea of resolve, etc.: vicit sententia ut mitterentur coloni, Liv. 9, 26, 4: sententiam dixit (= censuit) ut iudicium comitia haberentur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; id. Fam. 4, 4, 5; id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; id. Leg. 3, 15, 33.—**b.** Of agreement: fide accepta ut remitterent eum, Liv. 24, 48, 8.—**c.** Of law, rule, etc.: praetores rogationem promulgarent ut omnes regiae stirpis interficerentur, Liv. 24, 25, 10: senatus consultum factum est ut M. Fulvius litteras exemplo ad consulem mitteret, id. 35, 24, 2: haec ei est proposita condicio ut aut iuste accusaret aut acerbe moreretur, Cic. Clu. 14, 42: Suevi in eam se consuetudinem induxerunt ut locis frigidissimis lavarentur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—**d.** Of duty: iusjurandum poscit ut quod esse ex usu Galliae intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent, Caes. B. G. 8, 6.—**e.** Of purpose, inclination, etc.: vobis dent di mentem oportet ut prohibeatis, etc., *make you inclined*, Liv. 6, 18, 9: causa mihi fuit huc veniendi ut quosdam hinc libros promerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: confectio tabularum hanc habet vim (= efficit) ut quidquid fingatur aut non constet, appareat, id. Font. 2, 3.—**f.** Of effect, result, etc.: fuit ista quondam virtus ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam hostem everterent, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: habet hoc virtus ut viros fortis species ejus et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet, id. Pis. 32, 81: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4.—**4.** In clauses of manner, *that*, *so that*. **a.** With *ita*, *sic*, *adeo*, *tantus*, *talis*, or *tam* as antecedent (v. *hb.* v. v.; ante-class. ut qui = *ut*): Adeon' me fungum fuisse ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.—**b.** With *is* or *hic* as antecedent: eos deduxi testes et eas litteras deportavi ut

de istius facto dubium esse nemini possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: ejusmodi res publica debet esse ut inimicus neque deesse nocenti possit, neque obesse innocenti (ejusmodi = *talis*), id. ib. 2, 3, 69, § 162: eo perducam servum ut in multa liber sit, Sen. Ben. 3, 19, 2: non eo loco res humanae sunt ut vobis tantum otii supersit, id. Vit. Beat. 27, 6: haec aequitas in tuo imperio fuit, haec praetoris dignitas ut servos Siculorum dominos esse velles, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 87: hoc jure sunt socii ut eis ne deplorare quidem de suis incommodis liceat, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 65.—**c.** Without antecedents, *so that*: cujus aures clausae veritati sunt ut ab amico verum audire nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: in virtute multi sunt ascensus, ut is maximam gloriae excellat qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 25, 60: mons altissimus impendebat ut perpauci prohibere possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: accessit quod Domitius Heraclea iter fecerat, ut ipsa fortuna illum obicere Pompejo videretur, id. B. C. 3, 79: pecunia a patre exacta crudeliter, ut dividendis omnibus bonis aliquamdiu trans Tiberim veluti relegatus viveret, Liv. 3, 13, 10: fama Gallici belli pro tumultu valuit ut et dictatorem dici placeret, id. 8, 17, 6: nihilo minus... magnas percipiendum voluptates, ut fatendum sit, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 1.—**d.** Idiomat. with *non*. (α) Ut non, when the principal sentence is negative, *without*: non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunam amittere ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, *without dragging*, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: flaminem Quirinalem neque mittere a sacris neque retinere possumus ut non deum aut belli deseramus curam, Liv. 24, 8, 10: non ita fracti animi civitatis erant ut non sentirent, etc., id. 45, 25, 12: nusquam oculi ejus flectentur ut non quod indignenter inveniant, Sen. Ira, 2, 7, 2: ajunt, nec honeste quemquam vivere ut non jucunde vivat, nec jucunde ut non honeste quoque, id. Vit. Beat. 6, 3: nemo in eo quod datus es gratiam suam facere potest ut non tuam minuat, id. Ben. 2, 4, 3; cf. also: ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius; neque enim est conferenda (= ut omittam conferre), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45.—(β) Non ut, followed by *sed* quod, causal (= non quod, *sed quod*; rare): earum exempla tibi misi non ut deliberarem reddenda essent, *sed quod* non dubito, etc., *not that... but because*, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 4: haec ad te scribo non ut queas tu demere solitudinem, *sed*, etc., id. ib. 11, 15, 3.—Followed by *sed* ut: benigne accipe (beneficium): rettulisti gratiam, non ut solvisse te putes, *sed ut securior debas*, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 5; and in reversed order: quorum haec praerita? Quia sequitur illud, etc.; non ut eas res causam adferrent amoris, Cic. Fat. 15, 35.—Rarely *nedum* ut, in the sense of *nedum* alone, *much less that*, *not to mention that* (mostly post-class.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 573): ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut illa vis fieret, paulatim permulcendo mansuefecerat plebem, Liv. 3, 14, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quando enim... fama in totam urbem penetrat? nedum ut per tot provincias innotescat, Tac. Or. 10.—**e.** Conditional or concessive. (α) *Granting that (for argument's sake)*: quod ut ita sit—nihil enim pugno—quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed ut haec concedantur, reliqua qui tandem intellegi possunt? id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: ut tibi concedam hoc indignum esse, tu mihi concedas necesse est, etc., id. Clu. 53, 146: quae, ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: quae natura ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens... quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventionem conjunctum? id. Div. 2, 14, 33: nihil est prudentia dulcius, quam, ut cetera auferat, adfert certe senectus, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—(β) *Even if, although*: qui (exercitus) si pacis... nomen audiverit, ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ut ea pars defensionis relinquatur, quid impedit actionem? etc., id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: ut quaeras omnia, quomodo Graeci ineptum appellant non reperies, id. de Or. 2, 4, 18: ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam rogasset, scire potuit, illo ipso die a Milone prodi flaminem, id. Mil. 17, 46: verum ut hoc non sit, tamen praeclarum

spectaculum mihi propono, id. Att. 2, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 23; id. Fat. 5, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Planc. 25, 62: qui, ut non omnis peritissimus sim belli, cum Romanis certe bellare didici, Liv. 36, 7, 20: neque equites armis equisque salvissimum vim fluminis superasse verisimile est, ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati travexerint utres, id. 21, 47, 5: at enim, ut jam ita sint haec, quid ad vos, Romani? id. 34, 32, 13: ut jam Macedonia deficiat, id. 42, 12, 10: cum jam ut virtus vestra transire alio possit, fortuna certe loci hujus transferri non possit, id. 5, 54, 6; 22, 50, 2; cf.: ac jam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: ut desint vires tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 4, 79: ut dura videatur appellatio, tamen sola est, Quint. 3, 8, 25; 6, prooem. 15.—Ut maxime = si maxime: quare rationem cur ita videatur: quam ut maxime invenire... non tu verum testem habere, sed eum non sine causa falsum testimonium dicere ostenderis, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81.—With *nihilominus*: quae (res) nihilominus, ut ego absim, confici poterunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 2, 2.—(γ) *Provided that*: ambulatricula, ut tantum faciamus quantum in Tusculano fecimus, prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: dabo egenti, sed ut ipse non egeam; succurrat perituro, sed ut ipse non peream, Sen. Ben. 2, 15, 1.—**5.** In clauses of purpose (final clauses; distinguished from object clauses with *ut*; v. C. 1, in which the verb itself contains the idea of purpose, the clause completing the idea of the verb), *in order that*, *so that*, *so as to*. **a.** In gen.: quin voco, ut me audiat, nomine illam suo? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 17: haec acta res est uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: intellego, tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse ut odio... totum ordinem liberetis, id. Verr. 1, 15, 43: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit uti eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 52.—And with *ut ne*, instead of *ne*, *lest*: id ut ne fiat, haec res sola est remedium, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 49; v. 1. ne, I. B. 4. a.—Very rarely, *ut non* for *ne*, expressing a negative purpose: ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum valeat (= ut praeteream), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; cf. d. *fin.* supra.—**b.** Esp., after certain antecedents. (α) After *id*, *for the purpose* (ante-class.): id huc reverti uti me purgarem tibi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28.—(β) After *idcirco*: idcirco amicitiae comparantur ut commune commodum mutuis officiis gubernetur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: legum idcirco omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) After *ideo* and *eo*: non ideo Rhenum insecidum ut Italiam tuermur, sed ne quis, etc., Tac. H. 4, 73: Mariorem ad te eo misi ut aut tecum ad me quam primum veniret, aut, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 1.—(δ) After *ad eam rem*, *ad hoc*, in hoc: ad eam rem vos delecti estis ut eos condemnaretis quos sectores jugulare non potuissent? Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: praebere se facilem ad hoc ut quem obligavit etiam exsolvi velit? Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 6: homo natus in hoc ut mores liberae civitatis Persica servitute mutaret, id. ib. 2, 12, 2.—(e) After *eae mente*, *hac mente*: navis onerarias Dolabella eae mente comparavit ut Italiam peteret, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: hac mente laborem Sese ferre senes ut in otia tuta recedant Ajunt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30.—(z) After *potius* quam: potius ad delendam memoriam dedecoris, quam ut timorem faciat, Liv. 6, 28, 8: potius quodcumque casus ferat passuros, quam ut sprevise Tarentinos videantur, id. 9, 14, 8.—**c.** Idiomat. (α) With the principal predicate, referring to the conception of the writer, understood; mostly parenthet. = the Engl. *inf.*: ut in pauca conferam, testamento facto mulier moritur, *to be brief*, etc., Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: equid tibi videtur, ut ad fabulas veniamus, senex ille Caecilianus minoris facere filium rusticum? *to come to the drama*, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: reliquum iudicium de iudiciis, et, vere ut dicam, de te futurum est, *to tell the truth*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177: Murena, si nemini, ut levissime dicam, odio fuit, *to say the least*, id. Mur. 40, 87: ut nihil de illo tempore, nihil de calamitate rei publi-

cae querar, hoc tibi respondeo, etc., *not to complain of that time*, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 95: quae cum se disposuit, et partibus suis consensit, et, ut ita dicam concinuit, summum bonum tetigit, *and, so to speak, chimes in*, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5: ecce—ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur—Hernici nuntiant Volcos et Aequos reficere, etc., Liv. 3, 10, 8.—(β) Satis ut, *enough to* (lit. *enough for the purpose of*): satis esse magna incommoda accepta ut reliquos casus timerent, *disasters large enough to make them afraid*, Caes. B. C. 3, 10.—(γ) Quam ut after comparatives, *too much to*: quod praeceptum, quia maior erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco adsignatum est deo, *too great to come from man*, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 44: quis non intellegit, Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? id. Brut. 18, 70: clarior res erat quam ut tegi ac dissimulari posset, *too clear to be covered up*, Liv. 26, 51, 11: potentius jam id malum apparuit quam ut minores per magistratus sedaretur, id. 25, 1, 11: est tamen aliquis minor quam ut in sinu ejus condenda sit civitas, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2.

ut-cumque (-cunq-); ante-class. ut quomque, *adv.* **I.** *In what way soever, however, however* (class.). **A.** Conjunction, with independent verb and correl. clause: (orator) utcumque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri voluit, ita, etc., Cic. Or. 17, 55: utcumque animo conlubitumst meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187: utcumque in alto ventus est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 47: utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, etc., Liv. praef. § 3: utcumque esset igitur, id. 32, 9, 11: utcumque res sese habet, id. 37, 54, 7; 42, 40, 3: utcumque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: infelix! utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Verg. A. 6, 822: utcumque se ea res habuit, Tac. A. 1, 5: utcumque res postulare, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11: utcumque aut locus opportunitatem daret, aut, etc., Liv. 21, 35, 2.—**B.** Simply limiting a verb or adj., *in any way whatever, in one way or another* (not ante-Aug.): quae dubiis in rebus utcumque tolerata essent, ea non ultra pati, Liv. 29, 15, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: gaudentes utcumque composita cum Philippo pace, id. 31, 15, 10.—So ellipt.: sed utcumque, seu injuncta seu suscepta foret militia, et eam exhaustam, etc., *however it might be*, Liv. 32, 3, 4; 45, 8, 5: ea quoque temptata utcumque, id. 42, 66, 3: dum utcumque explicaretur agmen, id. 42, 66, 7: committendam rerum summam in discrimen utcumque ratus, id. 33, 7, 10: arduum et impeditum saxis iter primo utcumque tolerabant, Curt. 8, 2, 34: intellegitur enim utcumque dictum, Quint. 3, 6, 6: tamen esset (securitas) utcumque tolerabilis, id. 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 21; 2, 5, 11: Suet. Tib. 11: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora, Vell. 2, 67, 1.—**II.** (Acc. to ut, I. B. 5.) *At whatever time, whenever*, = quodcumque (rare): utcumque exaestuati aut deficit mare, Liv. 26, 42, 8: utcumque defecere mores, Indecorant bene nata culpa, Hor. C. 4, 4, 35: ibimus, ibimus, Utcumque praecedes, id. ib. 2, 17, 11; cf.: utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Tempatabo, id. ib. 3, 29.

1. utens, entis, *Part. and P. a. of* utor.
2. Utens or **Utis**, entis, m., = *Oûreis*, *evros*, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now the Montone, Liv. 5, 35, 3; called **Vitis**, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

utensilis, e, *adj.* [utor], in econom. lang., *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful*. **I.** *Adj.*: quid in Italia utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 22.—**II.** *Subst.*: **utensilia**, ium, n., *things for use, i. e. utensils, materials, necessities*, etc. (syn.: supellex, vasa): utensilia, quibus aut aliter hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42, 5: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33, 13: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72: apes collectis utensilibus, etc., Col. 9, 5, 1; 2, 12, 9; 1, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 70; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 28.

* **utensilitas**, atis, f. [utensilis], *fitness for use, usefulness, use*: ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab. Mul. 5.

1. ūter, tris, m. (*neutr. collat. form of* 1944

plur. utria, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 231, 31; *gen. plur. utrium*, Sall. J. 91, 1) [kindr. with uterus; v. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7], a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, water, etc., Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: unctos salire per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384; Curt. 7, 5, 10; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29; Juv. 15, 20; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 81; 28, 18, 73, § 240; Scrib. Comp. 84; Just. 1, 8, 13; Dig. 33, 6, 3.—Often inflated and used for crossing streams, Caes. B. C. 1, 48 Herz.; Liv. 21, 27, 5; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176; Amm. 30, 1, 9.—Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin, i. e. the vain man*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

2. ūter, tri, m., v. uterus *init.*

3. ūter, ūtra, ūtrum (*gen. utrius; dat. utri; gen. sing.*, scanned utrius, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15; cf. uterque; *gen. and dat. fem. utrae, acc. to* Charis. p. 132 P.), *pron.* [for *cuter*, in form *comp. of quis*; cf. Engl. *who, whe-ther*; cf. also Sanscr. *kātara*, *uter*, and Gr. *πότερος*; Ionic, *κότερος*]. **I.** Interrogatively. **A.** In direct questions. **1.** With *gen. part.*; sed uter vrorumst celerior? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 42: agnū horum uter est pluviuor? id. ib. 2, 5, 1: uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: uter est insanius horum? Hor. S. 2, 3, 102: peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? id. ib. 2, 7, 47.—**2.** With *ex* and *abl.*: uter ex his tibi sapiens videtur? Sen. Ep. 90, 14.—**3.** *Neutr.* and with *apposit. clause*: utrum est melius? virginemne an viduam uxorem ducere? Naev. ap. Non. p. 136, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 53 Rib.): utrum igitur mavis? statimne nos vela facere, an... paululum remigare? Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84.—With *plur. verb.*: uter meruistis culpam? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29: uter eratis, tun? an ille, major? id. ib. 5, 9, 60.—*Plur.*, of two parties: sed utrum rem esse mavis? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 51.—**B.** In indirect questions. **1.** With *gen. part.*: nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58: harum duarum condicionum utram malis vide, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85: is vestro uter sit, cui signum datum est, Cethe, Pac. ap. Non. p. 85, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 62 Rib.): quod utri nostrum sanctius sit, jam pridem sentis, Liv. 40, 9, 7: utrius horum Verba probes et facta, doce, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15.—**2.** With *ex* and *abl.*: de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, uter dignior; ex pluribus, quis dignissimus, Quint. 7, 4, 21.—**3.** With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): utrum de his potius, dubitasset aliquis, quin alterum, nemo, Cic. Brut. 50, 189.—**4.** *Absol.*: omnibus cura viris uter esset induperator, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 86 Vahl.): et tamen utrum malis scio, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15: utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: sortirentur, uter comitis ejus anni praesesset, Liv. 35, 20, 3: non tantum utrum melius, sed quid sit optimum quaeritur, Quint. 3, 8, 33: dijudicari, uter populus alteri pariturus esset, Vell. 2, 90, 3: elige, utrum facias, Ov. M. 9, 548: Ignorante rege uter Orestes esset, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: considerando, utra lex ad majores res pertineat, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: dubitare visus est Sulpicius et Cotta, utrius oratio propius ad veritatem videretur accedere, id. de Or. 1, 62, 262: ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluit (flumen), judicari non possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: certamen consilii incidit, uter dedicaret aedem, Liv. 2, 27, 5: videamus uter plus scribere possit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 16.—*Plur.*, of two parties or sets: sed utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4: quaestio sequitur ex ipsis (testibus), utri meliores viri, Quint. 5, 7, 34: nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12.—*Neutr.* with *apposit. clause*: cogitare, utrum esset Agrigentinis utilius, suisne servire an populo Romano obtemperare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: videte utrum sit aequius, hominem dedi inimicissimis nationibus an reddi amicis, id. Font. 18, 41 (14, 31).—**5.** Repeated, *which of two... the other*: ut nihil jam aliud quaerere debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: ut... neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: scire de filiis tuis, uter ab utro petitus fraude et insidiis esset, Liv. 40, 55, 3: ambigitur uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 65: si non intellegitur, uter ab utro eversus sit, Dig. 9,

2, 45.—**6.** Strengthened by *ne*: uterne Ad casus dubios fides tibi certius, hic qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, etc., An qui contentus parvo? Hor. S. 2, 2, 107.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Indef. rel.*, *whichever of two, the one which*: utram harum vis condicionem accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: convenit, victi utri sint in eo proelio... focos, sequi uti dederent, id. Am. 1, 1, 71: horum utro uti nolumus, altero est utendum, Cic. Sest. 42, 92: utrum enim horum dixeris, in eo culpa et crimen haerebit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 106: quotiens ille tibi optionem facturum sit, ut eligas utrum velis, factum esse necne... utrum dixeris, id contra te futurum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: uter enim... penetrarit et uter... accesserit, is vincat necesse est, id. Part. Or. 36, 123: utrum placet, sumite... daret, utrum vellet subclanatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 13: utri eorum dedicatio jussu populi data esset, eum praeesse annonae, id. 2, 27, 5: utrius partis melior fortuna belli esset, ad ejus societatem inclinatos, id. 31, 32, 5: uter aedilis fueritve Vestrum praetor, is sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 5, 28: utro exercitu mallet ex duobus, quos, etc., Liv. 36, 1, 9: ut ipse optet, ex duobus ab lege constitutis supplicis utrum velit pendere, Sen. Contr. 7, 23, 6.—**B.** *Indef.*, *either of the two, one or the other, one of two*: uti tu ad Laelium Luciumve consulem sive quem ad uter eorum jusserit proferes, Vet. Form. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter vellet, edicit se recuperatos daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aequae sapientes; sibi ne uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 2, 23, 90: si cum utro eorum actum est, cum altero agi non potest, Dig. 9, 2, 45, § 3.—**C.** *Whichever of more than two*: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr. 7 praef.—Hence, *adv.*: **ūtrō**, *to which of two places, to which side or part*: nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; v. also utrum.

* **uterculus**, i, m. *dim.* [uterus], a small paunch or belly: apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

uter-cumque (-cunq-), utrācumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* **I.** *Whichever of the two, whichever, whichever* (rare but class.): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utrumcumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: in quo bello, non, utracumque pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura rei publicae, id. Brut. 1, 15, 10: ea res, utrocumque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcumque erit, prima sit curarum, ut, etc., id. 4, 2, 89; cf. id. 5, praef. § 3: ne sententia sua, utracumque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10, 15.—**II.** *Indef.*: utrocumque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29; id. 6, praef. § 11; 12, 10, 59.

ūterinus, a, um, *adj.* [uterus], *born of the same mother, uterine*: fratres, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21: soror, ib. 6, 59, 15; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 9, § 3; Vulg. Gen. 43, 29.

uter-libet, utrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron.* **I.** *Which of the two you please, whichever of the two* (rare but class.): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81.—**II.** *Indef.*, *either one (of two), either of the two*: eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum Etruscum geri recte possit, Liv. 10, 24, 17: quae non dicere, si utrum libet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60; cf. id. 9, 1, 7: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35; cf. id. 5, 10, 70; 6, 4, 18: si parti utrolibet omnino alteram detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10: adjecto vel irino vel laureo oleo, sic ut utrolibet paulum aceti misceatur, id. 6, 7, 7: sanguinem fluentem ex utrolibet parte sistit, Plin. 24, 4, 8, § 13: in utramlibet partem, Scrib. Comp. 101: 255.—Hence, **A.** **utrālibet**, *adv.*, *on whichever of two sides, on either side*, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79.—**B.** **utrōlibet**, *adv.*, *to either one of two sides, to either side*: ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

ūter-que, utrāque, utrumque (*gen. sing.* utriusque, always with i, Plaut. Truc.

4, 3, 20; Lucr. 4, 503; Cat. 68, 39; Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; Ov. M. 6, 506; old *gen.* and *dat. sing.* *fem.* utraque, acc. to Charis. 2, 3, p. 132; *gen. plur.* utrumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129 B. and K.), *pron.*, each (of two), either, each one, one and the other, one as well as the other, both (applied to two subjects regarded severally, while ambo regards the two as a pair; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 141, Anm. 2). **I. Sing. A.** In *gen.* **1.** With *subst.* (a) In *gen.*: imperator uterque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: tibi in utraque parte pollet et pariter potest, Afran. ap. Non. p. 375, 5 (Com. Rel. v. 226 Rib.): causae utriusque figurae, Lucr. 4, 503; 4, 1212: quascumque (insulas) in liquentibus stagnis Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus, Cat. 31, 3: parique fastigio steterit in utraque fortuna, Nep. Att. 14, 2: docte sermones utriusque linguae, *Greek and Latin*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; cf. insignis utriusque linguae monumentis, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: Quid... gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: litora sub utroque jacentia Phoebo, i. e. *the rising and the setting sun*, id. ib. 1, 338: nutu (Jovis) tremefactus uterque Est polus, id. F. 2, 489: limes uterque poli, Stat. Th. 1, 157: deus est in utroque parente, *father and mother*, Ov. M. 13, 147: cum jam tempus esset deducendi ab Samnio exercitus aut utriusque aut certe alterius, Liv. 10, 44, 6: densis ictibus heros Creber utraque manu pulsant versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: numen utriusque Dianae, Mart. Spect. 13, 5.—(β) Esp. in the phrase in utramque partem, in either way or direction, on both sides, for and against, etc.: vemens in utramque partem es nimis. Aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem, vel ad secundas res, vel ad adversas, quis ignorat, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19; 2, 10, 37: in utramque partem disserere=pro et contra, id. Rep. 3, 6, 4; id. de Or. 3, 27, 107: utramque in partem multa dicuntur, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: magna est vis conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant... et putent, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *on either assumption*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29.—**2. Absol.** (a) In *gen.*: aequom'st, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Et mihi te et tibi me consulere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, id. Truc. 4, 3, 20: verum utriusque mos geratur amborum ex sententia, id. ib. 5, 69: sed uterque (sapientis appellatus est) alio quodam modo, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ut aut uterque inter se aut neuter satis duret, id. Quint. 8, 30: tu mihi videris utrumque facturum, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: quare qui utrumque voluit et potuit, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: uterque cum equitatu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: cum utriusque sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 2; opp. unus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia facta'st, Cat. 68, 39: utque fide pignus dextris utriusque poposcit, Ov. M. 6, 506: vitium est utriusque, Mart. 3, 27, 3: cum esset et aequalis Mars utriusque, id. Spect. 29, 2.—(β) Esp., in apposit. with nouns or clauses: apud Antiphonem uterque mater et pater, Quasi dedita opera domi erant, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1: Maecenas atque Coccejus, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28: ego utrumque meum puto esse, et quid sentiam ostendere et quod feceris defendere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25.—With *pron.* understood: verum, Demea, Curemus aequum uterque partem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50; so freq. with *neutr. pron.* where the *gen.* would be ambiguous (cf. 3. infra): id utrumque tardum fructum reddit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: quod (aquam et pabulum) utrumque large palus praebere poterat, Auct. B. Alex. 1 *fin.*—Once with *nom. masc.*: nam qui instat alicui... aut contra de alicuius periculo festinator, is uterque infestus dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.—**3.** With *gen. part.* (class. with *pers. pron.*, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 429): utriusque nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Lael. 4, 16: uterque nostrum id sibi suscipiendum putavit, id. Sull. 4, 13: horum uterque ita cecidit victus ut victor idem regnaverit... utriusque horum secunda fortuna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25, 54: domus utriusque nostrum edificatur strenue, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: cum eo-

rum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque, aut unum quodque certe concluditur verbo, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: ante utriusque horum obitum, Vell. 2, 103, 1; v. also I. B. 1. and 3. infra.—Also with *subst.*, accompanied by *adj. pron.*: eorum enim rerum utramque a corde proficisci, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: quarum civitatum utraque foederata est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: quorum generum in utroque magnus noster Cato est, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: utriusque harum rerum experts, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.—Rarely with *subst.* alone (poet. and post-Aug.): et haec utinam Visco- rum laudet uterque! Hor. S. 1, 10, 83: uterque legatorum et quisquis... remissi, Vell. 2, 50, 3: post utriusque adulescentium obitum, id. 2, 103, 2: obiit, utroque liberorum superstitie, Tiberio Drusoque Neronibus, Suet. Tib. 4 *fin.*—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** With *plur. predic.* (rare in the best prose; not in Cic.; cf. infra): uterque insaniunt, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31: deinde uterque imperator in medium exeunt, id. Am. 1, 1, 68; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1, A, 2, β, supra: facite ut uterque sublimiter stent, Cato, R. R. 70, 2: uterque eorum ex castris exercitum ducunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: illae (naves) conflixerunt, ut utraque ex concursu laborarent, id. ib. 2, 6: uterque cum illo gravis inimicitias exercebant, Sall. C. 49, 2: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97: uterque opibus pervigere, id. A. 4, 34: decernitur ut uterque in regnum restituantur, Just. 38, 3, 4; Val. Max. 5, 4, 6; Vell. 2, 66, 1; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 20; cf. *plur.* in consecutive clauses: hic cum uterque me intueretur, sessequ ad audiendum significant paratos, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1 Madvig ad loc.: quorum utrumque audivi, cum mihi nihil sane praeter sedulitatem probarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, 16.—**2.** With predicate in first or second person (mostly post-Aug.): sed uterque mensuram implevimus, ego et tu, Tac. A. 14, 54 *init.*: quid ergo inter me et te interest, si uterque habere volumus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: uterque magnum beneficium dedistis, id. Contr. 4 (8), 24, 4: quod uterque cuperemus, Front. Ep. ad Am. 1, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14, II. B. infra.—**3.** In reciprocal uses, one... the other, each... the other, either... the other, one another, etc. (a) Uterque repeated in another case (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): quia uterque utriusque est cordi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: cum uterque utriusque esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 (al. uterque utrimque): cum uterque utriusque insidiaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1: uterque utrumque vituperato, Varr. Fragn. p. 131 Durd.—(β) With a case of *alter*: ita est utraque res sine altera debilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: quorum uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, id. Off. 1, 1, 4: cum enim uterque alteri cecidit, palam est utrumque fecisse, Quint. 11, 3, 168: invictum tamen ab altero utrumque servavit, Just. 6, 2, 9: arcieri utrumque genus ab altero narrat, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Cels. 5, 26, 35 *fin.*; Asc. ad Cic. Mil. § 30.—**II. Plur. A.** Regularly of two parties, sets, or classes, each including a plurality: Praenestini et Lanuvini hospites: suopte utrosque decuit acceptos cibo, etc., Naev. ap. Macr. S. 3, 18, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 21 Rib.): non cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes, Ferro non auro vitam cernamus utriusque, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 202 Vahl.): utrosque pergnovi probe, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50: quoniam utriusque Socratici et Platonicum volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: a quibus utriusque (actoribus et poetis) summittitur aliquid, etc., id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: his utriusque (Atrebatibus et Viromanduis) persuaserant, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: Aetolorum utraque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, Liv. 36, 16, 5; Sall. J. 76, 4: utriusque (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38, 4; Suet. Claud. 21; cf. hic igitur Q. Ligarius... nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admonitis officio cum utriusque his dederis, tris fratres optimos... rei publicae condonaveris, i. e. *two brothers* on one side and Ligarius on the other, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utriusque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88, 2: cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utriusque venit in opi-

nionem, etc., Nep. Milt. 7, 3.—So with collective nouns: primo impetu simul utraque cornua et Numidae pulsati, Liv. 30, 8, 7; cf.: utraque oppida, id. 42, 54, 8: utraque nationes Rheno praetextuntur, Tac. G. 34.—**B.** Freq. also of two individual subjects, esp. when regarded as belonging together (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 1175): nec clam te est quam illi utraque nunc inutiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, Ter. And. 1, 5, 52: hoc beneficio utriusque ab utrisque vero devincimini, Ut, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: utriusque imperatores exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68 Ussing (Fleck., uterque imperator): sed qui utrosque error vos agitat, Expedito, Pomp. ap. Non. 505, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico, Leg. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores... utraque in ea fuga perierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: hi utriusque ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30, 4: animus ferrox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque eis artibus auxerat, id. ib. 5, 7: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11; id. Or. 2: palmas utrasque tetendit, Verg. A. 6, 685: quod utrorum Dionysiorum opibus Corinthi saepe adjuti fuerant, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: utriusque (Mithridates et Datames) locum qui explorarent mittunt, id. Dat. 2, 2: laudare senis utraque consilia, Liv. 9, 12, 2: utrisque consilibus Italia decreta est, id. 27, 22, 2: in invidia censors cum essent... Cn. Baebius diem ad populum utrisque dixit, id. 29, 37, 17; 32, 17, 15; 34, 25, 5; 42, 54, 8: Suillum accusandis utrisque immitit, Tac. A. 11, 1 *init.*: Natalem multa cum Scaevino collocutum, et esse utrosque C. Pisonis intimos, id. ib. 15, 55 *fin.*: pater filiam, avia neptem, illa utrosque intuens, id. ib. 16, 11: nam Mago Cambyzes aures utrasque praeciderat, Just. 1, 9, 17; 9, 7, 8: crederes imperatorem, ut acies utraque tela coliberent, Curt. 7, 4, 35.—Hence, **A. utroque, adv.** **1.** Lit., of place, to both places, parts, or sides, in both directions: utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum conficimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29, 7: jactantem utroque caput, Verg. A. 5, 469: nunc huc, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 10, 19: nescit, utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque, id. M. 5, 166.—**2.** Transl., in both directions, in either point of view, both ways, etc.: auctores utroque trahunt, Liv. 1, 24, 1: medium maxime et moderatum utroque consilium, id. 2, 30, 1: utroque firmiores qui in callibus versentur, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1.—(β) Esp., connected with *versum* (*vorsum*); sometimes written in one word, utroqueversum: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8: accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, i. e. in a twofold sense, denoting augmentation or diminution, Gell. 5, 12, 10.—**B. utrasque, adv.** (acc. to the analogy of alias, alteras), both times (ante-class.): in Hispania pugnatum bis: utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 183, 24; Caecil. ib. 183, 25. **uterus, i. m.** (collat. form *üter*, Caecil. ap. Non. 188, 15; *neutr.* collat. form *ütërum*, i. Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33; Turp. and Afran. ib.) [Sancr. ut-tara, later; Gr. *ὑτέρα*; cf. Gr. *ὑτέρα*, womb; Sancr. udaram, belly; Engl. udder], the womb, matrix (syn. volva). **I.** Lit.: utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: perii, mea nutrix, uterum dolet! id. Aul. 4, 7, 10; id. Truc. 1, 2, 96: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 139: Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97; Hirt. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 54; Prop. 4, 1, 100; Hor. C. 3, 22, 2; Ov. M. 9, 280; 9, 315; 10, 495; id. F. 2, 452; Tac. A. 1, 59; Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**II. Transf. A.** Of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth, Lucr. 5, 806; cf. Lact. 2, 11 *init.*—**B.** The fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young: feminae uterum gerentes, i. e. *pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10; Tac. A. 1, 59.—Of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151.—**C.** In *gen.*, the belly, paunch: me puero uterus erat solarium: ubi iste monebat esse, etc., Plaut. Fragn. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 7, 499; 1945

Cels. 4, 1; Juv. 10, 309; Luc. 6, 115; 9, 773. — Of swans, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131.—2. Of inanimate things; of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 52; doli, Col. 12, 4, 5; lato utero (navium), Tac. A. 2, 6.

uter-vis, utravis, utrumvis, *pron. indef.*, which of the two you will, either one of the two, either (be it which it may) of the two: qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit, Ter. And. prol. 10: si utrumvis horum umquam tibi visus forem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 10: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 8: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4. — *Prov.*: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, i. e. to be free from care, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101; cf.: Ps. De istac re in oculum utrumvis conquisco. *Cal.* Utrum oculum anne aurem? Ps. At hoc pervolutumst nimis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121 (Gr. ἐν ἀμφοτέρω καθεύδεις, sc. τὰ ὦτα, Menand. Fragm. C. G. 4, 189).

1. ūti, *inf.* of utor.

2. ūti, *v. uti*.

utibilis, *e. adj.* [utor], that can be used, fit, appropriate, useful, serviceable (colloq. and ante-class.): non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 45: servi eris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 5, 6, 23: ad rem utibile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 19: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 10: neque aqua utibilis reperta, Auct. Itin. Alex. 37.

Ūtica, *ae. f.*, a very old town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself, now Boushater, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Liv. 25, 31; 28, 4; id. Epit. 114; Caes. B. C. 1, 31; 2, 36; Cic. Scaur. 2, 45; id. Att. 12, 2, 1; Vell. 1, 2, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13.—Hence, **Ūticensis**, *e. adj.*, of or belonging to Ūtica: ager, Liv. 27, 5: conventus, Auct. B. Afr. 68, 4: pitana, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 75; Cato ap. Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.—*Plur. subst.*: **Ūticenses**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Ūtica, Caes. B. C. 2, 36; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 2 sq.

utilis, *e. adj.* [utor]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Useful, serviceable, beneficial, profitable, advantageous, etc. (cf. commodus). **1. Absol.**: hae hamae utiles sunt, Cato, R. R. 135, 2: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: utiles et salutes res, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: quid Sophocles et Aeschylus utile ferrent, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163: quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, Ov. F. 1, 676.—**2. With dat. pers.**: tibi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10: quam id mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla comment, Ter. And. 4, 5, 16: nec clam te est, quam illi utraque res nunc utiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, id. ib. 1, 5, 52; id. Hec. 1, 2, 76: si eam legem vobis accommodatam atque utilem esse intellegerem, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14: sic fuit utilius finiri ipsique tibique, id. Tusc. poet. 1, 48, 115; id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: non enim mihi est vita utilior quam animi talis affectio, id. Off. 3, 6, 29 dub.; Nep. Milt. 3, 5; id. Them. 7, 6: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: loci muniti et sibi utiles, Sall. J. 97, 1.—So with *dat.* of thing benefited: *frons*... Infirmo capiti fuit utilis, utilis alvo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 14: vivit siliquis et pane secundo; Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi, id. ib. 2, 1, 124: glycyrrhizae sucus utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 25: palmae non utiles stomacho, id. 23, 4, 51, § 97: ver utile silvis, Verg. G. 2, 323; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 138.—**3. With ad and acc.**: quem hominem invenimus ad eam rem utilem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 52 (supra, A. 2): nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri, homini ad nullam rem utili? Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29; cf.: quaecumque herba potens ad opem radixque medendi Utilis, Ov. H. 5, 148.—**4. With abl. instr.**: ter et vicinis volneratus est, ob id neutra manu, neutro pede satis utilis, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: pedibus, naribus, Ov. M. 3, 212: bis pomis utilis arbor, Verg. G. 2, 150.—**5. With inf. (poët.): adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis (tibia), Hor. A. P. 204.—**B. Neutr. absol.**: **utile**, *is, n.*, what is useful, the useful: omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: bonus atque fidus Judex honestum praetulit utili, id. C. 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13; cf. id. 1, 2, 29.—**C.** Utile est, with a *subject-clause*: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam... est utile Et conducibile, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2: numquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141: id arbitror Apprime in vita esse utile, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34; cf.: ut tu, si arbitrarere utile exque re publica esse, persequerere bello Dolabellam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1: utilissimum ratus independentem evitare tempestatem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4.—**II.** In part. **A.** Fit, suitable, adapted, proper, etc.: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 113: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 19: utilium bello studiosus equorum, Ov. M. 14, 321: fraxinus hastis, id. ib. 10, 93: lignum Navigilis, Verg. G. 2, 442: passo psithia utilior, id. ib. 2, 93: calamus fistulis, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6: (lapathum) silvestre ad multa medicamina utile est, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 185.—*Poet.* with *gen.*: radix medendi Utilis, Ov. H. 5, 147.—**B.** In jurid. lang.: utilis actio, exceptio, interdictum, iudicium, etc., i. e. which was brought on general principles of justice, in cases for which there was no express legal provision, or, as we say, in equity: actio, Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 9; 39, 3, 22 *fin.* al.: exceptio, ib. 4, 4, 41: interdictum, ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 sq.: iudicium, ib. 10, 2, 2, § 11.—Hence, *adv.*: **utiliter**, *usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously*. **1.** In gen.: utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: modo ne laudent iracundiam et dicerent utiliter a natura datam, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; 2, 5, 17: utiliter in certamen respondere, Liv. 4, 6, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 28, 19, 3; Quint. 4, 1, 45; 6, 1, 8: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70 al.—*Comp.*: utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebei, Ov. H. 1, 67.—*Sup.*: a Cicerone quidem utilissime praedicta sunt omnia, Quint. 4, 2, 57; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 110.—**2.** In part. *injurid. lang.*, *rightly, duly, lawfully*: stipulari, Dig. 45, 1, 97; 45, 1, 45; 45, 1, 46: agere ex empto, ib. 19, 1, 30 *fin.***

utilitas, *ātis (gen. plur.) utilitatum* and *utilitatum*, *f.* [utilis], use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, expediency, benefit, profit, advantage (used equally in sing. and plur.): commodis utilitatisque servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24: enitendum est, ut ostendas, in eā re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem... nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitia, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: si ea (justitia) quae propter utilitatem constituitur, utilitate alia convellitur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: incidunt multae saepe causae, quae conturbant animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10, 40: nihil tam secundum naturam quam utilitas, id. ib. 3, 8, 35: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 89: usus est familiā, si utilitate iudicandum est, optima, si forma, vix mediocri, Nep. Att. 13, 3: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i. e. have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright? Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 28: in eā re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, i. e. how useful I can be, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, what is useful for war, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: neque de fortitudine quid detrahatur neque de utilitate, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 7.—*Plur.*: nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: utilitates ex amicitia maximae capiuntur, id. Lael. 9, 32: (Trio) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 5, 2: teque Alexandrinum bellum gerente utilitatibus tuis paruit, id. Deiot. 5, 13: utilitatibus tuis possum carere, i. e. I can do without your services, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2: utilitates aut in constituendis aut in conservandis civitatibus constitutas, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36; 1, 43, 193.

utiliter, *adv.*, v. utilis *fin.*

ūti-nam, *adv.* [ut, II. A.], a particle or wishing, oh that! I wish that! if only! would to heaven! would that! etc. **I.** Affirmatively. **A.** Alone. **1.** With primary tenses: Ar. Hem! aspecta: rideo. De. Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Plaut. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant! id. Ps. 1, 1, 106: utinam mea mihi modo auferam quae huc adtuli salva, id. Aul. 3, 2, 19: utinam id sit, quod spero, Ter. And. 5, 4, 28: utinam sciam ita esse istuc, id. Hec. 4, 1, 21: atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: (Tibur) Sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. C. 2, 6, 6: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 4: cui quidem utinam vere fideliter abundante auguraverim, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8 (from Non. p. 469, 15).—**2.** With secondary tenses: Am. Homo hic ebrius est. So. Utinam ita essem! Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 24: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: utinam esset mihi Pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11: utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27: utinam promissa liceret Non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51: Me. Fugit te ratio. So. Utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 230: quod utinam ipse fecisset, Quint. 10, 1, 131: o utinam primis arsissem ignibus infans Idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8, 501: atque utinam aut verus furor ille aut creditus esset Nec comes hic Phrygius umquam venisset ad arces! id. ib. 13, 43.—**3.** Elliptically, without a verb: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, utinam non impudentis! not, I trust, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: Caesaris... cursus quid efficiat, expecto: utinam aliquid simile Parthibicis rebus (sc. efficiat), id. Att. 7, 11, 7: ego adero, atque utinam tu quoque eodem die, id. ib. 13, 22, 4; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 78.—**B.** *N. p.* after *quod*: Quod utinam me suis arquentes telis mactasset dea! Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 52 Rib.): quod utinam inspectare possis timorem de illo meum, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4, 7: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1; Sall. J. 14, 21; cf. App. Flor. 4, p. 359, 22; cf. elliptically: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodol Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1.—**II.** Negatively: utinam ne et utinam non (equally in use), oh that... not; would that... not: utinam ne in memore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegnata terram trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 5: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9, 3: Clitus utinam non coegisset me sibi irasci, Curt. 8, 7: utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus? Quint. 1, 2, 6: utinamque non peiora vincant, id. 9, 3, 1; cf.: utinam non inquinasset (Africanus) argumenta puero rum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100: utinam nec... nec, would that neither... nor, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6 sq.

1. ūti-quē, *and that*, v. ut (uti) and que.

2. ūti-quē, *adv.* [ut, I., and therefore, prop., in whatever way, be it as it may; hence], a restrictive particle of confirmation, in any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, especially, at least, without fail, undoubtedly, etc., = certe, saltem (good prose; in Cic. for the most part only in epistolary style): velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: illud vero utique scire cupio, id. ib. 13, 13, 1; 5, 9, 2: nam et Piliae satisfaciendum est et utique Atticae, id. ib. 12, 8 *fin.*: Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum iubent: faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, id. Att. 4, 4, 2; 5, 1, 2: hoc tibi mando... ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. ib. 5, 9, 2: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia... at in Graeciā, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, Nep. Epam. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: saevire inde utique consulum

alter patresque, Liv. 2, 27, 7: ne ipsi quidem inviolati erant, utique postremis mensibus, id. 3, 65, 8; 23, 48, 5: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in aliâ re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10; Sen. Ep. 102, 17; Cels. 5, 26, 22; Col. 1, 4, 8: sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only, merely*, = duntaxat, Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.*—(β) With negatives (freq. only in post-Aug. writers, esp. in Quint.; perh. not in Cic.): concurrunt ad eum legati, momentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium, *by no means*, Liv. 2, 59, 4: ut iterum periremus... nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique aut duce aut exercitu opus esse, *not even*, id. 28, 39, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; 8, 10, 11; 9, 16, 16: utique numquam, id. 9, 19, 15: sapienter propositum est in vitâ agendâ, non utique, quod tentat, efficiere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85, 27: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2: non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18: ut cogitatio non utique melior sit ea, sed tutior, id. 10, 7, 19 et saep.: nec ignoro igitur quos transeo, nec utique damno, etc., id. 10, 1, 57: neque utique cor ejus vulneratum cecit, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7; Varr. R. 1, 4, 21.

utor, *ere*, collat. form of *utor*, q. v. **I.** *Act.* form only *imp.* *utito*, *use*, *employ*, *make use of*: eodem in omnes quadrupes utito, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; so, *utito*, id. ib. 107, 2; 123; 126; and, *utvito*, C. I. L. 204, 1, 8.—**II.** *Pass.*: quia supplex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 4: utitur veris usibus hasta rudis, Auct. Priap. 45.—For the *gerund.* and *part. v.* *utor*.

utor (old form *oetior*, *oetus*, etc., from *oitior*, *oisus*, Lex. Thor. lin. 11; *inf.* *parag.* *oetior*, Rogat. Tribun. ap. Fest. p. 246 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 4), *utis* (*inf.* *utier*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13), *3. v. dep.* *utylene* dub.). **I.** *Prop.*, *to use*. **A.** With *abl.* **1.** *To make use of, employ*: cave... ne tibi hoc scipione malum magnum dem. *Paeg.* Jam utere eo, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 36: *Th.* Oh Epidicurne ego conspicio? *Ep.* Certe oculis utere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 4: hoc oculo, id. Mil. 4, 7, 25: sola potest animi per se natura... durare et sensibus uti, Lucr. 3, 560: de rebus ipsis utere tuo iudicio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: utinam, quem ad modum oratione sum usus alienâ, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, *cite*, *appeal to*, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: num argumentis utendum in re ejus modi? id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: mancipium, quo et omnes utimur, et non praebetur a populo, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quo interprete non ad linguam Graccam, sed ad furta et flagitia uti solebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84: ut postea numquam dextro (oculo) aequè bene usus sit, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 25: viribus utendum est, quas fecimus, Lucr. 1, 347.—With *acc.*: ad eam rem usus est tuâ mihi operâ. *Sa.* Utere, ut vis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: earum (navium) materiâ atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus, id. ib. 6, 16: ut eâ potestate ad quaestum uteretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: ad quam rem (deus) motu mentis ac ratione utatur, id. N. D. 1, 37, 104.—With *pro*: utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—**2.** *Esp.* **a.** *To manage, control, wield*: bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nemo est quin eo ipso (equo), quo consuevit, libentius utatur quam intractato, id. Lael. 19, 68.—**b.** *To spend, use*: velim cum illâ videas ut sit qui utatur (sc. pecunia), Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2: tantis vectigalibus ad liberalitatem utens, id. Fin. 2, 26, 84: cum horis nostris nos essemus usi, *spent, exhausted*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30.—*Absol.*: notum et quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57.—**c.** *To wear*: pellibus aut parvis renonum tegimentis utuntur, magnâ corporis parte nudâ, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: ne insignibus quidem reglis, Tullius nisi jussu populi est ausus uti, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31.—**d.** *To accept, adopt*: eâ condicione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, Caes. B. G. 4,

11: praeposteris enim utimur consiliis et acta agimus, Cic. Lael. 22, 85.—**e.** *To resort to, consult*: neque Vectium ad se accessit, quaestorem suum, cujus consilio uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 114: oraculo, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**f.** *Of a form or style of speech, sentiment, etc., to make, adopt, employ*: sermonibus morologis utier, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 5, 19: hac unâ defensione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 8: haec oratio, quâ me uti res publica coegit, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: cum hortatione non egas, non utar câ pluribus verbis, id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: illa criminatio, quâ in me absentem usus est, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3.—**g.** *To perform, exercise, practise, etc.*: crucior, patrem... nunc improbi viri officio uti, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 14: eadem nos disciplinâ utimur, id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: etsi ars quidem, cum eâ non utare, scientiâ ipsâ teneri potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: diuturni silentii, quo eram his temporibus usus, finem hodiernus dies attulit, *observed, kept*, id. Marcell. 1, 1: eos (senes) ego fortasse nunc imitor et utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: ratione utuntur, *exercise moderation*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: ut anteponantur... ratione utentia rationis expertibus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: ne tu, leno, postules Te hic fide lenoniâ uti: non potis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 30: viribus uteris per clivos, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—With *adverb.* *acc.*: ut hoc utimur maxime more moro multum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 1: ita aperte ipsam rem locutus nil circuitione usus es, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31.—**h.** *In gen.*, *to use, enjoy, profit by, take advantage of*, etc.: otio qui nescit uti plus negotii habet, quam, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 20, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 252 Vahl.): sinite... eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, i. e. *enjoy, exercise*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2: commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 13: serius a terrâ provecta naves neque usae nocturnâ aurâ in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: commoda quibus utimur lucemque quâ fruimur ab eo nobis dari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: in maximo meo dolore hoc solacio utor, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 26 *init.*: usus est hoc cupidine, tamdiu, dum, etc., *had the use of, i. e. borrowed*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. I. B. 2. *infra*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, id. N. D. 1, 37, 103: propter nauticarum rerum scientiam plurimisque maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152: si fortunâ permittitis uti, *to try, take advantage of*, Verg. A. 9, 240: nostrâ utere amicitia, ut voles, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; cf.: decet hunc ordinem... bene utier amicitia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 24: libertate modice utantur, Liv. 34, 49, 8: deorum Muncribus sapienter uti, Hor. C. 4, 9, 48: Ofellam Integris opibus novi non latius usum Quam nunc accisis, id. S. 2, 2, 113: quia parvo nesciet uti, id. Ep. 1, 10, 41: temporibus sapienter utens, *taking advantage of*, Ncp. Epam. 3, 1.—*Pro v.*: foro uti, *to make one's market*, i. e. accommodate one's prices, actions, etc., to circumstances, take advantage of events: scisti uti foro, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29.—*Absol.*: opportuna sunt divitiarum uti utare (sc. eis), Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—With *adverb.* *acc.*: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur (sc. suis hortis), Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3.—**k.** *Of passions, traits of character, etc., to indulge, practise, exercise, yield to*, etc.: inter nos amore utemur semper subrepticio? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49: aaleritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: severitas, quâ tu in iis rebus usus es, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: usus est ipse incredibili patientiâ, id. Phil. 1, 4, 9: ego pervicaciam (esse hanc) aio, et eâ me uti volo, Att. ap. Non. 433, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259.—With *in* and *acc.*: ut suâ clementiâ ac mansuetudine in eos utatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 14.—**l.** *To experience, undergo, receive, enjoy*, etc., ne simili utamur fortunâ atque uti sumus, Quom., etc., Ter. Phorm. prol. 31: hoc honore uti togati solent esse, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: homines amplissimis usos honoribus, id. Fl. 19, 45: nobiles amplius honoribus uti, Sall. J. 25, 4: neminem curuli honore usum praeterierunt, Liv. 34, 44, 4: primus externorum usus illo honore quem majores Latio quoque negaverint, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: quoniam semel est odio civi-

liter usus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 41.—**m.** *To use as food or medicine, to take, drink*, etc.: lacte mero veteres uti memorerant et herbis, Ov. F. 4, 369: aquis frigidis, Cels. 1, 1: antidoto, Scrib. Comp. 171: medicamento, id. ib. 228: vino modico, Cels. 8, 11: ex altero (loco, i. e. ex lacu) uti pecus uti possit (sc. aquâ), Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2.—**n.** *With the thing used, etc., as direct obj.* (class. only in *gerund.* constr.; v. *infra*): nuptias abjei, amicos utor primoris viros, Turp. ap. Non. p. 497, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 164 Rib.): facilitatem vulgariam, Nov. ib. 481, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): res pulchras, quas uti solet, id. ib. 500, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 69 ib.): ita uti eum oportet libertatem, Titin. ib. 481, 19 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): cetera quae volumus uti Graecâ mercamur fide, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 47: dic mihi, an boni quid usquam est, quod quisquam uti possit, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, id. Rud. 4, 7, 15: profecto uteris ut voles operam meam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 128: mea, quae praeter spem evenere, utantur sine, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 29: *BALINEVM... QVOD VSI FVERANT AMPLIVS ANNIS XXXX*, Inscr. Orell. 202: si quid est, quod utar, utor: si non est, ego, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1: oleam albam, quam voles uti, condito, id. R. R. 118: quam rem etiam nomine codem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: ferum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17, 4.—**2.** Hence, *esp. gerund.* in phrases dare utendum, *to lend*; recipere uti rogare uti petere utendum, *to borrow*, etc. (class.; freq. in Plaut.): quod datum utendum est, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 7: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, id. Aul. 1, 2, 18; 2, 4, 32; 2, 9, 4; id. Pers. 1, 3, 47 sq.; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; id. Rud. 3, 1, 10: auris tibi contra utendas dabo, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 81: quae bona is Heraclio omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: te, quod utendum acceperis, reddidisse, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: multa rogant utenda dari, data reddere nolunt, Ov. A. 1, 433.—**II.** *Transf.* (through the intermediate idea of having and using). **A.** *Pro gen.*, *to enjoy the friendship of any one; to be familiar or intimate with, to associate with a person*. **a.** With *abl.*: his Fabricilis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: quâ (Caeciliâ) pater usus erat plurimum, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 27: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22: quo pacto deceat majoribus uti, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: si sciret regibus uti, id. ib. 14: ita me verebatur ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2.—**b.** With *acc.*: vilica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.—**B.** *To be in possession of a thing, esp. to have, hold, or find a thing in some particular mode or character; with abl.*: mihi si unquam filius erit, ne ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5; cf.: patre usus est diligente et diti, Nep. Att. 1, 2: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: quae (se. libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154: ut is illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 6: ne bestilis quoque immanioribus uteremur, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: me Capitolinus convictore usus amiceque A puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bonâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: quo (sc. Philoctete) successore sagittae Herculis utuntur, Ov. M. 13, 52.—*Absol.*: nam pol placidum te et clementem, eo usque modo ut volui usus sum in alto (= placidum te esse ut volui, sic te usus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, *P. a.*: **utens**, *utis, m., possessing, that possesses*: utentior sanc sit, i. e. a larger possessor, richer, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ut-potē, *adv.*, *as, namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since* (rare but class.; cf. quippe); introducing an explanation. **1.** Usually with a *pron. rel.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere soleamus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4 B. and K. (al. solemus): Lucius quidem frater

ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnari, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: similiorum mulierem Magisque eandem, utpote quae non sit eadem, non reor Deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 49: amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 13: utpote quae mihi speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam, Cat. 67, 44.—**2.** With *cum*: nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote cum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: incommoda valetudo, quā jam emergeram, utpote cum sine febri laborassem, id. Att. 5, 8, 1.—**3.** With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum Carpentis iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2, 3.—**4.** In adjectival phrases: quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9: quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures Culpari dignos, id. ib. 1, 4, 24: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugum castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 206.

utpūta, v. *puto*.

utrālibet, adv., v. *uterlibet fin.*

* **utrārius**, ii, m. [i. *uter*], in milit. lang., one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier: sequi se utrarios ad mare justit, Liv. 44, 33, 1.

utrasque, adv., v. *uterque fin. B.*

utrūbi, v. *utrūbi*.

* **utricida**, ae, m. [i. *uter-caedo*], one who cuts skins or bags in pieces, a skin-slayer, *utricide*: non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App. M. 13, p. 137, 26.

utriculārius, ii, m. [i. *utriculus*]. **I.** A bagpiper, Suet. Ner. 54; Inscr. Orell. 4119 sq.—**II.** The master of a raft floated on bladders, used for ferryage, Inscr. Grut. 431, 4; 428, 10; 547, 8; Inscr. Donat. p. 470, 9.

1. utriculus, i, m. *dim.* [i. *uter*], a small skin or leathern bottle, Cels. 2, 17; App. M. 1, p. 108, 16.

2. utriculus, i, m. *dim.* [i. *uterus*]. **I.** Lit., in gen., the belly, abdomen, of bees, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.—**B.** Esp., a little womb or matrix, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; 30, 14, 43, § 124.—**II.** Transf., of plants, a bud or calyx of a flower, a hull or husk of grain, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; 18, 11, 29, § 115.

utrimque (utrīnque), adv. [uterque], from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other. **I.** Lit.: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 335 Vahl.): tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, id. ib. p. 500 (Ann. v. 422 ib.): clamor utrimque, undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: postquam utrimque exitum est maximā copiam, Dispartiti viri... tubae utrimque canunt: contra Consonat terra: clamorem utrimque efferunt, Imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65 sq.: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: multis utrimque interfectis, id. ib. 7, 42: ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall. C. 60, 5: ni utrimque praemissi equites rem exploravissent, id. J. 53, 7: tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinctabantur, one on each side, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: continebatur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27: sustinentium manibus, id. 1, 2, 7: praecisa vipera, at both ends, i. e. head and tail, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121.—**B.** Connected with *secus* (sometimes written in one word, *utrimque-secus*), along or on both sides, on either hand (ante- and post-class.): quare utrimque secus cum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 939 (936): canes utrimque secus deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 116, 8; Mart. Cap. 5, § 464; 6, § 719.—**II.** Trop.: (Alcmena) Utrūque est grāvīda et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Plaut. Am. prol. 111: utrimque constitit fides, both parties kept their word, Liv. 2, 13, 9: Piso M. Crasso et Scribonia genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 163 (al. *utrique*); cf. id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia sunt non necessaria, vel utrimque vel ab altera parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81; 5, 13, 1: causas vexas modo et utrimque tractet, i. e. pro et contra, id. 10, 5, 20.

utrimquesēcus, v. *utrimque*, I. B.

utrīndē, adv. [uter-inde], from or on both sides: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capitur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.—With *gen.*: utrinde orarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

* **utrīn-sēcus**, adv. [uter-secus], on both sides: incolumi fervore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct. Aetn. 503.

utrō, adv., v. 3. *uter fin.*

utrōbi, adv., v. *utrūbi*.

utrōbidem, adv., v. *utrūbidem*.

utrōbique (utrūbique), adv. [utrūbi-que], on both parts or sides, on the one side and the other (rare but class.): quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: utrobique autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48: depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrobique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16, 5: ut eodem tempore utrobique respública prospere gereretur, id. 27, 40, 2: utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, with land and naval forces, Nep. Hann. 10, 3.—Trop.: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit eademque lex, i. e. with gods and with men, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4; 3, 7, 27; 4, 2, 91: qui tunc hinc adversa, fere miratur eodem, Quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

utrōlibet, adv., v. *uterlibet fin. B.*

utrōque, adv., v. *uterque fin.*

utrōqueversum, adv., v. *uterque fin.*

utrūbi (utrōbi and utrūbi), adv. [uter-ubi], at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where (when two are spoken of; ante- and post-class.): utrūbi cenaturi estis? hincine an in tridinio? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: St. Utrūbi accumbo? St. Utrūbi tu vis. St. Cum ambobus volo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 14: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capitur, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: utrūbi hic homo fuit, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 43, 31 pr. (De utrūbi); cf. Gai. Inst. 4, § 148 sq.; 4, § 151; Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

* **utrūbidem (utrōbidem)**, adv. [utrūbi-dem], on both sides, on each or either side (when the two sides are spoken of): utrosque percognovi utrūbidem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50 (dub.); Speng. utrosque pergnovi probe).

utrūbique, adv., v. *utrobique*.

utrūm, adv. [uter]. **I.** Introducing an alternative question (direct or indirect), with an beginning the second clause (v. an); in Engl. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether*. **A.** In a direct interrogation. **1.** With *ne*, (a) Attached to the emphatic word of the first clause: utrum tu masne an femina es? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 16: Ba. Simulato me amare. Pi. Utrum ego istoc jococon' assimulem, an serio, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42: utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiantur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: utrum censes illum tuamne de se orationem libentius audiretur fuisse an meam? id. ib. 2, 19, 60.—(β) With *ne* attached to utrum, utrumne... an (poet. and post-Aug.): utrumne jussi persequemur otium... An hunc laborem, etc. Hor. Epod. 1, 7: utrumne salvum eum nolet orator, an? etc., Quint. 12, 1, 40: utrumne igitur ego sum, Domiti, exemplo gravis an tu, qui, etc., Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4.—(γ) With *ne* repeated in place of an (very rare): sed utrum terrae motus, sonitusne inferum Pervasis auris? Att. ap. Prisc. 6, p. 680 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 479 Rib.).—**2.** Without *ne*, utrum... an (class.): utrum pro ancillā me habes, an pro filiā? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 13: utrum hac me feriam, an ab laeva, latus? id. Cist. 3, 13: sed utrum nunc tu coelibem ted esse mavis liberum, an maritum servom, etc., id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: utrum pro dimidiā parte, an pro totā societate? Utrum pro me an pro me et pro te? Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? id. Ac. 2, 29, 95; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.—**B.** In an indirect interrogation. **1.** With *ne* attached, (a) To the emphatic word of the first clause: sed

utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem Nescio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 18: videndum'st primum utrum eae velint an non velint, id. Most. 3, 1, 151: cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit... an ita potius, id. Trin. 2, 2, 26; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1: de istac rogas Virgine? Py. Ita, utrum praedicemne an taceam? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se parsimonia defendere, an, etc., Cic. Quint. 30, 92: videamus, utrum ea fortuitane sint an eo statu, quo, etc., id. N. D. 2, 34, 87; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: est... illa distinctio, utrum... an... et utrum illudne... an, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 27, 59.—(β) With *ne* attached to utrum; utrumne... an (poet. and post-Aug.): nec quidquam differre utrumne in pulvere... ludas opus, an metreticis amore sollicitus piores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: utrumne Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati, id. ib. 2, 6, 73: in eo plures dissenserunt, utrumne hae partes essent rhetorices, an ejusdem opera, an elementa, Quint. 3, 3, 13: Dareus dubitaverat utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regna sui peteret, Curt. 4, 9, 1; Col. 11, 1, 50; Suet. Caes. 80; Tac. Or. 37.—(γ) With *ne* attached to an; utrum... anne: me jussit percontari utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: est quaerendumque utrum una species sit earum anne plures, Cic. Or. 61, 206: id autem utrum illi sentiant anne simulent, tu intelleges, id. Att. 12, 51, 2; cf. uter, I. B. 4. *fin.*—**2.** Without *ne*: quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16: facite indicium, utrum hac an illac iter institerit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 11: utrum stultitiā facere ego hunc an malitiā dicam, incertum sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3: permultum interest, utrum perturbatione aliquā animi, an consulto fiat injuria, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: quid interest utrum hoc feceris, an, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 75, § 174; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, id. Fam. 1, 7, 8: quomodo transierit, utrum rate an piscatorio navigio, nemo sciebat, Cael. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 41; Varr. R. 1, 2, 8; Cat. 17, 21.—**3.** With *necne* (rarely *ne*) in place of the second clause with an; utrum... necne, *whether... or not*: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: di utrum sint necne sint quaeritur, id. N. D. 3, 7, 17: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: deliberent, utrum traiciant legiones necne... et Brutum arcessant necne, et mihi stipendium dent an decernant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26; Liv. 39, 48, 2.—So, utrum... ne: cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. Iphic. 3, 4.—**II.** Introducing a disjunctive question with more than two members, with an beginning each clause after the first. **A.** A direct question: utrum hoc tu parum commeministi, an ego non satis intellexi, an mutasti sententiam? Cic. Att. 9, 2: utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis an amoris indicium esse voluisti? id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115; 2, 3, 36, § 83: utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10, 6; 6, 7, 3: utrum major... an majores... an aetas... an cum Karthaginiensi, etc., id. 28, 43, 12.—**B.** An indirect question: in quo (convivio) nemo potest dicere utrum ille plus biberit an vomuerit an effuderit, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: utrum admodum an temptatus an sine duce ullo... nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105.—**III.** Introducing a single question without an expressed alternative (cf. the similar use of an). **a.** In a direct interrogation: utrum enim in clarissimis est civibus is, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorti al diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. 45, 39, 10.—**b.** In an indirect interrogation: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 30: an hoc dicere audes, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existimant, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167;

Nep. Eum. 6, 1. — With the interrog. participle *nam*: cum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17, 10 dub. Weissenb. ad loc. (Hertz and Madv. possetne).

ūtūt, *adv.*, v. ut, I. A. 3.

ūva, *ae, f.* [etym. dub.; perh. for ug-va, root ug-, to be moist; Gr. *ὑγρός*; Lat. *uve*; cf.: umor, uvidus, etc.; so Corss.; Curt. refers it to root ug-; Sanscr. *ugras*, strong; Gr. *ὑγίης*, healthful]. I. Lit. **A.** The fruit of the vine, a grape: a quā (gemmā) oriens uva se ostendit, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Cato, R. R. 24: puella adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis, Cat. 17, 16: quo Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem, Verg. E. 9, 49: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicitus uvae, id. G. 1, 54: illa videntur prodigialiter accidisse, ut aliqua vitis excederet uvarum numerum MM., Col. 3, 3, 3: terra feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: uva ejus indecora visu, sapore jucunda, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Pall. Feb. 29, 1: uva non alibi gratior callo, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14. — **B.** Collect., grapes: pressantes inquit uva pedes, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 18; 4 (5), 2, 13: pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45; cf. Hor. C. 2, 5, 10; 1, 20, 10; Juv. 5, 31.

— **II.** Transf. **A.** A bunch or cluster of grapes: uvis, quae magnitudinem infantium puerorum exsuperant, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: gemellarum, quibus hoc nomen uvae semper geminae dedit, id. 14, 1, 4, § 22; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 53. — **B.** A vine: fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60. — **C.** Of other plants, a bunch or cluster of fruit: amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52, § 120. — **D.** A cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they alight in swarming, Verg. G. 4, 553; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; Juv. 13, 68. — **E.** The soft palate, the uvula, *κίον*, Cels. 7, 12, 3; 7, 6, 14; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129; 23, 8, 80, § 157; 30, 4, 11, § 31; 34, 12, 29, § 113; Mart. 10, 56, 5. — **F.** A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 10, 49, § 138; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

ūvens, *entis, Part.* [uveo, whence uvesco, uvidus, etc.], moist, wet, humid (post-Aug.): oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: nox, id. 2, 469: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, *ēre, v. incho. n.* [uveo, uvens], to grow or become moist, wet, damp, dank, or humid (poet.). I. Lit.: suspensae in liore vestes ūvescunt, Lucr. 1, 306; Avien. Arat. 254. — **II.** Transf., poet., to moisten or refresh one's self, i. e. to drink freely, to tippie: seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, seu modicis ūvescit laetius, *Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūviditas, *ātis, f.*, moisture (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diet. Pass. 68.

***ūvidulus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [uvidus], moist, wet: uvidulam a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvidus, *a, um, adj.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], moist, wet, damp, dank, humid. I. Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: umidus, madidus): rete, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 15: (mulieres) id. ib. 2, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: uvidus ventosusque status caeli, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. Juppiter, Verg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, wet with the dew, id. E. 10, 20: Tiburis ripae, i. e. well-watered, Hor. C. 4, 2, 30; cf.: rura assiduus aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9. — **Comp.**: poma, i. e. juicy, Tert. Jejun. 1 *fn.* — **II.** Trop. **A.** Drunken: Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 18; cf.: dicimus integro Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, id. ib. 4, 5, 39. — **B.** Vapid: verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

ūvifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [uva-fero], cluster-bearing, bearing or producing grapes (in post-Aug. poetry): Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, *ōris, m.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], moistness, moisture, humidity: uvae ab uvo-re, Varr. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.

Uxāma, *ae, f.*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Sil. 3, 384.

Uxellōdūm, *i, n.*, a town in Aquitaine, in the territory of the Cadurci, now Capdenac, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32; 40, 1.

uxor, *ōris* (for the form *yxor* in inscrr. v. the letter X), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. *vaca*, wife], a wife, spouse, consort (syn. conjux). I. Lit.: licuit uxorem dotata m ducere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 86: duxit me uxorem

liberorum sibi quaesendū gratia, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. quaesio, p. 258 (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.); so very freq. ducere uxorem, v. duco: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille Ex tui animi sententiā tu uxorem habes? Non hercle, inquit, ex animi mei sententiā, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, must go without a wife, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12; 1, 3, 11: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24. — On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 182 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. s. v. uxor. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. she-goats, Hor. C. 1, 17, 7. — **B.** Humorously, of the cloak (abolla) as inseparable from the poor man, Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [uxor], a little wife (ante- and post-class.): erat ei uxorcūla satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219, 8. — As a term of endearment: mea uxorcūla! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19; 5, 2, 38; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 25.

uxōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a wife or married woman. I. In gen. **A.** Adj.: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoriā, i. e. averse to marriage, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. 2, 155: quam formam modicam et modestam Favorinus non inscite appellabat uxoriā, appropriate for a wife, Gell. 5, 11, 13. — Poet.: imber, i. e. tears for the death of a wife, Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: jus, Dig. 32, 29 pr.: levamentum, Tac. A. 3, 34: nomen, Suet. Calig. 25. — **B.** Subst.: **uxōrium**, *ii, n.*, a tax laid on old-bachelors, the old-bachelor tax, Fest. p. 379 Müll. — **II.** In partic., excessively fond of one's wife, uxōrius: pulcrāque uxōrius urbem Exstruis, Verg. A. 4, 266: annis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

Uzita, *ae, f.*, a town of Byzacene in Africa Propria, Auct. B. Afr. 41; 51; 56; 58.

V.

V, v, a character derived from the Greek *ν*, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. A consonant which, though originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u* (v. the letter U), was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it, Charis. p. 57 P.; Diom. p. 416; 420 P.; Prisc. p. 539; 542; 544 sq. P.; Vel. Long. p. 2215; 2222 P.; just as the consonant *i* (j) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters; v. the letter J. I. The sound of V seems to have been the same with that of English initial W. It corresponded to the Æolic digamma; hence it is called, Quint. 12, 10, 29, Æolica littera, and the emperor Claudius used the Greek digamma inverted *Ϝ* to represent it (because in its proper position it already formed the Latin letter F), Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 sq. P.; Gell. 14, 5, 2; v. also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, Inscr. Orell. 710 sq.; Marini Atti, p. 97. In very many words which were originally common to both languages, the initial or medial *v* in Latin represents a lost digamma in Greek; cf.: ver, *ῥῆρ*; vis, *ῥῆς*; video, *ῥῆς*; vestis, *ῥῆς*; vitulus, *ῥῆς*; vomo, *ῥῆς*; voco, *ῥῆς*; volvo, *ῥῆς*; vinum, *ῥῆς*; viola, *ῥῆς*; vespera, *ῥῆς*; Vesta, *ῥῆς*; silva, *ῥῆς*; ovis, *ῥῆς*; divus, *ῥῆς*; aevum, *ῥῆς*; scaevus, *ῥῆς*; vicus, *ῥῆς*; levis, *ῥῆς*; alior al. (For a full discussion of the sound of V, see Roby, Gram. I. praef. p. xxxiii. sqq.). — **II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solutum, from solvītum, solūtum; caveo, cautum, from cavītum; fautor, from faveo; lautum, from lavo; nauta, from navita; audeo, cf. avidus; neu, seu, from neve, sive; tui, cf. Sanscr. *tvam*; sui, Sanscr. *sva*; suavis, Sanscr. *svadus*, and is resolved into *ti* by the poets from prosodial necessity: silva (trisyl.) for silva; dissolūo, evolūam (quadrisyl.) for dissolvam, evolvam; dissolūenda, evolūis (quinquasyl.), for dissolvenda,

evolvisse, etc., just as, for the same cause, although less freq., *u* passed into *v*: gēuva, tēnvīs (dissyl.), for gēnūia, tēnūis; tēnvia, tēnvius (trisyl.), for tēnūia, tēnūius. — For the affinity of *v* to *b*, v. the letter B. —

III. V as a medial between two vowels was very freq. elided, esp. in inflection, and the word underwent in consequence a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amāsti; deleverunt, delēerunt; novisti, nōsti; audivisti, audisti; o audisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; obliviscor, oblitus; dives, dis; aeviternus, aeternus; divitior, ditior; bovis, bubus, etc.; providens, prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis; Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, etc. An example of the elision of *v* without a further contraction of the word is found in seorsus, from sevorsus (v. seorsus). — This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuius for Pacuvius; cf. the letters J and Q. — V is sometimes elided after a mute: dis for dvis from duo; likewise after *s*: sibi for svibi (from su-ibi); sis, sas, sos, for suis, suas, suos; sultis for si vultis; so Lat. si corresponds to Umbr. sve and Osc. svai; v. esp. Corss. Auspr. I, p. 310 sqq. — **IV.** As an abbreviation, V (as the sign of the consonant) stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, etc.; V. C. or also VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de eā re fieri placeret, de eā re ita censuerunt. — As a numeral, the letter V stands for half of the geometrical cross X or ten, Zumpt, Gr. § 115 Ann. 1.

Vacālus, *i, m.*, a river of Gaul, tributary to the Rhine, now the Wahal, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; called also Vahalīs, q. v.

vacans, *antis, Part.* and *P. a.* of vaco.

vacanter, *adv.*, v. vaco, P. a. *fin.*

vacatio, *ōnis, f.* [vaco], a being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation (class.; syn. immunitas). I. Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With gen. obj.: vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: publici muneris, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53; Just. 1, 9, 12: quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20, 2; 42, 33, 4: rerum omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 58: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85, 5. — (β) With *ab*: a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32, 15: ab opere, Col. 6, 14, 3: a sacerdotio, Gell. 1, 12, 7. — (γ) With *quominus*: vacationem augures, quominus iudicis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117. — (δ) Absol.: falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 7: cum sacerdotes deorum vacationem habeant, quanto est aequius habere ipsos deos, id. Ac. 2, 38, 121: deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, id. Cael. 12, 30: rerum gestarum, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7, 1. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Sc. militiae.) Exemption from military service: P. Vatinius... et agro a senatu et vacatione donatus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: delectum habere sublati vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: senatus decrevit, ut... dilectus haberetur, vacationes ne valeret, id. Att. 1, 19, 2: scribere exercitum sine ullā vacationis veniā, Liv. 8, 20, 3; 7, 28, 3; 27, 38, 3: locupletissimus quisque miles labore fatigari, donec vacationem emeret, Tac. H. 1, 46. — **2.** (Sc. culpa.) Neque ei suam vacationem eripio, quā ille apud omnis utitur, ut nihil malitiose fecisse videntur, freedom from blame, Cic. Verr. 2, 7, 68, § 164 B. and K. (dub.; ab purgationem; al. culpa vacationem). —

II. Transf., a sum paid for exemption from military service: vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46: vacationes centurionibus ex fisco numerat, id. ib. 1, 58.

1. vacca, *ae, f.* [Sanscr. *vacā*, cow; root *vac*, to bellow; cf. *vagire*, a cow, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 21, 1; Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Verg. E. 9, 31; id. G. 2, 524; 3, 177; id. A. 4, 61; Ov. M. 2, 694; Hor. C. 4, 2, 53: boves operariae, used in ploughing, Col. 6, 24, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

2. Vacca, ae. f. **I.** A town of Byzacene in Africa, Auct. B. Afr. 74. — **II.** A town of Numidia, called also *Vaga*, now *Beja*, Sall. J. 29, 4; 47, 1; 68, 3; Sil. 3, 259. — Hence, **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis**, e. adj., of or pertaining to *Vacca*: Vagense oppidum, i. e. *Vaga*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30. — **Vaccenses (Vagen-)**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Vacca*, Sall. J. 66, 2.

3. Vacca, v. *Vagia*.

Vaccaci, grum, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river *Durius*, Liv. 21, 5; 35, 7; Cic. Planc. 34, 84; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

vaccinium, ii, n., the blueberry, whortleberry: Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; Verg. E. 2, 18; 2, 50; 10, 39; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5; Vitr. 7, 14, 2.

vaccinus, a, um, adj. [vacca], of or from cows: caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185; lac, id. 25, 8, 63, § 94; caseus, id. 28, 14, 58, § 204.

vaccula, ae. f. divm. [id.], a little cow or heifer, Cat. 20, 14; Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

Vaccus, i, m.; Vitruvius *Vaccus*, a general of *Fundi*, taken captive by *L. Papirius*. The vacant site of his house at Rome was called *Vacci prata*, Liv. 8, 19 sq.; Cic. Dom. 38, 101.

vaccēfio, fieri, v. pass. [vacuus-facio], to become or be made empty (only in the two foll. passages): multusque vacēfio in medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1005; 6, 1017.

vacerra, ae. f., a log, stock, post. **I.** Lit., Col. 9, 1, 3; 9, 1, 9; 6, 19, 2. — **II.** Transf., like stipes, and our stock, block, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Com. Fragm. v. 7 Rib.).

***vacerrōsus**, a, um, adj. [vacerra, II.], freq. used by the emperor Augustus for cerritus, mad, crazed, crack-brained, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

Vachalis, is, v. Vahalīs.

vacillatio, ōnis, f. [vacillo], a rocking to and fro, see-saw, a wavering, reeling motion: indecora in dextram ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128; foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 fin.

vacillo (a scanned long, Lucr. 3, 502), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [cf. Sanscr. vak-, to roll; vank-, to shake], to sway to and fro; to waddle, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate (class.; a favorite word with Cic.; cf. nuto, titubo). **I.** Lit., of drunken persons: quodam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesternā potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; videre quosdam ex vino vacillantē, Quint. 11, 3, 165; praepediuntur crure vacillanti, Lucr. 3, 479; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. 2, 7, p. 164 Frosch.: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216; arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 5, 1096; so, ambusta, id. 1, 806; vacillant omnia tecta, id. 6, 575; sub pedibus tellus cum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1236; accipit tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, 2. — **II.** Trop., to waver, hesitate, stagger, be untrustworthy, to vacillate: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107; Erotem ad ista expedienda factum mihi videbar reliquisse, cujus non sine magnā culpā vacillarunt, have fallen into confusion, id. Att. 14, 18, 2; justitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id. Off. 3, 33, 118; stabilitas amicitiae vacillat, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66; legio vacillans, wavering in fidelity, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: γερωνικώτερον est memoria vacillare, id. Att. 12, 1, 2; partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, are staggering beneath a load of old debts, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21; aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1124; gentes vacillantes, Vell. 2, 130, 3; cum animus paulum vacillavit, Sen. Ep. 114, 22; testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Dig. 22, 5, 2; cujus (testis) ita anceps fides vacillat, ib. 48, 10, 27.

vacivē, adv., v. vacivus fin.

***vacivitas**, ātis, f. [vacivus], emptiness, lack, want: cibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

vacivus or **vocivus** (so always in Plautus; cf. Trin. prol. 11 Brix; Ritschl, Nov. Exc. I. p. 59 sq.), a, um, adj. [vaco], empty, void (ante-class.); absol.: aedes facere alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 6; aedes aurium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54; for which, aures, id. Cas. prol. 29; id. Trin. prol. 11.—With gen.: valens afflicto me vocivum virum, i. e.

destitute of strength, powerless, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 46; tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. — Adv.: **vacivē**, at leisure, leisurely: libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 5, praef. 14.

vāco, āvi, ātum, 1 (perf. vacui, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Pud. 8 fin.; id. adv. Val. 9), v. n. [etym. dub.], to be empty, void, or vacant; to be void of, or without; not to contain (class.; cf. careo, egeo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of space, etc. **1.** Absol.: quācumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 507; so, spatium, id. 2, 1053; 6, 1029; inane, id. 1, 520; villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix trichinium... vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1; tota domus superior vacat, id. ib. 13, 12, 10; accedes, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 7; maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, to be uninhabited, uncultivated, Caes. B. G. 4, 3; locus, id. ib. 1, 28; Quint. 8, 6, 18; 9, 4, 118; 10, 3, 33; ostia septem Pulverulentā vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256; odi cum late splendida cera vacat, id. Am. 1, 11, 20; haec fiunt dum vacat harena, Sen. Ep. 7, 4. — **2.** With abl. (so most freq.): illa natura caelestis et terra vacat et umore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 2, 24, 64; mens vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25; hoste vacare domos, Verg. A. 3, 123; (domus) quae Igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764; custode vacans, id. ib. 2, 422; ora vacent epulis, i. e. abstain from, id. ib. 15, 478; ea pars oppidi, quae fluminis circuitu vacabat, Auct. B. G. 8, 41.

— **3.** With ab: haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. — **B.** Transf., to be vacant, free from, without, unoccupied, etc. **1.** With abl.: ejusmodi (nimis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136; nulla vitae pars vacare officio potest, id. ib. 1, 2, 4; omni curatione et administratione rerum (dii), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2; studii, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43; curā et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8; vitio, id. ib. 3, 10; culpa, id. Fam. 7, 3, 4; criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34; febri, Cels. 2, 14 med.; morbis, Dig. 21, 1, 53; amplitudo animi pulchrior, si vacet populo, keeps free from, remains aloof from, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64; res publica et milite illic et pecuniā vacet, be free from the necessity of furnishing, Liv. 2, 48, 9. — **2.** With ab and abl.: nullum tempus illi umquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; (rex) quicquid a bellis populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris consuetudines jungebat, id. Deiot. 9, 27; a publico officio et munere, id. Div. 2, 2, 7; ab opere (militis), Caes. B. C. 3, 76; ne quando a metu ac periculis vacarent, Liv. 7, 1; vacant ab imbecillis valetudinaria, Col. 12, 3, 8; a culpa, Sen. Ep. 97, 1; a periculo, id. Q. N. 6, 1, 1; a negotiis, Phaedr. 3 prol. — **II.** In partic.

A. To be free from labor, not busy, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time: quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes; aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 27; festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11; si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2; si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95. — **2.** After the Aug. per. esp. freq. **a.** Vacare alicui rei, to be free to attend, apply, or devote one's self to something; to have leisure or time for a thing (cf. studeo): philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10; in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; huic uni negotio vacare, Vell. 2, 114, 1; ille non vacasse sermoni suo regem causatus discessit, Curt. 6, 7, 21; paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15; studio operis pulcherrimi, id. 12, 1, 4; foro, id. 10, 1, 114; clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22; non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10; libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet. Aug. 45; queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, have no leisure for them, can not attend to them, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 5. — Rarely absol.: dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2. — **b.** Vacare aliquid: non vaco ad istas ineptias, Sen. Ep. 49, 9; cf. (poet.): in grande opus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 36; also, with inf.: sternere acies, Stat. Th. 8, 185. — **c.** Vacat (alicui), impers., there is time, room, or leisure for a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) With inf. (so most freq.): si primā repetens ab origine

pergam Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Verg. A. 1, 373; tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58; non vacabit incohare haec studia, id. 1, 12, 12; hactenus indulsisse vacat, it is permitted, i. q. licet, Verg. A. 10, 625 Heyne; imitated by Sil. 17, 374. — (β) With dat., I (thou, he, etc.) have leisure or time for a thing: nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 1; non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216; nec nostris praebere vacet tibi cantibus aures, id. M. 5, 334; obstat enim diligentiae scribendi etiam fatigatio et abunde, si vacet, lucis spatia sufficiunt, Quint. 10, 3, 27; cui esse deserto vacet, id. 11, 1, 50; quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11; 8, 15, 1; Curt. 10, 10, 12; Vell. 1, 15, 1; 2, 124, 1. — Absol.: teneri propter amores, Dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 70; si vacat, Juv. 1, 21.

— **B.** Of possessions, lands, etc., to be unoccupied, vacant, ownerless: cum agri Ligustini... aliquantum vacaret, senatus consultum est factum, ut is ager viritum divideretur, Liv. 42, 4, 3; fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex negligentia domini vacat, Dig. 41, 3, 37; si nemo sit, bona vacabunt, ib. 38, 7, 2 fin. — **2.** Esp., of offices, relations, positions, employments, etc.: to be vacant, without incumbent, etc.: si Piso adesset, nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16; quid enim nostrā victum esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? may stand open, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6; rogo ut Suram praeturā exornare digneris, cura locus vacet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12, 7; rogo dignitatis... vel auguratum vel septemviratum, quia vacat, adicere digneris, id. ib. 10, 13, 8). — Hence, **vacans**, ātis, P. a. **A.** Empty, unoccupied, without an owner, vacant: locus, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16, 8; metaphora... vacantem locum occupare debet, Quint. 8, 6, 18; regnum, Just. 42, 4, 2; 25, 2, 4; 27, 3, 1; saltus, Verg. G. 3, 477; balneae, Tac. H. 3, 11; bona, Dig. 30, 1, 93; 30, 1, 111. — Subst.: **vacantia**, ium, n., vacant estates, property without an owner: ut, si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parens omnium populus vacantia teneret, Tac. A. 3, 28. — **B.** Of women, single, unmarried, without a husband: qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, Dig. 48, 6, 5; Quint. Decl. 262 (cf. vacua, Ov. H. 20, 149). — **C.** Of persons, at leisure, unoccupied, idle: nec petiit animum vacantem, Ov. M. 9, 612. — Subst.: **vacantia**, ium, n., that which is superfluous, useless (post-class.): vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessariā auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5, 6. — Hence, adv.: **vacanter**, superfluously, Gell. 17, 10, 16.

vacūe, adv., v. vacuus fin.

vacūe-facio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [vacuus], to make empty; to empty, clear, free. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16; domum novis nuptiis, id. ib. 1, 6, 14; Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5; id. Timol. 3, 2; fasces securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1; turpi sentinā exercitus vacuefactus, id. 2, 7, 1; venas inedia, Macr. S. 7, 12; locum alicui in cenā, to clear a place, make room, id. ib. 1, 2. — **II.** Trop.: circumcisiones, i. e. to abolish, Lact. 4, 17, 1.

vacūitas, ātis, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., concr., empty space, a vacancy, vacuity: intervenerum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7. — **II.** Transf., a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption from any thing (class.; cf. vacatio).

1. With gen.: liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; doloris, id. ib. 2, 5, 16; 2, 6, 18; 2, 11, 35; 2, 12, 37; aegritudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42. — **2.** With ab and abl.: vacuitas ab angoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73. — **B.** Esp., a vacancy in an office: consulum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2.

Vacūna, ae. f. [vacuus, II. A.], the goddess of rural leisure, esp. honored by the Sabines, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49 Acr.; Ov. F. 6, 307; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Aus. Ep. 4, 98. — Hence, **Vacūnalis**, e. adj., of or belonging to *Vacuna*: foci, Ov. F. 6, 308.

vacūo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vacuus], to make empty or void; to empty, clear, free (mostly post-Aug.): locus inanius ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1023; sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10; dola a mercatoribus vacuata, id. 12, 50, 14; Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 5, 6; saecula putr.

penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

VACUUS, a, um, adj. [vaco], empty, void, free, clear, devoid of, without something (freq. and class.; cf. inanis). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., in material sense. (a) *Absol.*: spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 523; cf. id. 1, 394; 1, 509: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque domos Diis vacuas et inania regna, Verg. A. 6, 269: atria, id. ib. 7, 379; 2, 528: porticus, id. ib. 2, 761: videntur Aëra per vacuum ferri, id. G. 3, 109: Acerrae, *unpeopled*, id. ib. 2, 225: Cumae, Juv. 3, 2: Ulubrae, id. 10, 102: agri, Verg. G. 2, 54: aurae, id. A. 12, 592: caelum, id. ib. 5, 515: oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 9: aliquam partem aedium vacuum facere, Liv. 39, 14, 2: aër, Hor. C. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: aula, id. C. 4, 14, 36: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32: numerus peditum in vicem prolapsorum equitum vacuos capientium ad pugnam equos, Liv. 44, 26, 3: lectus, Prop. 2, 2, 1: Ov. M. 11, 471: per vacuum locum intruerunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18: manus, Quint. 11, 2, 42: ossa vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: si vacuo ventre mulier fuit, *not pregnant* (opp. plenus), Dig. 29, 2, 84: vultus, *without eyes*, Sen. Oedip. 1012. (β) *With abl.*: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Univ. 4: gladium vaginā vacuum in urbe non vidimus, id. Marcell. 6, 17: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63, 6: viae occursu hominum, id. 5, 41, 5: cultoribus agri, Ov. M. 7, 653: ense ebur, id. ib. 4, 148: arum arboribus, Col. 3, 11, 3: loca fetu in vite, id. 3, 10, 5: pectus velamine, Stat. Th. 1, 593. (γ) *With ab and abl.*: Messana ab his rebus...vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, *without*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: pars Galliae ab exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: vacuum ab hostibus mare, Liv. 37, 13, 6. (δ) *With gen.* (rare; mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall. J. 90, 1: Romana urbs annonae, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 14. **b.** *Subst.*: **VACUUM**, i, n., an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacuity: vacuum minus intus habere, Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Verg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum incurreret hostis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21. **B.** *Transf.*, *free from, clear, devoid of, without*. (a) *With abl.*: animus per somnum sensibilis et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: cupiditate et timore, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: consilium periculo, id. Att. 10, 16, 2: cum vacui curis etiam quid in caelo fiat scire avertis, id. Fin. 2, 14, 46: vacui negotiis vivere possimus, id. ib. 4, 5, 12: his rebus mens vacua, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: vacuus duellis Janus, Hor. C. 4, 15, 8: crimine nox vacua est, Ov. F. 4, 581: ille metu vacuus, id. M. 3, 582: nullum tempus sterile et vacuum beneficio, Plin. Pan. 56, 2: aemulatione, Tac. A. 12, 2: curā domestica vacuus, id. H. 1, 88: tali culpa, id. A. 6, 16: tributo, id. ib. 12, 61: vacuum laboribus egi vitam, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9. (β) *With ab and abl.*: Mamertini soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiā, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34; 12, 61: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34: nullus dies ab exercitationibus oratoris, id. Brut. 90, 309: animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, id. Inv. 2, 7, 24: cum ab omni molestiā vacuus esses, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: domus a suspitione religionis vacua atque pura, id. Har. Resp. 6, 11: ab odio, amicitia, irā atque misericordia, Sall. C. 51, 1: a culpa, id. ib. 14, 4: censors vacui ab operum locandorum: curā, Liv. 24, 18, 1. (γ) *With gen.*: vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119: vacuas habuisses criminis umbras, Ov. M. 6, 541: composuit ad Caesarem literas, quasi confecto bello verbis magnificas, rerum vacuas, Tac. A. 15, 8. (δ) *With dat.* of that for which room or a vacancy exists or is made: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor, prope continuatis funeribus cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, junguntur, Liv. 1, 46, 9: necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: quanto molimine circumspicemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem (Apollinis), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94. **Subst.**: **VACUUM**, i, n.,

leisure: aliquid invenire vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1. — **II.** In partic. (cf. vaco, II.). **A.** *Free from labor or occupation, without business, at leisure, clear, disengaged, unoccupied, idle*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: si es animo vacuo, expone nobis quod quaerimus... hunc elegimus diem, cum te sciremus esse vacuum, id. Brut. 5, 20: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuas atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Ov. M. 4, 41; 12, 56: pedibus vacuis terere Porticum, id. A. A. 1, 491: si quid vacui sub umbrā Lusimus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Verg. G. 3, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. And. 4, 2, 23: ut animus vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3: cum per tot menses vacuā civitate nemo controversiam fecerit, Liv. 3, 40, 10. — *Sup.*: nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quae-ras, Ov. P. 3, 1, 141. — *Poet.*, *transf.*, of places in which to lounge or enjoy leisure, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, etc.: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, id. ib. 2, 2, 81: tonsoris in umbrā, id. ib. 1, 7, 50 (cf.: otiosa Neapolis, id. Epod. 5, 43). — *Rarely* of persons, *free from care, calm, composed*: Rutillius animo vacuus, i. e. careless, *without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52, 6: haud animi vacuus, quiet, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. C. 1, 6, 19; so of one *free from love*, id. ib. 1, 5, 10. — *Of female animals, not bearing young*: equa, Col. 6, 37, 10. — *Impers.*: vacuum est, with *inf.*, there is leisure, time, Sall. H. 1, 10; Tac. H. 2, 28. **B.** *Of time, free, vacant, disengaged, leisure*: etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 56: cum vacui temporis nihil haberem, id. Att. 2, 23, 1: vacuum noctem operi dedere, Liv. 3, 28, 7: tempora, Col. 12, 4, 1; cf. Luc. 3, 26. **C.** *Of women, free, unmarried, single*: ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicare nuptias, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 376: Hersilia, i. e. *widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831. **D.** *Of possessions, free, vacant, without an occupant or master*: vacuum possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio... quasi cadauca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: centuria, id. Tull. § 17: sese praedia vacua filio traditurum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vacuum rempublicam tradere Hannibali, Liv. 23, 2, 7: ut impetus fiat in vacuum rempublicam, Sall. C. 52, 23: sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40; cf.: Syriam provinciam vacuum tum morte Atilii Rufi, id. Agr. 40: vacua Armenia, *without a ruler*, id. A. 12, 50: bona, Dig. 38, 9, 1, § 12: possessio, id. 41, 3, 4, § 22; Gai Inst. 4, 131. **Subst.**: **VACUUM**, i, n., si quis casus puerum egerit Oro, in vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50: ut in vacuum lege praedictoria venalis pependere, Suet. Claud. 9; cf. Quint. 12, 9, 8. **E.** *Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable*, = *vanus* (rare; not ante-Aug.): si respublica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: rem, Petr. 102: vacua et inanis productio verbi, Gell. 11, 15, 6: tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 15: pecunia, *unused, unproductive*, Dig. 19, 5, 24; cf. ib. 16, 3, 28.

1. Vada, ae, f., a stronghold in Gallia Belgica, in the country of the Batavi, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.

2. Vada, ōrum, n., a city in Liguria, now Savona, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3; called Vada Sabatia, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

3. Vada Volaterrana, ōrum, n., a port in Etruria south of Pisa, now Torre di Vado, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Vadimonis lacus, a small lake in Etruria near Arretium, now Laghetto di Bassano, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; Liv. 9, 39, 5; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 3; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8; in the order lacus Vadimonis, Flor. 1, 13, 11; cf. Derris, Etruria, 1, p. 107 sq.

Vadimonium, ii, n. [lvas]; jurid. t. t., a promise secured by bail for appearance on a particular day before a tribunal, *bail, security, recognizance*. **I.** Lit.: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat, se certo

die sisti, Gai Inst. 4, 184; cf. as to the several kinds of vadimonia, id. ib. 4, 185 sqq.: ubi tu's, qui me convadatu's Veneris vadimonis? to appear before Veneris, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5: se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: hominem in praesentia non vadatur; ita sine vadimonio discedit, id. ib. 6, 23: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; id. Quint. 20, 63; so, promittere (alicui Romam Lilybaeum, etc.), id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141; id. Tull. 8, 20: constituere, to fix by agreement, id. Sen. 7, 21: concipere, to draw up a form of recognizance, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3; cf.: aptius hae capiant vadimonia garrula cerae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: res esse in vadimonium coepit, comes to giving bail, i. e. is to be tried by due course of law, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, am under recognizance, am bound to appear, id. ib. 18, 56: sistere, to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present one's self in court, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1; Cic. Quint. 8, 29; Nep. Att. 9, 4; v. sisto, I. C. 2: ad vadimonium venire, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; 5, 22: non venire, id. ib. 15, 48; 16, 52 sq.: quā (horā) tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, id. ib. 16, 53; so, obire, id. ib. 17, 54; Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 3: descendere ad vadimonium, Sen. Ep. 8, 5: occurrere ad vadimonium, Suet. Calig. 39: ad vadimonium currere, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: facere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 19; Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; Liv. 23, 32, 1; Juv. 3, 298: differre, to put off the day of appearance, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2; id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, id. Quint. 6, 23 fin.: imponere alicui, to exact, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: deserere, to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; id. Cat. 2, 5, 5; Plin. prooem. § 23: missum facere, to release one's bail, Cic. Quint. 14, 46; cf. on the vadimonium, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. — **II.** *Transf.*, an appointment, a fixed time: ex eventu significationum intellegi sidera debebunt, non ad dies utique praefinitos expectari tempestatum vadimonia, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227, 17; 10, p. 240, 10 al.

1. vādo (vāsi, Tert. Pall. 3), 3, v. n. [cf. Sanscr. root gā-, go; Gr. BA, βαῖω], to go, walk; esp. to go hastily or rapidly, to rush (syn. incedo). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): vadunt solidā vi, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.): ingenti cursu, id. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll. (Ann. v. 470 Vahl.): cum feras bestias videamus alacres et erectas vadere, ut alteri bestiae noceant, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: vadit fremit refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: vadimus inmixti Danais, Verg. A. 2, 396: ad eum (Pompeium) postredie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2: ad annem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv. 2, 10, 5: in hostem, to stride on, advance, id. 7, 24, 6: haud dubiam in mortem, Verg. A. 2, 359: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Verg. A. 11, 176; 4, 223; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19. **B.** *Of iraminate things*: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213. — **II.** *Trop.*: ardua per praeceptis gloria vadit iter, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 74: vadit animus in praeceptis sciens, etc., Sen. Hippol. 180: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; App. M. 2, p. 117, 27.

2. vādo, āre, v. a. [vadum], to wade through, ford: flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25: quia neque navium copia pro tempore erat, neque vadari fluvius poterat, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 22, 3.

vādor, ātus (inf. vadier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 40), 1, v. dep. a. [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., to bind over by bail to appear in court: Sa. Vadatur hic me. *Poe.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 18: postulat, ut sibi liceret milvum vadari, id. Aul. 2, 4, 40: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere... hominem vadari, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; cf. id. ib. 19, 61: (Apronius) cum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus

est reum, Liv. 3, 13, 8: jamque vadaturus, lecticā prodeat, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat (= ei, qui eum vadatus erat, vadimonio obligaverat), Hor. S. 1, 9, 36.

vādatus, a, um, in *pass.* signif. (prop. *bound over* to appear in court; hence, *transf.*, in *gen.*), *bound, pledged, engaged* to do any thing (ante- and post-class.): vadatus=obstrictus vel sub fideiussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 567: ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3: trico, Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24: memineris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, *devoted*, App. M. 11, p. 259, 40; Pac. Pan. Theod. 17.

vādōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum], *full of shallow or fords, shallow, shoal*: mare, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: amnis, Verg. A. 7, 728: Syrtis, Sall. J. 78, 2: ostium portus, Liv. 37, 14, 7: fretum, id. 33, 17, 6: litora, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1: navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.—Poet.: aquae. i. e. *restless*, Luc. 8, 698.—*Sup.*: Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vādum, i, n. (*masc.* collat. form, **vādus**, i, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 111; Sall. H. 1, 68 Dietsch) [cf. the root BA, *βαῖνα*, whence, also, vado; hence, that through which one can go], *a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford*. **I.** Lit. **1.** *Sing.*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 5, 58; 7, 55: vadium in flumine efficere, id. B. C. 1, 61: vadium fluminis temptare, si transire possent, id. ib. 3, 83: exercitum vado transducere, id. ib. 3, 37: vado flumen penetrare, Tac. A. 2, 68: vado superari amnis non poterat, Liv. 38, 13, 9; 38, 18, 7: piscis qui vivit in vado, Cels. 2, 18: amnis incerto vado, Tac. A. 12, 33.—**2.** *Plur.*, so esp. of a shallow place where a river is crossed, *a ford*: ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 1, 8; 3, 13; Liv. 26, 45, 8; 31, 1, 5; Tac. A. 2, 23; id. H. 4, 27; Lucr. 1, 200; Ov. M. 1, 370; 3, 19.—Also of *shallows*, as dangerous in navigation: mystica ad dextram vada Praetervecti, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 19 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 687 Rib.); brevina, Verg. A. 5, 221: caeca, id. ib. 1, 536: dura saxis Lilybeia caecis, id. ib. 3, 706; cf.: Nessus, scitus vadorum, Ov. M. 9, 108.—**B.** *Transf.* **1.** *A body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (poet.): longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Verg. A. 5, 158; 7, 198; Cat. 64, 58: si tamen Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, Hor. C. 1, 3, 24; Ov. P. 4, 9, 2; Sen. Hippol. 181 al.—**2.** *The bottom of a body of water, the depths* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa Vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26; Plin. 3, praef. § 4: oestra capta solido vado, id. 32, 6, 21, § 59: sedit limoso pressa carina vado, Ov. F. 4, 300.—**3.** *The bottom of a well*, Phaedr. 4, 9, 12; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** Of shallow water, as a place of safety to the swimmer: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, i. e. *in safety*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 73: at in vado'st: jam facile enabit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 81: omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Of shallows, as dangerous to the mariner: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: cera vadum tentet, rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i. e. *make a first attempt*, Ov. A. A. 1, 437.

vādus, i, v. vadium *init.*

vae, *interj.* [ὦαἰ], an exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!* (*a*) *Abso.*: Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Verg. E. 9, 28; Hor. C. 1, 13, 3: vae verbero! Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51.—(*b*) *Very* freq. like the Gr. *ὦαἰ* and our *woe!* with *dat.*: vae misero mihi! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 94; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: mihi, id. Eun. 4, 4, 42: illi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 7: tergo meo, id. Men. 2, 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44.—Esp., in the exclamation ascribed to Brennus: vae victis! intolleranda Romanis vox, Liv. 5, 48, 9; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Fest. p. 372 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 19; also, as title of a Satire by Varro, v. Non. 82, 17; 156, 13; 492, 8 (Müll. de victis).—(*γ*) *Very rarely* with *acc.*: vae te! *woe to you!* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: scelesti, vae te! Cat. 8, 15: vae me! Sen. Apocol. 4, 3.

vaccors, v. vecors.

vaenō, ire, and **vacnum**, i, v. vaneo and venum.

vāfellus, a, um, *adj. dim.*, from vaffer, acc. to Fest. s. v. altellus, p. 7 Müll.

vāfer, fra, frum, *adj.*, *sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle* (class.; syn.: callidus, versutus): (hominis) non aperti, non simplices, non ingenui, non justii, non viri boni, versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: in disputando vafri, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26 (cited ap. Non. 19, 33); Afran. ap. Non. 20, 3; Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; 2, 5, 24; id. C. 3, 7, 12; Ov. H. 20, 30: lingua, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131: Flaccus, Pers. 1, 116; 1, 132: ars, Mart. 12, 61, 3: mores Hannibal, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 8: vafra et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell. 7, 3, 34.—*Comp.*, Hier. Ep. 38, 5.—*Sup.*: Stoicorum somniorum vafferimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48, 5.—*Adv.*: **vāfre**, *slyly, cunningly, artfully*: nihil sane vāfre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: tam vāfre Telluri impressum osculum, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2.

vāframentum, i, n. [vaffer], *a crafty device, a trick, quirk, artifice* (post-class.), Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 7; so id. 7, 3, ext. 2; 7, 3, ext. 4.

vāfre, *adv.*, v. vaffer *fin.*

vāfrītia, ae, f. [vaffer], *craftiness, cunning, artfulness*: vāfrītia meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49, 7; Val. Max. 7, 3 prooem.

Vāga and Vagenses, v. 2. Vacca.

vāgabundus, a, um, *adj.* [vāgor], *strolling about, vagabond* (ante- and post-class.), Fenest. ap. Fulg. 3, 9: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vāgabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6; 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5, 24; Dracont. Hexaem. 1, 257.

vagatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a strolling about, wandering, roaming*: incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 15.—*Transf.*: quam in certas facies inter vitam ac mortem coloris est vagatio, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 1 Haase.

vagātus, us, m. [id.], =vagatio (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 4, 38.

vagē, *adv.*, v. vagus *fin.*

Vāgia (Vacca), ae, m., *a river of Lusitania, now the Vonga or Conga*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.

Vagienni (-genni), ōrum, m., *an Alpine people of Liguria, whose chief town was Augusta Vagiennorum*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, §§ 47 and 49; 3, 16, 20, § 117; 3, 20, 24, § 135; called **Bagenni**, Sil. 8, 607.

vagina, ae, f. [cf. vas], *a scabbard, sheath*. **I.** Lit., of a sword, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; id. Marcell. 7, 57; Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Verg. A. 4, 579; 6, 260; 10, 475; Hor. S. 2, 1, 41; Ov. M. 10, 475; Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; cf. id. 8, 15, 17, § 41; 7, 52, 53, § 174; 11, 37, 77, § 198.—*Trop.*: senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis tamquam in vaginā reconditum habere, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: ut gladius... ita vox in vaginā silentii condita debetatur, App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32.—**II.** *Transf., the covering, sheath, holder of any thing*. **1.** In *gen.*: omnia principalia viscera membranis propriis ac velut vaginis inclusit natura, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; cf.: cremato eo (corpore), inimici... remeanti animae veluti vaginam ademerint, id. 7, 52, 53, § 174.—**2.** *The sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 51.—*Cf.* of a frame or mould to shape a growing gourd, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.—**3.** *The female vagina*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.—**4.** *The sheath of a claw*, in cats, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41.

vāginula, ae, f. *dim.* [vagina, II.], *a little sheath, husk of ears of grain*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61.

vāgio, ōis, v. n. [root vāk-, vāg-; cf. Ved. vācati, roars; Lat. vacca, 2. vāgor: idcirco vagire dicitur, experimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2]; of young children, *to cry, squall*. **1.** Lit.: audivisse vocem pueri visu'st vagientis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: videtis... populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21; Ov. F. 2, 405; 4, 208; 6, 146; Stat. S. 4, 8, 35 al.—Of young goats,

acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.; cf. *vagitus*.—Of young hares, Auct. Carm. Philom. 60.—Of swine, Mart. 3, 58, 37.—***II.** *Transf., to sound*: clamor ad caelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl.).

vāgītus, ōis, m. [vāgio], *a crying, squalling of young children: vagitus et ploratus*, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: vagituque locum lugubri complet, Lucr. 5, 226: continuo audita voces vagitus et ingens Infantumque animae flentes, Verg. A. 6, 426: edere vagitum, Quint. 1, 1, 21: dare, Ov. H. 11, 85: sonare vagitibus, Mart. 9, 21, 3.—Of the *bleating* of young goats, Ov. M. 15, 466; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.—Of a *crying* for pain: nec nōx ulla... Quae non audierit mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr. 2, 579; Cels. 7 praef. med.

vāgo, āre, 1, v. n., *act. collat. form of vāgor* (ante-class.), *to wander*: te adloquor... quae circum vicinos vagas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14 Brix: exsul incerta vagat, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 225 Rib.): vagant matronae percitatae insanīa, Att. ap. Non. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 236 ib.); cf. Varr., Turp., and Pompon. ib.

1. vāgor, ātus, 1, v. *dep. n.* and *a.* [vagus], *to stroll about, go to and fro, to ramble, wander, roam, range, rove* (class.; syn.: erro, palor). **I.** Lit.: enim metuo ut possim reicere (boves) in bubile, ne vagentur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: cum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabuntur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: toto foro, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; id. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): totā urbe, Verg. A. 4, 68: tibicines feriat vagantur per urbem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.: Germani latius jam vagabuntur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6; 1, 2; id. B. C. 1, 59: libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5, 13; 2, 60, 2: ad quattuor milia hominum frumentatum egressa cum in agris passim vagarentur, id. 36, 39, 20; 3, 58, 11; Ov. F. 1, 545; Quint. 5, 9, 12: canes circum tecta vagantur, Verg. G. 3, 540; id. A. 5, 560: circum vicos ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 11.—Of inanimate things: luna isdem spatibus vagatur quibus Sol, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: stellae sponte suā, jussu aene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17 (cf.: stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22): late vagatus est ignis, Liv. 5, 42, 2; cf. id. 44, 29, 6.—**(β)** *Poet.*, with *acc.*: Ino etiam primā terras aetate vagata est, i. e. *wandered through the earth*, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 19 (al. fugata est).—**II.** *Trop.*, *to wander about, roam, be unsettled, rove, spread abroad, diffuse itself*, etc.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, id. ib. 2, 4, 7: quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 209: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. id. Div. 1, 40, 88: verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: idcirco vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265: non vagans oratio, sed defixa in unā re publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 22: video, qui de agri culturā scripserunt... latius vagatos, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13: Vieniensiū vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 7: ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Verg. A. 2, 17; cf. Ov. M. 12, 54: quare mors immatura vagatur, Lucr. 5, 221: vagantibus Graeciae fabulis, i. e. *variously related, fluctuating*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31.

2. vāgor, ōis, m. [vāgio], *a sounding, sound*: vāgorem pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): qui clamos oppugnantis vāgore volanti, Lucr. (2, 577), Fest. p. 375; cf. Non. 184, 22.

vāgulatio, ōnis, v. obvagulo.

***vāgūlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vagus], *wandering, roving*: animula vagula, i. e. *hastening away*, Hadrian. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [root vāgh-; Sanscr. vāhas; Gr. ὄχος, wagon; cf. veho], *strolling about, rambling, roving, roaming, wander-*

ing, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant (freq. and class.; syn. errabundus). **I.** Lit.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: itaque vagus esse cogitabam, id. Att. 7, 11, 5: dum existimabam vagos nos fore, id. ib. 7, 26, 3: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18, 2; cf. id. ib. 19, 5: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 40 (from Aug. Ep. 139, 10): quae circum vicinos vaga es, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. C. 3, 3, 9: scurra, id. Ep. 1, 15, 28: tibicen, id. A. P. 215: pecus, id. C. 3, 13, 12: aves, id. ib. 4, 4, 2: cornix, id. ib. 3, 27, 16: pisces, id. S. 2, 4, 77: vagi per silvas ritu ferarum, Quint. 8, 3, 81; cf. also: saepe vagos extra limina ferte pedes, Ov. A. 3, 418: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 84: ne bestiae quidem... facile patiuntur sese contineri motusque solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, unrestrained, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: peregrinationes, Sen. Tranq. 2, 13: errores, Ov. M. 4, 502: gressus, Mart. 2, 57, 1. — Of inanim. things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabiles errant labuntur, Cic. Univ. 10; cf.: quae (stellae) errantes et quasi vagae nominarentur, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: Aurorae exorientis vagi sub limina Solis, Cat. 64, 271: luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: aequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3: flumina, Hor. C. 1, 34, 9: Tiberis, id. ib. 1, 2, 18: venti, id. ib. 3, 29, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 596: flamma, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: crines, Ov. M. 2, 673: harena, flying, light, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), id. ib. 3, 24, 10: lumina noctis, Stat. Th. 3, 63: febres, sporadic, Cels. 3, 5: fel toto corpore, diffusing itself, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193. — **II.** Trop., wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague: (in oratione) solum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, capricious, Cic. Or. 23, 77: genus orationum, id. Brut. 31, 119; cf.: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, indefinite, vague, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28: de dis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vaga popularisque supplicatio, irregular, i. e. celebrated as men chanced to meet, without legal appointment, Liv. 3, 63, 5: incertum diu et quasi vagum imperium, Suet. Vesp. 1: vagus adhuc Domitius, i. e. vacillating between the parties, Vell. 2, 76, 2: puellae, inconstant in love, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, flighty, giddy, Mart. 2, 90, 1; Stat. S. 4, 6, 2: concubitu prohibere vago, i. e. promiscuous, Hor. A. P. 398; so Col. 12, 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21, 6. — Poet., with gen.: vagus animi, wandering in mind, Cat. 63, 4. — Adv.: **vagē**, here and there, far and wide, dispersedly: vage effusi per agros palatque, etc., Liv. 26, 39, 22: res sparsae et vage disiectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. ib. 4, 31, 42: dicere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 48, 2.

vah (fuller form **vaha**, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 25; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 187 P.), interj., = Gr. *oûa*, *oûa*; an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc., *ah! oh! vah!* solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 3, 79; id. Trin. 5, 2, 13 (ante-class. and late Lat.); id. Most. 1, 3, 99: vah! Homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: vah consilium callidum! id. And. 3, 4, 10; cf.: cum dolentes dicimus heu! vel cum delectamur vah dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Joan. 51: vah! apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17; 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 4, 5, 4: vah! perii! hoc malum integrasit, id. And. 4, 2, 5; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; Vulg. Job. 39, 25; id. Matt. 27, 40.

vaha, interj., v. vah init.

Vāhalis, is, m., the Waal, the left arm of the Rhine, Tac. A. 2, 6; Eum. Pan. ap. Constant. 8; Pacat. Pan. ap. Theod. 5. — The same with the Vacalus, q. v.: ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5; 7, 7, 7; 9, 6, 25; Plin. Pan. 46, 1; Just. 25, 4, 2. — Called also **Vāchālis**, Sid. Carm. 12, 31; 23, 244.

Valdāsus, i, m., a river in Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

valdē, adv., v. validus fin. B.

valē, v. valeo, I. B. 2, b.

valē-dico, ēre, v. n.; more freq. separately, **valē dico**, v. valeo, I. B. d. c.

1. Vālēns, entis, m., the father of the third Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. — **II.** A Roman emperor, brother and colleague of Valentinian, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 9. — **III.** A nobleman of Cremona, Tac. A. 2, 67; 2, 70.

2. valēns, entis, Part. and P. a. of valeo.

valēnter, adv., v. valeo, P. a. fin.

1. valēntia, ae, f. [valens, from valeo], bodily strength, vigor (ante- and post-class.): sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. ap. Non. 186, 25; Naev. ib.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 med.; Tert. adv. Jud. 9. — **B.** Capacity, endowment: ultra communem hominum valentiam perspicaces, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 1.

2. Valēntia, ae, f., the name of several towns. **I.** A town of the Editani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Valencia, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 18 al. — **II.** A town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Valence, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36. — **III.** Vibo Valentia (called also simply Vibo or Vibon), a town in the territory of the Brutii, now Monteleone, Mel. 2, 4, 9. — Hence, **Valēntini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Valentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40.

— **IV.** A name given to the southern part of Scotland, in honor of the emperor Valentinian, Amm. 28, 3, 7. — **V.** A translation of Gr. *Ῥώμη*, an ancient name of Rome, Sol. 1.

Valēntīniāni, ōrum, m., a sect of heretics in the second century, against whom Tertullian wrote a book. They were named from Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 2; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 5, 65, § 2.

* **valētūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [valens, from valeo], strong, stout: ut valētula est! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

valeo, ūi, itum, 2, v. n. [kindr. with Sanscr. *bāla*, vis, robur, balistas, fortissimus; cf. debilis], to be strong. **I.** Lit., of physical strength, vigor, or health. **A.** In gen., to be strong, stout, or vigorous, to have strength (cf. polleo, vigeo). **1. Absol.**: verum illi valent, qui vi luctantur cum leonibus, Pomp. ap. Non. 112, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 176 Rib.): puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus potest, qui plus valet: Vir erat; plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38 sq.: sanus homo, qui bene valet, Cels. 1, 1 init.: si magis valet, id. 3, 18: si satis valet (= si satis validae vires sunt, just before), id. 4, 7 init.: prout nervi valent, id. 8, 16. — Of plants: vitem novellam rescari tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 sq. — **2.** To be strong in or for something, to have the power or strength, to be in condition to do something, etc. **a.** Of personal subjects, etc. (a) With *ad* and *acc.*: alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107. — (b) With *inf.*: manibus pedibusque morbo distortissimis, ut neque calcem perpeti nec libellos evolvere valeretur, Suet. Galb. 21: mustela cum mures veloces non valeret assequi, Phaedr. 4, 1, 10: valet ima summis Mutare deus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 12; cf. II. B. 2, h. infra; cf.: illud mirari mitte, quod non valet e lapide hoc alias impellere res, Lucr. 6, 1057: versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri (sc. ferre), Hor. A. P. 40: nec valuerit manus infirmum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393; 12, 101; Col. 6, 25 fin. — **b.** Of remedies or medicines, to be efficacious, to be good for any thing; with *ad* and *acc.*: fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 105. — With *contra*: cimices valent contra serpentum morsus, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61. — With *eodem*: id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21. — With *pro*: ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 132. — With *abl.*: dictamus valet potu et illitu et suffitu, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 153. — With *inf.*: sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalescere, perrodere, Plin. 34, 18, 55, § 177. — **c.** Of sounds: cum C ac similiter G non valuerunt, in T ac D molliuntur, i. e. were not pronounced strongly, Quint. 1, 11, 5. — **B.** Esp., in respect of the natural condition of the body, to be well in health, to be in a sound or healthy condition, to be healthy, hale, hearty. **a.** In gen. (a) *Absol.*: equidem valeo recte et salvus sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 36: perpetuon' valuisti? id. Ep. 1, 1, 15; 1, 1, 18: valen'? Valuisti? valeo et valui rectius, id. Trin. 1, 2, 12 sq.: facile omnes, quom valemus,

recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: dicit vilicus servos non valuisse, Cato, R. R. 2, 3 sq.; 5, 6: boves ut recte valeant, id. ib. 103: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; 4, 25, 69: cura est, ut valeat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 4: ego valeo recte et rem gero, id. Pers. 2, 3, 34: te recte valere operamque dare, ut cotidie melius, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 1: deterius quam soleo, Luccei. ib. 5, 14, 1: commode, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: Nē Benene usque valuit? Chr. Pan-craticae atque athleticae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: minus valere... melius valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: nam matri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 8. — (b) With *abl.*: si corpore valuisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 77: nec melius valeo quam corpore, mente, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; cf. Sall. J. 11, 5: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100. — (c) With *ab* and *abl.*: ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30, 10: a morbo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26; and facetiously: Me. Ain tu te valere? Eui. Pol. ego haud a pecuniā perbene, as to money, not very well, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9. — **b.** Esp., at the commencement of letters (very freq.), si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbrev. E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Fam. 13, 6; 14, 11; 14, 16; 14, 17; 14, 21; 14, 22; 14, 23; 14, 24; 15, 1; 15, 2; Metell. ib. 5, 1; Vatin. ib. 5, 9; Luccei. ib. 5, 14 al.; cf.: mos antiquis fuit usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere: Si vales bene est, Sen. Ep. 15, 1; so too: S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convalescere eam, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1. — **c.** Rarely *impers. pass.*: quis agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 8. — **d.** Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, farewell, adieu (cf. salve, ave). (a) In gen.: Di. Valeas. Ph. Vale, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: Ar. Vale. Ph. Quo properas? Ar. Bene vale, id. As. 3, 3, 16; id. Mil. 4, 8, 51: bene vale, Alcumena, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 36: vale atque salve. Th. Male vale, male sit tibi, id. ib. 4, 4, 32; v. salvus: Ly. Ad portum propero. De. Bene ambulator. Ly. Bene valeto. De. Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite, id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: ite intro cito: valete, id. As. 3, 3, 155: abeo: valete, judices justissimi, id. Capt. prol. 67: vos valete et plaudite, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 64: in hoc biduo vale, id. ib. 1, 2, 110: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110. — Before a vowel, scanned *valē*: et longum, Formose *valē*, *valē*, inquit Iolla, Verg. E. 3, 79; Ov. M. 3, 501. — (b) At the conclusion of letters: Vale, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 3; 6, 21, 3; 4, 8, 2; Luccei. ib. 5, 14, 3: cura ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 2; 7, 20, 3; rarely bene vale, Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8; Cur. ib. 7, 29, 2; cf.: tu me diligis et valebis, Cic. ib. 9, 22, 5; 15, 18, 2: fac valeas meque mutuo diligas, Planc. ib. 10, 7, 2; Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8. — (c) Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l.; v. salvus: in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10: terque, Vale, dixit, Ov. F. 3, 563: supremumque vale... dixit, id. M. 10, 62. — (d) As an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, *be off, be gone*: valeas, tibi haberes res tuas, reddas meas, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa, Ter. And. 5, 3, 18: valeas, habebas illam quae placet, id. Ad. 4, 4, 14: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, good-by to him, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res ludicra, si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, Qui inter nos discidium volunt, away with those, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5: castra peto, valeatque Venus, valeantque puellae, farewell to Venus, etc., Tib. 2, 6, 9: valete curae, Petr. 79; cf. Cat. 8, 12; 11, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71 sqq. — (e) With *valere* jubere or dicere (sometimes as one-word, **valēdico**, ēre, 3, v. n.), to bid one good-by, farewell, adieu: illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: vix illud potui dicere triste vale, Ov. H. 13, 14: saepe vale dicto rursus sum multa locutus, id. Tr. 1, 3, 57: tibi valedicere non licet gratis, Sen. Ep. 17, 11; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 1: obstina-

tissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere, vespere valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 *fn.*; id. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 72. — So (late Lat.): vale facere (or valefacere), August. Ep. 65; App. M. 4, p. 150, 24.

II. Transf., to have power, force, or influence; to be powerful, effective, valid; to avail, prevail, be strong, effective, etc. **A.** In gen.: fiet enim quodcumque volent, qui valebunt: valebunt autem semper arma, will always have the power, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1: fuit enim populi potestas: de civitate ne tam diu quidem valuit quam diu illa Sullani temporis arma valuerunt, id. Dom. 30, 79: dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo, id. Brut. 14, 57: tribunus plebis tulit... ut lex Aelia et Fufia ne valeret, id. Red. in Sen. 5, 11: in more majorem, qui tum ut lex valebat, id. Leg. 2, 10, 23: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: verba si valent, id. Caecin. 21, 61: (ejus) valet opinio tarditatis, is established, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125: si conjuratio valuisse, id. ib. 17, 7: cujus ratio non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 7: ius tantum gentium valuit, Liv. 2, 4, 7: praetor... ratus repentinum vallitum terrorum, succedit, etc., id. 44, 31, 6: et vestrae valere preces, Ov. M. 13, 89; id. P. 3, 3, 92; id. Ib. 241. — **B.** Esp. 1. With respect to the source, character, or mode of exercise of the strength ascribed to the subject. **a.** With *abl.*: non metuo mihi... Dum quidem hoc valet pectus perfidia meum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 50: reliqui duo sic exaequantur, ut Domitius valeat amicis, Memmius commendetur militibus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6 (17, 2): multa sanxit quae omnia magistratum auctoritate et Halaesinorum summam voluntate valuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: ita istam libertatem largior populo, ut auctoritate et valeant et utantur boni, id. Leg. 3, 17, 38: quae (voluntas militum) cum per se valet multitudine, id. Mur. 18, 38: parum valent (Graeci) verbo, i. e. have no precise word, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui aut gratia aut misericordia valent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: dicendo, Nep. Ages. 1, 2: qui pedum cursu valet, Verg. A. 5, 67; Quint. 9, 2, 78: Battiaades... Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 14: plerique plus ingenio quam arte valuerunt, Quint. 1, 8, 8: rogando, Ov. M. 2, 183: subtilitate vincimur, valeamus pondere, Quint. 12, 11, 8. — **b.** With *in* and *abl.*: Sp. Thorius satis valet in populari genere dicendi, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: quid facilius est quam probari in uno servulo nomen familiae non valere, id. Caecin. 19, 55: in his maxime valet similitudo, Quint. 6, 3, 57: mire in causis valet praesumptio, id. 9, 2, 16: (digitus) in exprobrando et indicando valet, id. 11, 3, 94. — **2.** With some definite end expressed, upon or towards which influence or power is exercised or directed, to be strong enough for, adequate to, or capable of any thing, to be able to do, to have force or efficacy, to be effectual, to avail, to be applicable. **a.** With *in* and *acc.*: hoc evenit, ut in vulgus insipientium opinio valeat honestatis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29; cf. id. Div. 2, 56, 116: cum illud verbum unde in utramque rem valeat, id. Caecin. 31, 89: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6, 11: utrumque hoc genus semel injectum in L. annos valet et frugum et pabuli ubertate, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44: etiam in utramque partem valent arma facundiae, Quint. 2, 16, 10: hoc etiam in praeteritum valet, id. 9, 2, 20; cf.: cum... idque in omnis partis valeret, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2. — **b.** With *eo*: oratio me cohortabatur, ut, etc... quod eo, credo, valebat, ut caerimonias religionisque defenderem, the force or point of which was, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5: id responsum quo valeat, cum intellegeret nemo, Nep. Them. 2, 6; cf. Il. B. 3, 4, infra. — **c.** With *ad* and *acc.* of thing: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges... verum etiam ad evitendas valuisti, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res; ad omnis certe non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: illud perficiam ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, id. Cat. 3, 12, 29: vitae adjuncta esse dicebant, quae ad virtutis usum valent, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: ista quaestura ad eam rem valet, ut, etc., id. Div. in Caecin. 19, 62: neque, quod Samnites... amici vobis facti

sunt, ad id valere arbitror, ne nos in amicitiam accipiamur, Liv. 7, 30, 4: eadem fictio valet et ad qualitates, Quint. 5, 10, 99; cf. Il. B. 3, infra. — **d.** With *apud* or *ad* and *acc.* of person influenced, etc. (a) With *apud*: ibi ad illud illico, quo maxime apud te se valere sentiat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 79: non quin eam (commendationem) valituram apud te arbitrarer, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 3: apud te veritas valebit, id. Quint. 1, 5: sed haec eadem nunc censes apud eos ipsos valere, a quibus... conscripta sunt? id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnis meritis apud regem... valebat, Nep. Con. 3, 1: ius bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1: apud magnam partem senatus et magnitudine rerum gestarum valebat et gratia, Liv. 31, 48, 1: apud nos valeant ea, quae apud iudices valere volumus, Quint. 6, 2, 28. — (b) With *ad*: dicitur enim C. Flaminius... ad populum valuisse dicendo, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: clementiae fama... ad ferociorem jam populum valuit, Liv. 21, 6, 4: metus ad omnis valet, ne ditionem recusarent, id. 38, 28, 6. — **e.** With *contra* and *acc.*: hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: quae valeant contra falsam criminationem, id. de Or. 2, 79, 321: ne quid esset... quod contra caput suum aut existimationem valere posset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 173: ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: cum pro falsis contra veritatem (rhetorice) valet, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. f. infra. — **f.** With *pro* and *abl.*: multa in adversos effudit verba penates Prodeplorato non valitura viro, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 46: epitheton valet pro nomine, Quint. 8, 6, 29; cf. I. A. 2, b. supra. — **g.** With *dat. gerund.* (post-class. and rare): nam et augendae rei et minuendae valet (particula), Gell. 5, 12, 10. — **h.** With *inf.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): nam si certam finem esse viderent Aernunnam homines, aliquam ratione valerent Religionibus... obsistere, Lucr. 1, 108: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valeamus, id. 3, 257: nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv. 38, 23, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quam (urbem) neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: cetera... adeo sunt multa, loquacem Delassare valent Fabium, id. S. 1, 1, 13; id. C. 4, 7, 27: nec valet locos coeptos avertere cursus, Tib. 4, 1, 55: qui relictis erant... ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5: neque ex eo infamiam discutere valet, Suet. Caes. 79. — With things as subj.: ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305; cf. I. A. 2, b. supra. — **esp.** 3. With adverbial qualifications expressing the degree of power or influence exerted, etc.; very freq. with *accessum*, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, minimum, nihil, tantum, quantum, quid, id, idem, quiddam, quidquam, quidquid, etc. (a) Edepol, Cupido, cum tu tam pusillus, nimis multum vales, Naev. ap. Non. 421, 25 (Com. Rel. v. 55 Rib.): plus potest qui plus valet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 38: neque ita inperita (sum), ut quid amor valeat nesciam, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 42. — So *absol.*: nam opulenti cum locutur pariter atque ignobiles, Eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aequa valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 230 Vahl.): ignari quid gravitas... quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit, aut, si valuit, id valuit, ut, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 30: omnia veniebant Antonio in mentem; eaque suo quaque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent... collocabantur, id. Brut. 37, 139: cur minus Venena Medaeae valet? Hor. Epod. 5, 62. — (b) With *abl.*: quod tibi lubet fac, quoniam pugnis plus valet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 240; cf. v. 234: quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, perficisse mihi videntur... ut etiam auctoritate jam plus valerent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quasi vero ego... in isto genere omnino quidquam aut curatione aut potestate valuissem, id. Dom. 6, 14: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, id. Brut. 14, 55: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Caesar multum equitatu valebat, id. B. C. 1, 61: cum tantum equitatu valeamus, id. ib. 3, 86: equitatu plurimum valere, id. B. G. 3, 20; Nep. Alcib. 8, 2. — (γ)

With *in* and *abl.*: nihil putas valere in iudiciis conjecturam, nihil suspicionem, nihil ante actae vitae existimationem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Velina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52. — (δ) With *ad* and *acc.*: multum valuisse ad patris honorem pietas filii videbitur, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: ex quo intellegitur, plus terrarum situs, quam lunae tractus, ad nasendum valere, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: valet igitur multum ad vincendum probari mores eorum, qui agent causas, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56. — (e) With *apud* and *acc.* of pers., to have influence, be influential, have weight with, influence: apud quem (Caesarem) quicquid valebo vel auctoritate, vel gratia, valebo tibi, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tantum apud homines barbaros valet, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, id. ib. 5, 54: potestis constituere, hanc auctoritatem quantum apud externas nationes valituram esse existimetis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 46: non modo praemiis, quae apud me minimum valent, sed ne periculis quidem compulsus ullis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11: facinus esse indignum, plus impudicissimae mulieris apud te de Cleomenis salute quam de sua vita lacrimas matris valere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, effecit, Nep. Con. 2, 1. — (f) With *contra*: cur desperemus veritatem contra fallacem facundiam valituram? prevail, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20, 5; cf. Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8, Il. B. 2, e. supra. — (g) With *pro*: pro periculo magis quam contra salutem valere, Cic. Part. Or. 35, 120; cf.: quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. — (h) With *inter*: plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute, et auctoritate, et hominum numero valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. — (i) With *adv.* of purpose: hoc eo valebat, ut ingratias ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, Nep. Them. 4, 4: non tamen hoc eo valet, ut fugientes sint magnae scholae, Quint. 1, 2, 16: necesse quo valeat munus, quem praebet usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73; cf. Il. B. 2, b. supra. — **C.** Idiomatic uses. 1. Of money value, to be of the value of, be worth: denarii, quod denos aeris valebant; quinarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, 8: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Dig. 24, 1, 7, § 4: quasi minimo valeret hereditas, ib. 19, 1, 13: quanti omnibus valet (servus), ib. 9, 2, 33; 5, 3, 25, § 1. — 2. Of the signification of words, sentences, etc.; like the Gr. *δύνασθαι*, to mean, signify, import: quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino; sed quae dicit, idem valet, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 24: quamquam vocabula prope idem valere videantur, id. Top. 8, 34: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: cui nomen Becco fuerat; id valet gallinaei rostrum, Suet. Vit. 18: pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, Quint. 1, 4, 29 et saep.: et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, id. 10, 1, 13: duo quae idem significant ac tantumdem valent, id. 1, 5, 4. — Hence, **valens**, entis, *P. a.*, strong, stout, vigorous, powerful (class.). **A.** Lit. 1. In gen.: nil moro discipulis mihi esse plenos sanguinis; valens adfectet me, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 44: virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia lanietur, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: valentissimi lictores, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: homines, id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 35: hic membris et mole valens, Verg. A. 5, 431: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1, 11: nervi musculique, Cels. 8, 20: trunci, Verg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est... Ex leguminibus valentior faba quam pisum, etc., *strongest*, i. e. most nutritive, Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, stout, thick, Ov. A. A. 3, 109: providendum ne infirmiores (apés) a va-

lentioribus opprimantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35. — **2.** In partic. **a.** Well in health, healthy, hale, hearty: valeo et venio ad minus valentem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 24: medicum plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: puer, horā undecimā cum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf. valens (opp. imbecillus), id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: (sensus) si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: si valens corpus est neque magno opere vexatum, Cels. 7, 26, 5: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 20. — **Subst.**: qui enim aegris subveniretur, quae esset oblectatio valentium, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so opp. aeger, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186. — **b.** Of medicines, strong, powerful, active: valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, Cels. 4, 15 fin.: medicamenta, id. 1, 3 med.: silvestri (papaveri capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202; cf. id. 22, 43, § 87. — **B.** Trop., strong, powerful, mighty: malle tantas el (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4: fuit quondam ita firma haec civitas et valens, id. Har. Resp. 28, 60: cum valentior pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21, 2: valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut fieri nihil possit valentius, id. Brut. 16, 64: Philippus jam tum valens multa moliebat, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1: opibus jam valentes, id. Eum. 10, 3: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: quid pars adversa habeat valentissimum, id. 5, 13, 52: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Univ. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174; so, causae, id. Tr. 1, 8, 29: causa valentior, id. P. 1, 10, 35: deus morbo omni valentior, Stat. S. 1, 4, 111: oppida valentissima, Nep. Ham. 2, 4. — Hence, **adv.**: **valenter**, strongly, stoutly, powerfully, violently (perh. not ante-Aug.). — **1.** Lit.: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9; 3, 2, 15: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praecipere spirare valentius Euris (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481. — **2.** Trop., of speech, forcibly, energetically: non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 med.: si verba valentes, breviter et absce: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6.

valēria, ae, f, a kind of eagle, called by the Greeks melanaetos, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

1. Valēriānus, a, um, v. Valerius.

2. Valēriānus, i, m.; Licinius, a Roman emperor, A.D. 253–260, father of the emperor Gallienus, Treb. Val. 1 sqq.; after him were named Valeriani aurei, Treb. Claud. 17.

Valērius (old form **Valēsīus**, acc. to Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 23 Müll.; v. letter R), i, m.; **Valēria**, ae, f, the name of a Roman gens. — **I.** The favorite of the people, P. Valerius Publicola, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 2; 2, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: Laevinum, Valeri genus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12. — **II.** The historian, Q. Valerius Antias, Gell. 1, 7, 10. — **III.** The poets C. Valerius Flaccus and M. Valerius Martialis, Plin. Ep. 3, 21. — **IV.** The writer of Memorabilia, Valerius Maximus, al. — As **adj.**: **1. Valērius**, a, um, of or belonging to a Valerius: gens, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; 11, 25: lex, of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 43, 125; of the Consul suffectus, 668 A. U. C., L. Valerius Flaccus, id. Font. 1: tabula, a place in the forum beside the Curia Hostilia (so called from the tablet erected there in memory of M. Valerius Maximus Messala, consul 491 A. U. C., victorious in Gaul, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Vatin. p. 318 Orell.), Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. Vatin. 9, 21. — **2. Valēriānus**, a, um, of or belonging to a Valerius, Valerian: praedatores, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24.

valēscō, ēre, v. inch. n. [valeo], to grow strong, acquire strength (rare; not in Cic.): (puerorum aetas) tali pacto recreata valet, Lucr. 1, 942; 4, 17: sucus ex quo omne corpus valet, Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 9, 28. — **II.** Trop.: scelera impetu, bona consilia morā valescere, Tac. H. 1, 32: falsa, id. A. 2, 39: superstitiones, id. ib. 11, 15: meditatio et labor in posterum, id. ib. 4, 61.

valetudinārius, a, um, **adj.** [valetudo], sickly, infirm, weak, valetudinary

(not in Cic.). — **I.** **Adj.**: pecus (opp. sanum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15: fenerator, Sen. Ira, 3, 33, 2. — **II.** **Subst.**: **A. valetudinārius**, ii, m., one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian: ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6; Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 2; 27, 1, 41. — **B. valetudinārium**, ii, n. **1.** A sick-room, hospital, infirmary, Cels. praef.; Sen. Ep. 27, 1; id. Ira, 1, 16, 3; 2, 16, 4; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 5 fin.; Tac. Or. 21; Col. 11, 1, 18; 12, 3, 8. — **2.** A military lazaret-house or hospital, Veg. Mil. 2, 10; 3, 2; Dig. 50, 6, 6.

valetūdo (vālītudo), inis, f. [valeo], habit, state, or condition of body, state of health, health, whether good or bad. — **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: optimā valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: valetudine minus commoda uti, id. ib. 3, 62: integra, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 47: bona, Lucr. 3, 102; Cic. Lael. 6, 20; Quint. 10, 3, 26; Cato, R. R. 141, 3: melior, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: quam tenui aut nullā potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46; id. de Or. 1, 62, 265: ut valetudini tuae diligentissime servias, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: multum interest inter vires et bonam valetudinem, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. 6. — **Plur.**: sic caecitas ferri facile possit, si non desint subsidia valetudinum, of different states of health, i. e. whatever they may be, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A good state or condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness (syn.: salus, sanitas): valetudo decrescit, adcrevit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: cui Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo sustentatur notitiā sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: melior fio valetudine, quam intermissis exercitationibus amiseram, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: id pecus valetudinis tutissimae est, Col. 7, 22: hoc cibo... firmitatem valetudinis custodiri, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42; cf.: Quaque valetudo constat, nunc libera morbis, Nunc oppressa, Manil. 3, 140; cf. also Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265. — **2.** A bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition (syn.: infirmitas, imbecillitas): curatio valetudinis, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123: gravitas valetudinis, quā tamen jam paulum videor levare, id. Fam. 6, 2, 1: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, id. ib. 3, 2: quodam valetudinis genere tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 1: quod me propter valetudinem tuam... non vidisses, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: quod his Nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, id. Lael. 2, 8: excusatione te uti valetudinis, id. Pis. 6, 13: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: medicus quid in quoque valetudinis genere faciendum sit, docebit, id. 7, 10, 10: Blaesus novissimā valetudine conflictabatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7: major, i. e. morbus comitalis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173. — **Plur.**: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: valetudinibus fessi, id. H. 3, 2: quod ad febrium valetudines attinet, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48: graves et periculosas valetudines experiri, Suet. Aug. 81; id. Tib. 11; Vitr. 1, 4. — **II.** Trop. (rare but class.), of the mind, health, soundness, sanity: ii sunt constituti quasi malā valetudine animi, sanabiles tamen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, unsound state of mind, mental infirmity, Suet. Calig. 50. — Rarely without animi: qui valetudinis vitio fruerent et melancholici dicerentur, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81. — **B.** Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

— **III.** Personified: Valetudo, Health, as a divinity, Mart. Cap. 1, § 55.

valgiter, adv. v. valgus fin.

Valgius, i, m., the name of a Roman

gens. **1.** T. Valgius Rufus, an epic poet, Tib. 4, 1, 180; Hor. S. 1, 10, 82. — **2.** C. Valgius, a rhetorician, Quint. 3, 1, 8; 3, 5, 17. — **3.** Valgius, father-in-law of Rullus, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3.

valgus, a, um, **adj.** [root varg, to turn awry, twist; Sanscr. vrginas, twisted; cf. ruga, for fruga, and Anglo-Sax. wrinkle], having the calves of the legs bent outwards, bow-legged. — **I.** Lit.: valgus Opilius Aurelius alique complures aiunt dici, qui diversas suras habeant, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf. Cels. 8, 20; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. 1, 1; Nov. ap. Non. 25, 12. — **II.** Transf.: suavia, wry mouths, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16. — Cf. **adv.**: **valgiter**, awry, unwryly: valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: obtorto valgiter labeo, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

valide, adv. v. validus fin. A.

validitas, atis, f. [validus], strength of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trism. p. 97, 2: virilis, Ambros. Abr. 2, 11, 84.

validus, a, um, **adj.** [valeo], strong, stout, able, powerful, robust, vigorous (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Caes.; very rare in Cic.; cf. valens). — **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi incudem me homines octo validi caedant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 7: quantus et quam validus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 143: lictores, id. As. 3, 2, 29: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1228: leo, id. 5, 985; 5, 1310: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538; 9, 186: lacerati, Lucr. 4, 829; Ov. M. 9, 223: vires, Verg. A. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 137; 3, 509: aestus, id. 1, 300: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 291: pontes, id. 1, 285: turres, id. 5, 1440: tormenta, id. 6, 329: bipennisi, Verg. G. 4, 331: urbs valida muris, Liv. 1, 15, 4: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17, 4; 24, 37: praesidia, id. 44, 35: robustis apta materia validissima est, the strongest, most nourishing food, Cels. 2, 18 fin. (cf. valens, A.): pitanae usus validissimus saluberrimusque, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 74. — With **inf.**: pondus sustinere valida abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Well in body, in good health, sound, healthy: salvus atque validus, Ter. He. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, Quime vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? of sound body, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: validus male filius, i. e. sickly, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13, 2: color validus, healthy complexion, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42. — **2.** Of medicines, strong, powerful, active, efficacious: medicamen, Ov. M. 15, 533; 7, 262: sucus, id. ib. 7, 316: venenum, id. ib. 7, 123; Tac. A. 13, 15 fin.: validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67. — **II.** Trop., strong, mighty, powerful, effective: Jovi opulento, in cluto... valido viripotenti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: aevi leges, Lucr. 5, 58: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: fama validissima, Tac. A. 13, 8: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39, 2: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, Sall. C. 6, 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: quam sit ingenio validus, Quint. 10, 1, 62: opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratia et facundia validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 12: Tiberius sperendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10, 4: 37: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, id. ib. 6, 31: ad Caesaris amicitiam validus, id. ib. 6, 8: adversus consentientis nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv. 34, 49, 9: eum validae tum breves vibrantesque sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60: validissimum genus (dicendi), id. 12, 10, 63. — With **gen.**: orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virum et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 fin. — Hence, **adv.** **A.** **valide**, strongly, stoutly, vehemently, mightily, powerfully, exceedingly, very, etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: quam valide tonuit, id. ib. 5, 1, 78: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ne tua vox valide valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22: vestra latera loris faciam valide varia uti sint, id. Ps. 1, 12: amare valide coepi hinc meretricem, id. Merc. prol. 42; 1955

48. — *Comp.*: validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6, praef. § 8: quanto validius bonos inhibet pudor quam metus, id. 9, 2, 76: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: abrogant fidem validius, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20: poetæ sunt molesti validius, Phaedr. 4, epil. 9. — *Sup.*: validissime alicui favere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1; 3, 15, 2. — *2. As a reply in the affirmative, certainly, by all means, to be sure: Ca. Legirupa. Ba. Valide. Ps. Pernicies adolescentum. Ba. Acerrime, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. v. 110. — B. In a contr. form, **valde**, an intens. adv., strongly, vehemently, energetically, vigorously, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly (freq. and class.; cf.: graviter, multo, bene, magnopere, etc.). (a) With verbs: quidquid valde volt, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: nunc inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriterat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: epistula tua, quae me valde levavit, id. ib. 4, 7, 1: de Vergili parte valde probo, id. ib. 13, 26, 1: alicui valde interdiceret, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: non valde moveri, id. ib.: hos sermones . . . laessivi numquam, sed non valde repressi, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: litteras tuas valde exspecto, id. ib. 16, 19: ille se proficisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit, Quint. 10, 1, 112. — Strengthened by *nimis*: tu vero eum nec nimis valde umquam nec nimis saepe laudaveris, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1. — By *tam*: hoc est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: nil mihi tam valde placeat, quod, etc., Cat. 68, 77: quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: de remedio non tam valde laboro, Petr. 17. — By *quam*: vosmet videte, quam mihi valde placeret, Plaut. Merc. prol. 103: quam valde universi admurmuraverint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: significare quam valde probetis ea, quae, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C. 1. — (β) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: aetas valde longa, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: expectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: cui me praeripere desponsam laudem, valde est iniquum, id. Har. Resp. 3, 6: homo et acutus, ut Poenus, et valde studiosus ac diligens, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98: mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7: quoties verbum verbo aut non dissimile valde quaeritur, Quint. 9, 3, 75. — With *tam*: quasi vero quicquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81. — With *quam*: nam suos valde quam paucos habet, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3. — (γ) With adverbs: insanum valde uterque deamat, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud valde graviter tulerunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 8: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7: valde multum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9. — *b. Comp.* (rare; cf. valide, supra): novit me validius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: validius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321. — *c. Sup.*: quos validissime diligunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 4. — *2. As a strongly confirmative reply, yes, certainly: Ca. Meam tu amicam vendidisti? Ba. Valde, viginti minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

vallaris, e, adj. [vallum], of or belonging to a rampart: corona, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, Liv. 10, 46, 3; 30, 28, 6; Suet. Aug. 25; Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.

vallatio, ōnis, f. [vallo], an intrenchment (late Lat.), only trop.: medicorum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

valles or **vallis** (the former, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Verg. A. 11, 522; the latter, Ov. M. 3, 155; 8, 334 al.; cf. Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.), is, f. [Gr. ἔλας, lowland, ἕλας; Lat. Vellae, Vellitiae], a valley, vale. I. Lit.: quod satis magna valles intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle, id. ib. 3, 1: per supinam vallem fusi sunt, Liv. 4, 46, 5: supinā vallem praecipites egistis, id. 7, 24, 5: continui montes, nisi dissociantur opacā Valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: in reductā valle, id. C. 1, 17, 17; Verg. A. 6, 703: qui (colles) affuerunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: valles cavae, Verg. G. 2, 391: saxosae inter decurrunt flumina valles, id. E. 5, 84: est curvo anfractu valles, id. A. 11, 522: rivos de pronā praeceps est valle volutus, Cat. 68, 59: domus est imis in vallibus, Ov. M. 2, 761: sub opacā valle, id. ib. 11, 277; cf.: 1956

(eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31. — B. Trop.: valis plorationis, Aug. Conf. 9, 2: lacrimarum, Vulg. Ps. 83, 7. — II. P. o. e., transf., a hollow: valles subalarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128, 5.

† **vallescit** perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo eiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. p. 377 Müll. (where Lachm. reads vallescit; cf.: valle feci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 24; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 191).

vallestria, ium, n. [vallis], valleys, vales, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 3, 14 al.

vallicula (vallecula), Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 522), ae, f. dim. [vallis], a little valley, a glen, dell: vallis deminutivum vallicula facit, Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.: deformes, little hollows, Vulg. Lev. 14, 37.

vallis, is, v. vallis.

vallo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vallum], in milit. lang., to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate (syn. saepio). I. Lit.: castra vallantem Fabium adorti sunt, Liv. 9, 41, 15: castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 19; so, castra, Auct. B. Alex. 27, 6; 30, 2; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallare noctem, i. e. to intrench themselves at night, Tac. G. 30: nulli vallārant oppida muri, Luc. 4, 224. — Absol.: muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 26. — II. Transf., in gen., to fortify, protect, defend with something: elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 fin.: Macedonia suam armis ferroque, id. 12, 4: Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa naturā regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: urbs Capsa in mediā Africā sita anguibz arenisque vallata, Flor. 3, 1, 14: cum gladio te vallare scieris, vallum ferre desinito, Liv. Epit. 57: vallatus bello, Luc. 6, 29: videbant Catilinam . . . vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi saepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 24, 62: vis legatorum divino jure esse vallatum, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34: ignotae cumulis vallatus harenae, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 29: templa praesenti numine vallata, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 697; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932; Sil. 7, 407: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur plantibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564. — To surround: abyssus vallavit me, Vulg. Jonae, 2, 6.

Vallōnia, ae, f., the goddess of valleys: collibus deam Collatinam, vallibus Valloniam praefecerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

vallum, i, n. [collective of l. vallus; the line of palisades about an intrenchment; hence], an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation. I. Lit., Varr. L. 5, § 117 Müll.; Liv. 33, 5, 4 sq.: castra vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: aliquem vallo et fossā saeptum tenere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: oppidum vallo et fossā cingere, id. ib. 5, 20, 5: oppidum vallo et fossā circumdare, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Sall. J. 76, 2; Liv. 7, 23, 5; Verg. A. 9, 146; 9, 506; 9, 524; Hor. Epod. 9, 13 al. — II. Transf., in gen., a wall, rampart, fortification; with gen.: non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: India vallo munitur eburno, Lucr. 2, 538: saepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: (spica) contra avium minorum morsum munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: munitae sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: dentium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 9. — Absol.: si interdicta petes vallo (i. e. stola) circumdata, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

1. **vallus**, i, m. [cf. Gr. ἄλος, nail], a stake, pale. I. In gen. (rare). a. For supporting vines, Verg. G. 1, 264; 2, 25. — b. A pole set with teeth and fastened to a cart, pushed forwards by oxen placed behind; used by the Gauls for cutting grain, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 296 (in Pall. 7, 2, called vehiculum). — II. Esp., in milit. lang., a stake, palisade, used for intrenchment (freq. and class.): qui labor, quantas agminis; ferre pulvis dimidiati mensis cibaria . . . ferre vallum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: Scipio Africanus militem cotidie in opere habuit et tringinta dierum frumentum, ad septenos vallos ferre coegit, Liv. Epit. 57: virguli

ta vallo caedendo, id. 25, 36, 5: vallum caedere et parare jubet, id. 33, 5, 4: vallum secum ferente milite, id. 33, 6, 1: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallibus inducebant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. — B. Transf. 1. Collect. for vallum, a rampart set with palisades, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; Tib. 1, 10, 9. — 2. In gen., a point, spike: pectinis, a tooth, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

2. **vallus**, i, f. dim. [contr. for vannulus, from vannus], a little winnowing-van for grain or provender, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2; 1, 23, 5; id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

valor, ōris, m. [valeo], value: valor, τιμή, Gloss. Lab.

valva, ae, f., the leaf of a door, a folding-door; sing. rare, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23; Petr. 96; Sen. Herc. Fur. 999. — Mostly plur.: **valvae**, ārum, the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, a folding-door, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; 2, 4, 56, § 124; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Juv. 4, 63; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51; Ov. M. 1, 172; 2, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6; 5, 6, 19; 5, 6, 38.

valvatus, a, um, adj. [valvae], having folding-doors: valvata et fenestrata triclina, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; cf.: lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 fin.

valvōlae, ārum, f. dim. [id.] (quasi double-flaps, i. e.), the pod, shell, pericarp, valves of leguminous plants: fabarum, Col. 2, 17, 7: lentis, id. 6, 10, 1; 6, 4, 3; 7, 4, 2 (ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. masc. valvoh).

Vandālii or **Vandili** or **Vandili**, ōrum, m., the Vandals, a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, Tac. G. 2 (Vandalii, Halm; Vandili, Ritter); Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99 (Vandili, Jan. and Sillig). — Sing.: Vandalus, a Vandal, Sid. Carm. 2, 369. — Hence, **A. Vandālus**, a, um, adj., Vandal: hostis, Sid. Carm. 2, 348. — **B. Vandālicus**, i, m., a surname of Justinian, as conqueror of the Vandals, Jornand. R. Get. fin.

vane, adv., v. vanus fin.

vanesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [vanus], to pass away, disappear, vanish (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: Ceres in sterilem herbam, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: nigra sed infusā vanescat sepiā lymphā, Pers. 3, 13: (nubes) pondere suo victa in latitudinem vanescat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 6. — II. Trop.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf.: tempore ac spatio vanescere, id. ib. 2, 82: ira plebis, id. ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. to be in vain, Cat. 64, 199: cavendum est ne ipsa expositio vanescat, Quint. 4, 3, 8: quod magnificum alio referente fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

vanga, ae, f., a kind of mattock, or, acc. to others, a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 43, 3.

Vangio, ōnis, m., a prince of the Suevi, Tac. A. 12, 99 sq.

Vangiones, um, m. I. Lit., a German people on the Rhine, about the mod. Worms, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27; id. H. 4, 70; Luc. 1, 431; Amm. 15, 11, 8. — II. Transf., the capital of the Vangiones, now Worms, Amm. 15, 11, 8.

vanidicus, a, um, adj. [vānus-dico], vain-speaking; false-speaking; subst., a liar (ante- and post-class. and rare): cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37; Amm. 16, 7, 2.

Vanienses, ium, m., a people of Gallia Transalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

vaniloquentia, ae, f. [vaniloquus], empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting (rarely; not in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentiā primum Aristaenū praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24, 1; Tac. A. 3, 49; 6, 31. — Plur., Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 10.

Vanilōquidōrus, i, m. [vanus-loquor, δῶρον], gabbie-giver, a facetiously-formed name of a liar, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vaniloquium, *ii, n.* [vaniloquus], *empty or idle talk, gabble, prate, vaunting* (late Lat.): *seductionis*, Aug. Ep. 134, 4; 166, 6.

vaniloquus (-lōcus), *a, um, adj.* [vanus-loquor], *talking empty or idly, gabbling, prating, i. e., I. Lying: quia vaniloquus, vapulabis*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 223.—Ambros. Ep. 63, 7.—**II.** *Boastful, bragging, vaunting*, Liv. 35, 48, 2: ore, Sil. 14, 280: *genus*, id. 8, 17.

vanitas, *ātis, f.* [vanus]. **I.** Lit., *emptiness, nothingness, nullity, want of reality: nulla in caelo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec error, nec vanitas inest; contra omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: *ne vanitas itineris ludibrio esset, uselessness, purposelessness*, Liv. 40, 22, 5: *Romanis Gallici tumultus aduerti, etiam vanitates notae sunt*, id. 38, 17, 5 Weissenb.—**B.** Esp., *falsity, falsehood, deception, untruth, untrustworthiness, fickleness*, etc. **1.** Absol.: *non pudet Vanitatis?* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: *imbuimur erroribus, ut vanitati veritas cedat*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: *mercatura... multa undique apportans, multisque sine vanitate impertiens*, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 151: *nec vero quicquam turpius est vanitate*, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: *quamvis blanda ista vanitas apud eos valeat*, etc., id. Lael. 26, 99: *cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas*, id. ib. 25, 94.—**Plur.**: *Magicae vanitates*, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18; cf. id. 27, 8, 35, § 57.—**2.** With *gen.*: *quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt?* Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: *opinionum vanitas*, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: *suum imperium minui per vanitatem populi, fickleness*, Liv. 44, 22, 10: *multa circa hoc non Magorum solum vanitate, sed etiam Pythagoricorum*, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20 Jan.—**II.** Trop., *vanity, vainglory: huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia*, Sall. C. 23, 2; id. J. 38, 1: *qui se propalam per vanitatem jactassent tamquam amicos Persei*, Liv. 45, 31, 7: *vanitas atque jactatio*, Quint. 11, 2, 22: *vanitas atque insolentia*, Suet. Vit. 10: *Quintius Atticus consul umbrā honoris et suamet vanitate monstratus*, Tac. H. 3, 73: *nec Agricola prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus*, etc., id. Agr. 18 fin.: *Status veniam... vanitate exitus corrupti*, id. A. 15, 71.

vanities, *ēi, f.* [id.], *emptiness, nullity, folly* (late Lat.): *plebeia*, Amm. 29, 1, 13.—**II.** Esp., *vanity, vainglory: ad extollendam ejus vanitatem sidera quoque, si jussisset, exhiberi posse promittens*, Amm. 29, 1, 11.

vanitudo, *inis, f.* [id.], *emptiness, nothingness, vainglory, vanity* (ante-class.): *ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam*, Pac. ap. Non. 184, 7: *vera vanitudine convincere, by empty, lying talk*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 37.

Vannius, *ii, m.*, *a king of the Quadi in the time of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq.—Hence, **Vannianus**, *a, um, of Vannius: regnum*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.

vanno, *āre, v. n.* [vannus], *to fan, winnow* (ante-class.): *frumentum*, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 25 and 27.

vannus, *i* (abl. heterocl. vannu, Non. 19, 21), *f.*, *a fan, van* for winnowing grain, Col. 2, 20, 4; App. M. 11, p. 260, 9; 11, p. 269, 2: *mystica lacchi, borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Verg. G. 1, 166.

vāno, *āre, v. n.* [vanus], *to utter empty words*, Att. ap. Non. 16, 22; 184, 2.

vanus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. vaco], *that contains nothing, empty, void, vacant*. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): *sed illos Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis*, Verg. G. 1, 226: *leve ac vanum granum*, Col. 2, 9, 13: *ne vana urbis magnitudo esset*, Liv. 1, 8, 5: *vanior jam erat hostium acies*, id. 2, 47, 4: *videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhaustam*, Curt. 4, 14, 14: *vanam aciem esse ratus, i. e. thin, weak*, id. 4, 14, 8: *non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, i. e. to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor. C. 1, 24, 15; 3, 7, 41.—**II.** Trop., *empty as to purport or result, idle, null, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain* (freq. and class.): *omnes dant consilium vanum*, Enn. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 419 Vahl): *falsum aut vanum aut fictum* (opp. vera), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24: *oratio*, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: *vana quaedam atque inania polliceri*, id. Planc. 42, 101: *vana falsa*, Plin. 30, 2, 5,

§ 14: *res tumida, vana, ventosa*, Sen. Ep. 84, 11: *orationi vanae crediderunt, idle, delusive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: *non bellum sed vanam imaginem belli insedis*, Liv. 3, 16, 5: *verba*, Ov. M. 13, 263: *convicia*, id. ib. 9, 303: *historiae*, Quint. 1, 8, 20: *argumentum*, id. 7, 2, 34: *error*, Lucr. 1, 1068: *agitatio armorum*, Liv. 7, 10, 8: *metus*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 3; Ov. H. 16, 342: *gaudia*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188: *spes*, Ov. M. 14, 364: *ira*, Val. Fl. 8, 374; Liv. 1, 10, 4: *fides*, Verg. A. 4, 12: *omen*, Ov. M. 2, 597: *vox auguris*, id. ib. 3, 349: *cuspidis*, id. ib. 8, 346: *pila omnia*, Liv. 7, 23, 8: *pleraque tela*, id. 30, 10, 13: *ensis*, id. 7, 10, 9: *ictus*, id. 34, 39, 2: *promissa*, Tac. A. 3, 16: *vana et irrita testamenta*, Suet. Calig. 38: *vanior dicendi genere inflata* (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17: *sententiarum vanissimus strepitus*, Petr. 1.—With *abl.*: *postquam equestris pugna effectu quam conatibus vanior erat*, Liv. 7, 7, 8: *oratio non suis vana laudibus, non crimine alieno laeta*, id. 4, 41, 1.—**2.** Subst.: **vanum**, *i, n.*, *emptiness, nothingness, naught: ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, brought to nothing*, Liv. 26, 37, 8: *nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, i. e. groundless, without cause*, id. 33, 31, 4: *ex vano habere spem*, id. 27, 26, 1: *cedit labor in vanum*, Sen. Hippol. 182.—**Plur.**: *haud vana adtulere*, Liv. 4, 37, 6.—**Neutr. plur. adverb.**: *ut vidit* (Arruntem) *laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, i. e. vainly, with vain show*, Verg. A. 11, 854.—With *gen.*: *corruptus vanis rerum*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: *vana rumoris*, Tac. A. 4, 59.—**3.** Vanum est, with *subject-clause*: *vanum arbitror esse circa canis ortum angues candidos membranam eam exuere*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25.—**B.** Transf., of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, delusive, untrustworthy: vanus et perfidiosus et impius, false*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: *vanus mendaxque*, Verg. A. 2, 80: *haruspices*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: *haec mihi non vani* (neque erat cur fallere vellent) *Narravere senes, i. e. veracious*, Ov. M. 8, 721; cf.: *ingenium dictatoris*, Liv. 1, 27, 1: *vane Ligus frustra animis elate superbis*, Verg. A. 11, 715: *vir omnium vanissimus*, Vell. 2, 30, 1: *invidia vulgi vanum ingenium dictatoris corrupti, weak, wavering*, Liv. 1, 27, 1: *ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret, etc., in vain*, Tac. H. 2, 22 fin.—With *gen.*: *aut ego* (i. e. Juno) *veri Vana feror*, Verg. A. 10, 631: *voti vanus, i. e. deceived*, Sil. 12, 261: *turba vana sanctitudinis*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp., *vainglorious, ostentatious, boastful, vain: Cn. Lentulus perincertum stolidior a vanior*, Sall. H. 4, 35 Dietsch ad loc.: *laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est*, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 8.—With *abl.*: *hunc ingenio vanum Aetoli impulerant in spem regni*, Liv. 35, 47, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **vānē**, *idly, vainly* (post-class.): *vane gaudere*, Tert. Apol. 49: *vanus excogitatum*, App. Mag. p. 300, 41: *praecavere vanissime*, Tert. Pud. 1.

vapide, *adv.*, *v. vapidis fin.*

vapidus, *a, um, adj.* [vapor], *that has emitted steam or vapor, i. e. that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid*. **I.** Lit.: *vinum*, Col. 12, 5, 1.—**II.** Transf., *spoiled, bad*. **A.** Lit.: *pix*, Pers. 5, 148.—**B.** Trop.: *astutum vapidus servas sub pectore vulpem*, Pers. 5, 117.—**Adv.**: **vapidē**, *poorly, badly, ill: se habere, for male se habere, a favorite expression of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 87.

vāpor (ante-class. form **vāpos**, Naev. ap. Non. 487, 10; Lucr. 6, 952; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), *ōris, m.* [Sanscr. kapis, incense; Gr. καπνός, καπνός, smoke; cf. vappa], *steam, exhalation, vapor* (syn. exhalatio). **I.** In gen.: *aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: *aquarum quasi vapor quidam aer habendus est*, id. ib. 2, 10, 27; Lucr. 6, 271: *aquae calidae*, Cels. 7, 7, 10; Scrib. Comp. 20: *terrenus vapor siccus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus umidus est et imbres et nives creat*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 4: *nocturnos formidare vapores*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: *volat vapor ater ad auras, smoke*, Verg. A. 7, 466; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 40; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Sen. Herc. Fur. 911.—**II.** In partic., *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, etc.* **A.** Lit.: *(terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: *aestifer ignis uti lumen jacit atque vaporem*,

Lucr. 1, 663: *solis*, id. 1, 1032; 2, 150; 4, 185; 4, 201; 6, 236; Curt. 7, 5, 3; *of the heat of the thunderbolt: inusta vaporis signa*, Lucr. 6, 220: *funditque vaporibus arva* (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: *siderum*, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: *lentusque carinas Est vapor*, Verg. A. 5, 683; cf. id. ib. 698: *locus torridus et vaporis plenus*, Liv. 5, 48, 1: *vapore foveri*, Cels. 7, 2; 7, 7, 10; 7, 9 fin.; 8, 4; 8, 7; Col. 1, 4, 10; 7, 3, 8 al.—**B.** Trop., *warmth, ardor of love: pectus insanum vapor amorque torret*, Sen. Hippol. 640.

vāporalis, *e, adj.* [vapor], *of or belonging to steam or vapor, vapory* (late Lat.): *tenultas*, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5.—**Adv.**: **vāporaliter**, *like a vapor*, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 2, 4 fin.; 3, 10 fin.

vāporarium, *ii, n.* [id.], *a steam-pipe in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 3 Haase.

vāporatē, *adv.* [vaporatus], *with heat, hotly*, Amm. 24, 4, 17.

vāporatio, *ōnis, f.* [vapor], *a steaming, reeking, steam, vapor* (post-Aug.): *inundantium aquarum*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: *urinae impubium*, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 65: *balinearum, a steam-bath, vapor-bath*, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55.—Esp., *a fomentation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 171 al.

vāporifer, *era, ērum, adj.* [vapor-fero], *emitting steam, full of vapors or exhalations, vaporous* (poet.): *fornares*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: *Baiae*, id. ib. 3, 5, 96: *specus*, Schol. Juv. 9, 57.

vāporō, *āvi, ātum, i, v. n.* and *a.* [vapor]. **I.** Neutr., *to emit steam or vapor, to steam, reek*. **A.** Lit.: *aquae vaporant et in mari ipso*, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5: *aquae fontanae vaporantes*, Sol. 21.—**B.** Trop., *to glow, burn: invidia quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant Plerumque*, Lucr. 5, 1132.—**II.** Act., *to fill with steam or vapor, to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm: vaporatae nebulae* (opp. frigidae), Col. 1, 5, 4: *nebula est exhalatio vaporata, filled with vapor*, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 6: *templum ture vaporant, fumigate, perfume*, Verg. A. 11, 481: *altaria*, Stat. Th. 1, 455: *vaporato caespite*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 62: *cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporent, i. e. are suffocated by the fumes*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 95: *glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, warmed*, Col. 2, 15, 6; cf.: *laevum decedens* (sol) *curru fugiente vaporet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: *dum coquantur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipunt, to be steamed, to receive the vapor*, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: *oculos spongiosis expressis*, Scrib. Comp. 20; cf.: *morbi, quos vaporari oportet*, Plin. 31, 17, 47, § 128.—Poet.: *inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure*, Pers. 1, 126.

vāporōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *full of steam or vapor, steaming, vaporous* (post-class.): *caligo*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 31: *fontes balnearum*, id. ib. 5, p. 165, 24.

vāporus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *steaming, reeking, smoking* (post-class.): *tus, Nemes*, Ecl. 4, 63: *ardor*, Prud. scorp. 6, 115.

vappa, *ae, f.* [kindr. with vapor; cf. vapidus], *wine that has lost its spirit and flavor; palled, flat, vapid wine*. **I.** Lit.: *vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, quā calamitate deperit sapor vappaeque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, cum degeneravit animus*, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; 1, 5, 16; Mart. 12, 48, 14.—**II.** Transf., *masculine, a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*, Cat. 28, 5; Hor. S. 1, 1, 104; 1, 2, 12; Auct. Priap. 14; cf. Plin. l. l. supra.

vappo, *ōnis, m.* [root vap-, to flutter; cf. Gr. ἡπιόλος, moth], *a moth, butterfly*, Lucr. (or Lucil.) Fragg. ap. Prob. p. 1450 P. (v. Lindem. Corp. Gram. I. p. 109, n. 32; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 165 sq.).

* **vāpularis**, *e, adj.* [vapulo], *that gets a flogging: tribunus, facetiously, qs. the head floggee, of a slave*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpulo, *āvi, i, v. neutral pass.* [perh. root vap-; cf. vappo; prop. to wriggle, flutter; hence], *to get a cudgelling or flogging, to be flogged*. **I.** Lit.: *ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so (opp. verberare), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 178: *vapulo ego invitus*, id. Cas. 5, 3, 15: *ergo istoc magis, Quia vaniloquus, vapula-*

bis, id. Am. 1, 1, 223: cum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 936: non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea, Prop. 3, 3 (2, 12), 20: qui illum viderant ab illo flagris vapulantem, Sen. Iud. Mort. Claud. 15, 2: testis in reum rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset, Quint. 9, 2, 12; 1, 3, 16: saepe territus quasi vapulaturus, Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego, non vapulat dum conductus fui, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 9.—**2.** Vapula, vapulet, as an opprobrious expression, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* like the vulg. Engl., *you be hanged! he be hanged!* nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 214; id. As. 2, 4, 72; id. Truc. 5, 53: vapulet! Ne sibi me credat supplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17: vapulare te vehementer jubeo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 12.—Hence, prov.: vapula Papiria, of doubtful signif.; v. Fest. p. 372 Müll.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of troops, like our *to be beaten*, i. e. *to be conquered*: septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.—**2.** Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered*: vapulat peculium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 10: multa, Sen. C. N. 6, 7, 6.—**3.** In gen., of inanim. things, *to be struck, beaten*: (olea) quae vapulavit macescit, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1: turris pluvio, Sen. Agam. 93.—**II.** Trop., *to be lashed, attacked*: omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—**B.** *To be in trouble, to be afflicted*: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.

vāra, ae, f. **I.** A wooden horse or trestle for spreading nets upon; hence, prov.: sequitur varam vibia, one evil follows the other, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.—**II.** A forked pole for spreading nets upon, Luc. 4, 439; to support a bough, Col. 5, 9, 2.

varatio, ōnis, f. [varo], a bending, wind-
ing (late Lat.): fluminis, Auct. Limit. pp. 257
and 285 Goes.

Varciāni, ōrum, m., a people of Panno-
nia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Vardaei, ōrum, m., a people in Dalma-
tia, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Plin. 3, 22,
26, § 143.

Vardūli, ōrum, m., a people of Lusi-
tania, Mel. 3, 10, 7; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; 4, 20,
34, § 110.

Vārenus, i, m., a Roman proper name,
esp. L. Varenus, who was defended by Cicero,
but convicted of assassination, Cic. Fragm.
pro Var. 14, p. 5 B. and K.; Plin. Ep. 1,
20, 7.

Vargūla, ae, m., a talkative friend of
C. Julius Caesar Strabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244;
2, 60, 247.

Varguntēius, i, m., L., a Roman sen-
ator who was engaged in Catiline's conspir-
acy, Sall. C. 17, 3; 28, 1; 47, 1; Cic. Sull. 2,
6; 5, 15.

vargus, i, m. [Gallic], a vagabond, Eum.
Pan. Const. 9, 3; Sid. Ep. 6, 4.

1. vāria, ae, v. varius, I. A. 2.

2. Vāria, ae, f. **I.** A small city of the
Sabines, now Vicovaro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 3;
Phaedr. 5, prol. 14.—**II.** A town in Appu-
lia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

variābilis, ae, adj. [vario], changeable,
variable (post-class.): aer, App. de Mundo,
p. 58, 31.

variāntia, ae, f. [id.], a difference, di-
versity, variety (Lucretian; cf.: varietas,
vicissitudo): rerum, Lucr. 1, 653; 3, 318.

1. vārianus, a, um, adj. [varius], di-
vers-colored, variegated: uvae, a particular
kind so called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

2. Vārianus, a, um, v. 3. Varus.

variātim, adv. [vario], in various ways,
variously: dici, Gell. 5, 12, 9; Apic. 4, 1,
§ 120.

***variatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a difference,
variation: sine variatione ullā, Liv. 24,
9, 3.

variatus, a, um. **I.** Part. of vario.—
II. P. a., diverse, manifold, varied: lyra
concentu variator, App. Flor. p. 357 fin.

varīcator, ōris, m. [varico], one that
walks with his legs spread apart, a strad-
dler: praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui
diversam partem adjuvat, proditā causā suā,
Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 4; 47, 15, 1.

varīco, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [I. varicus], to
spread the legs apart, to straddle: varicare
supra modum et in stando deformē est et
accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint. 11,
3, 125: vallum, quod eā varicare nemo pot-

est, i. e. can stride over it, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117
Müll.—With a homogeneous object: su-
perbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus pa-
tet, i. e. striding, strutting, swaggering, Cas-
siod. Var. 6, 6.

varīcōse, adv. v. varicosus fin.

varīcosus, a, um, adj. [varix], full of
dilated veins, varicose: centuriones, Pers.
5, 189: haruspex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, i. e.
Cicero, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143;
and Vatin. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3).—* **Adv.**: **vā-
ricōse**, full of dilated veins: varicosius
onera portare, Fest. s. v. muli marini, p. 149
Müll. (acc. to others, from varicus or varico,
with feet spread apart).

varīcula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a small va-
rix, Cels. 5, 26, 32.

* **1. varīcus**, a, um, adj. [I. varus],
with feet spread apart, straddling: illa am-
bulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

* **2. varīcus**, adv. [id.], with feet spread
apart, straddling, App. M. 1, p. 108, 19.

variē, adv. v. varius fin.

variēgo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [vari-
us-ago] (post-class.). **I.** Act., to make of
various sorts or colors, to variegate: figu-
ras alius alio scientius, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.:
balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App.
Flor. p. 346, 15: navis picturis miris, id.
M. 11, p. 264, 34.—* **II.** Neutr., to be par-
ty-colored or variegated: lyra gemmis va-
riegat, App. Flor. p. 342, 7.

varietas, ātis, f. [varius], difference,
diversity, variety (class.); used alike in sing.
and plur.: varietas Latinum verbum est, id-
que proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus
dicitur: sed transfertur in multa disparia:
varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores,
varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici
solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimili-
bus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus volup-
tates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: florum omnium, id.
Sen. 15, 54: Asia varietate fructuum facile
omnibus terris antecedit, id. Imp. Pomp. 6,
14: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitu-
dines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores
etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107; cf. id.
Div. 2, 44, 92: varietates vocum, id. ib. 2, 3,
9: caeli, id. ib. 1, 36, 79: rerum publicarum,
id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: bellum in multā varietate
terrā marique versatum, i. e. changes, vicis-
situdes, id. Arch. 9, 21: (Timaues) senten-
tiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de
Or. 2, 14, 58: esse in varietate ac dissensio-
ne, variety of opinion, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: vo-
luntatis, difference of wish, id. Att. 1, 17, 1:
utilitatis varietates, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: nec
varietatem natura patitur, id. ib. 3, 11, 18:
extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem
exercitūs, changeableness, fickleness, in-
constancy, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: ad va-
rietates annonae horreum fore, vicissitudes,
Liv. 7, 31, 1: figurarum, Quint. 10, 2, 1: ju-
ris, id. 3, 6, 90: nullum expirantem versi-
colori quādam et numerosā varietate spec-
tari proceres gulae narrant, Plin. 9, 17, 30,
§ 66: cum videamus tot varietates circum-
agi, fluctuations of fortune, Plin. Ep. 4, 24,
6.—**II.** Transf., varied clothing, colored
attire: circumamictā varietate, Aug. Civ.
Del. 17, 16, 2: circumamicta varietatibus,
Vulg. Ps. 44, 15.

Varini, ōrum, m., a German tribe on
the Baltic Sea, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; Tac. G.
40, 3.

vario, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [varius]. **I.**
Act., to diversify, variegated, change (class.).
A. Lit.: (principia) omne genus gignunt
variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 759: maculis
ortum (söl), Verg. G. 1, 441: caeruleis cor-
pora guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: tempora cani, id.
ib. 12, 465: capillos (gemma), id. Am. 1, 2,
41: ubi caeruleum variabunt sidera cae-
lum, id. F. 3, 449: variare virgis et loris,
to beat of all colors, black and blue, Plaut.
Poen. prol. 26: putrida pectora palmis, Cat.
64, 352: vestes picto auro, Val. Fl. 3, 11:
variante se uvā, becoming colored, turning,
Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; for which mid.: si-
mulatque uva variari coeperit, Col. Arb.
12, 1.—In part. perf.: vestis priscis ho-
minum variata figuris, variegated, embroid-
ered, Cat. 64, 50: pluribus ille (anguis) no-
tis variatam pingitur alvum, Luc. 9, 713:
arcus vix ullā variatus luce colorem, id. 4,
79: eluere calculos nigros paulum candore
variatis, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157.—Poet.: for-
mas variatus in omnes, changed, metamor-

phosed, Ov. M. 12, 559.—**B.** Trop., to cause
to change, make different or various; to al-
ter, change, vary, interchange, cause to alter-
nate, etc.: vocem variare et mutare, Cic.
Or. 18, 59; so, aliquid (with mutare), Gell.
14, 1, 9: orationem variare et distinguere,
Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: ergo ille variabit (vo-
cem) et mutabit, id. Or. 18, 59: voluptatem
(with distinguere), id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: qui va-
riare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor.
A. P. 29: in oratione multa summittere, va-
riare, disponere, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 2,
13, 8; 11, 3, 152: cum timor atque ira in
vicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57, 2:
vices, Verg. A. 9, 164: bellum variante for-
tunā eventum ferre, with varying success,
Liv. 23, 5, 8: et variebant secundae adver-
saeque res non fortunam magis quam ani-
mos hominum, id. 25, 1, 6: fremitus varian-
tis multitudinis fuit partim adsensu partim
indignatione, id. 35, 31, 13: ex vernā intem-
perie variante calores frigoraque, id. 22, 2,
10: laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8,
8, 4: variatis hominum sententiis, i. e. va-
rious, at variance, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: quae de
Marcelli morte variant auctores, report dif-
ferently, vary, Liv. 27, 27, 12; cf.: certe va-
riata memoria actae rei, id. 21, 28, 5.—**Im-
pers. pass.**: sitne ea (beata vita) in potesta-
te sapientis, an, etc. ... in eo nonnumquam
variari inter eos et dubitari videtur, Cic.
Fin. 5, 5, 12: senatus consuli coeptus; ibi
cum sententiis variaretur, were of different
opinions, Liv. 22, 60, 3; cf.: variatum dein-
de proeliis, fought with varying success, Vell.
2, 51, 3: nisi de familiae condicione varia-
tum esset, i. e. differently reported, Suet. Vit.
1.—**II.** Neutr., to be diversified, variegat-
ed; to change, alter, waver, vary, etc. **A.**
Lit.: prima mihi variat viventibus uva ra-
cemis, becomes variegated, colored, Prop. 4
(5), 2, 13: bacae, Col. 12, 52, 9: variant ostrea
coloribus, are different, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60:
universitas (arietum) tergoris maculis, Col.
7, 3, 2: inter se multum variare figurae
Non possunt, Lucr. 2, 484; cf. id. 4, 648: va-
riantes edere formas, id. 5, 722; cf.: volu-
cres variantibu' formis, id. 5, 825: non ita
Carpathiae variant Aquilonibus undae,
fluctuate, Prop. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** Trop., to be
various or different; to change, vary; absol.:
variante fortunā, Liv. 23, 5, 8: inpatientis va-
riantis caeli, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28: sic abeunt
redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr.
2, 153: dissidet et variat sententia, id. M. 15,
648: ita fama variat, ut, etc., Liv. 27, 27, 14.
—With abl.: haec de tanto viro, quam-
quam et opinionibus et monumentis litte-
rarum variarent, proponenda erant, Liv.
38, 57, 8: si (lex) nec causis nec personis
variet, id. 3, 45, 2.—**Impers.**: ibi si varia-
ret, if there were a difference of opinion, Liv.
1, 43, 11; cf.: nec variatum comitiis est, id.
7, 22, 10.—With adverb. acc.: si nunc quo-
que fortuna aliquid variaverit, Liv. 23, 13,
4.—Of differences in the text of an author
(late Lat.): ipsi codices Graeci variant,
Aug. in Ps. 118, 7: nulla in eo variat codi-
cum auctoritas, id. C. Faust. 11, 4.—Hence,
P. a.: **varians**, antis, varied, manifold:
(terra) fudit aërias volucres variantibus for-
mis, Lucr. 5, 822: variantis edere formas,
id. 5, 720: astra, Manil. 2, 466.

(**varitus**, adv., a false read. for varicus,
App. M. 1, p. 108, 19.)

1. vārius, a, um, adj., diverse, differ-
ent, manifold, changing, varying, various
(cf.: diversus, distinctus). **I.** Lit. **A.**
Of color, etc., variegated, party-colored, mot-
tled, etc.: arietis lingua nigra aut varia,
vestis, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: varia veste exor-
natus fuit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16; so of color:
uvae, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 33, 73: lynces, Verg.
G. 3, 264: serpens, Ov. M. 6, 114: anguis, id.
ib. 4, 619: pica, Petr. 28 fin.: flores, Tib. 1,
7, 45; Ov. M. 10, 123: plumae, Hor. A. P. 2:
lapides, id. S. 2, 4, 83: columnae, of varie-
gated marble, id. Ep. 1, 10, 22: auctumnus
purpureo colore, id. C. 2, 5, 12: colores, Ov.
M. 1, 270; cf.: vestra latera loris faciam
ut valide varia sint, i. e. black and blue,
Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 12; id. Mil. 2, 2, 61: tergum
varium, Pomp. ap. Non. 19, 31 (Com. Rel. v.
139 Rib.): sparsa quoque in vario passim
miracula caelo videt, diversified, i. e. with
constellations of various forms, Ov. M. 2,
193.—**2.** Subst.: **varia**, ae, f. (i. e. bestia,
a mottled animal). **A.** A panther, Plin. 8,
17, 23, § 63 sq.—**B.** A kind of magpie, Plin.

10, 29, 41, § 78. — **B.** In rural lang.: terra, wet above and dry beneath, Col. 2, 4, 5; sulcus, Cato, R. R. 61, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174. — **II.** Trop., diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.: varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: et ea, quae videntur acerba, quae multa et varia in hominum vitâ fortunâque versantur, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: res varia et multiplex, id. Fl. 3, 6: multae, copiosae variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222; cf.: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; 1, 61, 262: varium ius et dispar condicio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: victoria, *wavering*, = anceps, Sall. J. 5, 1; Liv. 2, 6, 10; so, bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26. — Of opinions: variae esse opiniones intellego: sunt qui putant, etc., i. e. *divergent opinions, differences* where there is yet substantial agreement (while diversae opiniones are opposite views), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25. — **2.** Varium est, with a *rel.-clause*: quales sunt (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13. — **B.** Esp., of persons, etc. **1.** Of abilities, *versatile*: Plato et varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; cf.: antequam scirem quam varium, quam flexibile quam multiplex (ejus ingenium) esset, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1: Antonius ingenio varius, Flor. 4, 3, 4. — **2.** Of character, *fickle, inconstant, changeable, untrustworthy*: miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit (*beaten black and blue, and fickle-minded*), Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48: animus audax, subdolos, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4: varius incertusque agitabat, id. J. 74, 1: voltu et oculis pariter atque animo varius, *agitated, irresolute*, id. ib. 113, 3: Pausanias magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitae fuit, Nep. Paus. 1, 1; cf.: varium et mutabile semper Femina, a *fickle thing*, Verg. A. 4, 569. — Hence, *adv.*: **varie**. A. Lit., with *diverse colors, in a variegated manner*: mixtae gemmae multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173: smaragdus Cypriti varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67. — **B.** Trop., *variously, changeably, diversely, differently, in various ways*: varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermone) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: numerus hujus generis late et varie diffusus est, id. Sest. 45, 97: varie sum affectus tuis litteris, id. Fam. 16, 4, 1: postea decernitur, ac non varie, sed prope cunctis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61, 9: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28, 5: agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, id. 2, 2, 9: hiemem aut negotia varie causari, Tac. A. 1, 47: sagittarios varie passimque collocare, Auct. B. Afr. 60: disserere, Tac. A. 1, 11. — With a punning allusion to I. varia: Ep. Perpetuon! valuit? Th. Varie. Ep. Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 15.

2. Varius, a, the name of a Roman gens; esp., **I.** Q. Varius of Suero, in Spain, called *Hybrida*, a *tribune of the people* A. U. C. 663, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; id. Brut. 49, 182; 62, 221; Val. Max. 4, 3, 7. — **II.** L. Varius, a *tragic poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace*, Verg. E. 9, 35; Hor. S. 1, 40, 44; Quint. 10, 1, 98; Mart. 8, 18, 7. — **varix**, icis, m. and f. [I. varus], a *dilated vein, varicose*, esp. in the thighs, Cels. 7, 8; 7, 17 fin.; 7, 31; Varr. ap. Non. 26, 13; 167, 25; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; Sen. Ep. 78, 17; Plin. 11, 45, 104, § 252; Quint. 11, 3, 143; Macr. S. 2, 3, 5.

* **1. vāro**, ōnis, m., a *stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, pp. 328 and 329 Müll.

2. vāro, āre, v. a. [I. varus], to *bend, curve* (late Lat.): alveos pontium, Auct. Limit. p. 257 Goes: flumen, id. ib. p. 285.

Varro, ōnis, m., a *surname in the gens Terentia*, e. g. **I.** M. Terentius Varro, a *contemporary of Cicero, who wrote De Re Rustica and De Lingua Latinā*. — **II.** The

poet P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46. — **III.** The consul C. Terentius Varro, defeated at Cannae, Liv. 22, 34, 2. — Hence, **Varronianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Varro, *Varronian*: milites, i. e. of the consul C. Terentius Varro, Liv. 23, 38, 9: ingenia, of M. Terentius Varro, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: *comœdies, the collection of the twenty-one genuine comedies of Plautus, arranged by M. Terentius Varro*, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

1. vārus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. root kar, kvar; whence Sanscr. kakras, wheel; Lat. circus, curvus, and vārus, for cvarus; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 412], *bent, stretched, or grown inwards, or aury*. **I.** Lit.: (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence of persons with legs bent inwards, knock-kneed (cf. valgus): hunc varum distortis cruribus; illum Balbuti scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 (cf. Orelli et Dillenb. ad loc.); Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 12; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54; Dig. 21, 1, 10 fin.: manus, i. e. bent, crooked, Ov. M. 9, 33: brachia, Mart. 7, 32, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 850: cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382; id. Am. 1, 3, 24: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2. — **II.** Trop., *diverse, different* (poet.); *absol.*: geminos, Horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18. — With *dat.*: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56.

2. vārus, i, m., an eruption on the face, a blotch, pimple, Gr. ἰσθος, Cels. 6, 5; Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 151; 23, 1, 14, § 19; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 23, 4, 45, § 89.

3. Vārus, i, m., a surname, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, defeated by Arminius, Vell. 2, 117; Suet. Aug. 23; id. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; 1, 43; 1, 55; 1, 60 al. — Hence, **Variānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Varus, *Variānus*: clades, Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 17; 18; id. Calig. 3; 31.

Varvari, ōrum, m., a *people of Istria*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

Varvarini, ōrum, m., a *people of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 22, 25, § 139.

1. vās, vādis, m., a *baul, security, surety* (in gen., while praes is confined to pecuniary matters; cf. also sponsio): vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 6, 74 Müll.: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: vades poscere, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61: se dare vadem pro amico, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: deserere vades, Liv. 39, 41, 7; Hor. S. 1, 1, 11 Heind. — **B.** Trop.: vestram virtutem rerum quas gesturus sum, vadem praedemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25.

2. vās, vāsis; plur. **vāsa**, ōrum (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing. vāsum*, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1; Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 544, 26; Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33 sq.: vasus fictilis, Petr. 57, 8; *dat. plur. vasibus*, Gargil. Martial. Pomif. Arb. 4, 4; apocopated, vās argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153), n. [Sansk. root, vas-, to put on; vastram, clothing; Gr. ἔσφυα, εἶμα; Lat. vestis]. **I.** In gen., a *vessel, dish*; also, a *utensil, implement* of any kind: vasa athena ex aedibus (rapere), Plaut. Ps. 2, 61: aliquid vāsum argenteum Aut aliquid vāsum ahenum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 33: nihil relinquo in aedibus Nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquid animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; cf. Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 4: quassatis undique vasis, Diffuere umorem, Lucr. 3, 435: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: vinarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: argentea, id. ib.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: Corinthia et Deliaea, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Samia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 41; Cic. Mur. 36, 75: escaria, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18. — Of implements for supporting any thing: si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causâ paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustineant: et ideo scutellas vel promulsidaria contineri, Dig. 34, 2, 20. — **2.** *Military equipments, baggage*: ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegat, had packed up, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: vasa colligere, Liv. 21, 47, 2; 27, 47, 8; cf. trop.: vasa in senectute colligere, Sen. Ep. 19, 1: vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; 3, 37. — **3.** *Agricul-*

tural implements: vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes, Dig. 33, 7, 8. — **4.** Of beehives, Col. 9, 6, 1. — **5.** Of hunting implements, Grat. Cyn. 219. — **II.** In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 70; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsarium, ii, n. [2. vas]. **I.** Furniture-money, *equipment-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment, Cic. Pis. 35, 86. — **II.** Money given for the hire of an oil-mill, Cato, R. R. 145, 3. — **III.** The furniture, movables in a bath, Vitr. 5, 10. — **IV.** Archives, records, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 162; Cod. Th. 13, 11, 12; Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 fin.

Vāsates, um, and **Vāsatae**, ārum, m., a *people of Aquitania*, Aus. Parent. 24; Amm. 15, 11, 14. — Hence, **Vāsaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Vasates: rheda, Aus. Ep. 7, 18.

vāsātus, i, m. [2. vas fin.], i. e. magnâ mentulâ instructus (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 5; 8; 9, 31.

† **vascellum**, i, n. dim. [2. vas], a *small vase or urn*, Inscr. Orell. 4555.

Vascones, um, m., a *people in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarra, the parent stock of the Basques*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Juv. 15, 93. — As *adj.*: **Vasconis**, e, of the Vascones: saltu, i. e. the Pyrenees, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 311.

— **A.** **Vasconia**, ae, f., the *country of the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 202. — **B.** **Vasconicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Vascones, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 217.

vasculārius (contr. **VASCLARIUS**, Inscr. Maif. Mus. Ver. 291, 9; Inscr. Fabr. p. 17, n. 75), ii, m. [vasculum], *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitensmith, goldsmith, etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; Dig. 19, 5, 21 fin.; 34, 2, 39 pr.; Inscr. Orell. 4276.

vasculum, i, n. dim. [2. vas], a *small vessel*. **I.** Lit. **1.** Cato, R. R. 111; Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 46; Quint. 1, 2, 28; 7, 10, 9; Juv. 9, 141. — **2.** A *small beehive*, Pall. Jun. 7, 8. — **II.** Transf. **1.** The seed-capsule of certain plants, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 18, 7, 10, § 52. — **2.** = membrum virile, Petr. 24 fin.

vascus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. incorrectly for vastus]: tibia, a *kind of flute*, Sol. 5; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 737.

* **vastābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [vastol], *wasting, desolating, devastating*, Amm. 31, 8, 6.

vastatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation*: omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: domuum, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: villarum, Tac. H. 4, 34: agri, Liv. 7, 15 11; 10, 4, 7; Quint. 8, 4, 14: Italiam a vastatione defendere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4. — *Plur.*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A. 15, 27.

vastator, ōris, m. [id.], a *desolator, ravager, devastator* (mostly poet.): Arcadiae aper, Ov. M. 9, 192: ferus (i. e. lupus), id. ib. 11, 395: ferarum Amycus, destroyer, Verg. A. 9, 772: Trojae, Stat. Achill. 2, 318: gentium (Alexander), Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3.

vastātorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wasting, ravaging, devastating* (late Lat.): manus hostium, Amm. 18, 6, 9: globus, id. 19, 9, 7.

* **vastatrix**, icis, f. [vastator], a (female) *waster, ravager, devastator*; trop.: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep. 95, 19.

vastē, *adv.*, v. vastus fin.

* **vastesco**, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [vastus], to *become desert or waste*: ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att. ap. Non. 185, 10.

* **vastificus**, a, um, *adj.* [vastus-facio], *laying waste, ravaging, devastating*: Erymanthia vastifica belua, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

vastitas, ātis, f. [vastus], an *empty place, a waste, desert*. **I.** Lit.: te propter tot tantasque habemus vastitatis funerum, Att. ap. Non. 417, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quao vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 114; so (with solitudo) Tac. A. 13, 55: judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 6, 1959

21.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to vastus, II.). **A.** *Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction:* cum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italiā depellebam, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: Italiam totam ad exitum et vastitatem vocas, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vastitatem efficere, id. Pis. 35, 85: inferre vastitatem tectis atque agris, id. Har. Resp. 2, 3: ut studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret, Sall. J. 5, 2: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 3, 26, 2: et plus vastitatis hinc urbi secunda nostra fortuna faciet, quam adversa fecit? id. 5, 51, 3: fugam ac vastitatem late fecerunt, id. 8, 9, 12: protritit arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac. H. 2, 70.—**2.** Trop., of persons: et has duplices pestis sociorum, publicanorum ruinas, provinciarum vastitates, destroyers, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 13.—**B.** *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness* (post-Aug.; but cf. vastus, II. B.): beluae pari vastitate, of like vast size, Col. 3, 8, 3: roborum Hercyniae silvae, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6; cf. immensa aequorum, id. 3, praef. 1, § 1: hostis formidandae vastitatis, Gell. 9, 13, 4: caeli, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110: solis, id. 2, 11, 8, § 49: odoris, id. 31, 6, 32, § 60: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2.—**2.** Trop.: vastitas instantis laboris, the fearful magnitude, immensity, vastness, Col. 4, 18, 2: scientiae rei rusticae, id. 5, 1, 1.

* **vastities**, ei, f. [vastus], = vastitas, II. A., ruin, destruction: voluptatum omnium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastitudo, inis, f. [id.]. **I.** = vastitas, II. A., ruin, destruction (ante-class.): Mars pater, te precor... ut tu morbos visos invasores, viduaret vastitudinemque, calamitates interperitque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer ap. Cato, R. R. 141, 2: quae vastitudo haec aut unde invasit mihi? Att. ap. Non. 184, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 455 Rib.); Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 314 ib.).—* **II.** = vastitas, II. B., fearful size, hugeness, immensity: corporis, Gell. 5, 14, 9.

vasto, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.; hence, Ital. guastar, and Fr. gâter], to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited, to desert. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32, 2: venator vastata lustra fugit, i.e. desitute of game, Val. Fl. 1, 480: pati terram stirpium asperitatem vastari, to lie waste or untitled, Cic. N. D. 3, 99, 99.—**II.** Transf., to empty or deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: populor, vexo). (a) *Abso.*: cum equitatus liberius praedandis vastandique causae in agros ejecerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19.—(β) With acc.: ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: agros, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; Cat. 66, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119 (with exinaniere): Italiam (with diripere), id. Cat. 4, 6, 13: terram, id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: omnia caedibus, incendiis, ruinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv. 7, 30, 15; 10, 12, 7: omnia (with invadere, poluere), Sall. J. 41, 9: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110, 6: Tydides multā vastabat caede cruentus, Verg. A. 1, 471: omnia late vastant, id. G. 4, 16: fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. C. 4, 4, 47: (zonae) vastantur frigore semper, Tib. 4, 1, 153: cuncta (panthera), Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. H. 2, 16: quos (Mardos) vastavit, id. A. 14, 23 fin.—*Puss.*: ipsi cultores arvaque maturis jam frugibus ut hostile solum vastabantur, Tac. H. 2, 87 fin.—With abl. of that which is destroyed or removed: et latos vastant cultoribus agros, Verg. A. 8, 8: agrosque viris annosae vastant oppida, Stat. Th. 3, 576.—**B.** Trop.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, perplexed, Sall. C. 15, 5.

* **vastulus**, a, um, adj. [vastus, II.], rather huge or bulky: corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128, 14.

vastus, a, um, adj. [cf.: vanus, vacuus], empty, unoccupied, i.e. waste, desert. **I.** Lit. (so rare but class.; syn.: vacuus, desertus): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69: lex erat lata vasto ac relicto foro, id. Sest. 24, 53: agrum vastum ac desertum habere, Liv. 28, 11, 10: vasta ac deserta urbs, id. 24, 3, 11; 28, 7, 12: vasta incendiis ruinisque

urbs, id. 5, 53, 1: mons vastus ab natura et humano cultu, uncultivated, Sall. J. 48, 3: urbs a defensoribus vasta, without, Liv. 23, 30, 7 (al. ex conj. vacua).—**B.** Trop. (the fig. taken from tracts of country lying waste or untitled), uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vastus homo atque foedus, id. ib. 1, 25, 117: vasti quidam et insubidi, Gell. 19, 9, 9: fugiemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: baccac aeneae amoenissimae impendebant, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48, 7: littera vastior, too harsh-sounding, Cic. Or. 45, 153.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Desolate, deserted*: abs te viduae et vastae virgines sunt, made lonely, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 52 (Trag. v. 279 Vahl.): dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4.—**B.** *Wasted by destruction, laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare; cf. vastatus): fit vasta Troja, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130: jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Peleus, Att. ap. Fest. pp. 372 and 373: haec ego vasta dabo, Verg. A. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12, 8.—**C.** With the predom. idea of extent, vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous (syn.: ingens, immanis). **1.** Of size: janque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 (Ann. v. 286 Vahl.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: vasta et immanis belua, id. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: vastissimae beluae, id. Rep. 2, 26, 49: elephantum beluarum nulla prudentior; ad figuram quae vastior? id. N. D. 1, 35, 97: summa erat vasto atque aperto mari, difficultas navigandi, Caes. B. G. 3, 12; cf.: in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, id. ib. 3, 9, 7: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: solitudines, id. ib. 2, 6, 13: campi, Verg. A. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 722: antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse sustulit Aegides, Ov. M. 12, 236: antrum, Verg. A. 1, 52: hiatus speluncae, id. ib. 6, 237: suspectus turris, id. ib. 9, 530: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Verg. A. 10, 768: corpus, Col. 7, 12, 3.—**2.** Transf., of degree, etc., immense, enormous, prodigious, vast, etc.: iter, i.e. on the vast ocean, Ov. M. 14, 438: certamen, Verg. A. 12, 558: impetus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: pugnae Cannensis clades vastissima, Gell. 5, 17, 5: tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5; cf.: vapores vastissimi, id. 2, 20, 1: clamor, Verg. A. 10, 716; Ov. M. 12, 494: murmur, Verg. A. 1, 245: latratus, Col. 7, 12, 3: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 617: pondus, Verg. A. 5, 447; Ov. H. 9, 88.—**3.** Trop.: vastus animus, i.e. insatiable, Sall. C. 5, 4.—Rarely with abstr. nouns: quam vasta potentia nostra est, Ov. M. 2, 520: varia vastaque scientia, Col. 1, pr. 28: nefas, Sen. Herc. Oct. 767.—*Adv.*: **vastē**. **1.** (Acc. to vastus, I. B.) *Rudely, harshly*: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: ne vastius diducantur verba, id. ib. 3, 43, 172.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Widely, vastly, immensely, violently, enormously*: vaste cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: vastius podagra correpti, Scrib. Comp. 107.

vāsum and **vāsus**, i, v. 2. vas inūt.

vātes (vātis, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 12 Christ.), is (gen. plur. vatium, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20 al.), comm. [perh. kindr. with Sanscr. vad, dicere, loqui; cf.: vas, vadis, and old Irish, fálth], a foreteller, seer, soothsayer, prophet. **I.** Lit.: bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10, 10; 4, 46, 5; 36, 15, 2; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 356 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 102; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55; Liv. 25, 1, 8; 39, 8, 3; 39, 16, 8; Sall. H. 1, 48, 3: Dietsch; Verg. G. 3, 491; 4, 387; 4, 392; id. A. 3, 246; 5, 524; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6 al.—*Fem.*: tuque, o sanctissima vates, Praescia venturi, Verg. A. 6, 65: vatis sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211; 3, 187; 6, 636; Sen. Troad. 37.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A poet; a poetess* (the oldest name for a poet; but it fell into contempt, and was discarded for poëta, until restored to honor by Vergil; v. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 102; Müll. de re Metr. p. 65 sq.): versibu' quos olim Fau-

ui vatesque caneant, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.); Verg. E. 7, 27; 9, 34; Hor. C. 1, 1, 35; 2, 20, 3; 4, 6, 44; 4, 9, 28; Tac. Or. 9; Quint. 10, 1, 48; 12, 10, 24; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 36 Müll.—*Fem.*: sola tuum vates Lesbica vincit opus, i.e. Sappho, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20.—**B.** *An oracle, i.e. a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (post-Aug. and rare): Herophilus medicinae vates miranda arte, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vātia, ae, v. vatius.

vatica herba, a plant, called also Apollinaria, App. Herb. 74.

Vaticānus (i short, Hor. C. 1, 20, 7, but lengthened in Juv. and Mart.), a, um, adj. (sc. mons, collis), the Vatican Hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber, Hor. C. 1, 20, 7; Juv. 6, 344; Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 659 sq.; also plur., for the hill and the space around it: montes Vaticanus, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: campus, id. ib.: ager, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vallis, between the Vatican and the Janiculum, Tac. A. 4, 14: Circus, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201: Vatica (sc. vna), Vatican vine (a very inferior sort), Mart. 6, 92, 3; 10, 45, 5; cf. cadus, id. 1, 19, 2; 12, 48, 14.—*Subst.*: in Vaticano, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37; 16, 44, 87, § 237; 18, 3, 4, § 20: Vaticanus, the divinity presiding over the Vatican, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 8, 12.

vaticinatio, ōnis, f. [vaticinor], a foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; id. Att. 8, 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; Suet. Caes. 59; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

vaticinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a soothsayer, prophet, Ov. P. 1, 1, 42; Prud. Ham. 343.

vaticinātrix, icis, f. [vaticinor], a prophetess, female fortune-teller, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 13; id. A. 3, 443; Mythogr. Lat. 1, 10; 3, 3, 9 Bode.

vaticinium, ii, n. [vaticinus], a prediction, prophecy (post-Aug. for vaticinatio, oraculum, praedictio), Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178; Gell. 16, 17, 1; Lact. 1, 4, 3; 2, 10, 6; 4, 6, 3; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 1, 109.

vaticiniūs, a, um [vaticinor], prophetic, vaticinal: libri, Liv. 25, 1, 12; 39, 16, 8 Weissenb. (al. vaticinos).

vaticinor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. [vates], to foretell, predict, prophesy, forebode, vaticinate (syn.: ominor, divino). **I.** Lit.: furor vera vaticinatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: quod et somniantibus saepe contingit et vaticinantibus per furorem, id. ib. 1, 18, 34: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. P. 3, 4, 94; cf. Liv. 2, 41, 5; 5, 15, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 3; Ov. H. 16, 278; id. Ib. 268 al.—With object-clause: saevam laesi fore numinis iram Vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9, 8, 773.—*Poet.*: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas caede nefanda Exturbare animas, i.e. I warn you as a prophet, Ov. M. 15, 174; cf.: venturi praescia Manto Per medias fuerat... Vaticinata vias, id. ib. 6, 159: vaticinor moneoque, id. P. 1, 1, 47.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To sing or celebrate as a poet*: Agrigentinum quidem doctum quandam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum naturā totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahe-re amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: Ps. Parricida... Sacrilege... Perjure. *Ba.* Vetera vaticinamini, you're singing the old song, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129.—**B.** *To rave, rant, talk foolish stuff*: vaticinari atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6.

vaticinūs, a, um, adj. [id.], prophetic, vaticinal (poet. and rare; cf. vaticinūs): furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

Vatienus, i, m.: P. Vatienus, a countryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have announced the victory of the Romans over Perseus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 3, 5.

Vatiniānus, a, um, v. Vatiniūs, I.

Vatiniūs, i, m., the name of a Roman gens, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254.—*So esp.*, **I.** P. Vatinius, a Roman vehemently denounced by Cicero, Cic. Vatini. 1, 1 sqq.—*Hence*, **Vatiniānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Vatinius, whose name became a proverb

of disrepute: Vatiniana crimina, Cat. 53, 2; Vatinianum odium, id. 14, 3; cf. Sen. Const. 17, 3.—**II.** *A shoemaker and maker of four-nozzled drinking-cups*, Mart. 14, 96, 1.—**B.** *Transf., plur., drinking-cups made by Vatinianus*, Mart. 10, 3, 4.

vātius, a, um, *adj.*, bent outwards: (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius variis quam vātis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence, of persons with legs bent outwards, bowlegged: quaesitum est, an balbus et blaesus... et varus et vātius sanus sit, Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.*; Mart. 12, 70, 1.—*Subst.*: **vātia**, ae, m., a bowlegged man: imitari vātias, Varr. L. L. 9, § 10 Müll.; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 204.

***vātrax**, ācis, and **vātrīcōsus**, i, *adj.* m., with crooked feet, club-footed: vātrax et vātrīcosus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16; Lucil. 28, ap. Non. 1, 1.

Vātrenus, i, m., a river of Gallia Cispadana falling into the Po, now the *Santerno*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119; Mart. 3, 66, 2 (al. Vāterno).

1. vē [perh. from same root with vel, volo; but cf. Sanscr. va, or], or; leaving the choice free between two things or among several (always enclitic): quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: telum tormentumve, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; 3, 56: lubricitines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: albus atterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: duabus tribusve horis, id. Phil. 14, 6, 16: Appius ad me ex itinere bis terve litteras miserat, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: amici regis duo tresve perditives sunt, id. ib. 6, 1, 3: cum eam (querum) tempestas vetustasve consumperit, id. Leg. 1, 1, 2: alter ambove, etc., id. ib. 5, 19, 53; v. alter: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep. 1, 32, 48: ne cui meae Longinquitas actatis obstat mortemve expectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. And. 4, 4, 9: si quando aut regi visum vim populus attulit regrove eum spoliavit, aut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: decretumque, ut consules sortirentur compararentve inter se, uter, etc., Liv. 24, 10, 2: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, or (sc. it is ordered by law) *that he shall not*, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20.—**2.** Esp. in neg. sentences, or questions implying a negat., = *que*: nullum (membrum rei publicae) reperies perfecti, quod non fractum debilitatumve sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3; num leges nostras moresve novit? id. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**B.** Repeated or with *correl. part.* **1.** *Ve...ve, either...or* (poet.): corpora vertuntur: nec quod fimumve sumusve, Cras erimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: nullaue laudetur pluvie minusve mihi, id. F. 5, 110; id. M. 11, 493: illa tamen se non habitu mutative loco, peccative superne, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64.—**2.** *Ve...aut, either...or* (very rare): regnavit prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

2. vē- (sometimes **vae-**) [perh. = Sanscr. vi-in-, vi-dha-va; Lat. vidua; but cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 3809, 135]; an inseparable particle denoting origin, out, which serves either to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, or to strengthen a simple notion: *vegrandis, small*; *vecors, senseless*; *vepallidus, very pale*; *ve-stigo, to search out*; *Veiovis, an anti-Jove*; cf. Gell. 5, 12, 9 sqq.

Vecilius, i, m., a mountain in Latium, perh. a spur of the Algidus, Liv. 3, 50.

vecordia, ae, f. [vecors], want of reason, senselessness, silliness, folly; madness, insanity (not in Cic.): tanta vecordia in nata cuiquam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 2: prorsus in facie voltuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: alicui vecordiam obiectare, id. J. 94, 4; cf.: studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordiā exagitari, Sall. J. 72, 2; 99, 3: plurima vecordia constantiam exemerat, Tac. A. 1, 32; 4, 22 *fin.*; Ov. M. 12, 227: mentes vatium in vecordiam vertere, Just. 24, 6, 9: egrégie homo improbus atque immani vecordiā, Gell. 20, 1, 13; 12, 1, 8.

vē-cors (vāecors), cordis, *adj.* [cor], destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish;

mad, insane (syn.: excors, delirus, vesanus): aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vaeordes concordisque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf.: vecors est turbati et mali cordis, Fest. p. 372 Müll.: ego te non vaeordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste demetiohem putem? Cic. Pis. 20, 47; Liv. 4, 50, 4; 4, 49, 11; Ov. M. 5, 291; Hor. S. 2, 5, 74: scelere et metu vecors, Tac. H. 2, 23: pavidi vecordesque in primam pugnantium aciem procurunt, Just. 24, 8, 3; also: deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, id. 2, 7, 10: mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15, 3: pertinacia, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—*Comp.*: vecordior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 40 *med.*—*Sup.*: istius vaeordissimi mentem terrebant, Cic. Dom. 55, 141; App. Mag. p. 274, 31.

Vecta, ae, f., v. Vectis.

***vectabilis**, e, *adj.* [vecto], that can be carried, portable: materia insulac, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9.

***vectābulum**, i, n. [id.], a carriage, vehicle, Gell. 20, 1, 28.

vectaculum, i, n. [id.], a carriage, vehicle, Tert. Bapt. 3; id. Anim. 53.

***vectarius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or for carrying or conveying: equus, a pack-horse, draught-horse, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (acc. to Schneid. we should read vectuarius).

vectatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a carrying or being carried, a riding (post-Aug.): vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 8: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Calig. 3.—Also in act. sense, a carrying or bearing: sarcinae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 11.

vectārius, ii, m. [L. vectis], one who works the lever in machines, Vitruv. 6, 9 *med.*

vecticularius, a, um, *adj.*: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratia. Cato: vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente nihil, Fest. p. 378 Müll.

vectifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.*, having a bolt, well bolted (late Lat.), Aldh. Virg. 447.

vectigal, ālis (gen. plur. vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Calig. 16: vectigalium, id. Tib. 49), n. [vectus, from veho], a toll, tax, impost paid to the State (cf.: tributum, census, stipendium). **I.** Lit.: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem... ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 3; Caes. B. C. 1, 35; id. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 36: pensitare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: imponere agro, id. Agr. 2, 21, 55 sq.: levare agrum vectigali, id. Brut. 36, 136.—**B.** Esp., an honorarium or contribution paid to a magistrate: praetorium, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: aedilicium, the contribution of a province to the games instituted by an aedile, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 26.—**II.** Transf., of private affairs, revenue, rents, income, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88; cf.: ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Par. 6, 3, 49; Hor. C. 3, 16, 40; Col. praef. § 27; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 26, 3, 8, § 15; Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 2 sq.—Prov.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49.

vectigaliarius, ii, m. [vectigal], a collector or receiver of taxes: publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectigalis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to imposts or taxes: pecunia, i. c. impost, tribute, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 89; cf.: annuum tributum, Just. 13, 1, 9.—**B.** Paying tribute, subject to imposts, tributary: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79: agri, id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: hos Suevi... vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 8; cf.: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** Of or belonging to the revenue, that brings in revenue or income: equos vectigales tradere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Mag. p. 323, 11: libertas, Tert. Pol. 18: quadrigae, Ascon. ap. Cic. Or. in Tog. Caud. p. 94, 14 Bait.

***vectio**, ōnis, f. [veho], a carrying, conveyance: quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

1. vectis, is (acc. vectim, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 153; abl. vecti, Prisc. p. 766; Serv. ad

Verg. A. 9, 469), m. [vectigal], a strong pole or bar; esp., **1.** A lever: saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovet, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; 3, 40; Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19.—In a trial of strength: (Pompeius) cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis vecte certabat, Sall. H. 2, 11 dub. Dietsch N. cr.—**2.** For moving machines, a handspike, Vitruv. 6, 9.—**3.** For carrying, a carrying-pole, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571.—**4.** For breaking up or tearing down any thing, a crow, crow-bar: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Caes. B. C. 2, 11: cum vecti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; Hor. C. 3, 26, 7: vecte in pectus adacto, Ov. M. 12, 452.—**5.** For fastening a door, a bar, bolt: cum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: tum esset, inquit, ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; Verg. A. 7, 609; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 125.

2. Vectis, is, f., an island south of Britain, now the Isle of Wight, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 130; Suet. Vesp. 4.—Also called **Vecta**, f., Eutr. 7, 19.

vectitatus, a, um, Part. [vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6, 3; Caper, p. 2246 P.], borne or carried about: curru quadringo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183; Sol. 11, 9.

Vectius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens, Tac. A. 11, 30; 11, 31; 11, 35; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

vector, āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. a. [veho], to bear, carry, convey (perh. not ante-Aug.): delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19, 16: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carinā, Verg. A. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, id. ib. 11, 138: saucia corpora vectet aquā, Prop. 3, 3 (4), 2, 46; cf. v. 39.—*Pass.*, to be carried or borne, to ride: vectabor umeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, to ride on horseback, Ov. M. 8, 374; Just. 41, 3, 4; Curt. 3, 3, 22: octophoro, App. Mag. p. 323.

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes**, um, m., a people of Lusitania, in the modern *Salamanca* and *Estremadura*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 35, 22, 8; Luc. 4, 9; Sil. 3, 378.—Hence, **Vetōnia**, ac, f., the territory of the Vectōnes, Prud. *strep.* 3, 187; Inscr. Grut. 383, 7.

vector, ōris, m. [veho]. **I.** Act., one that bears, carries, or conveys any thing; a bearer, carrier (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equus) gradarius optimu' vector, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlēs), id. ib. 1907: vector meus, i. e. my horse, App. M. 1, p. 111; 3, p. 140.—**II.** Neutr., one that rides upon any thing; a rider, traveller, passenger (class.); on a ship: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ingratis vectoribus bene gubernare, id. Att. 2, 9, 3; Ov. H. 18, 148; Verg. E. 4, 38; Luc. 5, 581: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73, 5; 85, 35; Petr. 107; Dig. 4, 9, 1 *fin.*—In mal. part.: numquam nisi navi plena tollo vectorem, Macr. S. 2, 5.—On horseback, a rider, horseman: vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 84.

vectorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or for carrying: navigia, transport-ships, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, icis, f. [vector, I.], she that carries or transports: navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.*: equa, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 628.

vectūra, ae, f. [veho], a bearing, carrying, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship; a riding, etc. **I.** Lit. (class.): equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: misimus qui pro vecturā solveret, for the transportation, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2: mercium, Dig. 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, of transportation by sea, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4.—*Plur.*: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, transport, conveyance, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, id. ib. 3, 42: onerum, Gell. 5, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen. Eccl. 6, 15, 4; Petr. 101, 5.

vecturārius, ii, m. [vectura], a driver of a vehicle, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part. of veho.*

1. Vēdius, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens: Vēdius Pollio, notorious for his cruelty to his slaves, Sen. Ira. 3, 40, 2; id. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Tac. A. 1, 10; Plin. 9, 23, 39, § 77 al.*

2. Vēdius, ii, m., *another name for Vejovis, q. v., Pluto, Mart. Cap. 2, § 166.*

vēmens, v. vehemens.

vēgeo, ēre, v. a. and n. [Sanscr. ugras, strong; Gr. *ὤγος*, healthful; cf. vigeo, vigor; augeo, vigil]. **I. Act.**, to move, excite, quicken, arouse (ante-class.): aequora salsa veges ingentibus ventis, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 3 (Com. v. 2, p. 153 Vahl): cum magno strepitu Vulcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. s. v. metonymia, p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 477 Vahl): animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. ap. Non. 183, 2.—**II. Neutr.**, to be lively, active: viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr. ap. Non. 183, 6.

vegetabilis, e, adj. [vegēto], *animating, enlivening* (post-class.): flabra Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, § 694: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8, 28.

vegetāmen, inis, n. [id.], *the animating power, vivifying principle* (post-class.): Prud. Ham. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, id. ib. 299.

*** vegetatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], *an enlivening, quickening, excitement*: incessus, App. M. 1, p. 102, 8.

vegetator, ōris, m. [id.], *an enliverer, exciter, quickener*: inertum, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16; Orient. Trin. 35: irrequies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 16.

Vegetius, ii, m., *a Roman proper name. I. Flavius Vegetius Renatus, a writer on military affairs in the latter half of the fourth century.—II. P. Vegetius, a later writer De Re Veterinaria; cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 424.*

vegēto, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [vegetus], *to arouse, enliven, quicken, animate, invigorate* (post-class.): spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 36; id. M. 11, p. 257; id. Ascl. 92, 37: structum Adam (anima), Prud. Ham. 448; id. Cath. 10, 7: anima carnem vegetat, Vulg. Gen. 9, 15: gaudia non illum vegetant, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2, 1.

vegetus, a, um, adj. [vegeo], *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly* (class.; cf. acer, alacer, valens).

I. Lit.: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47, 10: vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: nigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prospera, Suet. Caes. 45: vegetior ab inferis recurrit, App. M. 6, p. 181, 32.—**Comp.**: vegetior aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20.—**Sup.**: vegetissimus color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46.—**II. Trop.**: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: sed vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: tertia pars rationis et mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: libertas, Sen. Hippol. 459: gustus, keen, Aus. Eph. Ord. Cog. 3.—**Sup.**: hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, the liveliest, busiest, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.

vē-grandis, e, adj., *not very large, little, small, diminutive* (very rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445: frumentum, Fest. p. 372: gradus, Plaut. Fragm. ib.—**II. Very great**, = valde grandis, Non. 183, 30: non ideo extollitur, nec vitae vegrandi datur, Lucil. ap. Non. 1.1 (Sat. 26, 35): homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93 (dub. Zumpt; B. and K. ut grandis).

*** vēhatio**, ōnis, f. [veho], *a carrying, conveying, transportation*, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio should be read).

vēhēmens (veemens, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120 K. and H.; more freq. **vēmēns**, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123; Cat. 60, 21; and Lucr. always, Lachm., Munro), entis, adj. [perh. Sanscr. vahis, out of, and mens; cf. vē-], *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement, etc.* (syn. violentus). **I. Lit.**: vehemens in utramque partem, Menodeme, es nimis, Aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: in alios, id. Sull.

31, 87: vehemens feroxque natura, id. Vatin. 2, 4; with severus (opp. lenissimus), id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; with inexorabilis, id. Sull. 31, 87; with dissolutus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; with acer, id. Caecin. 10, 28; with fortis, id. Off. 1, 28, 100: vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28: canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1.—Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehemens atque atrox, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: vehemens et pugna exordium dicendi, id. ib. 2, 78, 317: vehemens et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehemens et grave senatusconsultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3.

II. Transf., in gen., *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong*: satis vehemens causa ad objurgandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123: Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: Vehemens sum exoriens: quom occido vehementior, Plaut. Rud. prol. 71: imber, Lucr. 6, 517: vehementior cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: fuga, id. ib. 8, 48: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311: pilum... vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7: impetus, Amm. 19, 11, 15: brassica... tenui suco vehementissima, very powerful, very efficacious, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminiibus impedanda est, stronger, Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens, vigorous, id. 3, 1, 5: palus, thick, stout, id. 4, 12, 1: violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 482: vis frigoribus aut calorem, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 235; cf.: vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior lethargus, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38, § 62: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80: argumentum vehementius, Quint. 7, 6, 7: conviva salibus vehemens intra pomeria natis, Juv. 9, 11.

vehementer (vēmenter), adv. [vehemens]. **I. (Acc. to vehemens, I.) Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, earnestly, vehemently, etc.**: vehementer irata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; id. Merc. 5, 2, 82: vos credere hoc mihi vehementer velim, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 39: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16: quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: commotus, id. ib. 1, 37.—**Comp.**: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: nisi alicui vehementius minari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41.—**Sup.**: vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: proeliari, Auct. B. G. 8, 30: vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem accendi, Sall. J. 4, 5.

II. (Acc. to vehemens, II.) Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much: fluctare video vehementer mare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9; cf. id. Curc. 4, 12; id. Mil. 2, 50: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D: displicere, id. ib. 13, 21, 3: quod vehementer ad has res Attinet, Lucr. 4, 29: (res) vehementer ad me pertinet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10: vitium vehementer effugere, Lucr. 4, 823.—**Comp.**: ingemere vehementer, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12.—**Sup.**: se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: probare, Licin. Calv. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.

vehementesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [id.], *to become violent or vehement* (late Lat.): passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51; 2, 6, 92: fluor, id. ib. 4, 6, 91.

vehementia, ae, f. [id.] (post-Aug.).

I. Eagerness, fervency, vehemence: Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33: Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11, 14.—**II. Strength**: odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59: saporis, id. 19, 5, 27, § 88; cf. id. 23, 1, 21, § 36: venarum, i. e. a strong pulse, id. 23, 1, 24, § 48: linteorum strigilumque, i. e. a copious use, id. 23, 4, 14, § 55.—**B.** Of language: inter hujus generis et illius superioris vehementiam hoc interest, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.

vēhes, is, f. [veho], *a carriage loaded with any thing, a cart-load, wagon-load* (post-Aug.). **I. Lit.**: faeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: fumi, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 193: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, so big as to be a cart-load, id. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**II. Transf.**, as a measure, a load, Col. 11, 2, 13.

vehiculāris, e, adj. [vehiculum], *of or*

belonging to carriages or vehicles: res, the post, Dig. 50, 4, 1; called also cursus, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 4.

vehiculārius, a, um, adj. [vehiculum], *of or belonging to carriages or vehicles, carriage-fabricator, a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, the post, id. Anton. 12; called also res, Amm. 14, 11, 5.

vehiculum, i, n. [veho], *a means of transport, a carriage, conveyance, vehicle*.

I. Lit. **1.** In gen.: ceterae animantes quae vel sedendi vehiculum praebent, vel, etc., Lact. 20, 12, 3: mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28: junctum vehiculum, i. e. drawn by a span, Liv. 34, 1, 3; 42, 65, 3; Vell. 2, 114, 2; Suet. Calig. 39; Tac. A. 12, 47; id. H. 2, 41; Plin. Pan. 20, 3.—**2.** A wagon, cart, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186.—**3.** A ship: furturum vehiculum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59.—**II. Transf.**, *an agricultural implement for cutting down grain, a reaping-machine*, Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vēho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. and n. [Sanscr. vahāmi, conduct; Gr. *ὄχος*, carriage; *ὄχος*, crowd; Germ. Wagen; Engl. wagon; cf. Lat. via, vexo]. **I. Act.**, to bear, carry, convey, on the shoulders, by wagon, by horse, by ship, etc. (syn.: fero, gero, porto): quicquid inponas, vehunt, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 95: ille st oneratus recte et plus justo vehit, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: siquidem st decorum erum vehere servom, id. As. 3, 3, 111: reticulum panis onusto umero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48: formica ore cibum, Ov. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plastro, Tib. 1, 10, 52; cf.: Tantalides... Pisaeam Phrygiis equis, Ov. Tr. 2, 386: cum triumphantem (Camilium) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1; cf.: te, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres, Hor. C. 3, 3, 14: Troica qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum caelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66: quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov. M. 2, 251: quod fugiens semel hora vexit, has brought along, has brought, Hor. C. 3, 29, 48.—**Absol.**: navim prospexit, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41.—**Pass.**, to be carried or borne, to ride, sail, go, etc.: mihi aequum est dari...vehicula qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28: visus est in somnis curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: vehi in essedo, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: vectus curru, Vell. 2, 82, 4; Ov. M. 5, 360: vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: in navi, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: navi, id. Am. 2, 2, 220: linitibus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.: puppe, Ov. H. 16, 113: parvā rate, id. M. 1, 319; cf. huc, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 176: navem, ubi vectus fui, id. Mil. 2, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 3, 37; id. Stich. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 4, 3, 81: in equo, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis victor equis, Ov. F. 6, 724: nympha vehitur pisce, id. M. 2, 13.—Of other swift motions: at animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Univ. 13: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Verg. A. 7, 65.—With acc.: ventis maria omnia vecti, Verg. A. 1, 524.—**II. Neutr.**, to be borne, to ride, sail, etc., upon any thing (rare, and perh. only in the part. pres. and in the gerund): consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 13: per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ova- rent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6, 27; Just. 11, 7, 13: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28.

Veii or **Vēji**, ōrum, m., *a very ancient city in Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus, near the mod. village of Isola, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 125; Liv. 4, 61; 5, 1; 5, 7 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Suet. Ner. 39.—Hence, A. Vēiens or Vējens, entis, adj.*, of or belonging to Veii, Veientian: ager, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Fam. 9, 17, 2: arum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167: senatus, Liv. 4, 58: bellum, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Liv. 4, 58; 5, 52.—**Subst.**: **Vēiens**, entis, m., *an inhabitant of Veii*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.—Mostly plur.: Veientes, the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientes, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; id. Phil. 9, 2, 4 sq.; Liv. 1, 15; 1, 27; 4, 1 sq.—**B. Veientānus** (Vējen-), a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Veii, Veientian*: ager, Liv. 4, 19; 5, 30: uva, Mart. 2, 53, 4.—**Subst.**: **Vēientāna**, ae, f. (sc.

gemma): Italica, a black precious stone found near Veii, Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184. — **Veientānum**, i. n. (sc. vinum), an inferior sort of wine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 143; cf. Pers. 5, 147; Mart. 1, 104, 9; 3, 49, 1. — **Veientāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientians, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. — **C. Vejus** (dissyll.) or **Veius** (trisyll.), a, um, adj., of Veii, Veian: dux Veius, i. e. Tolumnius, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 31. — **Subst.: Veia or Veja**, ae, f., a proper name of a woman, Hor. Epod. 5, 29.

Veiento, ōnis, m., a surname in the Fabrician gens.; esp., 1. A contemporary of Cicero, a judge in Rome, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 7, 3, 6. — 2. A Fabricius Veiento, a courtier under Nero, Tac. A. 14, 50; cf. Juv. 3, 185; 4, 113 al.

Veiovis, Vediovis, or Vediovis, is, m. [2. ve- and Jov-; cf. Juppiter; prop. anti-Jove], an Etruscan divinity, a god of the under world, whose power to injure corresponded to the power of Jupiter to help; worshipped at Rome, where his temple stood in the hollow between the Arx and the Capitol; he was sometimes identified with Apollo; v. Preller, Röm. Myth. p. 235; form Veiovis, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Amm. 17, 10, 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 58; 2, § 167; Macr. S. 3, 9. — Form Vediovis, Ov. F. 3, 430; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 74 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1287; cf. Kal. Praenest., Mens. Jan. 1 and Mens. Mart. 7 ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, pp. 382, 386. — Form Vediovis, Gell. 5, 12, 11. — **II.** With a fanciful comment on the etymology, identified with the infant Jupiter, Ov. F. 3, 447; Paul. ex Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. also Vediovis.

vel, conj. and adv. [old inv. of volo] prop. will, choose, take your choice; hence, 1. As disjunctive conjunction, to introduce an alternative as a matter of choice or preference, or as not affecting the principal assertion (while aut introduces an absolute or essential opposition; cf. Madv. Gr. § 436; Zumpt, Gr. § 339; Fischer, Gr. § 383). **A.** Singly. 1. In gen., or (if you will), or else, or (at your pleasure), or (at least), or (it is indifferent), or (what is the same thing), etc.: dic igitur me passerulum... haedillum me tuum dic esse vel vitellum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77: viginti minis? **Ba.** Utrum vis, vel quater quinis minis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 111: lege vel tabellas, redde, id. ib. 1, 1, 29: in solem ponito vel sine sale in defrutum condito, Cato, R. R. 7: orabant (sc. Ubi), ut sibi auxilium ferret... vel... exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret, or at least, i. e. or, if he preferred it, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: in unius voluntate vel moribus, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: in una urbe vel in hac ipsa, id. ib. 3, 10, 17: constituere vel conservare, id. ib. 2, 38, 64: in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: transfer idem ad modestiam vel temperantiam, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; cf. Madv. ad id. ib. 2, 25, 81: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: haec neque confirmare argumentis neque refellere in animo est; ex ingenio suo quicquid demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G. 3. — 2. Esp. **a.** With potius, to correct or make more precise what has been said, or rather: ex hoc populo indomitum vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, id. ib. 2, 30, 53: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, id. Lig. 7, 22: vide quid licentiae nobis tua liberalitas det, vel potius audaciae, id. ib. 8, 23: ludorum plausus vel testimonio potius, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis, conexa sunt omnia, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: plurimas vel potius omnes ex se ipso virtutes contulit, Quint. 10, 1, 109. — In climax after a negative: tu certe numquam in hoc ordine vel potius numquam in hac urbe mansisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38. — **b.** So corrective, without potius: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: clariore vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Lael. 12, 41: Capua ab duce eorum Cayae, vel, quod propius vero est, a campestri agro appellata, Liv. 4, 37, 1: cum P. Decius se in Samnium vel in Etruriam proficisci paratum esse ostendisset, id. 10, 26, 4. — Esp.

in the phrase vel dicam, or let me rather say, or rather: quando enim nobis, vel dicam aut oratoribus bonis aut poetis, ullus... ornatus defuit? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10; id. Brut. 57, 207; id. Cael. 31, 75; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; id. Att. 9, 7, 1; Suet. Calig. 13. — So intensive, or I may even say (cf. II. A. 3. infra): omnes binos consules, vel dicam amplius, omnia nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, p. 106 Bip.: a plerisque vel dicam ab omnibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3; id. Brut. 70, 246. — **c.** Vel etiam, or even: ut expositio quarundam rerum gestarum vel etiam fabulosarum, Quint. 4, 3, 12. — **d.** = aut, or else. (a) With an alternative necessary consequence: id autem nec nasci potest nec mori, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 Tischer ad loc.: vel tu ne faceres tale in adolescentia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 22. — (b) In gen. (poet. and post-class.): si copias armatorum... secum expenderent, vincendum illa acie vel cadendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 35: mortem omnibus ex naturā aequalem oblivione apud posteros vel gloriā distingui, id. H. 1, 21; cf. id. A. 14, 61; 14, 62: quod imperium variā sorte laetum rei publicae aut atrox, principibus prosperum vel exitio fuit, id. H. 2, 1 init.; 2, 10; 2, 68; cf. Ov. M. 9, 624 sq.; 15, 601 sq. — **e.** In a subordinate alternative after aut: nec aut tibi ipsi aut huic Secundo vel huic Apro ignotas, Tac. Or. 28: ne contra Gai quidem aut Claudii vel Neronis... domum, id. H. 2, 76: abscedens in hortos aut Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum, id. A. 14, 3 init.: dementiae quoque judicia aut propter id quod factum est aut propter id quod adhuc fieri vel non fieri potest instituantur, Quint. 7, 4, 29. — **f.** As co-ordinate. 1. Vel... vel, either... or, be it... or; in gen. (class.); but where the alternatives are necessary and exclusive, that is, where one must be right and the other wrong, aut... aut is used; v. infra, and cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27: sed hic numquid adest? **Pa.** Vel adest vel non, i. e. just as you please, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.: paucis me misit ad eam... vel ut ducentos Philippos reddat aureos, vel ut hinc eat secum, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 18 sq.: ubi illic biberit, vel servato meum modum vel ego dabo, id. Stich. 5, 4, 37: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, id. Pers. 3, 1, 70: nunc quamobrem huc sum missa, amabo, vel tu mihi ajas, vel neiges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 44: Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros... existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ut (Romani) vel sibi agros attribuit vel patiantur eos tenere, etc., id. ib. 4, 7: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: maximum virtutis vel documentum, vel officium, id. ib. 1, 20, 33: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 42: erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, id. Mil. 5, 13; 7, 20; id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; id. Lig. 6, 17; id. Deiot. 1, 1; 5, 13; id. Brut. 69, 242: animus vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, id. 1, 42, 5: Etruriam et Samnium provincias esse; utram mallet eligeret: suo exercitu se vel in Etruriā vel in Samnio rem gesturum, id. 10, 19, 9: gladioque ruptis omnibus loris, oraculi sortem vel elusit vel implevit, Curt. 3, 1, 18: nihil illo fuisset excellentius vel in vitis vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; 2, 1; id. Milt. 3, 4. — **b.** Connected with aut, but not corresponding to it (cf. infra, 2. e.): num aut tuum aut cujusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit vel illum Gangem transnare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? id. Sen. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, etc., id. Div. 2, 59, 122. — 2. Esp. **a.** With weakened disjunctive force (nearly = et... et): quemadmodum ille vel Athenis vel Rhodi se doctissimorum hominum sermonibus dedisset, Cic. Or. 2, 1, 3: multos sine ratione, sine litteris, quā vel inprudencia vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2: affectus vel illos mites vel hos concitatos in suā potestate habuisse, id. 10, 1, 48: eadem quaestio potest eundem vel accusa-

torem facere vel reum, id. 3, 6, 18: et nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, vel dies vel tempora, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 43: pestilentia tanta exstiterat vel Romae, vel Achaicis urbibus, ut, etc., Treb. Gall. 5. — **b.** More than twice, either... or... or, etc.: tu vel suda, vel per aliquem, vel tu aegrotā, vel vale, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24: hanc tu mihi vel vi vel clam vel precario Fac tradas: mea nil re fert, dum potiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: vel quod ita vivit vel quod ita rem publicam gerit vel quod ita factus est, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. Red. Quir. 9, 23; so eight times, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6. — **c.** The second (or last) vel strengthened, (a) By etiam: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, or even, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 30; so id. ib. 1, 29, 45; 2, 1, 1; cf.: ut vel ea defendam, quae Pompejus veli, vel taceam, vel etiam ad nostra me studia referam litterarum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3. — (b) By vero etiam: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4. — (γ) By omnino: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos ex iis quae sunt ante posita, sumentur (or in general), Cic. Part. Or. 36, 128. — **d.** Rarely after a negative = neque, nor: neque satis Bruto... vel tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. — **e.** In irregular construction, without the second vel: utrumque est in his, quod ab hoc oratore abhorreat: vel quod omnis, qui sapientes non sint, insanos esse dicunt... accedit quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 65; id. Att. 11, 7, 5; cf. esp. Lucr. 5, 383 sq. Munro ad loc. — **f.** Vel... vel = aut... aut: habere ea, quae secundum naturam sint, vel omnia vel plurima et maxima, i. e. so nearly all that the difference is unimportant, Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27; cf. Madv. ad loc.: cum bonā quidem spe, ut ait idem, vel vincendi vel in libertate moriendi, id. Att. 7, 9, 4. — For vel... vel, in a subordinate alternative after aut, v. the examples under I. B. 1. b. supra. — **g.** Vel, correl. with aut (post-Aug. and rare): verborum quoque vis ac proprietates confirmatur vel praesumptione... aut reprehensione, Quint. 9, 2, 18: voces... aut productione tantum vel correptione mutatae, id. 9, 3, 69 (but the line Ov. M. 1, 546, is spurious); so, aut... aut... vel: ut aut de nomine aut scripto et sententiā vel ratiocinatione quaeratur, Quint. 3, 6, 72: aut... aut... aut... vel, id. 8, 6, 68 sq.; cf.: ubi regnat Protopogenes aliquis vel Diophilus aut Erimarchus, Juv. 3, 120.

II. As intens. particle (prop. ellipt., implying an alternative the first member of which is omitted, something else or even this, etc.). **A.** In gen., or even, if you will, or indeed, or... itself, even, assuredly, certainly. 1. With subst.: tum opsonium autem pol vel legioni sat est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 24; id. Capt. 1, 2, 23; id. Curc. 5, 2, 13: ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, Quam, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: **Ep.** Si arte poteris acubare. **Ga.** Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: vel rex semper maximas Mihi agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34, 46: isto quidem modo vel consularis vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: cum se vel principes ejus ccasili fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Verg. A. 11, 259: ego vel Prochyta praepono Suburae, Juv. 3, 5: facile me paterer vel illo ipso acerrimo iudice quaerente vel apud Cassianos iudices... pro Sex. Roscio dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: populus Romanus auctoritatem suam vel contra omnes defendere potest, even if necessary, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: id se probaturum vel ipso Verginio iudice, Liv. 3, 44, 10: belli necessitatibus eam patientiam non adhibebimus, quam vel lusus ac voluptas elicere solet? id. 5, 6, 3: timebant ne Romana plebs... vel cum servitute pacem acciperet, even if it should involve their enslavement, id. 2, 9, 5. — 2. With adjj.: **Ch.** Pax, te tribus verbis volo. **Sy.** Vel trecentis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 122: **Ca.** Ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo... **Ba.** Animo bono es. Vel sex mensis opperi- bor, id. Ps. 1, 3, 89; cf.: jam hercle vel du-

centae minae, id. ib. 1, 3, 68; 1, 3, 111: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arceant, Liv. 9, 24, 7. *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Dr.* Immo vel decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22: ego illum eunuchum, si opus sit, vel sobrius, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26: si sit opus, vel totum triduum, id. ib. 2, 1, 17: haec sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocritas, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119. — **3.** With *verbs*: namque edepol quamvis desubito vel cadus vortipotest, *may even be turned over*, i. e. *will be empty*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 39: ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito, *if you will, even*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 93: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93: ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluferunt, vel pugnare possint, id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: cum vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, id. Att. 15, 15, 3. — **4.** With *promiss.*: videndum erit, quid quisque vel sine nobis aut possit consequi aut non possit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intellegant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: est tibi ex his ipsis qui assunt bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiari, *especially as you can begin with yourself*, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67. — **B.** With superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree, *the very; the utmost; the most... possible*. **1.** With *adj.*: hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. ap. Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicoorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least... the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: quarum duarum (civitatum) si adessent (legationes), duo crimina vel maxima minuerentur, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 14: patre mea sententia vel eloquentissimo temporibus illis, *the most eloquent possible*, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: quod erat ad obtinendam potentiam nobilium vel maximum, vehementer id retinebatur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: cuius (sc. Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41, 2: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: fora templa occupabantur, ut vel expectatissimi triumphii laetitia praecipui posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: sed vel potentissima apud Amphityonas aequi tractatio est, Quint. 5, 10, 118; 11, 1, 81. — **2.** With *adv.*: vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: cum Sophocles vel optime scripsit Electram, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162; so, vel maxime, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 4, 3, 4. — **C.** In adding an instance implying that other instances might be mentioned at will, or this one; *for instance, for example, as for example, in particular*: Per pol quam paucos reperias Fideles amatores... Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat quotiens Bacchidi, etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3: vel heri in vino quam inmodestus fuisti, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: nullast tam facilis res quin difficilis siet Quom invitatus facias; vel me haec deambulatione... ad languorum dedit, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: sed suavis accipio litteras, vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentis! Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 1: cuius innumerabilia sunt exempla, vel Appii maioris illius, qui, etc., id. de Or. 2, 70, 284. — **D.** Concessive. **1.** With superlatives, *perhaps*: adulescens vel potentissimus nostrae civitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 2, 6: domus vel optima Messanae, notissima quidem certe, *the best known, at any rate, if not the finest*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3. — **2.** = *saltem, at least*: quā re etsi minus veram causam habebis, tamen vel probabilem aliquam poteris inducere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22, 2: plurimi semetipsos exhortantur vel aliquas partes earum (scientiarum) addicere, quamvis universas percipere non possint, Col. 11, 1, 11: ac, ni flexisset animos, vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47: ut messe vel unā releves colla perusta, Mart. 10, 12, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43.

vela, ae, f., the Gallic name for the plant erysimum, Plin. 22, 25, 75, § 158.

Velabrensis, e, v. 2. Velabrum.

1. velabrum, i, n. [velo], a covering or awning stretched above the theatre, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

2. Velabrum, i, n. **I.** A street in Rome on the Aventine Hill, between the

Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium, where especially oil-dealers and cheese-mongers sold their wares, Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 sq. Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; id. Curc. 4, 1, 22; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 5; Ov. F. 6, 405. — Hence, **Velabrensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to the Velabrum, Velabrian: caesus, Mart. 13, 32, 2; cf. id. 11, 52, 10. — **II.** Velabrum Minus, a small street in Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.

velamen, inis, n. [velo], a cover, covering, clothing, robe, garment, veil (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. A. 1, 649; 6, 221; Ov. M. 6, 566; id. F. 4, 147; 6, 579; id. A. A. 3, 267; Juv. 3, 178; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11, 2; Tac. G. 17.

velamentum, i, n. [id.], a cover, covering. **I.** Lit. **A.** Infantis, Cels. 7, 29 fin.: estque id aliquanto melius velamentum cerebro quam caro, id. 8, 4; cf. id. 7, 18. — ***B.** A veil, curtain, = velum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 2. — **C.** Velamenta, olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetendens supplicare, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramus oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut recipientem sese, Liv. 24, 30, 14 Weissenb. ad loc.; 25, 25, 6; 30, 36, 5; 36, 20, 1; cf. id. 29, 16, 6: velamenta et infulas praeferebant, Tac. H. 1, 66; v. velo, I. fin. — **II.** Trop., a cover, concealment, screen: quarentes libidinibus suis patrociniū aliquid seu velamentum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: pudoris, Lampr. Elag. 11: amicitiae, pretence, Amm. 19, 11, 4.

velaris, e, adj. [velum], of or belonging to a veil or curtain: anuli, curtain-rings, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.

velarium, ii, n. [id.], a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun, Juv. 4, 122.

† velarius, ii, m. [id.]. **I.** A slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a door-keeper, Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 sq. — **II.** A sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails, Inscr. Orell. 3642.

velati, v. velo, I. B.

velatio, ōnis, f. [velo], a veiling, giving the veil, Aug. Ep. 150 fin.

velato, adv., v. velo fin.

Velauni or **Vellavii**, ōrum, m., a people of Aquitania, between the Gabali and the Segusiani, in Velay, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Veleda, ae, f., a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being, Tac. G. 8; id. H. 4, 61; 4, 65; 5, 22; 5, 24; cf. Stat. S. 1, 4, 90.

velēs, itis, m. [volare, velox, flying troops], a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher. **I.** Lit., usually in the plur.: velites, Liv. 26, 4, 4 sq.; 21, 55, 11; 23, 29, 3; 38, 21, 13; 30, 33, 3; Varr. ap. Non. 552, 30; Ov. Ib. 48 (Merkel, militis); Val. Max. 2, 3, 3. — *Sing.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub vitem, p. 308; Titin. ap. Non. 552, 26. — ***II.** Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, as the clown of the troop, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.

Velia, ae, f. **I.** An elevated part of the Palatine Hill at Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; Liv. 2, 7, 6. — Hence, **Veliensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Velia, Velian: Veliense sexticeps in Velia apud aedem deum penatium, an old formula ap. Varr. L. L. 1. — **II.** A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans, orig. called 'Ῥέλα, afterwards 'Ελέα, Lat. Elea (v. h. v.), now Castellamare della Bruca, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Gell. 10, 16, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 19, 1; 7, 20, 1; id. Verr. 2, 40, § 99; 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1 al. — Hence, **1. Veliensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Velia, Velian: sacerdotem, Cic. Balb. 24, 55. — *Plur.*: **Velienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Velia, the Velians, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69. — **2. Velinus**, a, um, adj., of Velia, Velian: portus, i. e. Velia, Verg. A. 6, 366. — **III.** A Spanish tribe, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

velifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [velum-fero], sail-bearing: carina, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 35; Ov. M. 15, 719; Luc. 1, 495: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

velificatio, ōnis, f. [velifico], a making sail, sailing. **I.** Lit.: mutata velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21. — **II.** Trop.: velificatione plenā in rempublicam ferebatur, Amm. 18, 5, 6: velificatione tranquillā, ut aiunt, ferebatur ad gloriam, id. 29, 2, 22.

*** velificium**, ii, n. [id.], a making sail, sailing: velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

velifico, āre (act. collat. form of velifico), to sail, make sail: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 9, 29, 47, § 88: erectis capitibus, id. 8, 13, 13, § 35. — *Pass.*: velificatus Athōs, sailed through, Juv. 10, 174.

velificor, ātus (inf. parag. velificarier, Afr. Com. 267), 1, v. dep. n. [velum-facio], to make sail, spread sail, sail. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): (ratis) Caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 25), 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3; Mel. 3, 7, 2. — **II.** Trop., with dat., to make sail for, i. e. to exert one's self to effect, procure, or gain a thing (class.): honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris, aut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

*** velificus**, a, um, adj. [velificor], made with sails, sailing: cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70.

veliger, gēra, gērum, adj. [velum-gero], sail-bearing, covered with sails: mare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 9.

1. Velinus lacus or simply **Velinus**, a lake in the Sabine territories, between Reate and Interannum, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Verg. A. 7, 517: Rosea rura Velini, id. ib. 7, 112. — It gave its name to **Velina tribus**, the people who dwell around this lake, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 19 fin.; called also Velina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52; Pers. 5, 73.

2. Velinus, a, um, v. Velia, III. 2.

velitāris, e, adj. [velēs], of or belonging to the velites: arma, Sall. J. 105, 2: hastae, Liv. 26, 4, 4; 38, 20, 1; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201: auxilium, Amm. 20, 1, 3. — *Subst.*: **velitāres**, ium, m., = velites (late Lat.), Amm. 19, 3, 1.

velitatio, ōnis, f. [velitor], a skirmishing with words, a bickering, wrangling, dispute (Plautin): velitatio dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. p. 369 Müll.: velitatio dicitur levis contentio, dicta ex congressione militum (i. e. velitum), Non. p. 3: verbis velitationem fieri, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 41 (al. as one word, verbelitatio; cf. Ussing ad loc.): me ad velitationem exerceo, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

Veliterninus, a, um, v. Velitrae, B.

1. Veliternus, a, um, v. Velitrae, A.

2. Veliternus, i, m., a proper name, Sil. 13, 229.

velites, um, v. velēs.

velitor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [velēs], to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish (ante- and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234, 25: equus postremis calcibus, id. ib. 7, p. 195, 12. — In mal. part.: primis Veneris proeliis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 6. — **II.** Trop.: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, i. e. *makes the first attempt, essays*, App. M. 9, p. 230: contra aliquem scurrilibus jocis, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 11: calumniis in aliquem, id. Mag. p. 274: nescio quid vos velitatis estis inter vos duo, i. e. *have wrangled*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis (with decertare convicio), Gell. 6, 11, 1: periculum alicui, to threaten with danger, App. M. 5, p. 164.

Velitrae, ārum, f., a town of the Volsci, in Latium, whence came the Octavian family, now Velletri, Liv. 2, 31, 2, 34; 6, 36; Suet. Aug. 1; 6, 94; Sil. 8, 379. — Hence, **A. Veliternus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Velitrae: ager, Liv. 2, 31, 30, 38: hostis, id. 6, 22: rus, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: populus, Liv. 8, 12: coloni, id. 6, 36. — *Plur.*: **Veliterni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Velitrae, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Liv. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 94. — **B. Veliterninus**, a, um, adj., of Velitrae, Veliternian: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.

* **vellivolans**, antis, *adj.* [velum-volo], *sail-flying, flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67; cf. vellivola.

vellivolus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sail-flying, winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 381, and Trag. v. 111 Vahl.); Ov. P. 4, 5, 42.—*Ab-sol.*: mare vellivolis florebat puppibus, i. e. *with ships*, Lucr. 5, 1442 (1440).—*Transf.*, an epithet of the sea: maria alta vellivola, Liv. And. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: mare, Verg. A. 1, 224; Ov. P. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa *init.*

* **vellatura**, ae, *f.* [contr. from vehelatura, from veho], *a. carrying, conveyance*: vellaturam facere, Varr. R. 1, 2, 14.

Vellaunodūnum, i, n., *a town of Gallia Celtica, in the territory of the Senones*, prob. the modern *Beaune*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.

Velleius, i, m., *the name of a Roman gens*. I. C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius*; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 203 sq.—II. C. Velleius, *an Epicurean, friend of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **A. Velleius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to a Velleius, Velleian*: lex, perh. called after the consul C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 28, 2, 29; 28, 3, 3; Just. Inst. 2, 13.—**B. Velleianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of a Velleius, Velleian*: senatus-consultum, called after the consul C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 16, 1, 2.

* **vellicatim**, adv. [vellico], *qs. by pinches or twitches*, i. e. *piecemeal, disconnectedly*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Non. 188, 1.

vellicatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a plucking, twitching*; trop., *a twitting, taunting* (post-Aug.): cum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3; id. Ira. 3, 43, 5.

vellico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vello], *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip* (syn. carpo). I. Lit.: cornix vulturius vellicat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fieret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: saetas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 32: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.—**B. Transf.**, of bees: nullius opus, *to suck*, Varr. R. 3, 16, 7.—II. Trop. **A.** *To wake up, arouse by twitching*: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20, 11; 63, 1.—**B.** *To pluck or twitch in speaking*, i. e. *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at* (cf. rodo): contemptent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, vocent, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quod vellicet absentem Demetrius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79; cf.: nullum est tam plenum beneficium, quod non vellicare malignitas possit, *belittle*, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2: (puella) te vellicet, Prop. 2, 5, 8; Gell. 4, 15, 1.

vello, vulsi, vulsum (*perf.* velli, Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Prisc. 1, 6, 36, p. 897 P.; Diom. 1, p. 369 lb.; ante-class. form of *sup.* volsum; v. Neue, Forment. 2, p. 576), 3, v. a. [prob. akin to ἔλκω]. I. Prop. **A.** *Of animals, to pluck or pull*, i. e. *to deprive of the hair, feathers, etc.*: oves, Varr. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 48, 73; § 190: anseres, id. 10, 22, 27, § 53.—**B.** *Of things*. 1. In gen., *to pluck, pull, or tear out, away, or up*; in simple constr.: plumas anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: caudae pilos equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: barbam, id. S. 1, 3, 133: tot spicula, Verg. A. 10, 889: comam, Mart. 5, 37, 19: cuneum vellito, statimque surculos in ea foramina immittito, Col. 5, 11, 5; cf. id. Arb. 26, 4: signa, *to take up*, i. e. *march*, Verg. A. 11, 19; cf.: ut vellerent signa et Romam proficerentur, Liv. 3, 50, 11: mors viscera vulsi, Luc. 6, 546.—With *ab* and *abl.*: postes a cardine vellit, Verg. A. 2, 480: albos a stirpe capillos, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 13: asparagum ab radice, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149.—With *abl.* alone: aut castris audebit vellere signa, Verg. G. 4, 108: genae florem primaevio corpore vulsi, Luc. 6, 562: adfixam oculo sagittam, id. 6, 218: vulsi pectore telis, id. 6, 232; cf.: unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas, Ov. M. 8, 800.—With *de* and *abl.*: hastam... de capite vellit, Verg. A. 11, 566: herbas de caespite, Luc. 4, 414.—2. Esp. **a.** *To pluck, pull, or tear down or*

away: cum pars vellerent vallum, atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14, 9; 10, 2, 5: munimenta, id. 2, 25, 3.—**b.** *To pluck, pull, pick, or gather fruit, etc.*: modo nata mala vellere poma manu, Tib. 3, 5, 20.—**c.** *To pull, twitch, etc.*: aurem, Verg. E. 6, 4; cf. id. Cop. 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Amm. 22, 3, 12: vellere coepi Et pressare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606.—**d.** *To be plucked or pulled*, i. e. *to have the hair pulled out by the roots*: circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, Suet. Caes. 45.—II. Trop., *to tear, torment*: sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, **P. a.**: **vulsus (volsus)**, a, um. **A.** Lit., *shorn, plucked, smooth, beardless, hairless*: istum gallum Glabriorem reddes mihi quam vulsus ludiust, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: vulsi levati-que et inustas comas acu comentes, Quint. 2, 5, 12: corpus vulsum, id. 5, 9, 14: eadem (corpora) si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, id. 8, prooem. 19: nepos, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23.—2. Trop., *effeminate*: mens, Mart. 2, 36, 6.—**B.** *Suffering convulsions, spasmodic*, Plin. 21, 19, 74, § 126; 23, 1, 16, § 25.

vellus, ēris, n. [Sanscr. ura for vara, sheep; root var, to cover; Gr. ἔριον, εἶπος, wool; Goth. vulla; Germ. Wolle]. I. Lit., *wool shorn off, a fleece*: pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 and 130 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 27, 7, 23, § 50; Lucr. 6, 504; Hor. Epod. 12, 21; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 21; 14, 264.—II. Transf. 1. *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt* entire, Col. 7, 4, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 62; Verg. E. 3, 95; id. A. 7, 95; Ov. H. 18, 144; id. F. 5, 102. 2. *The hide, pelt of any other animal*: fulvi leonis, Ov. F. 2, 340; cf. id. ib. 5, 396: cervina, id. M. 6, 593; cf. id. ib. 3, 197: ferina, id. ib. 11, 4.—3. *A sheep*: cultrosque in guttura velleris atri Conicit, Ov. M. 7, 244; cf. Calp. Ecl. 2, 7.—**B.** *Of woolly material*. 1. *Wool, down*: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. *the fleeces or flocks of silk*, Verg. G. 2, 121.—2. *Of light, fleecy clouds*: tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri, Verg. G. 1, 397; so Luc. 4, 124.—3. *Of snow-flakes*, Mart. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** *Of things made of wool*: Parnasia, wool-len bands or fillets, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

velo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [velum], *to cover, cover up, wrap up, wrap, envelop, veil, etc.* (class.; syn.: contego, induo). I. Lit.: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; Quint. 2, 13, 13; 6, 1, 48: caput velatum filo, Liv. 1, 32, 6; cf.: capita ante aras Phrygio amictu, Verg. A. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velanda corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3: antennis, covered with or supporting the sails, Verg. A. 3, 549.—Of clothing: velatus togā, enveloped, clothed, Liv. 3, 26, 10: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tunica, id. F. 3, 645: stola, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; Tib. 1, 5, 25 (3, 4, 55): amictus, Curt. 3, 3, 10: umeros chlamyde, Spart. Sev. 19.—Of other objects: maternā tempora myrto, Verg. A. 5, 72: tempora purpureis tiarīs, *to wrap round, bind round*, Ov. M. 11, 181: tempora vittis, id. P. 3, 2, 75: coronā, id. ib. 4, 14, 55; cf. in a Greek construction: Amphicus alberti velatus tempora vittā, id. M. 5, 110: cornua lauro, id. ib. 15, 592: frondibus hastam, id. ib. 3, 667:serta molas, id. F. 6, 312: Palatia sertis, id. Tr. 4, 2, 3: delubra deum fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, i. e. *holding the velamenta* (v. h. v. I. C.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101; cf.: velati ramis oleae, Verg. A. 11, 101.—**B.** Milit. t. t.; *P. a.* as *subst.*: **velati**, ōrum, m., *soldiers who wore only a cloak*; only in the phrase accensi velati, *a kind of supernumerary troops who followed the army to fill the places of any who might fall*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; and in late Lat. inscrr. freq. sing.: ACCENSUS VELATVS, one such soldier, Inscr. Orell. 111: 1368; 2153; 2182; v. accenseo, P. a. B.—II. Trop., *to hide, conceal* (post-Aug.); several times in Tac.; otherwise rare: odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32; cf. id. A. 12, 61: primas adolescentis cupidines, id. ib. 13, 13: culpam invidiā, id. ib. 6, 29: scelere velan-

dum est scelus, Sen. Hippol. 721: nihū (with omittere), Plin. Pan. 56, 1.—Hence, * **velato**, adv., *through a veil, darkly, obscurely*: deum discere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Velocasses, ium, v. Bellocassi.

velocitas, ātis, *f.* [velox], *swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity*. I. Lit.: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: pernicitatem et velocitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, id. ib. 4, 13, 31; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Hirt. B. G. 8, 36; 8, 48; Quint. 2, 16, 13; 2, 20, 9; Nep. Epam. 2, 3: illa in rebus molendis velocitas, Curt. 5, 7, 1; 5, 8, 2: velocitate opus est, quā celeritate famae antecedas, id. 7, 2, 15.—In plur.: non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed, etc., Cic. Sen. 6, 17.—II. Trop. (so perh. only post-Aug.): velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38: occasionum, id. H. 1, 83: sagacitatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4.—Of speech, style, rapidity: immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102; 9, 4, 83; 10, 7, 8.

velociter, adv., v. velox *fin.*

velox, ōcis, *adj.* [akin to volare; cf. velles], *swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy* (class.; syn.: celer, pernix, praepes). I. Lit.: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: velocissimus quisque, Quint. 2, 3, 7: Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Verg. A. 5, 253: catuli, id. G. 3, 405: Pristis, id. A. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 688: jaculum, Verg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. C. 3, 27, 63: arbores, rapidly growing, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95: toxicum, quickly working, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; so, genus herbae ad mortem, etiam opio velocius, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180: horae, Ov. M. 2, 118: anni, Mart. 8, 8, 1: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 73: Victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), quickly built, Mart. Spect. 2, 7.—Pö et., for the adv.: ille velox... Desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 352; Hor. C. 4, 12, 22; Luc. 9, 829.—With *inf.*: nec jam hic absisteret velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797.—With *ad* and *acc.*: piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, Ov. P. 1, 2, 123.—II. Trop.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8: natura humani ingenii agilis ac velox, id. 1, 12, 2: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitatis, Quint. 6, 3, 45; cf.: decurrere materiam stilo quam velocissimo, id. 10, 3, 17: velocior (in coniectando), Phaedr. 3, 3, 1.—Adv.: **velociter**, swiftly, quickly, speedily, Ov. M. 4, 509; 11, 586; Quint. 1, 1, 28; 2, 4, 28; 8, 3, 81; Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241.—Comp., Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29.—Sup., Cic. Univ. 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; Suet. Tit. 3.

velum, i, n. [root var, to cover; cf. velus, and v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 459], *a cloth, covering, awning, curtain, veil*: tabernacula carbaiseis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: eadem (i. e. uxori) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3.—So of chamber-curtains, hangings, Suet. Claud. 10; Juv. 6, 228; 9, 105: adlaware, Sen. Ep. 80, 1.—Of the awnings stretched over the theatre or other public places as a protection from the sun, Lucr. 4, 75; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 103; Inscr. Orell. 2219; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6; cf. Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23: multis simulationum involucribus tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.—II. Esp., *a sail* (in good prose usually in plur.). (a) *Plur.*: scindere vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatu ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dare, id. Or. 23, 75; Liv. 31, 45, 11; Quint. 10, 3, 7; Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; Verg. A. 5, 281; cf. fieri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: pandere, Quint. 6, 1, 52: solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574: deducere, Ov. M. 3, 663: dirigere ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: quo utinam velis passis perveli liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: contra-here, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Quint. 12, praef. § 4; Hor. C. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: legere, Verg. G. 1, 373: tendunt vela Noti, id. A. 3, 268: ventis implere, id. ib. 7, 1965

23: classem velis aptare, id. ib. 3, 472. — Poet., of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744. — (β) *Sting*: navale velum, Macr. S. 5, 21, 5: in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; id. Mil. 4, 8, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 47; Verg. A. 1, 103; 1, 400; Ov. H. 13, 101: pleno concita velo puppis, id. M. 7, 491; 11, 483 al. — *b*. Prov.: remis velisque, with oars and sails, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main: res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; cf.: remigio veloque. quantum potis es festina et fuge, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf. the similar phrase, remis ventisque, sub remus); cf.: non agimur timidis velis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 201: plenissimis velis navigare, Cic. Dom. 10, 24. — *B*. Trop.: utrum panderm velis orationis statim, an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela Famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6: voti contrahe vela tui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 72: velis majoribus, with more zeal, id. A. A. 2, 725; id. F. 2, 3: in quo tu ingenii simul dolorisque velis latissime vectus es, Plin. Ep. 4, 20, 2: dedimus vela indignationi, dedimus irae, id. ib. 6, 33, 10: pande vela, ac, si quando alias, toto ingenio vechere, id. ib. 8, 4, 5.

* *velūmen*, mis, n. [vello], a fleece: lamnam demptam ac conglobatam alii vellera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9 Schneid. N. cr.

vel-ut or *vel-ūti*, adv. (cf. vel, II.), even as, just as, like as. *I*. Correl., with a foll. sic or ita (very rare). *A*. In gen.: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius naturā et figurā varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20 (al. vel ut): cum velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic, etc., Liv. 31, 18, 9: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam umor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5. — *B*. In partic., to introduce comparisons: veluti Consul, cum, etc. ... sic expectabat populus, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 87 Vahl.): ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est Seditione ... Sic, etc., Verg. A. 1, 148; v. infra, II. B. 2, and atque, II. 4. — *II*. Absol. *A*. In gen.: studeo hunc lenonem perdere, velut meum erum macerat, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 2: cum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeat veluti pecora, quae, etc., Sall. C. 1, 1: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit, Verg. A. 2, 379. — With *abl. absol.*: cum velut inter pugnae fugaeque consilium trepidante equitatu, Liv. 1, 14, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: cf. id. 1, 31, 3; 1, 29, 4; 1, 53, 5; 2, 12, 13. — *B*. In partic. *1*. To connect, by way of example, a single instance with an established general proposition, as, for instance, for example: hoc est incepta efficere pulchre, veluti mihi Evenit, ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 145; id. Rud. 3, 1, 4; id. Merc. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Aul. 3, 4, 3; id. Curc. 5, 3, 4; id. Truc. 2, 1, 35; 2, 7, 19: numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facere et commodum dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, In labores Herculis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res ... probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, etc., id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra. Veluti crocodili, etc., id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; id. Fin. 2, 35, 116; cf.: multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: velut in hac quaestione plerique dixerunt, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: velut iste chorus virtutum in euleum inpositus imagines constituit, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut: architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8: sermonibus ejus fruebar, veluti fuit illa: sermocinatio, Gell. 19, 8, 1. — *2*. To introduce a comparison or figurative expression, as, like, as it were: concurrunt veluti venti, cum spiritus Austri, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.); 6, 3 (ib. v. 431 ib.): frena dabat Sipylus, veluti cum, etc., Ov. M. 6, 231: migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes, Ac, veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum Cum populant, etc., Verg. A. 4, 402; cf. supra, I. B.: hic velut hereditate relictum odium paternum conservavit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 3: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente iudicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3; 19: ducetur rerum ipsa serie velut duce, id. 10, 7, 6: haec velut sagina dicen-

di, id. 10, 5, 17: inaequalia tantum et velut confragosa, id. 8, 5, 29: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13. — *3*. To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause, just as if, just as though, as if, as though. *a*. Usually velut si: absentis Arivisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: tantus patres metus de summā rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16, 2; Quint. 2, 13, 1: velut si urbem adgressurus Scipio foret, ita, etc., Liv. 29, 28, 9: facies inducitur illis (corporibus mixtis) Una, velut si quis, etc., Ov. M. 4, 375. — *b*. Sometimes, in this sense, velut alone: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, Per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25 (21); Ov. M. 4, 596: velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinisset, Liv. 2, 36, 1: velut abundarent omnia, id. 2, 41, 9: me quoque juvat, velut ipse in parte laboris ac periculi fuerim, ad finem pervenisse, etc., id. 31, 1, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.

vēmens, v. vehemens.

vēna, ae, f. [perh. root veh-, to carry, etc.; prop. a pipe, channel; Gr. ὀχερός], a blood-vessel, vein. *I*. Lit. *1*. In gen.: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et protractae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83; Cels. 2, 10: brachiorum venas interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: abrumper, id. ib. 15, 59: abscindere, id. ib. 15, 69: exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 17; 16, 19: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46: secare, Suet. Vit. Luc. incire, Verg. G. 3, 460: solvere, Col. 6, 14, 3. — *2*. In partic., an artery: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Pat. 8, 15; Cels. 3, 6: tentare, to feel the pulse, Suet. Tib. 72 fin.; for which, tangere, Pers. 3, 107; Sid. Ep. 22: si protinus venae conciderunt, i. e. the pulse has sunk or fallen, Cels. 3, 5; cf.: venis fugientibus, Ov. P. 3, 1, 69. — *B*. Transf., of things that resemble veins. *1*. A water-course, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 1: fecundae vena aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16; Mart. 10, 30, 10. — *2*. A vein of metals, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Juv. 9, 31. — *3*. The urinary passage, Cels. 4, 1. — *4*. A vein or streak of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; 13, 15, 30, § 97. — Of stone, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91; Stat. S. 1, 3, 36. — *5*. A row of trees in a garden, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76. — *6*. = membrum virile, Mart. 4, 66, 12; 6, 49, 2; 11, 16, 5; Pers. 6, 72. — *II*. Trop. *A*. The strength: vino fulcire venas cadentes, Sen. Ep. 95, 22; id. Ben. 3, 9, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 153. — *B*. The interior, the innate or natural quality or nature of a thing: periculum residet in erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas ejusque generis, aetatis, ordinis, the innermost feelings, the spring, pulse, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sev. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3. — *C*. For a person's natural bent, genius, disposition, vein (the fig. taken from veins of metal): ego nec studium sine divite vena, Nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: benigna ingenii, Hor. C. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

venābulum, i, n. [venor], a hunting-spear. *I*. Lit., Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 131; Ov. H. 4, 83; id. M. 8, 419; 8, 404; 9, 205; 10, 713; 12, 453; Mart. 14, 31, 1. — *II*. Transf.: sagittarum, large spear-like arrows, for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26.

Venafrum, i, n., a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil, now Venafrò, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cato, R. R. 135; 136; Cic. Att. 7, 13, b. 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3; Hor. C. 2, 6, 16; Mart. 13, 101, 1. — Hence, *A*. *Venafer*, fra, frum, adj., of or belonging to Venafrum: oleum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6. — *B*. *Venafran*, a, um, adj., of Venafrum, Venafran: agri, Hor. C. 3, 5, 55; Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7. — Subst.: *Venafranum*, i, n. (sc. oleum), Venafran-oil: ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, Juv. 5, 86.

venālicarius, a, um, adj. [venalicus], of or belonging to slave-selling. *I*. Adj.: vita, i. e. slave-dealing, Dig. 32, 1, 73, § 4. — *II*. Subst.: *venālicarius*, ii, m., a slave-dealer, Dig. 14, 4, 1; 21, 1, 44; 50, 16, 207 al.

venālicus or *-tius*, a, um, adj. [venalis], of or belonging to selling, for sale.

I. In gen. *A*. Adj.: jumenta, Petr. 76. — *B*. Subst.: *venālicium*, ii, n., taxes on sales, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 4. — *II*. In partic., of or belonging to slave-selling. *A*. Adj.: familiae, i. e. young slaves exposed for sale, Suet. Aug. 42; so, greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201. — *B*. Subst. *1*. *venālicus*, ii, m., a slave-dealer, Cic. Or. 70, 232; Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170; Suet. Rhet. 1. — *2*. *venālicium*, ii, n. *a*. Slave-selling, Dig. 21, 1, 65; Petr. 29; Inscr. Orell. 3023 and 4777. — *b*. Plur., concr., young slaves, Dig. 28, 8, 5.

venālis, e, adj. [2. venus], of or belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale, purchasable. *I*. Lit. *A*. In gen.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 67: aedis venalis hasce inscribit litteris, id. Trin. 1, 2, 131: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: venales ac proscriptae possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4, 15: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: ut ne opera quidem pistoria proponi venalia sinerent, Suet. Tib. 34: esse dum, id. Claud. 16: cibumque coctum venalem proponi veluit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: vox, i. e. of a public crier, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: otium non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35, 10: ubi non sit, quo deferri possit venale, non expedit colere (hortos), Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: familia, i. e. a gang of slaves for sale, Quint. 7, 2, 26. — *B*. In partic.: *venālis*, is, m., a young slave offered for sale, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4; id. Rud. 4, 3, 35; id. Trin. 2, 2, 51 al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3; id. Ep. 80, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 199; cf. Quint. 8, 2, 8. — Hence, *Caesari venāles* (or as one word, *Caesarivenāles*), ium, m., a name given to the inhabitants of Castulo, in Spain, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25. — *II*. Transf., that can be bought by bribes or presents, venat: quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jus jurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: fidem cum proposuisses venalem in provincia, id. ib. 2, 32, § 78: juris dictio, id. ib. 2, 48, § 119: multitudine pretio, Liv. 35, 50, 4: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 21: cena, Mart. 3, 60, 1: animae, Sil. 15, 500: amici, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

venālitās, ātis, f. [venalis, II.], the capability of being bought (with bribes, etc.), venality, Cod. Just. 4, 59 fin.; Sid. Ep. 5, 13 med.

venālitus, a, um, v. venalicus.

Venami, ōrum, m., a people of Gaul, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Venaria, ae, f., an island in the Tuscan Sea, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

venāticus or *-tius*, a, um, adj. [venaticus], of or belonging to hunting or the chase (late Lat.): praeda, game, Amm. 29, 3, 3; 30, 1, 15.

venāticus, a, um, adj. [venatus], of or belonging to hunting, hunting. *I*. Lit.: canis, a hunting-dog, hound, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31; cf.: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65. — * *II*. Transf.: prolatis rebus parasi venatici sumus, i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

venātilis, e, adj. [vena], springing from a vein: aquae, Cassiod. Var. 3, 13.

venatio, ōnis, f. [venor], hunting, the chase, venery. *I*. Lit. *A*. In gen.: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis accipium atque venatio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. — *B*. In partic., a hunting spectacle, hunt, battue; also, a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; id. Att. 16, 4, 1; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18; 27; Inscr. Orell. 2556; 2559; v. Smith, Antiq. — *II*. Transf., that which is or has been hunted, game: cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tanta multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49, 6: capta venatio, id. 25, 9, 8: frequens ibi et varia, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 5, 2, 20; 5, 2, 24; 5, 2, 26; Col. 9, praef. 1: septum venationis, a preserve or cover for game, a hunting-park, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2.

venātītus, a, um, v. venaticus.

venātor, ōris, m. [venor], a hunter. *I*. Lit. *A*. In gen.: quasi venator tu qui-

dem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exigit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 1, 37, 19; id. S. 1, 2, 105: COLLEGIVM VENATORVM, Inscr. Murat. 531, 2.—In apposit.: venator canis, a hunting-dog, hound, Verg. A. 12, 751: equus, a hunting-horse, hunter, Stat. Th. 9, 685; cf. venatrix.—**B.** In partic. (cf. venatio, I. B.), one who fights with wild beasts in the arena, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**II.** Trop.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

venātorius, a, um, *adj.* [venator], of or belonging to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting: galea, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; id. Claud. 13: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Dig. 48, 19, 8.

venātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], a huntress, Verg. A. 1, 319; 9, 178 Heyne.—As *adj.*: venatrix dea, i. e. Diana, Ov. M. 2, 454; cf. id. ib. 2, 492; called also puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 2.—Trop.: venatrix sane optima, non ferarum, sed libidinum, Ambros. Virg. 3, 2, 6.

* **venātūra**, ae, *f.* [venor], hunting, the chase; trop.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

venātus, ūs, m. [id.]. **I.** Lit., hunting, the chase: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Verg. A. 7, 747; 9, 605; Ov. M. 3, 163.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 4, 302; 4, 307; 4, 309.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Fishing: capere in venatu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.—**B.** Game: venatus aggerere, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: venci venatu, id. 7, 2, 23; Amm. 23, 6, 50.

* **vendax**, acis, *adj.* [vendo], fond of selling: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato, R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendibilis, e, *adj.* [id.], that may be sold, salable, vendible. **I.** Lit.: via vendibilis Herculeana multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; so, fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47: merx, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: proles, Col. 7, 6 *fin.*—*Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2; App. M. 8, p. 212, 5.—**II.** Trop., acceptable, agreeable, popular: nam ut sint illa vendibilia, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: (C. Visellius Varro) populo non erat satis vendibilis, id. ib. 76, 264: oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—*Adv.*: **vendibiliter**, salably; pleasantly, Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendico, are, v. vindico *init.*

(**venditarius**, a, um, *adj.*, a false read. in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

venditatio, ōnis, *f.* [vendo], an offering for sale; hence, trop., a specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25.

venditator, ōris, m. [id.], a boaster, vaunter, braggart (post-Aug. and very rare): famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*: Sallustianae lectionis, Gell. 18, 4, 1.

venditio, ōnis, *f.* [vendo], a selling, sale; a vending. **I.** Lit.: venditio alienatio est et rei suae iurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10, 1: bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, id. ib. 44, 128: facere, Dig. 26, 7, 56; cf. on the laws relating thereto, Gai Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A thing sold: antequam venditio transferatur, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4; 43, 23, 11.—*Plur.*, goods sold, Plin. Ep. 10, 108, 1.—**B.** Venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum vendibant, Fest. p. 376 Müll.

vendito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq.* a. [id.], to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7: mercem, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: agellum (opp. emere), Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1: piscinas grandia aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: mutationes stativorum, Tac. H. 1, 66: hordeum colonis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 36: non ego

possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, i. e. prostitutes herself, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41; cf. id. Curc. 4, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., to cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon: istius omnia decreta, imperia, litteras peritissime et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 133: pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42, 11: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25, 5; Quint. 12, 7, 6: ingenii venditandi aut memoriae ostentandae causa, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: obsequium amatori, Liv. 39, 43, 9: valde te venditavi, i. e. have praised you, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 16.—**B.** Esp.: se alicui, pay court to, conciliate, etc.: quo modo se venditant Caesari? i. e. do they ingratiate themselves with him, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: existimationi hominum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 132: quod non florentibus se venditavit, Nep. Att. 11, 3: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35, 5: se senatui litteris, Vell. 2, 63, 3.—**C.** To betray: qui perduellionis venditat patriam, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15.

venditor, ōris, m. [vendo], a seller, vender (opp. emptor): ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: gemmarum, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 12, § 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Dig. 18, 1, 1, § 1: librorum, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; cf. Gell. 5, 4, 1.—**II.** Transf., of a bribe-taker: dignitatis vestrae, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

venditrix, icis, *f.* [vendo], she that sells or vends, Dig. 18, 3, 8; Cod. Just. 4, 51, 3.

venditus, a, um, *Part.* of vendo.

vendo, didi, ditum, 3, v. a. [contr. from venum-do, venundo; v. 2. venus], to sell, vend. **I.** Lit.: aut hoc emptore vendes pulchre aut alio non potes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: juravistin' te illam nulli venditurum? id. Ps. 1, 3, 118: argentum accepi, dote inperium vendidi, id. As. 1, 1, 74: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: quam optime vendere, id. ib.: male, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: dicit, quanti cujusque agri decumas vendiderit, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 123 sq.: praedia, id. ib. 2, 1, 54, § 142: fanum pecunia grandis, id. Sest. 26, 56.—*Subst.*: **venditum**, i, n., a sale: tot iudicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, sale, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: constat negotiatio ex empto et vendito, Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 2.—**II.** Trop., to sell or give up any thing for money, to betray: cum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses... quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ut modo se his, modo vendat illis, id. Har. Resp. 22, 47: vendidit hic auro patriam, sold, betrayed, Verg. A. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 78: sua funera, i. e. to expose one's life for hire, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: verba sollicitis reis, Mart. 5, 16, 6: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nullā tibi vendo Iliade, I will not sell it thee for an Iliad, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf., to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeculare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2: vendit poemā, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: at tu qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: te peregrinis vendere muneribus, Prop. 1, 2, 4: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, recommend, Juv. 7, 135.

The classical passive of vendo is veneo (q. v.), acc. to Diom. p. 365 P. In prose of the golden period, no passive forms of vendo are found, except the *part.* venditus and vendendus; but from the time of Seneca the *pres.* and *imperf.* pass. are freq.; e. g. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 11, 4, 8; 34, 2, 6; Spart. Had. 18, § 8; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Diom. p. 365 P.

Venedi, ōrum, m., = Ovedēdat, a people of northern Germany, the Wends, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; called Veneti, Tac. A. 11, 23; id. G. 46.

venēfica, ae, v. veneficus, II.

veneficium, ii, n. [veneficus]. **I.** A poisoning: de veneficis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: qui tuis veneficis remedia invenit, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25; id. Clu. 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 8, 18, 11; Val. Max. 2, 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 37; 5, 9, 11; 7, 3, 7: venefici damnari, Tac. A. 12, 66: deferre alicui venefici reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 8 al.—**II.** The preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery: subito to-

tam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. Cf.: quosque veneficis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 sq.; 25, 2, 5, § 10; Petr. 128.

veneficus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum-facio], poisoning, poisonous: sorcerous, magic, magical. **I.** *Adj.*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6, § 30: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.*: percussor, Curt. 4, 11, 18.—**II.** *Subst.*: **veneficus**, i, m., a poisoner, sorcerer, wizard; and **venēfica**, ae, *f.*, a sorceress, witch, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Quint. 9, 2, 105; Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 1; id. Ben. 5, 13, 4; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Hor. Epod. 5, 71; Ov. H. 6, 19; id. M. 7, 316 (of Medea); Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—*Fem.*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

venēnarius, a, um, *adj.* [venenum], of or belonging to poison. **I.** *Adj.*: calix, a poisoned cup, Tert. Res. Carn. 16.—**II.** *Subst.*: **venēnarius**, ii, m., a poison-mixer, poisoner, Suet. Ner. 33; Petr. 39; Tert. Pud. 5 *med.*; App. M. p. 291, 8.

venēnatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneno.

venēnifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [venenum-fero], containing poison, poisonous, venomous: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.—*Subst.*: **venēnifer**, fēri, m., = Scorpio, a constellation, Anthol. Lat. 5, 39, 4.

venēno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [venenum].

I. To poison. **A.** Lit.: ut spatium caeli quādam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 820: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3.—**B.** Trop.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harmis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.—**II.** To color, dye: quos (tapetes) concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius poet. ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: venenatus, Mass. Sabin. ib. 10, 15, 27; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.—Hence, **venēnatus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), filled with poison, envenomed; hence, poisonous, venomous. **A.** Lit.: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95: anguis, id. ib. 479: morsus, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.—*Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.—*Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1.—*Subst.*: **venēnata**, ōrum, n. (sc. animalia), venomous animals, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—**2.** Transf., bewitched, enchanted; magic: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413.—**B.** Trop.: nulla venenato littera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, Ov. Tr. 2, 566: eos vos muneribus venenatis venistis depravatam, *corruptum, dangerous*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: puncto, App. M. 7, p. 196, 11.

venēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of poison, very poisonous: herba, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 8, 13.—*Adv.*: **venēnōse**, very poisonously, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 25.

venēnum, i, n., orig. like φάρμακον, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that powerfully affects or changes the condition of the body, a potion, juice, drug (cf. virus).

I. In gen.: qui venenum dicit, adicere debet, utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibuit naturam ejus, cui adhibuit esset, mutat. Cum id quod nos venenum appellamus, Graeci φάρμακον dicunt, apud illos quoque tam medicamenta, quam quae nocent hoc nomine continentur, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 236; cf. ib. 48, 8, 3.—Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animum que virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, like φάρμακον (freq. and class.). **1.** A potion that destroys life, poison, venom (cf. toxicum). **a.** Lit.: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quem ad modum paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Cael. 24, 58; 21, 51; id. Clu. 60, 165; 61, 169; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; id. N. D. 3, 33, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: nobis veratrum est acere venenum, Lucr. 4, 638; Verg. A. 4, 514; Hor. C. 1, 37, 28; id. Epod. 3, 5; 5, 22; id. S. 2, 3, 131: dare, Liv. 40, 24, 5.—**b.** Trop., mischief, evil, destruction (rare, and not in Cic.): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67, 6: regis Rupili pus atque venenum, i. e.

virulence, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.—Of bad poems, Cat. 44, 12; 77, 5; cf.: humili veneno laedere aliquem, Stat. Th. 1, 171: venena linguarum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777.—**2.** Lit., a magical potion, charm: item ut Medea Peliam concocit senem: Quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur fecisse rursus ex senes adulescentulum, Plaut. Fs. 3, 2, 81: dira Medea, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Colcha, id. C. 2, 13, 8: Colchica, id. Epod. 17, 35; Cic. Or. 37, 129; Hor. C. 1, 27, 22; id. Epod. 5, 22; 5, 87; id. S. 1, 8, 19; 2, 1, 48; Ov. M. 7, 209; 14, 55; 14, 403: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorum appellatur, venenum est, Dig. 48, 8, 3.—**b.** Trop., charm, seduction: actas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, Haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 19: blandum, Sil. 7, 453; 11, 309: occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno (i. e. amoris), Verg. A. 1, 688.—**B.** In a good sense. **1.** A coloring material, a color, dye, paint (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Ov. R. Am. 351.—**2.** A drug used in embalming, Luc. 8, 691.

venēo (also **vaenēo**), *vi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4 (in the *pass.* form, *venear*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 365: *venear*, Titiaz. ib.: *vaeniri*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 28 Ritschl: *VENIRI*, Inscr. Orell. 4388; the *i* of the supine short, acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.; scanned long by Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21; *fut.* *VENIET*, Inscr. Grut. 512, 14; *imp.* *veniat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113; *perf.* *inf.* *venisse*, Front. 4, 5, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 9), *v. n.* [*venum*-eo; *v. 2* *venus*], to go to sale, i. e. to be sold (used as *pass.* of *vendo*; class.): oleam venire oportet... oleo venibit, Cato, R. R. 146; auctio fiet; venibunt servi, supplex, fundi, aedes, omnia Venibunt, quique ficebunt... Venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 96 sq.: venibis tu hodie virgo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 8: cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, cum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 89: ei mandasti, cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: quia veneat auro Rara avis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43; 12, 7, 12: liber, quo questus est venire advocaciones, venire etiam praevaricationes, Plin. Ep. 5, 13 (14), 6: adiciis hos (agros) nongentis milibus posse venire, id. ib. 7, 11, 1: (nullum) missum sibi cum in macellum deferri et venire jussisset, Sen. Ep. 95, 42; Suet. Calig. 40; id. Ner. 16; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Curt. 9, 4, 5; 9, 8, 15; Sen. Const. 3, 1.

venērābilis, *e*, *adj.* [*veneror*]. **I.** *Pass.*, worthy of respect or reverence, venerend, venerable (not ante-Aug.): venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum... venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Verg. A. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae (with sacrae), Tac. Or. 10.—**II.** *Act.*, showing veneration, venerating, revering, reverential (post-class.): senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4.

venērābiliter, *adv.* [*venerabilis*, II.], with veneration, reverently: assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

venērābundus, *a, um, adj.* [*veneror*], venerating, revering, reverential: venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22; 5, 41; 1, 16; Suet. Calig. 5.

venērāndus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.* of *veneror*.

venērānter, *adv.*, *v. veneror fin.* **B.** **venērārius**, *a, um, adj.* [*i. Venus*], of or belonging to love, veneraeal (very rare, for *Venerēus*): res, i. e. *coition*, Petr. 61.

venērātiō, *ōnis, f.* [*veneror*], the highest respect, reverence, veneration. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): habet enim venerationem iustum quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: tui, Plin. 1, praef. § 4: capita aperire non venerationis causa, id. 28, 6, 17, § 60: praeter ingenitam illi genti erga reges suos venerationem, Curt. 3, 6, 17; 6, 29; 5, 10, 2; 7, 8, 4; 10, 5, 11; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3; 4, 1, 12; 4, 6, 1; 5, 1, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 9; 12, 11, 7;

Plin. Pan. 54, 2; id. Ep. 1, 10, 6; 2, 1, 4; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65; id. A. 15, 74.—**II.** Transf., object, the quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness (only post-Aug.): amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares, Just. 13, 1, 10.

venērātor, *ōris, m.* [*veneror*], a reverencer, venerator: domus vestrae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237: idolorum, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

Venērēus and **Venērīus**, *a, um, v.* 1. *Venus*.

* **Venērī-vāgus**, *a, um, adj.* [*i. Venus*], vagabond in love, libidinous, dissolute, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 13.

venēro, *āre, v.* *veneror fin.*

veneror, *ātus, i, v. dep. a.* [*Sanscr.* *vankh*, wish, pray; cf. O. H. Germ. *wunsc*; Engl. *wish*; and Lat. *Venus*, *venustus*], to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of religious worship offered to the gods, etc. (class.; syn.: *adoro*, *colo*, *revereor*): di quos nos colere precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: venerari et colere deos, id. ib. 2, 28, 71: auguste sancteque deos omnes, id. ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: eos in deorum numero (with colere), id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: lapidem et sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem Farre pio, Verg. A. 5, 745: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Verg. A. 3, 84.—**B.** With men or things as objects, to revere, do homage to, reverence, honor (not ante-Aug.): quin omne humanum genus secundum deos nomen Romanum veneratur, Liv. 36, 17, 15: veneratur illos populus idem colitque, Sen. Ira. 3, 41, 3: Satrium utque Pomponium venerabatur, Tac. A. 6, 8: sic patris sic mariti memoriam venerari, id. Agr. 46: omnes qui aliquid in studiis faciunt venerari studeo, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 5; 7, 31, 5: spectacula edentes, Suet. Claud. 12: ut humilitas amplitudinem venerari debet, Val. Max. 3, 8, 7: cauos ejus et annos, id. 4, 5, ext. 2: principes, id. 8, 5, 6: antiquorum curam diligentiamque, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: (Augustum), Hor. C. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. P. 1, 2, 51: se (scribentes), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 107; 2, 1, 263.—**II.** Transf., to ask reverently for any thing, to beseech, implore, beg, entreat, supplicate; with *ut*: nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, Ut nos ex hac aerumnā miseris eximat, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 37; 5, 2, 62; id. Poen. 5, 1, 17; id. Aul. prol. 8; cf. an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus meis venerata tabellis, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 33.

1. Act. collat. form **venēro**, *āre*: saluto te, vicine Apollo, veneroque te, Ne, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: ut venērem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23.—**2.** *Veneror*, as passive, App. M. 11, p. 257, 25; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1.—**venerātus**, *a, um, in a pass.* signif.: Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Verg. A. 3, 460; cf. Prisc. p. 794. **A. venērāndus**, *a, um, P. a.*, worthy of veneration, venerable: VENERANDISSIMI CAESARES, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.—**B. venērānter**, *adv.*, with veneration, reverently (eccl. Lat.): adorant omnes, Tert. Carn. Judic. Dom. 184; Sedul. 5, 432.

Venēti (**Hēnēti**), *ōrum, m.* **I.** A people in Gallia Togata, in the mod. Venetian territory, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 6, 2, 2, § 5; Liv. 1, 1; Just. 20, 1, 8; Luc. 4, 134; Sil. 8, 606 al.—Hence, **1. Venētus**, *a, um, adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Veneti, Venetian: terrae, Mart. 13, 88, 1: Eridanus, Prop. 1, 12, 4: Mantua, Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15 *fin.*; hence also, Vergilius, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**b.** (Perh. taken from the color of the sea on the coast.) Sea-colored, bluish: color, Veg. Mil. 4, 37: cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: lutum, Mart. 3, 74, 4: conditura (piscium in marinā aquā coctorum), Lampr. Helio. 24.—**(β)** Factio, the party clothed in blue, the Blues, Suet. Vit. 14.—Hence, as subst.: **Vēnētus**, *i, m.* one of the Blue faction, Mart. 6, 46, 1; 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1; v. factio.—Hence, **Venētīāni**, *ōrum, m.*, the adherents of the Blues, the Blues, Capitol. Ver. 6; Inscr. Grut. 1075, 9.—**(γ)** **Venētus lacus**, a

portion of the lake of Constance, Mel. 3, 2, 8.—**2. Venētia**, *ae, f.*, the country of the Veneti, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Liv. 39, 22; 41, 27; Vell. 2, 76, 2 al.—**II.** A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the vicinity of the mod. Vannes, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 7 sq.; 3, 16 sq.; 5; Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Hence, **1. Venētia**, *ae, f.*, the country of the Veneti, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.*—**2. Venēticus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to the Veneti, Venetic: insulae, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 4, 21.—**III.** A people of northern Germany, = Venedi.

Venētūlāni, *ōrum, m.*, an extinct people of Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 80.

venia, *ae, f.* [*akin to veneror, q. v.*], complaisance, indulgence, kindness, obliging disposition or conduct, mercy, grace, favor (class.; cf. indulgentia), most usual in the phrase *veniam dare*, to grant a favor, be favorable, to comply, consent. **I.** In gen.: Jane, Jupiter, Mars pater, etc. . . . vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: quae-so a vobis, ut in hac causā mihi detis hanc veniam, ut, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3; cf.: precor hanc veniam supplicii des, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 12, 14: dabis hanc veniam, mi frater, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Caesar tibi petenti veniam non dedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 11: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. prooem. § 7: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi: reduc illam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, misere-re sororis, Verg. A. 4, 435: datur petenti-bus venia, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: veniam petenti dedit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: veniam quoque a deis spel alicujus audaci-oris petimus, in sinum spuendo, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: veniam mihi quam gravate pater dedit de Chrysalo! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 3: cum data esset venia ejus diei, when indul-gence had been granted for that day, Liv. 26, 17, 12: nobile illud nepenthes oblivione tristitiae veniamque afferens, a complai-sant, mild disposition, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12.—

B. Permission to do any thing, esp. in phrases: *veniam petere* (poscere) and *veniam dare*; *venia* petita puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, Liv. 7, 2, 9: petere veniam legatis mittendis, id. 33, 11, 3: veniam dicendi ante alios expo-scere, Tac. A. 12, 5: data venia seducit fili-am ac nutricem, Liv. 3, 48, 5; cf. the con-text: qui censerent, dandam ceteris veniam talium conjugiorum, Suet. Claud. 26.—**C.** Bonā venia or cum bonā venia. **1.** With audire, kindly, with favor, without prej-udice: bonā venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; cf.: vos oro atque obscuro, judices, ut attente bonāque cum venia verba mea audiat, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bonā venia se audiat, Liv. 29, 1, 7: cum bonā venia, quae-so, audiat, id. quod invitus dico, id. 29, 17, 6.—**2.** With verbs of saying (most-ly parenthet.), by your good leave, with your permission, without offence, etc.: nisi vero (bonā venia hujus optimi viri dixerim) tu, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242: bonā hoc tuā venia dixerim, id. Div. 1, 15, 25: atqui, fra-ter, bonā tuā venia dixerim ista sententia maxime fallit imperitos, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: bonā venia vestra liceat, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 10: primum abs te hoc bonā venia peto . . . mihi ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: oravit etiam bonā venia Quirites, ne quis, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3.—Rarely venia alone: ne-minem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (veniā sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.—

II. In part. c., forbearance in view of any wrong that has been done, forgiveness, pardon, remission: venia est poenae meri-tae remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45, 7: veni-am et impunitatem dare, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; cf.: cui non apud senatum . . . maxi-morum scelorum venia ulla ad ignoscen-dum duci possit, id. Pis. 41, 98; id. Part. Or. 37, 131: cui errato nulla venia, recte facti exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis Sup-plice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 78: aliquem venia donare

in praeteritum, Suet. Dom. 9: veniā dignus, Quint. 1, 5, 11; cf.: legere cun veniā, id. 10, 1, 72.

venīabilis, e, *adj.* [venia, II.], *pardonable, venial* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 943; Sid. Ep. 9, 1; Salv. adv. Avār. 4, 8; cf. the foll. article.

venīālis, e, *adj.* [venia] (post-class.). **I.** *Gracious*: pax, Amm. 28, 5, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 333.—**II.** *Pardonable, venial*: ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

† **1. venilia** unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22.

2. Venilia, ae, f., the name of several sea-nymphs. **I.** The mother of Turnus, Verg. A. 10, 76.—**II.** The wife of Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334.

venio, veni, ventum, 4 (*fut.* venibo, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 23; *imperf.* venibat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 47; *gen. plur. part. sync.* venientum, Verg. G. 4, 167; id. A. 1, 434; 6, 755), v. n. [Sanscr. root gā, go; Zend root gā, gam, go; Gr. BA-, βαίω; Lat. ar-biter, venio; Goth. quīman; O. H. Germ. quēman, koman; Engl. come; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 466], to come (cf. accedo). **I.** Lit.: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, Dicam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 17: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante ades potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: venio ad macellum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: ut veni ad urbem, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: cupio, te ad me venire, id. ib. 16, 10, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 2: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 3: Cato... cum venerat ad se in Sabinos, had come home, id. Rep. 3, 28, 40: quia nudius quartus venimus in Cariam ex India, Plaut. Curc. 3, 68: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: Italiam fato profugus, Laviniaque venit Litora, Verg. A. 1, 2: tumultum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacram Venimus, id. ib. 2, 743 (cf. devenio): vin' ad te ad cenam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 30: mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: homo ad praetorem deplorabundus venit, id. Aul. 2, 4, 38: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. ib. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum scatorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124.—With *inf.*: parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 18: non nos Libyco populari penates Venimus, Verg. A. 1, 528.—Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico venit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: denique in os salvi venitumor saepe saporis, Cum mare vorsamur propter, Lucr. 4, 220: (aër) Per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, id. 4, 891: (speculi imago) Dum venit ad nostras aces, id. 4, 279: sub aspectum venire, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: in conspectum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italia te moraturum, dum tibi litterae meae veniant, reaches you, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 2: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, comes, i. e. descends to each of us, id. Caecin. 26, 74; cf.: hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratu est, quod in ejus regnum ac manus venerat is, quem, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, come forth, i. e. grow, Verg. G. 1, 54; so, arbores sponte sua, id. ib. 2, 11; 2, 58; Prop. 1, 2, 10.—(β) *Impers. pass.*, we, they, etc., come or have come, etc.: Lilybaeum venit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: ad me ventum est, it has fallen to me, id. Quint. 1, 3: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: (Galli) veniri ad se confestim existimantes, ad arma conclamant, id. B. G. 7, 70: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ad quos ventum erat, id. ib. 2, 11; 3, 23: eo cum esset ventum, id. ib. 7, 61.—**B.** Esp., to come, spring, be descended: qui se Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat (i. e. qui se ferebat venientem, etc.), Verg. A. 5, 373 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ut jam a principio videndum sit, quemadmodum velis venire ad extremum orationis, id. Or. 59, 201: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, that I appeared, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: contra amici summam existimationem, id.

Att. 1, 1, 4: si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. ib. 1, 12, 4; v. bucca: si quid in mentem veniet, id. ib. 12, 36, 1.—So in Cic. with *nom.* only of *neutr. pron.* or *res*; but freq. *impers.* with *gen.*: cum matronarum ac virginum veniebat in mentem, when I thought of, Cic. Sull. 6, 19: venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95; id. Sull. 14, 38; v. also mens, II. B. fin. and the passages there cited: oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34: vitium pejus, quod ex inopia, quam quod ex copia venit, id. 2, 4, 4: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21.—With *dat.*: existimant majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum, Sall. J. 4, 4; 8, 2: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; so, dies, id. ib. 7, 3: tempus victoriae, id. ib. 7, 66; cf.: suum tempus corum laudi, Quint. 3, 1, 21: non sumus omnino sine cura venientis anni, for the coming year, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: exemplum trahens Pericnien veniens in aevum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 16: veniens aetas, the future, Ov. F. 6, 639.—Of events, to come, i. e. to happen: quod hodie venit, Tac. A. 14, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Venire in aliquod (rarely ad aliquod; v. infra) to come into, fall into any state or condition (so esp. freq.): venisse alicui in amicitiam, to have obtained one's friendship or alliance, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 4: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20: in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; cf.: quaedam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160: in proverbii consuetudinem, id. Off. 2, 15, 55.—Of a personal subject: (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut non solum hostibus in contemptum Sabinus veniret, sed, etc., had fallen into contempt, id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: si falso venisses in suspicionem, P. Sestio, id. Vat. 1, 2: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: aut in controversiam aut in contentionem, Quint. 3, 6, 44: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, to place one's self under the protection and in the power of a person, to surrender at discretion, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; cf.: Tarquinii nomen huic populo in odium venisse regium, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ipse illi perditat multitudini in odium acerbissimum venerit, id. Att. 10, 8, 6: in eam opinionem Cassius veniebat, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: in partem alicujus, to take part in it, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, i. e. to enter into conversation, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; and in another sense: cum loqueretur cum Phania, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, etc., I happened to say that, id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: nonnullam in spem veneram, posse me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, to entertain hopes, to hope, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Esp. with *res* as subject, the affair came to, reached the point, etc.: res proxime formam latrocinii venerat, Liv. 2, 48, 5; 2, 56, 5: res venit prope secessionem, id. 6, 42, 10: ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam, id. 2, 56, 5: cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 226.—*Impers.*: saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut, etc., to such a point that, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Liv. 7, 30, 9.—(β) Ad aliquid: bene agis, Alba; ad tuam veniam condicionem, will accept, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: ad summum fortunae, to attain, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 32.—**2.** In speaking, to come to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad tertiam epistolam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 14, 12: venio ad recentiores litteras, id. Att. 14, 19, 5: ad Arcefilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Att. 2, 4, 12: venio nunc ad tertium genus illud, etc., id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: ad istius morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1 al.

Vennenses, ium, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 4, § 26.

Vennōnius, ii, m., a Roman historian whose works are lost, Cic. Att. 12, 391; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

vēnor, ātus (*inf.* parag. venarier, Lucr. 5, 1248; *gen. plur. part.* venantum, Verg. A. 9, 551 al.), 1, v. *dep. n.* and *a.*, to hunt, chase (cf.: capto, aucupor). **I.** *Neutr.*: qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82: venatum in nemus ire parant, Verg. A. 4, 117: canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tigris venatur, Val. Fl. 1, 493: tu praecepit curvis venare theatris, Ov. A. 1, 89.—Prov.: stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82: piscari in aëre, Venari autem jaculo in medio mari, id. As. 1, 1, 87.—*Part. as subst.*: voces venantium, of hunters, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7.—**II.** *Act.*: i modo, venare leporem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81: canibus leporem, dammas, Verg. G. 3, 410: vespaes muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 72: conchac hiantes venantur cibum, id. 32, 11, 54, § 154: fugientes cum mari pisces, id. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Trop., to hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculus (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4; cf.: amores, Ov. Med. Fac. 27.—*Pass.*, Eun. Trag. 335; Prisc. p. 734 P.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena], full of veins, veiny, venous. **I.** Lit.: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100, § 157: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—*Comp.*: intybut, Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73.—**II.** Trop.: liber Acci, dry, meagre, Pers. 1, 76.

venter, is, m. [perh. for gycnter; cf. Gr. γαστήρ; Sanscr. gatharas]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., the belly (syn.: alvus, abdomen), Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; Cels. 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119.—*Plur.*, Mart. 13, 26, 1; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**B.** In partic., as the seat of the stomach, conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing, the paunch, maw: Cyclopi venter, velut olim tursaret alte, Carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl); Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 33: ventri operam dare, id. Ps. 1, 2, 43; id. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Hor. S. 1, 6, 128; 2, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 15, 32; Juv. 3, 167; 11, 40: proin tu tui cottidiani victi ventrem ad me adferas, i. e. an appetite for ordinary food, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75: vivite luronces, comedones, vivite ventros, ye maws, for ye gluttons, gormandizers, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 8.—In partic.: ventrem facere, to have a passage at stool, Veg. Vet. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The womb: homines in ventre necandos Conducit, Juv. 6, 596.—**2.** The fruit of the womb, fetus: ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 24, 2; Dig. 5, 4, 3; 25, 6, 1; 37, 9, 1, § 13; 29, 2, 30; Ov. M. 11, 311; Hor. Epod. 17, 50.—**B.** The bowels, entrails, Col. 9, 14, 6; Plin. 11, 20, 23, § 70.—**C.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, a belly, i. e. a swelling, protuberance: tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23 (5, 2, 43); Verg. G. 4, 122: lagonae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255: parictis, Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7.

Ventidīanus, a, um, v. Ventidius. **Ventidius**, i, m., the name of a Roman gens; so P. Ventidius Bassus, a partisan of Antony, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; 13, 11, 26; 13, 21, 48; 14, 7, 21; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Gell. 15, 4.—Hence, *adj.*: **Ventidīanus**, a, um, Ventidian, of Ventidius: milites, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: rumores, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 92, 21.

ventilabrum, i, n. [ventilo], an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing-fork, Col. 2, 10, 14; Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 53; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, n. 15.

* **ventilabundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], swinging to and fro, wavering, Varr. ap. Non. 356, 28 dub. (al. ventilabundus).

ventilatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an airing, ventilation: uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.

ventilator, ōris, m. [id.], one who winnows grain, a winnower. **I.** Lit., Col. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. (from tossing up into the air), a juggler, Quint. 10, 7, 11 Spald.; Prud. στέφ. 10, 78.

ventilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ventulus], to toss, swing, brandish in the air; to fan. 1969

I. Lit. A. In gen.: facem, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 50; arma, Mart. 5, 31, 4: aureos nummos manu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 14.—**Absol.**: quam stultum est, cum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117, 25: aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare, id. Excerpt. Contr. 3 praef. med.: cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118: populeas ventilat aura comas, fans, sways, agitates, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), i. e. to fan, inflame, kindle, Sil. 17, 507: frigus, fans coolness upon him, i. e. cools him with fanning, Mart. 3, 82, 10.—**Absol.**: aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, i. e. tosses to and fro (as it were) in order to cool it, Juv. 1, 28: alis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 109.—**M. d.**: alio atque alio positu ventilari, to move one's self, Sen. Tranq. 2, 10.—**B.** In partic., econom. t. t., to toss grain into the air, in order to cleanse it from chaff, to winnow, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6; Col. 12, 30, 1; 1, 6, 16; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302; 18, 32, 75, § 322.—**II. Trop.**, to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate, disquiet: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, *Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, i. e. to bring forward, App. Mag. p. 337, 30: vitam insonitum Manibus accitis, Cod. Th. 9, 16, 5; Cod. Just. 9, 18, 6.

***ventio**, ōnis, f. [vencio], a coming: quid tibi huc ventio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventito, āre, v. freq. n. [id.], to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort (class.): multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: cum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitare, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: ad aliquem, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 27: in castra, id. ib. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: cum ventitabas, quo pualla ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephantum), Sol. 52 med.

***vento**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to be wont to come, to come, Varr. ap. Non. 119, 2.

ventosus, adv., v. ventosus fin.

ventositas, ātis, f. [ventosus] (post-class.). **I. Lit.**, windiness, flatulence, ventosity: ventris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126.—**II. Trop.**, a puffing up, inflation, conceit, Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventosus, a, um, adj. [ventus], full of wind, windy. **I. Lit.**: folles, Verg. A. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: apcluncac, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46: aequora, Verg. A. 6, 335; Ov. H. 16 (17), 5: Alpes, id. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 11, 2, 78: murmur, Verg. E. 9, 58: auctumnus, hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352: alae, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 5; Verg. A. 12, 848: concha, i. e. the tuba, Luc. 9, 349: cucurbita, i. e. cupping-glass, Juv. 14, 58; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11: ictus, Val. Fl. 2, 269.—**Comp.**: Germania, Tac. G. 5.—**Sup.**: regio, Liv. 36, 43, 1: uter, App. Mag. p. 309, 36.—**B. Transf.**, like the wind, i. e. light, quick, speedy, swift, nimble (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392; cf.: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 299.—**II. Trop.**, **A. Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle**: Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: Romae Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 12: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, 4: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.—**B. Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty**: superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 31, 2: ventosus et mendax vanitate, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 4: gloria, Verg. A. 11, 708; cf.: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: lingua, Verg. A. 11, 390: decus (opp. verus honor), Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormis locuacitas, inflated, bombastic, Petr. 2.—**A. Adv.**: **ventosē**, as if full of wind, inflatedly: tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248, 22.

ventralis, e, adj. [venter], of or belonging to the belly, ventral. **I. Adj.**: umor, Macr. S. 7, 8 med.—**II. Subst.**: **ventrale**, is, n. (i. e. cingulum), a belly-band, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; 27, 7, 28, § 52; Dig. 48, 20, 6 (dub.).

***ventricōla**, ae, m. [venter-colo], one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton, Aug. Ep. 86 med.

***ventriculatio**, ōnis, f. [ventriculus],

the belly-ache, gripes, colic, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 143.

***ventriculōsus**, a, um, adj. [ventriculus], of or belonging to the belly: passio, i. e. the belly-ache, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 48.

ventriculator, oris, m., = ventricola (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 36, 11.

ventriculus (collat. form **ventriculū**), i, n., Cassiod. in Ps. 150, 5), i, m. dim. [venter], the belly. **I. Lit.**, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Aug.; Juv. 3, 97.—**II. Transf.**

A. The stomach, Cels. 4, 1, 12; 5, 26, 16; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**B. Cordis**, a ventricle of the heart, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrifluus, a, um, adj. [venter-fluo], laxative, purgative: medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 134.

ventrigo, āre, i, v. n., = venter aggre (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ventriloquus, i, m. [venter-loquor], one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; id. adv. Prax. 19; Hier. in Isa. 3, 8, 20.

ventriosus, a, um, adj. [venter], having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied: homo, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20; id. Merc. 3, 4, 54; id. Ps. 4, 7, 120; id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—In the collat. form **ventruosus**, bellying out: ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 134; and **ventrōsus**, Cassiod. in Ps. 72.

ventūlus, i, m. dim. [ventus], a slight wind, breeze (ante-class.): ventulum facere, to make a breeze (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37; id. Cas. 3, 5, 14.

ventus, i, m. [Sanscr. vā, blow; vatas, wind; Gr. root *af-*, *āw*, *ānu*, to blow; whence *ānp*, *ānpa*, etc.; Goth. *vaia*, to breathe; winds, wind, *wind* (syn.: aura, flamen). **I. Lit.**: ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, etc., Vitr. 1, 6; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 67; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Sen. C. N. 5, 16 sq.; Isid. Orig. 13, 11: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant *Ἄερα*, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; cf.: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul Stravere ventos, Hor. C. 1, 9, 10: remissior, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: prosper, Liv. 25, 27, 4: ventum exspectare, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; 16, 7, 1: secundus, adversus, v. h. vv.—In apposition: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Atabalus, Quint. 8, 2, 13: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—**Pro v.** **1.** Of labor lost: in vento et aquā scribere, Cat. 70, 4; so, profundere verba ventis, to talk to the wind, Lucr. 4, 931 (928); cf.: verba dare in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5, 8.—**2.** Rem tradere ventis, to oblivion, Hor. C. 1, 26, 3.—**3.** Ventis verba dare, i. q. not to keep one's word or promise, Ov. H. 2, 25 Ruhnck.—**4.** Vento vivere, to live upon wind or air, Cod. Just. 5, 50, 2 fin.—**5.** Ventis remis facere aliquid, with all one's might; v. remus.—**B. Plur.**, personified as deities, the winds: te, Apollo sancte, fer opem; teque, omnipotens Neptune, invoco; Vosque adeo, Venti! Turpil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73 (Com. Rel. v. 119 Rib.); Lucr. 5, 1230 (1228); cf. Ov. H. 17 (18), 37.—**C. Transf.** **1.** Windiness, flatulence, Col. 6, 30, 8.—**2.** A light stuff: textilis, Poët. ap. Petr. 55 fin.—**II. Trop.**, the wind, as a symbol of fortune (favorable or unfavorable), fame, applause, etc.: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, however the winds may blow, i. e. whatever circumstances may arise, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: alios ego vidi ventos; alias prope animo procellas, id. Pis. 9, 21; cf.: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1, 6; so, secundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, by raising a storm, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), i. e. of the plans, designs, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: loqui est coeptus, quo vento proicitur Appius minor, ut indicet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, Cae. Clu. 28, 77: omnes in-

tellegimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, id. ib. 47, 130.

venūcula (also **venūncula** and **venūcūla**), uva, a kind of grapes fit for preserving, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71; Col. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 27; 12, 45, 1; called also **venūcula**, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; Macr. S. 1, 16 fin.

venūla, ae, f. dim. [vena], a small vein, veinlet. **I. Lit.**, Cels. 2, 6.—**II. Trop.**, Quint. 12, 10, 25.

Venulus, i, m., a Rutulian warrior, sent by Turnus as an ambassador to Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 457.

venum, i, v. 2. venus.

venūm-do or **venūn-do** (**vaen-**; also separately, **venūm do**, v. infra), dedi, dātum, 1, v. a. [2. venus-do, whence also vendo, by contraction], to sell, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves (not in Cic.): hostes praeter senatores omnes venundati sunt, Liv. 4, 29, 4: multitudo alia civium Campanorum venum data, id. 26, 16, 6: Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91, 6: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21; Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68; id. Agr. 28; Flor. 4, 12, 52: tuque, o Minoa venundata Scylla figura, tonnes, etc., sold for, i. e. bribed by, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 21: sententiam, to put up for sale, Tac. A. 11, 22 fin.—In tmcsi: se venum a principibus datos Poeno, Liv. 24, 47, 6: praedam venum aut dono datum, Sall. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch.

1. Venus, ēris (gen. sing. VENERVS, Inscr. Orell. 1364), f. [v. veneror], the goddess of Love, the goddess Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 sq.; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; id. Or. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 1, 30, 1: filius Veneris, i. e. Cupid, Ov. M. 1, 463; cf. puerum, id. Am. 1, 10, 17; also *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 1, 325; and in jest, Venere prognatus, of C. Julius Caesar, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Veneris mensis, i. e. April, Ov. F. 4, 61.—**B. Transf.** **1. Love, sexual love, venerary** (as euphemism freq.): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commissa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 19; Verg. G. 3, 97; Ov. M. 10, 80; 10, 434; 11, 306; 12, 198; App. M. 1, p. 106, 13; Quint. 8, 6, 24; Tac. 20; Col. 6, 27, 10.—**2.** Like the Engl. *love*, to denote a beloved object, beloved: nec veneres nostras hoc fallit, Lucr. 4, 1185: mea Venus, Verg. E. 3, 68; Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; 1, 33, 13.—**3. Qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, grace, elegance, charms** (sing. and plur.; not in Cic.): quo fugit Venus? quo color? decens Quo motus? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17: ac bene nummatum decorat suadela venusque, id. Ep. 1, 6, 38; id. A. P. 42; Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 1: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint. 10, 1, 100: quod cum gratiā quadam et venere dicatur, id. 6, 3, 18; so (with gratia) id. 4, 2, 116.—Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat, quam Gracci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.—**Plur.**: profecto Amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum adfero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—**4. The planet Venus**, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—**5. The highest throw at dice**, when each of the dice presented a different number, the Venus throw, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 2, 7, 25; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; cf. in the foll.—**II. Deriv v.** **Venerēus** or **Veneriūs**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Venus: sacerdos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: antistita, id. ib. 3, 2, 10: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20; 5, 28: nutritus, id. ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; 2, 5, 54, § 141; v. also infra, B. 2: res, voluptates, etc., of or belonging to sexual love, venerous, venerual, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; id. Div. 2, 69, 143: visa, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166; Col. 12, 4, 3; cf. in a pun: homo, belonging to Venus and lascivious (of Verrus), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: delphinus, wanton, Gell. 7, 8, 1: nostros quoque antiquiores poëtas amasios et Venerios fuisse, id. 19, 9, 9: pira, a kind of pear, Venus-pear, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—**B. Subst.**

1. Venerēus (Veneriūs), i, m. (i. e. jactus), the Venus-throw at dice (v. supra, I. B. 5.), Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; 2, 59, 121; also **Venerem**, i, n.: hoc Venerem-

nm est, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 55.—**2. Vēnērei (Vēnērii)**, ōrum, m. (i. e. servi), the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus (v. supra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Clu. 15, 43.—**3. Vēnērae (Vēnēriae)**, ārum, f. (i. e. conchae); a kind of mussels, Venus-shell, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

2. vĕnus, ūs, m., or **vĕnum (vaen-)**, i, n. (occurring only in the forms venui, veno, and venum) [Gr. *ἔνος*, price; *ἄνῃ*, purchase; cf. Sanscr. *vasuas*, price; *vasuam*, wages; and perh. Germ. *Gewinn*], sale. **a. Dat.** (a) Form venui (late Lat.): rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210, 12: cantherium venui subicere, id. ib. 8, p. 221, 29.—(β) Form veno (post-Aug.): posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercebant, id. ib. 13, 51.—**b. Acc.** venum (class.): dare aliquem venum, to sell, Liv. 24, 47, 6: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179; hence the compound venumdo, q. v.: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55, 7: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4, 1: venum iturum, Sen. Const. 3, 2: seque et sua tradita venum Castra videt, Luc. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

Vēnusia, ae, f., a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, the birthplace of the poet Horace, now Venosa, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; 16, 5, 3; Liv. 22, 49, 22, 54; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—Hence, **Vēnusinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Venusia, Venusian: silvae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: colonus, i. e. Horace, id. S. 2, 1, 35: ūcerna, i. e. the poetry of Horace, Juv. 1, 61.—Subst.: **Vēnūsini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Venusia, the Venusians, Liv. 22, 54; 27, 10.

venustas, ātis, f. [l. Venus], loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, elegance, attractiveness, etc. (syn.: pulchritudo, formositas). **I.** Of the body: cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 17: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, id. ib. 1, 27, 95: voltus quantum adfert tum dignitatem, tum venustatem, id. Or. 18, 60.—Transf., of inanim. things: signa eximia venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: pomorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.—**II.** Of the mind: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: dicendi vis egregia, summā festiuitate et venustate conjuncta profuit, id. ib. 1, 57, 243: comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam venustate, id. Arch. 12, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 118; 9, 2, 66; 9, 3, 72: verborum, Gell. 17, 20, 6: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 54; id. Truc. 4, 2, 4: diem pulchrum et venustatis plenum; pleasantness, pleasure, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44; cf.: quis me fortunatio, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8.—**Plur.**: amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affert, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 6; id. Ps. 5, 1, 12.

vĕnustĕ, adv., v. venustus fin.

venusto, āre, v. a. [venustus], to make lovely, beautify: se unguentis, Naev. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 19: ideo primo fecit (fidem) deus, postea venustavit, Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 7, 27: miracula, id. in Luc. 2, 42.

venustulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], lovely, charming, delightful: oratio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70: carmina, Aus. Ep. Idyll. 4 praem.

venustus, a, um, adj. [l. Venus], lovely, comely, charming, pleasing, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, elegant, etc. (syn.: pulcher, formosus, speciosus). **I.** Physically: species, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 93; Suet. Ner. 51: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: soror, Cat. 89, 2.—**Sup.**: diva venustissima Venus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79.—**Transf.**, of inanim. things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34: Sirmio, Cat. 31, 12: aspectusfigurationis, Vitruv. 3, 2.—**II.** Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustus facit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 3: ve-

nustum esse, quod cum gratiā quādam et venere dicatur apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dictionis) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: (antiqua comoedia) grandis et elegans et venusta, Quint. 10, 1, 65: transitus, id. 9, 2, 61.—**Comp.**: homines venustiores, Cat. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13.—**Sup.**: repercutiendi genus venustissimum, Quint. 6, 3, 84: materia, id. 6, 3, 84: lusus, id. 5, 13, 46.—**Adv.**: **vĕnustĕ**, charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: venuste cecidisse, most delightfully, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: respondere, id. 5, 7, 31: eludere, id. 5, 13, 48: scribere mimiam, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.—**Comp.**: Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 20.—**Sup.**: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, se, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: omnia venustissime fingere, Quint. 6, 3, 41.

***vĕ-pallidus**, a, um, adj., very pale, very pallid: mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

***vĕprāticus**, a, um, adj. [vĕpres], of or belonging to a thorn-bush: spinæ, Col. 7, 1, 1.

vĕprĕcūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little thorn- or briar-bush: illa ex vĕpreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.—**Prov.**: vĕpera est in vĕpreculā, there's a viper in the bush, of a hidden danger, Pompon. ap. Non. 231, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 130 Rib.; cf.: latet anguis in herba).

vĕpres (vĕpris, vĕper), is, and more usu. in the plur.: **vĕpres**, ium (poet. vĕprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44), m. (fem., Lucr. 4, 62; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, pp. 460, 678), a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush (class.). (a) **Plur.**: ARBORES, VITES, VĖPRES, SENTES, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vĕpribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Lucr. 4, 62; Verg. G. 1, 271; 3, 444; id. A. 8, 645; *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9.—**Gen.** vĕprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44; Suet. Tib. 60; Col. 11, 3, 3.—**Prov.**: inter vĕpres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4.—(β) **Sing. nom.** vĕpres, Prisc. p. 613 P.—**Acc. hunc.** vĕpre, Col. 11, 3, 7; Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116: vĕpre et spinam vorabit, Vulg. Isa. 9, 18; 27, 4.—**Abl.** vĕpre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

vĕprĕtum, i, n. [vĕpres], a thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket, Col. 4, 32, 1; Pall. 1, 43.

vĕr, vĕris (abl. veri, Col. 10, 129), n. [Gr. *ἔαρ*, ἡ, i. e. *ἔαρ*, the spring. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 5, 737; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Lael. 19, 70: vere novo, Verg. G. 1, 43; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1; 4, 7, 9; 4, 12, 1: primo vere, at the beginning of spring, Cato, R. R. 50; Hor. C. 3, 7, 2.—**Prov.**: vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** Transf., the productions of spring: cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2.—**So esp. freq.**, ver sacrum, a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vere nata essent apud se animalia immolatos, etc., Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. Mamertini, p. 158; id. s. v. Sacram, p. 321; Sisenn. ap. Non. 522, 17: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, etc., Liv. 22, 9, 10; cf. the votive formula, id. 22, 10, 2; so id. 33, 44, 1; 34, 44, 1 sqq. Weissenb. ad loc.; Just. 24, 4, 1.—**III.** Trop., the spring-time of life, youth (poet.): jucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16; Ov. M. 10, 85.

vĕrāciter, adv., v. verax fin.

Verāgri, ōrum, m., a people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pennine Alps, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

(**veratrix**, icis, a false read. for veteratrix, App. M. 9, p. 230.)

vĕrātrum, i, n., a plant, hellebore, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 52; Gell. 17, 5, 6; Cels. 2, 12 sq.; 3, 23; Lucr. 4, 640; Pers. 1, 51.

vĕrax, ācis, adj. [verus], speaking truly, true, veracious (very rare): si eris verax, tuā ex re facies, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6; 5, 2, 15: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: saga, Tib. 1, 2, 41: signa, id. 4, 1, 119: sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia,

id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89.—**With inf.**: vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor. C. S. 25.—**Comp.**: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116.—**Sup.**: veracissima promissio, Aug. Ep. 6.—**Adv.**: **vĕrāciter**, truly, veraciously (opp. simulatōrie), Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 4; 6, 10; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 56, 3; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1: Platonem acutius atque veracius intellexisse, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4; 5, 8.

verbalis, e, adj. [verbum], consisting of words, wordy, verbal. **I.** In gen. (post-class.): horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: undae mulierum, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., in gram., of or belonging to verbs, verbal, Charis. p. 128 P.; Diom. p. 310 ib.

Verbannus, i, m., the name of a lake in Upper Italy, now Lago Maggiore: latus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

verbascum, i, n., a plant, mullein, Plin. 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 4, 11, § 23.

† **Verbeia**, ae, f., a goddess worshipped by the Gauls and Britons, perh. = VICTORIA, Inscr. Grut. 89, 7; 1017, 2.

verbena, ae, f. (v. Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 3, 11); usually in plur.: **verbēnae**, ārum, f., foliage, herbage, the leaves, twigs, and branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, cypress, tamarisk, sacred boughs, etc.: verbēnas vocamus omnes frondes sacras, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; cf. id. ad Verg. E. 8, 65, where is given the derivation, a viriditate; such boughs were borne by the fetales, Liv. 1, 24, 6; 30, 43, 3; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: verbēnā tempora vincti, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; by priests suing for protection, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 33; Ter. And. 4, 3, 11; Hor. C. 1, 19, 14; 4, 11, 7; Ov. M. 7, 242; Verg. E. 8, 65; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Suet. Vesp. 7.—**II.** A class of plants used in medicine as cooling remedies, including the olive, myrtle, ivy, etc., Cels. 2, 22 fin.; 8, 10, 7.

verbēnāca, ae, f., a plant, called also hierobotane, vervain: Verbenae officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3.

* **verbēnārius**, ii, m. [verbēnae], one who bears the sacred boughs; of the fetales, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5.

* **verbēnātus**, a, um, adj. [id.], crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: verbēnatum infulatumque, Suet. Calig. 27.

verber, ēris (nom., dat., and acc. sing. do not occur, and the sing. in gen. very rarely; Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 476), n., a lash, whip, scourge, rod (syn.: scutica, flagrum). **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic., but cf. in II. B.). (a) **Plur.**: Tr. Quid me fiet nunc jam? Th. Verberibus caedere, lutum, pendens, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45: verberibus caedere, id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque adferri, Liv. 8, 28, 4: verbera saetosa movebat arator, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 25; Verg. A. 5, 147; Quint. Decl. 19, 3.—(β) **Sing.**: illi instant verbera torto, Verg. G. 3, 106: Phoebeus equos stimuloque domans et verbera saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399: conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu Verberis increpuit, id. ib. 14, 821: pecora verbera domantur, Sen. Const. 12, 3; of a top: volitans sub verbera turbo, Verg. A. 7, 378.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.; syn. lorum). Verg. G. 1, 309; Sil. 1, 314; Luc. 3, 469.—**B.** Abstr., a lashing, scourging, flogging, etc. (class.; syn. plaga). **I.** Lit. (a) **Plur.**: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59; 2, 37, 62; id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 113; 11, 1, 40; 11, 3, 90; 11, 3, 117; Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: cum posita stares ad verbera veste, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 19: saeva, id. ib. 1, 13, 18: tergum foedum vestigiis verberum, Liv. 2, 23, 7: post verbera, Stat. Th. 2, 143; 2, 172.—(β) **Sing.**: percutimur caput conversae verbera virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300; Sen. Herc. Fur. 801.—**b.** Of inanim. things, a stripe, stroke, blow (most-

ty poet.). (α) *Plur.*: turgentis caudae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr. 5, 957; 6, 115: radorum (solis), id. 5, 485; 5, 1104: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288.—Of the strokes of oars: puppis Verberibus senis agitur, Luc. 3, 536; Sil. 11, 493; cf. Ov. H. 18, 23.—(β) *Sing.*: remorum in verberibus perant, Ov. M. 3, 662: tremantes Verberibus ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33.—2. *Trop., plur., lashes, strokes*: contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9: verbera linguae, i.e. *chidings*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 3 (cf.: verberari verbis, convicio, etc., under verbo): fortunae verbera, the strokes of fate, Gell. 13, 27, 4.

* **verberabilis**, e, *adj.* [verbero], *worthy of a beating*: verberabilissime, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verberābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *whipping, flogging*, Plaut. Fragm. p. 30 Mai (id. Stich. v. 444 Ritschl).

verberatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a striking, beating*. I. *Lit.*: flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Dig. 48, 19, 7; 47, 10, 5, § 1.—II. *Trop.*, *chastisement, punishment*: mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistula dedisti, i.e. *satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio), Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 16, 26, 1.

* **verberator**, ōris, m. [id.], *a beater, flogger*, Prud. *στέφ.* 9, 38.

* **verberatus**, ūs, m. [id.], *a beating*: si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripit aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39.

verberēus, a, um, *adj.* [verber], *worthy of stripes* (Plautinian): caput = 2. verbo, *scoundrel*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2; also called statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Ps. 4, 1, 7.

verberito, āre, v. *freg.* [1. verbo], *to beat often*, Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

1. **verbero**, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form verberit for verberari, Fest. p. 230, 15 e leg. Serv. ad Tull.; *inf.* verberarier, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 7; id. Most. 3, 1, 92), v. a. [verber], *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub* (class.; *syn.*: ferio, pulso). I. *Lit.*: So. Sum obtusus pugnis pessime. *Am.* Quis te verberavit? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; so (with pulsare) id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: civem Romanum, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: matrem, id. Vatin. 5, 11; cf.: parentem, servum injuriā, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: laterum costas ense, Ov. M. 4, 727; Mart. 7, 94, 6; Dig. 47, 10, 5 *proem.*—*Absol.*: quo firme verberatur insisterent, Suet. Calig. 26: caudā verberando excutere cibum, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 12.—*Prov.*: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 41.—b. *Transf.*, of inanimate things, *to beat, strike, lash, knock*, etc.: locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato, R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: aquila aethera verberat alis, Verg. A. 11, 756: verberat ictibus auras, id. ib. 5, 377: fundā amnem, id. G. 1, 141; cf.: sidera (unda), id. A. 3, 423: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Luc. 2, 407; cf.: navem (Auster), Hor. Epod. 10, 3: puppinem (Eurus), Val. Fl. 1, 639.—In a comic pun, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 177.—II. *Trop.*, *to lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass* with words: aliquem verbis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17: ne me ut surdo verbera aures, id. Mil. 4, 1, 204: senatus convicio verberari, Cic. Pis. 26, 63; cf.: verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, id. Fam. 16, 26, 1: orator in dicendo exercitatus hac ipsa exercitatione istos verberabit, id. de Or. 3, 21, 79: aures sermonibus, Tac. Agr. 41; Petr. 132.

2. **verbero**, ōnis, m. [1. verbo], *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal*: ain-tu vero verbo? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; id. Ps. 4, 7, 63; id. As. 2, 4, 10; 2, 4, 78; 3, 3, 79; id. Capt. 3, 4, 19 al.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 3; 5, 6, 10.

verbialis, e, *adj.*, *verbal, derived from a verb*, Pompei Comment. (Keil, Lat. Gram. 5).

* **verbificatio**, ōnis, f. [verbum-facio], *a talking*, Caecil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4 (Com. Rel. p. 37 Rib.).

verbigena, ae, m. [verbum-gigno], *he who was born of the Word, i.e. Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3, 1; 11, 17.

verbigero, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. n. [verbum-gero], *to talk, chat, dispute*: quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Mag. p. 321, 3.

verbivēlitiō, v. velitatio.

verbositas, ātis, f. [verbosus], *multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity* (post-class.), Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 551; Symm. Ep. 8, 47.

verbosus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum], *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare but class.): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historia carpebat, Suet. Calig. 34; Cat. 98, 1.—*Comp.*: verbosior epistula, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79.—*Sup.*: verbosissimos locos arcessere, Quint. 2, 4, 31.—*Adv.*: **verbosē**, *with many words, verbosely*, Cic. Mur. 12, 26; Quint. 12, 8, 7.—*Comp.*, Varr. R. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 28; 4, 1, 43; 5, 12, 15.

verbum, i (gen. plur. verbum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14), n. [from the root *er*; Gr. *ἐρως*, whence *ἐρως* and *ῥήμα*, what is spoken or said; cf. Goth. *vaurd*; Germ. *Wort*; Engl. *word*], *a word; plur., words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation, etc.* (cf.: vox, vocabulum). I. *In gen.*: verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: si ullum verbum faxo, id. Men. 1, 2, 47: qui verbum numquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270; so, *facere, to talk, chat, discourse, converse*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; id. Planc. 8, 20 al.: spissum istud amanti est verbum veniet, nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77; cf. id. Most. 5, 1, 2: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75 (for which: vox voluptatis, id. ib. 2, 2, 6); cf.: libenter verbo uti Catonis (i.e. origines), id. Rep. 2, 1, 3: verbum usitatus et tritius, id. Ac. 1, 7, 27: verbum scribere... verbi litterae, id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, etc., id. Brut. 79, 274: si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si uno verbo temperantia (literally, *in one word*; cf. B. 2. infra), id. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—*Plur.*: verba rebus impressit, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: in quo etiam verbis ac nominibus ipsis fuit diligens (Servius Tullius), id. ib. 2, 22, 40: quid verbis opus? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 289: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: verba facere, *to speak*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: contumelia verborum, *insulting or abusive language*, id. ib. 5, 58: ut verbis, quid sit, definiam, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: verba ponenda sunt, quae vim habeant illustrandi, nec ab usu sint abhorrentia, grandia, plena, sonantia, etc., id. Part. Or. 15, 53: dialecticorum verba nulla sunt publica: suis utuntur, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, id. Brut. 72, 253 et saep.: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis ille nobis est consumptus dies, *much talk on both sides*, id. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 7: accusabat Canutius Scamandrum verbis tribus, venenum esse deprehensum (literally, *in three words*; cf. B. 2. b. infra), Cic. Clu. 18, 50.—*Prov.*: verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i.e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; for which: verba fiunt mortuo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 26.—B. *Adverbial phrases*. 1. *Ad verbum, verbum* (e. de, pro), *verbo, or simply verbum verbo, to a word, word for word, exactly, literally* (Cic. uses verbum e or ex verbo where the exact equivalent of a single word is given; verbum pro verbo of the literal translation of a passage; v. infra): fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 30 *fin.*: ediscere ad verbum, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ea quae modo expressa ad verbum dixi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div. 1, 44, 99: quae Graeci πᾶθιν appellant: ego poteram morbos, et id verbum esset e verbo, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes, comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; id. Top. 8, 35; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres, Hor. A. P. 133; cf.: ea sine

scripto eisdem verbis reddebat, quibus cogitaverat, Cic. Brut. 88, 301.—2. *Verbi causā or gratiā, for the sake of example, for example, for instance*: si quis, verbi causā, oriente Camiculā natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: *M.* Quid dicis igitur! *A.* Miserum esse verbi causā *M.* Crassum, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 12; id. Mil. 22, 60: qui verbi causā post mortem amici liberos ejus custodiant, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratiā propter voluntatem, nos amemus, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—3. *Uno verbo, or tribus verbis, or paucis verbis, in one word, in a word, briefly*. a. *Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18; Cato, R. R. 157, 7: praetores, praetorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem senatus, omnem subulem juvenutis unoque verbo rem publicam expulsum atque extirminatam suis sedibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54.—b. *Brevin' an longinquo sermone?* *M.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: pax, te tribus verbis volo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 121.—c. *Sed paucis verbis te volo*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 22; cf.: verbi paucis quam cito Alium fecisti me, id. Trin. 1, 2, 123; cf. also paucis, II. B.—4. *Verbo*. a. *Orally, by word of mouth* (opp. scripturā): C. Furnio plura verbo quam scripturā mandata dedimus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: cui verbo mandabo, quid, etc., Vulc. Gall. Avid. Cass. 10, § 10.—b. *Briefly, in a word*: postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alii varie adsentiebantur, Sall. C. 52, 1: aut verbo adsentiebatur, aut pedibus in sententiam ibat, Liv. 27, 34, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 40, 6; cf. also: rogatus a me etiam majus quam dedecus, verbo de sententiā destitisti, *at a word from me*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28 Ernest. ad loc.—5. *Meis, tuis, suis verbis, in my, thy, or his name; for me, thee, or him*: gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8; 5, 11, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 38; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 79: denuntiatur Fabio senatus verbis, ne, etc., Liv. 9, 36, 14.

II. *In partic.* A. *Verbum, in the sing.* 1. *Of an entire clause, a saying, expression, phrase, sentence* (mostly anteclass.; cf.: sententia, dictum): *Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitet quod nunc habes. *Eu.* Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 11; id. Cas. 2, 5, 39; id. Most. 1, 3, 18; 1, 3, 93; 1, 3, 139; Ter. And. 1, 5, 5; id. Eun. 1, 2, 95; id. Ad. 5, 8, 29.—2. *Of a proverb*: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32; so id. ib. 4, 5, 39; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7.—B. *Pregn., mere talk, mere words* (opp. to deed, fact, reality, etc.; cf. nomen): qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12; cf.: verbo et simulatione (opp. re verā), id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; v. res: dolor est malum, ut disputas; existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, id. Pis. 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—Hence, *verba dare* (alicui), *to give empty words, i.e. to deceive, cheat*: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, A: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, i.e. *eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 24: curis dare verba, i.e. *to beguile, drive away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 40.—C. *In gram., a verb*: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 11 sq. Müll.; 9, § 95; 10, § 77 al.; Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.—D. *In eccl. Lat. as a translation of λόγος, the second person of the Trinity*, Vulg. Joan. 1, 1; id. 1 Joan. 5, 7; id. Apoc. 19, 13.

Vercellae, ārum, f., *a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Borgo Vercelli*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 70.—Hence, *A. Vercellensis*, e, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Vercellae*: ager, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78.—B. *Vercellinus*, a, um, *adj.*, *of Vercellae, Vercelline*: PORTA, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 772.

Veringetōrix, *igis, m., a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic War*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 sq.; Flor. 3, 10, 20.

* **verculum**, *i, n. dim. [ver], little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum corculum, melliculum, verculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.

verē, *adv., v. verus, C. fin.*

verēcundē, *adv., v. verecundus, II. a.*

verēcundia, *ae, f. [verecundus], the natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced, shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.* **I.** In gcn. (class.; syn.: pudicitia, castitas, pudor). **A.** *Absol.*: nec vero tam mctu poenaeque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundia, quam natura homini dedit quasi quandam vituperationis non iniustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4, 6: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: sceniorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scaenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: iustitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, id. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. Lael. 22, 82: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10: tironis, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundia, id. Quint. 11, 39; so, virginalis, Suet. Vit. Pers.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, quā apud parentis suos, verecundia, Liv. 26, 50, 6: verecundia nostra adversus regem nobis obstat, id. 37, 54, 7: nova nupta verecundia notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, *bashful redness, blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18. — **B.** With *gen. obj.* (a) With *gen. rei*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238; Quint. prooem. § 3: respondendi, id. 3, 5, 15: hujus sermonis, Liv. 26, 50, 4. — (β) With *gen. personae* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec reipublicae est verecundia, *respect for, reverence*, Liv. 4, 45, 8: parentis, viritici, deorum, id. 39, 11, 2: ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 3, 3, 64: majestatis magistratum, Liv. 2, 36, 3: aetatis, id. 1, 6, 4; cf. id. 1, 3, 10: legum, id. 10, 13, 8. — **Transf.**: quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, ut, etc., i. e. of known venerableness, Quint. 6, 3, 33. — **II.** In *partic.*, with an implication of censure. **1.** *Over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity* (post-Aug.): verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet... quae (verecundia) est timor quidam reducens animum ab iis, quae facienda sunt... Optima est autem emendatio verecundiae fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2 sq.: patronus timet cognoscensit verecundiam, id. 4, 1, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundia contracta, id. 11, 3, 64. — **2.** *A shame, disgrace*: verecundiae erat equitum suo alienoque Marte pugnare, Liv. 3, 62, 9: verecundia Romanos tandem cepit, Saguntum sub hostium potestate esse, etc., *a sense of shame*, id. 24, 42, 9.

verecunditer, *adv., v. verecundus fin. β.*

verēcundor, *āri, v. dep. n. [verecundus], to feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident* (rare but class.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36. — With *inf.*: Sp. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere... et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249. — **II.** *Transf.*, of things: (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

verecundus, *a, um, adj. [verecor], feeling shame* (at any thing good or bad), *shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc. **I.** *Lit.*: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 22: decet verecundum esse adulescentem, id. As. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundi, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207: saepe verecundum laudasti, id. Ep. 1, 7, 37: Bacchus, *moderate*,

id. C. 1, 27, 3 (cf.: modicus Liber, id. ib. 1, 18, 7): orator in transferendis verecundus et parvus, Cic. Or. 24, 81: vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: color, *a blush*, Hor. Epod. 17, 21: rubor, Ov. M. 1, 484: pudor, id. Tr. 4, 4, 50: verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 96: verba, id. 10, 1, 9: causa, id. 4, 5, 19: vita, Ov. Tr. 2, 354. — With *subj. clause*: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, Quint. 11, 3, 133: hoc dicere verecundum est, i. e. *I am ashamed*, id. 7, 1, 56. — *Comp.*: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 11: verecundior in loquendo, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: partes, i. e. *the private parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41: confessio, id. 4, 2, 8. — *Sup.*: Pompejus in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33, 3. — **II.** *Transf.*, objectively, *worthy of reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6; cf. id. 21, 16, 11; 30, 8, 4: praetor, Capitol. Ver. 8. — *Adv.* (acc. to I.), *shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly*. (a) *Form verēcundē*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Brut. 22, 87; Liv. 26, 49, 16. — (β) *Form verēcunditer*, Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 23. — **b.** *Comp.*: verecundius, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171; Quint. 4, 1, 13; 11, 1, 84.

verēdarius, *ii, m. [veredus], a post-boy, courier* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*; Vulg. Esth. 8, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Ep. 9. — *Comically*, of a priest eager for gossip, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

verēdus, *i, m. I. A light horse for posting, a post-horse, courier's horse*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 4; 12, 51, 7; Aus. Ep. 8, 7; 8, 14. — **II.** *Transf.*, *a light, fleet hunting-horse*, Mart. 12, 14, 1; 14, 86, 1.

verendus, *a, um, v. vereor, B. fin.*

verenter, *adv., v. vereor, A. fin.*

verēor, *itus (part. pres. verens; rare in histt.; not in Caes., Liv., Sall., or Curt., veritus being used instead; but freq. in Cic., Nep., and Just.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 1192), 2, v. dep. a. and n. [Greek root op-, Fop; ὄψος, ἐπιόψος, guardian; ὄψαι, to see; O. H. Germ. warten, to see; Engl. ward], to feel awe of, to reverence, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid of any thing (good or bad); to fear or be afraid to do a thing, etc. (not so strong as metuo, v. Cic. Quint. 1, 1 *infra*; cf. also timere); constr. with acc., with an *inf.*, the *gen.*, a *fol. ne, ut*, a *rel. clause*, or *absol.* (a) With *acc.*: vereri aliquem, Plaut. Am. prol. 23; so, vereri et metuere Junonem, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: contra nos ambae faciunt, summa gratia et eloquentia; quarum alteram vereor, alteram metuo, Cic. Quint. 1, 1: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, id. Sen. 11, 37; cf.: quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timere se ne ipsi viderentur, id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: veremur quos, Romani, et si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quem discipuli et amant et verentur, Quint. 2, 2, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: patris conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: Gallica bella, id. Att. 14, 4, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; id. B. C. 3, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: desidiā in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: opinionem jactantiae, id. 9, 2, 74: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: majus, id. S. 2, 8, 57: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: hoc verens in hanc tarditatem incidi, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: quae verens Epicurus... commentus est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 23, 59: invidiam verens, Nep. Eum. 7, 1. — (β) With *inf.*: vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23: vereor committere, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: quos interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 40: verear magis, Me amoris causa hoc orffatu incedere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 2: judex verebar non omnes causam vincere posse suam, Ov. H. 16, 75 sq. — *Impers.*: Cyrenaici, quos non est verum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39. — (γ) With *gen.* (mostly ante-class.): uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. ap. Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1. — *Impers.*: nihiline te populi veretur, Pac. ap. Non. 497, 2. — (δ) With *dat.**

(very rare): eo minus veritus navibus, quod, etc., *for the ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9. — (ε) With *ne, lest* or *that*: sed vereor, ne videatur oratio mea, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; 3, 5, 70; id. de Or. 1, 55, 234; id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 1, 42; 2, 1; Sall. J. 14, 20; Hor. S. 1, 2, 127; id. Ep. 1, 16, 19: veritus, ne licentia invidiam accenderet, Sall. J. 15, 3: agebamur verentes ne quid accideret, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 2: tum me inquit collegi, verens ne... noceret, id. Att. 15, 21, 1; id. Fam. 9, 16, 1; id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; 3, 9, 33; Nep. Dion. 4, 1; 8, 5; id. Them. 5, 1. — To introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), then *I am afraid that, I suspect that*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: non vereor, ne assentationem quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 68; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8. — (ζ) With *ne... non*: accipi tuas litteras, quibus intellexi te vereri ne superiores mihi redditae non essent, Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1. — So usu. after non vereor, ne non is used instead of ut (cf. n. *infra*): non vereor ne hoc officium meum P. Servilio non probem, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 38, § 82; 2, 2, 47, § 118: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 2, 5, 2; 2, 6, 2; 11, 28, 8; Cels. 5, 28, 12. — So after questions implying a negative: quid est cur verear ne ad eam non possim accommodare Torquatos nostros? Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; and in ironical concessions or assumptions: si meis horis in accusando uti voluissim, vererer ne mihi crimina non suppetere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 19. — (η) With *ut, that not*: veritus ut hostium impetum sustinere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1; id. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferulā caedās meritum majora subire Verbera non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121. — (θ) With a *rel. clause*, to await with fear, to fear, dread: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vercor, quid sit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Dig. 20, 4, 11. — (i) With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): de quā (Carthagine) vereri non antedestinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18. — (κ) *Absol.*: hic vereri perdidit, i. e. *he has lost all sense of shame*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: ne vereamini, Quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, id. Capt. prol. 58: ne vereare; meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, id. ib. 2, 2, 99. — Hence, **A. verenter**, *adv., with reverence, reverently*, Sedul. 1, 8. — **B. verendus**, *a, um, P. a., that is to be feared or revered, awful, venerable; fearful, terrible* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *Adj.*: majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. P. 3, 1, 143; cf. id. Tr. 5, 6, 31: ossa (viri), id. H. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Luc. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502. — **2.** *Subst.*: **verenda**, *orum, m., the private parts*, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 213; 32, 9, 34, § 107; 36, 21, 42, § 156; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 14; called also partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

3. In a *pass.* signif.: ubi malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis, Afran. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 3; cf. also the impersonal use above, β and γ.

verētillum, *i, n. dim. [veretrum], = parvum veretrum*, App. Mag. p. 296, 28.

Veretini, *orum, m., a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

verētrum, *i, n. [verecor; cf. verendus, 2.], the private parts*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 1; Suet. Tib. 62; Arn. 5, 165: muliebre, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 16; Scrib. Comp. 234; App. Herb. 201.

Vergellus, *i, m., a river of Apulia*, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 2; Flor. 2, 6, 18.

Vergentum, *i, n., a town in Hispania Baetica*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.

Vergiliae, *arum, f. [vergo], the constellation of the seven stars, that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*, Cic. N. D. poet. 2, 44, 112; Auct. B. Afr. 47; Isid. Orig. 3, 70; cf. Fest. p. 372 Müll.

Vergilio-cento, ōnis, m. [Vergilius-cento], a poem made up of scraps from Vergil, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

Vergilius (not **Virgilius**; the form **Ver-** is supported by the ancient MSS. and inscriptions in unbroken succession, to the fourth century A.D.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 779 sq.), ii, m., the name of a Roman gens; so, esp., P. Vergilius Maro, a celebrated Roman poet, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6; 1, 24, 10; 4, 12, 13; id. S. 1, 5, 40. — Hence, **Vergiliānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the poet Vergil, *Vergilian*: virtus, Plin. praef. § 22: illud, Quint. 1, 3, 13: **VERGILIANVS POETA**, a writer of a cento of Vergilian verses, Inscr. Grut. 64, 5.

vergo, ēre (*perf.* and *sup.* wanting, acc. to Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 507, 584; but *ver-* is assumed as *perf.* by Prob. Cath. 1486, and is read, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52, by Merkel, ex conj. for the MS. *vertit*; acc. to Charis. 3, 1, p. 218, and Diom. 1, p. 366, the *perf.* is *verxi*, but it does not occur in extant writings), v. a. and n. **I. Act.**, to bend, turn, incline, verge (only poet., and very rare; syn. *inclino*): in terras igitur quoque solis vergitur ardor, mid., turns itself, verges, Lucr. 2, 212: et polus aversi calidus quā vergitur Austri, Lucr. 1, 54: Strongly vergitur ad exortus solis, Sol. 6, § 3: illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venenum Vergébant, i. e. turned in, poured in, Lucr. 5, 1010: in gelidos amomasi sinus, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52: spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 244. — **II. Neutr.**, to bend, turn, incline itself; of places, to lie, be situated in any direction (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: tendo, pertineo, jaceo). **A. Lit.**: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin, id. B. G. 2, 18: Galliae pars ad Septentriones, id. ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31, 10: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticūs, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. — **B. Trop.**, to turn, bend, incline, etc.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (i. e. in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3: suam aetatem vergere, that he was in the decline of his age, id. ib. 2, 43: sed ne patriae quidem bonus tutor aut vindex est, si ad voluptates vergit, Sen. Vit. Be. 15, 3: animus nec ad recta fortiter nec ad prava vergentis, id. Tranq. 1, 3: nox vergit ad lucem, verges towards, Curt. 4, 7, 9: vergente jam die, declining, Suet. Oth. 7; so, jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, id. ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 116: colore languidum candidum vergente, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43.

Vergōānum, i, n., a town on the island of Lerina, near Gaul, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Vergōbrētus, i, m., = Βεργόβρετος; paraphr., the title of the chief magistrate among the *Ædii*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16.

vericōla, ae, comm. [verus-colo], that cultivates or regards the truth: lex, Tert. Carn. ad Senat. 43.

vericūlum (not **verūcūlum**), i, n. *dim.* [veru; cf. corniculum, from cornu], a small javelin, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107; 35, 11, 41, § 149; Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

veridicē, *adv.*, v. veridicus *fin.*
veridicentia, ae, f. [veridicus], truth-telling (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 14; 2, 2.

veridicus, a, um, *adj.* [verus-dico], that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical (rare but class.). **I. Lit.**, act.: os, Lucr. 6, 6: voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3: interpres, Liv. 1, 7. — **II. Transf.**, pass., that is truly said; true, veritable: usus, true experience, Plin. 18, 4, 6, § 25: exitus, id. 7, 16, 15, § 69. — *Adv.*: **veridicē**, truly: agere (opp. rhetorice), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1, 2.

verilōquium, ii, n. [verus-loquor], a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, etymology, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio, Cic. Top. 8, 35.

verilōquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], speaking truly, truth-telling (very rare): oraculum, 1974

Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 Mai: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

verisimilis, **verisimiliter**, and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, **veri similis**, etc., v. under verus and similis, etc.

veritas, ātis, f. [verus], truth, truthfulness, verity; the true or real nature, reality (always abstract; cf.: verum, vera). **I. In gen.**: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatem patefacere, id. Sull. 16, 45: argumentatio... in quā perspicuum omnibus veritatem continet adsumptio, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: o magna vis veritatis, quae... facile se per se ipsa defendat, id. Cael. 26, 63: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andriā (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit... veritatem aspernare, id. Lael. 24, 89: nihil ad veritatem (loqui), id. ib. 25, 91: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: simplex ratio veritatis, id. ib. 1, 53, 229. — **II. In partic.** **1. Reality, real life**, esp. of the likeness of life in works of art: non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse, quam ut imitentur veritatem, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: oratores sunt veritatis ipsius actores, id. de Or. 3, 56, 214: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, cum in veritate dicemus, in reality, i. e. in the forum, not for practice merely, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, according to truth or reality, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam fama nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: exploranda est veritas, Phaedr. 3, 10, 5. — **2. Nature, the truth of nature**: sic enim se profecto res habet, ut nunquam perfecte veritatem casus imitetur, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, id. ib.; cf.: ut, quicquid accidat, id ex aeterna veritate causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, id. N. D. 1, 20, 55. — **3. Consule veritatem**, i. e. the etymology, = τὸ ἔτυμον, Cic. Or. 48, 159; so Quint. 1, 6, 32; 1, 7, 8. — **4. Of character, truth, rectitude, integrity**: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugit, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: sint veritatis et virtutis magistri, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Deiot. 2, 5: judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr. 1, 1, 3: si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: rustica Veritas, truth, integrity, Mart. 10, 72, 11; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 1. — **5. Plur.** (rare): veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7, 4.

veritus, a, um, *Part.* of vereor.

veriverbium, ii, n. [verus-verbum], a telling the truth, veracity, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermesco, ēre, 3, v. n. (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Joan. tr. 35, 8.

vermiculātē, *adv.*, v. vermiculor *fin.*
vermiculatio, ōnis, f. [vermiculor], a being worm-eaten, of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, §§ 218 and 230; 17, 11, 16, § 87.

vermiculatus, a, um, *P. a.* of vermiculor.

vermiculor, ātus, 1, v. *dep.* n. [vermiculus], to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220. — Hence, **vermiculatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in the form of worms: gummi, Plin. 13, 21, 20, § 66. — Esp., of mosaic work, inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated: pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 2. — Of a quick movement of the finger, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729. — *Adv.*: **vermiculātē**, in a vermiculated manner: tesserulas, ut ait Lucilius, struet, et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

vermiculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of worms, wormy: poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermiculus, i, m. *dim.* [vermis], a little worm, grub, in decaying things. **I. Lit.**, Lucr. 2, 899; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186:

in lingua canum, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100. — **II. Transf.** **A.** A disease of dogs which drives them mad, Grat. Cyn. 386. — **B.** In the Vulgate, the scarlet worm, for coccum (scarlet color), Vulg. Exod. 35, 25; cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: **VERMICVLVM STRAVERVNT**, Inscr. Orell. 4240; Inscr. Murat. p. 114, 2.

*** vermiculus**, a, um, *adj.* [vermis-fluo], swarming with worms: vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermina, um, n. [vermis, gripings of the belly caused by worms; hence, in gen., the gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache]. **I. Lit.**: saeva, Lucr. 5, 997; cf.: vermina dicuntur dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermis scindantur. Hic dolor Graece σπόφος dicitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll. — *** II. Trop.**: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30.

verminatio, ōnis, f. [vermino], the worms, a disease of animals, the bots. **I. Lit.**, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 180; 30, 15, 50, § 144. — **II. Transf.**, a crawling, itching pain, Sen. Ep. 78, 9. — *Plur.*: cerebri aestuantis, Sen. Ep. 95, 17.

vermino, āre (in the *dep.* collat. form verminatur, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21; Sen. Vit. Beat. 17 *fin.*), v. n. [vermina]. **I. Lit.**, to have worms, be troubled with worms, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2. — **II. Transf.**, in gen., to have crawling, itching pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain: auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1. — In the *dep.* form: si minus verminatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 4. — Of women in labor: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21 (C. in. Rel. p. 198 Rib.).

verminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis], full of worms, wormy: fici, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87, § 145: auris, id. 20, 14, 52, § 146.

vermis, is, m. [Gr. ἄμυς; cf. Sanscr. krmis, worm; Goth. vaurms, serpent], a worm, Lucr. 2, 871; 2, 928; 3, 719; 3, 723; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 24, 5, 11, § 18; 30, 13, 39, § 114; Col. 6, 30 *fin.*

verna, ae, comm. [root vas, to dwell; Sanscr. vāstu, house; Gr. ἄστυ, city], a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave. **I. Lit.**: vernas alere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104; id. Am. 1, 1, 24; Just. 38, 6, 7; Val. Max. 3, 4, 3; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 65; id. S. 1, 2, 117; 2, 6, 66. — In *gen. fem.*, Inscr. Orell. 1320. — Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters, Mart. 1, 42, 2; cf. Sen. Prov. 1, 6; and v. vernilitas. — As a term of abuse, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 13. — **II. Transf.**, a native: de plebe Remi Numaeque verna; Jucundus, etc., Mart. 10, 76, 4; cf.: Romanos vernas appellabant, id. est ibidem natos, Fest. p. 372 Müll. — Hence, **B. Adj.**: **vernus**, a, um, native: april, Mart. 1, 50, 24: lupi, id. 10, 30, 21: tuberos, id. 13, 43, 2: liber, i. e. written in Rome, id. 3, 1, 6.

vernaculus, a, um, *adj.* [verna]. **I.** (Acc. to verna, I.) Of or belonging to home-born slaves. **A. Adj.**: multitudo, the rabble of slaves, Tac. A. 1, 31; so, plebs, Tert. Apol. 35. — **B. Subst.**: **vernaculi**, ōrum, m. (acc. to verna, I.), buffoons, jesters (post-Aug. and rare), Mart. 10, 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 14. — **2. vernacula**, ae, f., a female household slave (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 804: filius quem susceperat ex vernaculā, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 7, 65. — **II.** (Acc. to verna, II.) Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular, i. e. Roman (the class. signif. of the word): aquatiliū vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Varr. L. 5, § 77 Müll.: volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202: vires (with peculiares), id. 14, 2, 4, § 24: putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 5: pecus, id. 7, 3, 13: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: sapor, in-born, innate, id. Brut. 46, 172: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141; cf. consilium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 105. — **B. Natural, common** (late Lat.): paupertas olim philosophiae vernacula est, App. Mag. 18, p. 285, 13.

vernālis, e, *adj.* [ver], of or belonging to spring, vernal: horae, Manil. 3, 258: facies terrae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 25.

vernatio, ōnis, f. [verno], the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes. **I. Lit.**, Plin. 29, 6, 32, § 101; 30, 3, 8, § 24. —

II. Transf., concr., the slough cast off by a snake, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 11.

* **vernī-cōmus**, a, um, adj. [vernus-coma], having young leaves: oliva, Mart. Cap. 6, § 570.

* **vernifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [vernus-fero], flowering in spring, spring-blooming, = εαρορρεφής: comere verniferis florentia limina sertis (sc. coronis), Mart. Cap. 1, § 1.

vernilis, e, adj. [verna], of or belonging to a home-born slave (verna), slavish, i. e., **I.** Mean, fawning, servile: blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59: corpora, Quint. Decl. 9, 12.—**II.** Jesting, pert, waggish: dictum, Tac. H. 3, 32 fin.—Adv.: **verniliter**, slavishly, servilely: fungi officis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: nimis hoc fit verniliter, i. e. with fawning flattery, cringingly, Caecil. ap. Non. 42, 27: haec ipsa non verniliter, nec eā figurā, quā, etc., jestingly, jokingly, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 3.

vernilitas, ātis, f. [vernilis] (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Cringing obsequiousness, servility, Sen. Ep. 95, 2.—**II.** Coarse, pert, jesting, pertness, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 17; Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

verniliter, adv., v. vernilis fin.

† **vernisera**, mensalia auguria, Fest. p. 379 Müll. [perh. from ver-sero, auguries belonging to sowing in the spring].

verno, āre, v. n. [ver], to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, renew itself, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. vireo). **I.** Lit.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores frutesque, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95: caelum, id. 7, 2, 2, § 26: caelum bis floribus, Flor. 1, 16, 3: in Italiā aēr semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 136: silva vernat, Sen. Herc. Oet. 380: vernantia lilia, blooming, Col. 10, 270: avis, i. e. begins to sing, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8; cf. apes, Col. 9, 9, 1; hence also: ager arguto passere, becomes enlivened again, resounds anew, Mart. 9, 55, 8: anguis, i. e. sheds its skin, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**II.** Transf.: cum tibi vernarent dubia languine malae, get the first down, Mart. 2, 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, is young or lively, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 57: senio vernante, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 316.

vernūla, ae, comm. dim. [verna], a little or young home-born slave (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Juv. 10, 117; Sen. Prov. 1, 6; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; App. M. 4, p. 153, 25 al.—**II.** Transf., adj.: = vernaculus. **A.** Jocular, pert, coarse: urbanitas, Petr. 24 (al. vernacula).—**B.** Native, indigenous: lupus Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, v. 2. vernus, II.

1. vernus, a, um, v. verna, II. B.

2. vernus, a, um, adj. [ver], of or belonging to spring, spring.—**I.** Adj.: tempus, Lucr. 5, 802; 6, 369; Cic. Sen. 19, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; Hor. A. P. 302 al.: aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Col. 9, 14, 4: species diel, Lucr. 1, 10; venti, Hor. G. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, id. ib. 5, 554; Hor. C. 2, 11, 10: rosa, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 22: agni (opp. hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, § 243: verno tempore, Amm. 15, 10, 4.—**II.** Subst.: **vernum**, i, n., spring-time, the spring (late Lat. but in abl. post-Aug.); nom., Tert. Res. Carn. 12 med.; id. Spect. 9; gen., id. Jud. Dom. 2; Amm. 18, 4, 1; abl. verno, in the spring, Cato, R. R. 54, 3; Col. 4, 10, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95: anni verno, Amm. 15, 10, 4.

1. verō, adv., v. verus fin. B.

* **2. verō**, āre, v. n. [verus], to speak the truth: satini vates verant aetate in agendā? Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2 fin. (Ann. v. 370 Vahl).

3. verō, ōnis, v. veru init.

Veromandūi, ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Belgica, in the mod. Département de l'Aisne (the old Vermandois), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Epit. Liv. 104.

Vērōna, ae, f., a city in Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny, still called Verona, Liv. 5, 35; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Cat. 35, 3; 67, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7 al.—Hence, **Vērōnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Verona: ager, Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 38: juvenes, Cat. 100, 2: Catullus,

Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48.—**Plur.**: **Vērōnenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Verona, the Veronese, Tac. H. 3, 8 sq.

verpa, ae, f., = membrum virile, Cat. 28, 12; Mart. 11, 46, 2; Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, m., a circumcised man, Cat. 47, 4; Juv. 14, 104; Mart. 7, 82, 6; 11, 94, 2.

1. verres, is (collat. form of the nom. sing. **verris**, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), m. [Sanscr. root varsh-, to rain, wet; whence vrsh-abha, bull; cf. ἔρσην, dew], a male swine, boar-pig (syn.: aper, porcus), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21; Col. 7, 9, 7; Hor. C. 3, 22, 7.—Transf., contemptuously, of a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67.

2. Verres, is, m., the surname of the praetor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily; hence, **A. Verrius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Verres, Verrian: lex, that originated with him, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117.—**2. Subst.**: **Verria**, ōrum, n. (i. e. solennia), a festival appointed by Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52; 2, 2, 46, § 114; 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 4, 10, § 24; 2, 4, 67, § 151.—**B. Verrinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Verres, Verrine: jus Verrinum, i. e. the mode of administering justice practised by Verres (in a sarcastic pun alluding to verrinum jus, pork-broth), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.—**2. Subst.**: **Verri-nae**, ārum, f. (i. e. actiones); among grammarians, the orations of Cicero against Verres, Prisc. and Non. in mult. locc. (by Cic. himself called Accusatio).

verriculum, i, n. [verro], a drag-net, seine (more freq. called verriculum), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59 (but the true read, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7, is everriculum).

1. verrinus, a, um, adj. [1. verres], of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-: jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152: fel, id. ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 77, § 209.—In a punning lusus verbb.: jus, v. 2. Verres, B.

2. Verrinus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, B.

1. Verrius, a, um, v. 2. Verres, A.

2. Verrius Flaccus, a celebrated grammarian of the time of Augustus and Tiberius, Suet. Gram. 17.

verro, verri, versum (perf. versi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59: verri, Charis. p. 218; Prisc. p. 900; neither form in use, acc. to Macr. D. Diff. 23, 8), 3, v. a. [root var-; cf. vello], to scrape, sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, sweep up or together, clean out, etc. (syn.: tergo, tergeo). **I.** Lit.: nigras favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, i. e. is collected, Hor. C. 1, 1, 10: aedes, to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63; so, templa, Sen. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 475 P.: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Calig. 43; id. Vesp. 5.—**Absol.**: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—Stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7, 8: crinibus passis aras verrentes, id. 26, 9, 7; Sil. 6, 561; Claud. Laud. Seren. 225; cf. poet.: aequora caudis (delphines), Verg. A. 8, 674: harenas caudā, Ov. M. 10, 701.—Of fishermen: retibus aequor, Sil. 14, 262 sq.; Manil. 4, 285: caesariem longa per aequora, Ov. M. 13, 961; so, canitiem suam concreto in sanguine, dragging, dragging, trailing, id. ib. 13, 492.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to sweep along, drive, impel (poet.): verrunt (venti) nubila caeli, Lucr. 1, 279: verrentes aequora venti, id. 5, 266; 5, 388; 6, 624; so, aequora, Verg. A. 5, 778; Cat. 64, 7: caerula, Verg. A. 3, 208: remis vada, id. ib. 6, 320; Luc. 5, 572; cf. Lucr. 5, 1227: nec nostra Actiacum verret ossa mare, drive or toss about, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 44 (Müll. verteret).—**B.** To sweep away, i. e. to drag away, take away, carry off (rare but class.): domi quicquid habet, verritur & a, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verri, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum ut omnia verretur Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55 Spald.: inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit vertere, Petr. 34.—**C.** To obliterate, cover, hide, conceal (post-Aug. and poet.): si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla Verrere, Stat. Achill. 1, 262; so, vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: undosi verrebant brachia crines, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verruca, ae, f., a steep place, height **I.** Lit., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6; 3, 7, 13 (cf. also Quint. 8, 3, 48; 8, 6, 14).—**II.** Transf. **1.** A wart on the human body, Plin. 20, 12, 45, § 123; 22, 21, 29, § 59; 33, 4, 25, § 85.—**2.** An excrescence on precious stones, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.—* **B.** Trop., a slight fault, small failing, opp. to tuber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrucāria herba, a plant that drives away warts, helioscopium, wart-wort, turnsole, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 58.

Verrucius (-tius), ii, m., a fictitious name fraudulently used by Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 4, 61, § 137.

verrucosus, a, um, adj. [verruca, II.], full of warts, warty. **I.** Lit., an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 43.—* **II.** Transf., rough, rugged: verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrucula, ae, f. dim. [verruca]. **I.** A little eminence, Arn. 2, 77.—**II.** A small wart, Cels. 5, 28, 14; Col. 7, 6, 2.

Verrugo, inis, f., a town of the Volsci, now Colle Ferro or Colle Sacco, near Segni, Liv. 4, 1; 4, 55; 4, 58; 5, 28; Val. Max. 3, 2, 8.

verrunco, āre, v. n., to turn, turn about; hence, in relig. lang., to turn out well, have a fortunate issue: bene, Att. and Pac. ap. Non. 185, 24; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Liv. 29, 27, 2; cf. Fest. p. 373.

Verrutius, v. Verrucius.

versabilis, e, adj. [verso], movable, mobile; changeable, mutable, versatile (post-Aug.; cf. mutabilis, variabilis). **I.** Lit.: aēr, Sen. C. N. 6, 16, 4: repagulum, of a cage, Amm. 19, 6, 4: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—**II.** Trop.: omnis condicio, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8, 15: femina, Amm. 16, 8, 4: ad momentum ompe, id. 15, 5, 30.

versābundus, a, um, adj. [id.], turning round, revolving (very rare): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7, 4.

versatilis, e, adj. [id.], that turns or moves round, revolving, movable (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: templum mundi, Lucr. 5, 1436: laquearia cenationum, Sen. Ep. 90, 15: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclina, Lampr. Hellog. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., versatile: ingenium, Liv. 39, 40, 5.

versatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a turning round. **I.** Lit.: machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1; 10, 6; 10, 8; 10, 10, 14: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.—**II.** Trop., a changing, alteration, mutation: rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11, 10.

versicāpillus, i, m. [verto-capillus], one who changes hair, i. e. whose hair grows gray, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl (al. ubi capillus versipellis fiat).

versicōlor, ōris (abl. versicolori, Liv. 7, 10: versicolore, Prop. 4, 7, 50; Ov. F. 5, 356; post-class. collat. form of the nom. sing. **versicōlorus**, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56; neutr. versicōlorum, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12 Momms; and -cōlorius, Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 6), adj. [verso-color], that changes its color, of changeable color; of various colors, party-colored (class.). **I.** Lit.: plumae versicolores, *Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, of divers colors, party-colored, Liv. 34, 1, 3; cf. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12: vestis, Liv. 7, 10, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 33: arma, Verg. A. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**Subst.**: **versicōloria**, ium, n., dyed stuffs, colored woollens: constabat apud veteres lanae appellatione versicoloria non contineri, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12; 34, 2, 32, § 6.—Esp., party-colored sails, Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22.—* **II.** Trop.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versicōlorius, a, um, v. versicolor init.

versicōlorus, a, um, v. versicolor, init.

versicūlus, i, m. dim. [versus], a little line, a mere line: tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? Nihil scripsissem potius, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 14, 1: epistulae versiculum, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fu-

erunt, id. Mil. 26, 70; cf. id. Leg. 2, 6, 14.—**II.** Esp., of poetry, *a little verse, verslet, line*: apud quos (comicos poetas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud cottidiani dissimile sermonis, Cic. Or. 20, 67: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum? id. Pis. 30, 75; Quint. 9, 4, 52; Cat. 16, 3; 16, 6; Hor. Epod. 11, 2; id. S. 1, 2, 109; 1, 10, 32; 1, 10, 58; Ov. H. 20, 238.

versificatio, ōnis, *f.* [versifico], *verse-making, versifying, versification* (post-Aug.): quem in poemate locum habet versificatio, cum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116; 9, 2, 35; Col. 11, 1, 2.

versificator, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a verse-maker, versifier* (post-Aug.): Cornelius Severus versificator quam poeta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89.—**II.** Transf., *a poet*: versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9, 4.

versifico, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [versus-facio], *to put into verse, write in verse, versify* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 5: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16, 4.

versificor, āri, *dep.* collat. form of versifico, acc. to Prisc. 8, 15, 82, p. 830 P.

versificus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico], *written in verse, versified, poetic* (late Lat.): ordo, Sol. 11, 6.

versiformis, e, *adj.* [verto-forma], *changing its form, changeable* (post-class.): totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Cap. 6, § 589: puer (Cupido), id. 9, § 917.

versilis, e, *adj.* [verto], *that may be turned* (post-class.): profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423: scaena, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 24.

versilocus, a, um, *adj.* [versus-loquor], *speaking in verse*, Ennod. Carm. 1, 6, 36.

versipellis (vorsip-), e, *adj.* [verto-pellis], *that changes its skin; hence, in gen., that changes its shape or form, that alters its appearance, that transforms himself or itself*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: eum Juppiter In Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem... Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit, i. e. turns gray, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48 (v. s. v. versicapillus).—**B.** In partic., *subst.*: **versipellis**, is, *m.*, acc. to the superstitious belief of the ancients, *one who can change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80; Petr. 62 fin.; App. M. 2, p. 124, 21.—**II.** Trop., *skilled in dissimulation, sly, cunning, crafty, subtle* (ante- and post-class.): vorsipellem esse hominem convenit, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 12 Ritschl: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 7: hortamcen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.—**Comp.**, Porc. Latro ap. Cat. 9.

verso (vorse), āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* vor-sarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53), *v. freq.* a. [verto], *to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently* (freq. and class.; syn.: verito, contorqueo). **I.** Lit.: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl): Sisyphus versat Saxum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igni, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova non acri favilla, Ov. M. 8, 667: cum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: vinclorum immensa volumina, Verg. A. 5, 408: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: lumina, id. ib. 5, 134; 6, 247; 7, 579: cardinem, id. ib. 4, 93: fusum, id. ib. 4, 221; 6, 22: corpus, id. Am. 1, 2, 4: sortem urnā, to shake, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: ligonibus glaebas, to turn up, hoe, id. ib. 3, 6, 39; so, rura (juven-cij), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 129: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: desectum gramen, hay, id. M. 14, 646: currum in gramine, i. e. to wheel about, Verg. A. 12, 664: oves, to drive about, pasture, id. E. 10, 68: pulsat versatque Dareta, id. A. 5, 460: me versant in litore venti, id. ib. 6, 362: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, turn them over, i. e. read, study them, Hor. A. P. 269: et nummulario non ex fide versanti pecunias manus amputavit, handling, accounting for, Suet. Galb. 9.—With se, or mid., to turn one's self often, to turn, revolve, etc.: versabat se in utramque par-

tem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, § 74.—Prov.: satis diu jam hoc saxum verso, I have wasted time enough with this man, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—Mid.: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbis) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. Ira. 3, 6, 1: suāpetē naturā et cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putat, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: ne versari aves possent, Col. 8, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop.

1. In gen., *to turn, twist, bend*: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Clu. 26, 70: eadem multis modis, id. Or. 40, 137: causas, i. e. to treat, manage, id. ib. 9, 31; Quint. 10, 5, 9; cf. absol.: non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? id. 5, 14, 32: verba, to pervert, alter, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, turns, changes, Verg. E. 9, 5; so mid.: versatur celerī Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70: huc et illuc, Torquate, vos versetis licet, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque il-luc necesse est, id. ib. 5, 28, 86: versabat se ad omnis cogitationes, Curt. 6, 6, 27.—**2.** In partic. (rare in Cic.). **a.** Js. to turn upside down, i. e. to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate: versabo eum illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6; id. Pers. 5, 2, 17: haerere homo, versari, rubere, to be disturbed, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: si quid te adjuero curamve levasso Quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 340 Vahl): miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: illum toto versant suspiria lecto, id. 2, 22, 47 (3, 16, 5): odiis domos, to overthrow, ruin, subvert, Verg. A. 7, 336: ille placet, versatque domum, neque verbera sentit, i. e. disturbs without being punished, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 29: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, alternated with, treated each in turn, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 fin.: pectora, id. ib. 2, 45: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58, 3: patrum animos, id. 1, 17, 1: pectora (nunc indignatio nunc pudor), id. 2, 45, 5; cf.: spesque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 12.—**b.** To turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, meditate, or reflect upon, revolve, consider; to transact, carry on (cf.: volvo, agito): multas res simitu in meo corde verso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1: versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34, 4: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 563; so, dolos, id. ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: versenturque omni modo numeri, examined, considered, id. 10, 3, 5; 10, 5, 9: somnia decies, to interpret, Prop. 2, 4, 16: multum igitur domi ante versandi sunt (testes), variis percontationibus, etc., examined, practised, Quint. 5, 7, 11.—**II.** Transf., in the mid. form, **versor** (vorsor), ātus, 1, prop. to move about in a place, i. e. to dwell, live, remain, stay, abide, be in a place or among certain persons; constr. most freq. with in aliquā re; also with inter, intra, apud, and cum. **A.** Lit.: vorsari crebro hic cum viderent me domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 128: in medio pariete, id. Cas. 1, 52: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in fundo, id. Mil. 20, 53: in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter acies, id. ib. 1, 52; cf.: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: aliquid inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: apud praefectos regis, Nep. Con. 2, 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to be; to be circumstanced or situated: ne-scis, quantis in malis versor miser, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25: certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripiui, Cat. 64, 149: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: in clarissima luce, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: Minturnenses aeternā in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpā, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: nec versantur omnino scripta eorum inter manus hominum, i. e. are read, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Of abstract subjects: numquam tibi populi Romani

dignitas, numquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: haec omnia in eodem errore versantur, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15, 29: Mithridaticum bellum, in multā varietate versatum, *versed with many vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21.—**2.** In partic., to occupy or busy one's self with any action, to be engaged in any thing. **a.** Of persons. (α) With in and abl. (class.): opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42; 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: versabor in re difficili, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque, id. Arch. 12, 30: ullā in cogitatione acrius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: si diutius in hoc genere verser, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: multum in imperiis, Nep. Milt. 8, 2.—(β) With circa and acc. (post-Aug.): circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19.—(γ) With inter: inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—**b.** Of abstract subjects. (α) With in and abl. (class.): haec omnia in eodem quo illa Zenonis errore versantur, depend on, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, is occupied with, concerns, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 57, 244; cf.: imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: ipsae res in perfacili cognitione versantur, Cic. Or. 35, 122: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causā versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: epilogi omnes in eadem fere materia versari solent, id. 7, 4, 19; 2, 4, 1: praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur, id. 5, 2, 1.—(β) With circa and acc. (post-Aug.): haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, Quint. 6, 2, 20: circa quae versari videatur omnis quaestio, id. 3, 6, 23: quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modo versari rhetorice putaverunt, id. 2, 15, 15.—(γ) With abl.: itaque (finitio) pluribus legibus isdem quibus conjectura versatur, Quint. 7, 3, 1 (dub.; Halm, ex conj. in isdem).—**c.** Part. perf.: homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—**Absol.**: is missum ad dilectus agendos Agricolaem integre ac strenue versatum praeposuit, etc., Tac. Agr. 7.

Versor, āri, *v.* verso, **II.**

versōria (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a rope that guides a sail, a sheet* (Plautin.); hence, trop.: versoriam capere, to turn the sail, i. e. tack: cape versoriam, Recipe te ad erum, about ship! Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo versoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

Versum (vors-), *v.* 2. versus.

versura (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a turning round, twirling about, rotating*. **I.** Lit.: foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: ejus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The turning-place, turn at the end of a furrow, Col. 2, 2, 28; Pall. 2, 3, 1.—**B.** In archit., *a turn, corner, angle* of a wall, Vitruv. 3, 1; 5, 6 fin.; 5, 12; or in a water conduit, id. 8, 7.—**C.** (Qs. a changing of one's creditor.) The borrowing of money to pay a debt (the class. signif. of the word); and hence, in gen., *a borrowing, loan*: versuram facere mutuum pecuniam sumere ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutua-bantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent credito-rem, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: eos homines versuram a Carpinatio fecisse, qui pecunias Verri dedissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 186: sine mutuacione et sine versurā dissolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii cum Romae versuram facere vellet, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 15, 20, 4; id. Font. 5, 11; id. Fl. 20, 48: cum versuram facere publice necesse esset, Nep. Att. 2, 4; 9, 5.—**Trop.**, Sen. Ep. 19, 9; id. Ben. 5, 8, 3: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versurā mihi solvendum sit, is to be paid by a new loan; Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: versurā factā solvere, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: non modo versurā, verum eti-

am venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, id. ib. 16, 2; versura vêtita, Tac. A. 6, 16.—Prov.: in eodem luto haesitas, vorsa solum solves, you pay by borrowing, i. e. you get out of one difficulty by getting into another, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; Lact. 2, 8, 24.

1. versus (vors-), a, um, *Part.* of *verto*.

2. versus (vors-), adv. and *prep.*, v. *verto*, *P. a. fin.*

3. versus (vors-), ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the plur. *versi*, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.: *versorum*, Laber. ib.: *versis*, Val. ib.); *m.* [verto, a turning round, i. e. of the plough]. **I.** A furrow, Col. 2, 2, 25; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** Transf., a line, row. **A.** In gen.: in versum distulit ulmos, Verg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30, 5; cf. Verg. A. 5, 119: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658.—**B.** In partic., a line of writing; and in poetry, a verse: ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16, 4; id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: magnum numerum versuum ediscere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Nep. Epam. 4, 6; Liv. 41, 24, 13; Quint. 1, 4, 3; 7, 1, 37; 10, 1, 38; 10, 1, 41; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 16; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 21: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; 3, 50, 194; id. Or. 20, 67; Quint. 9, 4, 48 sq.; 11, 2, 39; 11, 2, 51; Hor. S. 1, 10, 54; 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 52; Verg. E. 5, 2.—**C.** The note, song of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—**III.** A land-measure, = Gr. *πλέθρον*, Varr. R. 1, 10, 1.—**IV.** A kind of dance, or a turn, step, pas in a dance, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versutē, adv., v. *versutus fin.*

versutia, ae, f. [versutus], *cunning, slyness, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity* (very rare; cf. *dolus, astutia*); *sing.* (late Lat.), App. Mag. p. 307, 41; p. 325, 25.—*Plur.*, Liv. 42, 47, 7.

versutīloquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus-loquor], *craftily-speaking, sly*: malitiae, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, and ap. id. Or. 49, 164.

versutus (vors-), a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of *versus*, from *verto*; cf. *astutus init.*]. **I.** In a good sense, *adroit, dexterous, versatile*; *shrewd, clever, ingenious* (class.; syn. *callidus*): homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: quod (genus acuminis) erat in reprehendis verbis versutum et sollers, id. Brut. 67, 236: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum acceperunt, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adolescens docte versutus fuit, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 55.—**II.** In a bad sense, *cunning, crafty, wily, sly, deceitful* (freq. and class.; syn. *vafer*): vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus peior hoc quisquam potest, Nec magis versutus, id. As. 1, 1, 106; cf. id. Ps. 4, 8, 6: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 10: acutus, versutus, veterator, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54: Corinna, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9: propago, id. M. 11, 312 al.—*Sup.*, Vell. 2, 118, 1.—*With gen.*: versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56.—*Adv.*: **versutē,** *cunningly, craftily, slyly*, Cic. Or. 7, 22; id. Brut. 9, 35.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

Vertacomacori, ōrum, *m.*, a tribe of the Vocontii, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

†† **vertāgus,** i, m. [Celtic], a greyhound, Mart. 14, 200, 1; Firm. Math. 5, 8.—Called also **vertāga** or **vertāgra** (also **vertāgra**), Grat. Cyn. 203.

vertēbra, ae, f. [verto], a joint. **I.** In gen., Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255; Sen. Ep. 78; 8.—Of insects, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** In partic., a joint, vertebra of the spine, Cels. 8, 1.—**III.** In late Lat. collat. form **vertēbrum**, i, n., = *ισχίον*, the hip-bone, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71 al.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra], *jointed, articulated, vertebrated*: ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex), cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. The archaic form *vortex* was already disused in Cicero's time; cf. Ribbeck, Prol. Verg. 436 sq.; id. G. 1, 481 n. Wagn. The grammarian

Caper distinguishes thus: vortex fluminis est, vertex capitis; but this distinction was unknown in the class. per.; v. Charis. p. 68), Icis, m. [verto]. **I.** A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id. unde cetera ducta sunt: ut vertex est contorta in se aqua vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertices, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlaetae in se sorbeantur et vorticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2: torto vertice torrens, Verg. A. 7, 567: illam . . . rapidus vorat aequore vertex, id. ib. 1, 117: (flumen) minores volvere vertices, Hor. C. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 5, 587; 8, 556; 9, 106; id. F. 6, 502; Sil. 4, 230: citator solito amnis transverso vertice dolia inpulit ad ripam, Liv. 23, 19, 11; 28, 30, 11; Curt. 6, 13, 16.—**B.** Trop.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82, 2: quā medius pugnae vocat agmina vertex, Sil. 4, 230.—**II.** An eddy of wind or flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame: (venti) interdum vertice torto Corripunt rapideque rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 293; 6, 444; Liv. 21, 58, 3: exemplo cadit igneus ille Vertex, Lucr. 6, 298; Verg. A. 12, 673; cf. ventus saepius in se volutatur, simileque illis, quae diximus converti aquas, facit vorticem, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2.—**III.** The top or crown of the head. **A.** Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 48, § 132; Hor. C. 1, 1, 36; Ov. M. 12, 288; 2, 712; id. P. 3, 8, 12; Quint. 8, 2, 7, 1, 11, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The head (poet.), Cat. 64, 63; 64, 310: toto vertice supra est, Verg. A. 7, 784: nudus, id. ib. 11, 642: moribundus, Ov. M. 5, 84: intonsus, Stat. Th. 6, 607; Val. Fl. 4, 307.—**2.** The pole of the heavens, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 105; id. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Verg. G. 1, 242.—**3.** The highest point, top, peak, summit of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Quint. 8, 3, 48; Lucr. 6, 467; Tib. 1, 7, 15; Ov. M. 1, 316; 13, 911; Petr. poet. 122; 134 *fin.*; Curt. 8, 3, 26: in Erycino vertice, Verg. A. 5, 759; Val. Fl. 1, 700: arcis, Lucr. 6, 750: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11; cf. Hor. C. 4, 11, 12: theatri, Mart. 10, 19, 7: quercūs, Verg. A. 3, 679: pinūs, Ov. M. 10, 103.—Hence, a vertice, from above, down from above, Verg. G. 2, 310; id. A. 1, 114; 5, 444.—**b.** Trop., the highest, uttermost, greatest (poet.): dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, the highest officers, Amm. 15, 5, 16: Alexandria enim vertex omnium est civitatum, id. 22, 16, 7.

* **vertibulum,** i, n. [id.], a joint, for the usual vertebra, Lact. Opif. Dei, 5 *med.*

verticillus, i, m. [id.], the whirl of a spindle, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; App. Herb. 9.

Verticordia, ae, f. [verto-cor], the Turner of hearts, an epithet of Venus, who was supposed to restrain maidens from unchastity, Val. Max. 8, 15, 12; Jul. Obseq. 97 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 157 sq.).

verticōsus (vert-), a, um, *adj.* [vertex, i.], full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying: mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 121 (Sall. H. 4, 22 Dietsch); cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 8, 2: amnis, Liv. 21, 5, 15: fluvius, Amm. 14, 2, 9.

verticula, ae, f. *dim.* [verto], a joint, = vertebra, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 207, 24; cf. Fest. p. 371.—In machines, Vitruv. 10, 13, 1.—Called also **verticulus**, i, m., Sol. 4; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 242; **verticulum**, i, n., id. Acut. 3, 17, 138.

* **vertigino,** āre, v. n. [vertigo], to whirl round, revolve: puncta luminis, Tert. Pall. 3.

* **vertiginōsus,** i, m. [id.], one who suffers from giddiness or vertigo, vertiginous, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59.

vertigo, inis, f. [verto], a turning or whirling round (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: assidua caeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, id. ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: torti filii, Luc. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: assidua vertigine rotare aliquem, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, a turn, whirl of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76.—**B.** Transf., a whirling

of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo, Liv. 44, 6, 8; Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 161; 20, 17, 73, § 194; 25, 9, 70, § 117; 25, 11, 89, § 139 al.; Macr. S. 7, 9.—Of persons intoxicated, Juv. 6, 304.—**II.** Trop., a revolution, change, alteration: vertigine rerum Attoniti, Luc. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3 (*inf.* vortier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 48; Lucr. 1, 710; 2, 927; 5, 1199 al.), v. a. and n. [Sanscr. root *vart-*, to apply one's self, turn; cf. *vart-ukas*, round].

I. Act., to turn, to turn round or about (syn.: *verso, contorqueo*). **A.** Lit.: (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, Ad speciem vertit nobis, Lucr. 5, 724: speciem quo, id. 4, 242: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: terga, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 6: gradu discedere verso, id. M. 4, 338: verso pede, id. ib. 8, 869: pennas, i. e. to fly away, Prop. 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6): cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacto cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, to turn or tip up, Hor. C. 3, 29, 2: versa pulvis inscribitur hastā, inverted, Verg. A. 1, 478: verte hac te, puere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 29; cf.: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: cum haesisset descendenti (virgini) stola, vertit se et recollegit, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: ante tuos quotiens verti me, perfrida, postes, Prop. 1, 16, 43: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, turned about, wheeled about, fled, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf.: vertere terga, to turn one's back, run away, betake one's self to flight, id. B. G. 1, 53; 3, 21; id. B. C. 1, 47; 3, 63 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 14, 9; cf. also: hostem in fugam, to put to flight, rout, id. 30, 33, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3, 1: hiems (piscis) ad hoc mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 52: fenestrae in viam versae, turned or directed towards, looking towards, Liv. 1, 41, 4; cf.: mare ad occidentem versus, id. 36, 15, 9: Scytharum gens ab oriente ad septentrionem se vertit, Curt. 7, 7, 3: (Maeander) nunc ab fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro, to turn up or over, to plough, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: ferro terram, Verg. G. 1, 147: glaebas (aratra), Ov. M. 1, 425; 5, 477: solum bidentibus, Col. 4, 5: agros bove, Prop. 3, 7, 43 (4, 6, 43): collem, Col. 3, 13, 8: freta lacertis (in rowing), Verg. A. 5, 141: ex illā pecuniā magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57.—*Mid.*: vertier ad lapidem, to turn or incline one's self towards, Lucr. 5, 1199: congressi . . . ad caedem vertuntur, Liv. 1, 7, 2; so, versi in fugam hostes, Tac. H. 2, 26; cf.: Philippis versa acies retro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 26: sinit hic violentis omnia verti Turbinibus, to whirl themselves about, Lucr. 5, 503: magnus caeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 510: vertitur interea caelum, revolves, Verg. A. 2, 250: squamarum serie a caudā ad caput versa, reaching, Plin. 28, 8, 30, § 119.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to turn: ne ea, quae reipublicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: in suam rem litem vertendo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: usum ejus (olei) ad luxuriam vertere Graeci, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; cf.: aliquid in rem vertere, turn to account, make profitable, Dig. 15, 3, 1 sqq.: edocere, quo sese vertant sortes, Enn. Trag. v. 64 Vahl.; Verg. A. 1, 671: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriā, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: idque omen in Macedonum metum verterunt Tyrii, Curt. 4, 2, 13: in religionem vertentes comitia biennic habita, making a matter of religious scruple, Liv. 5, 14, 2: aquarum insolita magnitudo in religionem versa, id. 30, 38, 10; cf. id. 26, 11, 3: id ipsum quod iter belli esset obstructum, in prodigium et omen imminutum cladum vertebatur, Tac. H. 1, 86 *fin.*: vertere in se Cotyi data, to appropriate, id. A. 2, 64: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; id. Div. 2, 72, 149: Philippus totus in Persea versus, inclined towards him, Liv. 40, 5, 9: toti in impetum atque iram versi, id. 25, 16, 19: si bellum omne eo vertat, id. 26, 12, 13: di vortant bene, Quod agas, cause to turn out well, prosper, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121; cf. infra, II. B.; so, in melius somnia, Tib. 3, 4, 95.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To turn, i. e. to change, alter, transform (syn. *mutare*): Juppiter In Amphitruonis vortit sese imaginem, Plaut. Am. prol. 121: in anginam ego nunc me velim vorti, id. Most. 1, 3, 61: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva Vertit, Lucr. 2, 880: vertunt se fluvii frondes et pabula laeta In pecudes; vertunt pecudes

in corpora nostra Naturam, id. 2, 875 sq.; cf.: cum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: verte omnis tete in facies, Verg. A. 12, 891: ego, quae memet in omnia verti, id. ib. 7, 309: tot sese vertit in ora, id. ib. 7, 328: inque dum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616: Auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 fin.; cf. Liv. 30, 24, 7: semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: omnia versa et mutata in peiorem partem, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: cur nunc tua quisquam Vertere iussa potest, Verg. A. 10, 35: hic continentiam et moderationem in superbiam ac lasciviam vertit, Curt. 6, 6, 1; cf.: fortuna hoc militiae probrum vertit in gloriam, id. 9, 10, 28: versus civitatis status, Tac. A. 1, 4: versis ad prospera fati, Ov. H. 16, 89: solum, to change one's country, i. e. to emigrate or go into exile, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Amm. 15, 3, 11 et saep.; v. solum. —With *abl.* (rare and poet.): nulla tamen alite verti dignatur, Ov. M. 10, 157; cf. muto. —Prov.: in fumum et cinerem vertere, to turn into smoke, dissipate, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. —Mid.: omnia vertuntur: certe vertuntur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7 (9): saevus apertam In rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149. —b. To exchange, interchange: nos divitem istum meminimus adque iste pauperes nos; vortunt sese memoriae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 11; cf.: vorsi gladii depugnari, id. Cas. 2, 5, 36. —c. Of literary productions, to turn into another language, to translate (syn.: transfero, interpretor, reddo): Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Plaut. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: verti etiam multa de Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39, 12. —d. To play: stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, i. e. stimulates the fury, Verg. A. 6, 101. —e. In partic., like our to turn upside down, i. e. to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy (= evert): Callicratidas cum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac. H. 1, 2; id. A. 2, 42; 3, 36: Cycnum Vi multa, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Verg. A. 10, 88; 1, 20; 2, 652: vertere ab imo moenia Trojae, id. ib. 5, 810: Ilion fatalis incestusque iudex... vertit in pulverem, Hor. C. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, id. ib. 3, 25, 16: ab imo regna, Sen. Hippol. 562: Penates, id. Troad. 91: puppem, Luc. 3, 650: fortunas, Amm. 28, 3, 1. —f. Mid., from the idea of turning round in a place, to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing: jam homo in mercatura vortitur, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 109: res in periculo vortitur, id. Merc. 1, 2, 12; Phaedr. 2, 8, 19; so, res vertitur in maiore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36, 7: ipse catervis Vertitur in mediis, Verg. A. 11, 683: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; so, spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31, 4: totum id in voluntate Philippi, id. 37, 7, 8: causa in iure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: hic victoria, Verg. A. 10, 529: cum circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, Liv. 36, 7, 1: puncto saepe temporis maximarum rerum momenta verti, id. 3, 27, 7. —Impers.: vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, an, etc., Liv. 39, 48, 3. —g. To ascribe, refer: quae fuerunt populis magis exitio quam fames morbiue, quaeque alia in deum iras velut ultima malorum vertunt, Liv. 4, 9, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum omnium secundorum adversorumque in deos verterent, id. 28, 11, 1. —h. = considero; exercitum majorum morae vortere, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 408 dub. (Sall. H. inc. 51 Dietsch ad loc.). —II. Neutr., to turn one's self, direct one's way, to turn about, to turn. A. Lit.: depulsi aemulatione alio vertunt, Tac. A. 1, 18: eoque audaciae provecum ut verteret, etc., id. ib. 4, 10: utinam mea vocola dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 28: versus extemplo in fugam omnes ratur, Liv. 38, 26, 8 (but in Lucr. 5, 617 the correct read. is cancri se ut vortat). —B. Trop., to turn, change, etc.: jam verterat fortuna, Liv. 5, 49, 5: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3, 3: totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae, Verg. G. 3, 365: verterat perniciem in accusatorem,

Tac. A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 fin.: ea ludificatio veri in verum vertit, Liv. 26, 6, 16: talia incepta, ni in consultorem vertissent, reipublicae pestem facturam, against, Sall. H. inc. 89 Dietsch: neque immerito suum ipsorum exemplum in eos versurum, Liv. 7, 38, 6: si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, turn out badly, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 5; so, quae res tibi vertat male, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet (= cum bonis omnibus), Liv. 1, 28, 1; 3, 62, 5; 3, 35, 8: quod bene verteret, Curt. 5, 4, 12; 7, 11, 14: hos illi (quod nunc vertat bene), mitimus haedos, Verg. E. 9, 6. —b. Annus, mensis vertens, the course or space of a year, of a month: anno vertente sine controversia (petisses), Cic. Quint. 12, 40; so, anno vertente, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; Nep. Ages. 4, 4; cf.: apparuisse nomen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, Numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; Macr. S. 1, 14. —(9) P regn.: annus vertens, the great year or cycle of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24. —Hence, **versus** (vors-), or (much less freq.) **versum** (vors-), adv., turned in the direction of, towards a thing; usu. after the name of a place to which motion is directed (orig. a part, turned towards, facing, etc., and so always in Livy; cf. Liv. 1, 18, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; 1, 41, 4; 9, 2, 15). A. Form versus (vors-). 1. After ad and acc.: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus... proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ad Alpes versus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 3: ad Cordubam versus, Auct. B. Hisp. 11: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56, 4. —2. After in and acc.: in agrum versus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: in forum versus, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: si in urbem versus venturi erunt, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78 (82), 3. —3. After acc. alone (class. only with names of towns and small islands): verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: Brundisium versus, id. Fam. 11, 27, 3: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: Massiliam versus, id. ib. 2, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7. —4. After other adv.: deorsum versus, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoque versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12, 10; cf. the adverbs deorsum, sursum, etc. —B. Form versum (vors-). 1. After ad and acc.: animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall. J. 58, 4. —2. After other adv.: cunas rursum versum trahere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60 (63): lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum versum semper ducito, Cato, R. R. 33, 1: cum undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20: utroque versum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8. —Versus is said by many lexicons to be also a prep., but no ancient authority can be safely cited for this use. The true readings are: in Italian versus, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1: adversus aedem, Liv. 8, 20, 8: in forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60 § 121; and perh. in oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 21.

vertraga, ae, v. vertagus.

Vertumnus (Vort-), i, m. (qs. vertomenos, as a part. pass., from vorto, that turns or changes himself), orig. an Etruscan deity, the god of the changing year, i. e. of the seasons and their productions, also of exchange and of trade, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 10; Ov. F. 6, 410; id. M. 14, 642 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154 Ascon. Near his statue in the forum at Rome were the booksellers' shops, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1; also the market-gardeners, Col. poet. 10, 308. —As a symbol of mutability: Vertumnus natus iniquis, said of an unstable man, Hor. S. 2, 7, 14. —Hence, **Vertumnalia**, ium, n., the festival of Vertumnus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.

vēri, ūs (collat. form of the nom. sing. **verum**, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15 and 17; masc. collat. form of the plur. **vērōnes** plumbici, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17; *abl.* veribus, Ov. M. 6, 646; Juv. 15, 82 al.: veribus, Charis. pp. 50 and 112; Prisc. p. 672; Verg. G. 2, 396; id. A.

1, 212; Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88 al.), n. [perh. for sveru; Sanscr. svarn, a stake]. 1. A spit, broach, esp. for roasting upon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.; Verg. A. 1, 212; 5, 103; id. G. 2, 396; Ov. M. 6, 646; id. F. 2, 363; Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88. —2. A dart, javelin, Verg. A. 7, 665; Tib. 1, 6, 49; Sid. Carm. 5, 413. —3. Plur., a paling or railing round an altar or a tomb, Inscr. Orell. 736. —4. A critical sign on the margin of a book, = obelus, Hier. Ep. 106, 7.

* **verucūlatus**, a, um, adj. [veruculum], furnished with a small pike: falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

verucūlum, v. vericulum.

Verudoctus, i, m., a chief of the Helvetii, sent as an ambassador to Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.

vērūna, ae, f. [veru], a small javelin, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46; Gavius Bassus ap. Fulg. 564, 22.

Verūlae, ārum, f., a town of Latium, now Veroli, Flor. 1, 11, 6. —Hence, **Verūlānus**, a, um, adj., of Verulae, Liv. 9, 42; 9, 43. —**Verūlāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Verulae, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

1. **vērum**, i, v. veru init.

2. **vērum**, i, v. verus, I. B. and II. A. 3.

3. **vērum**, adv., v. verus fin. A.

vērum-tāmen (**vērun-tāmen**; in recent edd. more freq. as two words, **vērum tāmen**; sometimes separated, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101 infra), conj. [verum-tamen], but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless (class.); cum pugnant maxime, ego fugiebam maxime; verum quasi adfuerm tamen simulabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capio primo stultum, verum tamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101; id. Fam. 12, 30, 3: malā defensione, verum aliquā tamen uti videretur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101; id. Off. 2, 8, 26; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32: animadvertēbas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, verum tamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est... verum tamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465. —Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo cum essem in Ceramico), verum tamen cum ibi essem, etc., but as I was saying, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4.

vērus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; cf. Zend var, believe; Sanscr. var, choose, wish], true, real, actual, genuine, etc. (opp. falsus, fictus). I. Lit.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: perspicere, quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vera an falsa, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: vultus, id. And. 5, 1, 20: via, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: decus, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25: causa verissima, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 29: dolores, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: amicus, id. A. P. 425: nati, legitimize, Prop. 2, 9, 17: verius ergo quid sit, Mart. 8, 76, 7: ut verum esset, suā voluntate sapientem descendere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11: id si ita est, ut, etc. sin autem illa veriora, ut, etc., id. Lael. 4, 14. —B. Subst.: **vērum**, i, n., what is true or real, the truth, the reality, the fact: interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33: notionem veri et falsi nullam habere, id. ib.: verum dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; Ter. And. 2, 6, 6: si simile veri quid invenierim, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41, 3: si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: verum quidem si audire volumus, id. Brut. 73, 256: verum non libenter audire, Mart. 8, 76, 8: minor est tibi gloria vero, Ov. H. 15 (16), 143: ut quid huius veri sit, sciam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 72; cf.: non pervident quid sit in vero, actually, really, Lact. 1, 17, 1. —So the freq. construction of the gen. veri with similis, similiter, and similitudo (by many also joined togeth-

er in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narratio- nem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: id quod veri simile occurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: veri simillimum mihi vide- tur, quodam tempore, etc., id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similliora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: res simi- lis veri, Liv. 26, 38, 9: simillimum veri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: veri similiter fingere, App. Mag. p. 293: veri similis, id. ib. and p. 312; Tert. Apol. 16: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2; genuine, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 66; cf., in a re- versed order: similitudo veri, Cic. Part. Or. 11, 40; id. Univ. 3: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact*, id. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, quod, *from the truth*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: ex vero positum permansit Equiria nomen, id. F. 2, 859: in vero esse, *to be true*, Lact. 1, 11, 31; 1, 17, 1: teneras aures mor- daci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107.—*Plur.*: recta et vera loquere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: vera dico, id. Am. 1, 1, 239; 2, 1, 12; 2, 2, 55 al.: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: qui species alias veris... caput (=alias ab his quae verae sunt, Orell.), Hor. S. 2, 3, 208: adjecta veris cre- dibilis rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6.

II. Transf. A. Like rectus, conso- nant with reason or good morals, i. e. *right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just* (class.): ah, Idneus verum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 5: cum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque prin- cept, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: quibus peritiam et ve- rum ingenium est, Sall. H. 1, 111 Dietsch: ea, si vera existimare voles, maxime hor- tabuntur, id. ib. 4, 61, 3 ib.: nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23.—**2.** Esp., verum est, with *sub- ject-clause* (so most freq., = aequum est, etc.): neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non poterint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevo- lentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, (agrum) habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48, 2; 3, 40, 11; 24, 48, 11; 28, 13, 7: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98; id. S. 2, 3, 212: verius esse, Ti. Sem- pronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8, 6: me verius unum Pro vobis foedus luere, Verg. A. 12, 694: si verum est, with *acc. and inf.*, *if the view is correct*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; Liv. 30, 26, 7.—*Rarely* with *ut*: praecuram illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut, etc., *right and just*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Roma- nus superari, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—**3.** *Subst.*: **verum**, i. n., *honor, duty*: in sen- atui parsilla, quae vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16, 1.—**B.** *Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious*, = veri- dicus (rare): sum verus? Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 123: Apollinis os, id. M. 10, 209: iudicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 2; 2, 9, 4; cf.: quo viro nihil firmitus, nihil verius, id. ib. 4, 22, 3: verissimus et sapientissimus iudex, *most conscientious*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.—*Adv.*

A. verum, 1. Lit., *truly, just so, cer- tainly, doubtless, even so, yes*, as a confirma- tory reply (ante-class. and rare, while vero is classical; v. vero *init.*): So. Facies? Ch. Verum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 45. Cf. Men. quaerit? Sy. Verum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56; 5, 6, 18.—**2.** *Transf. a.* In gen., as a strongly cor- roborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet*; and after neg- ative clauses, *but even, but*: merito maledi- cas mihi, si id ita factum est: Verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 23; 1, 2, 22; Ter. And. prol. 4; id. Eun. 1, 2, 103; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: in optimorum con- siliis posita est civitatum salus: praeser- tim cum, etc. . . . Verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus ever- sum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehenden- dum videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intellegi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis uti- le, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: ea sunt

omnia non a natura, verum a magistro, id. Mur. 29, 61; Verg. E. 3, 35.—**(β)** In the con- struction non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque), *not only . . . but also*: non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic. Cael. 19, 45; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 161: non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina, id. Lael. 2, 6: non in- grato tantum, verum etiam invido et cru- deli animo, Just. 21, 6, 7: servavit ab omni Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non modo . . . verum ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42.—**b.** In partic. (a) In a transition, *but, yet, still* (freq. and class.): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim scio, si quis roget . . . licet, mandata eri perierunt una et Sosia, Verum cer- tum confidenter hominem contra adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183: deinde hoc vobis con- firmo, etc. . . . verum quod ego laboribus, etc. . . . me persecuturum esse polliceor, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: verum schemata *λέγεις* duorum sum generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76 et saep.—*Strengthened by enim, vero, and (in class. prose) enimvero, but truly, but indeed*: verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: verum hercle vero, Plaut. Curc. 3, 5: si ullo in loco ejus provinciae frumentum tanti fuit, quanti, etc. Verum enim vero cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194; so, verum enim vero, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54 N. cr.; Sall. O. 20, 10; Liv. 4, 8.—**(γ)** In break- ing off the current of discourse (cf. sed), *but however, but*: expectabantur Calendae Ja- nuariae, fortasse non recte. Verum prae- terita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: ve- rum quidem haec hactenus; cetera quoti- escumque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84: sed hoc nihil ad me . . . Verum hoc (ut dixi) ni- hil ad me. Illud ad me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 32, 139.—**B. vero**, *in truth, in fact, cer- tainly, truly, to be sure, surely, assuredly*: eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero ex- tolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *Tox.* Amplectere sis. Lemn. Ego vero, id. Pers. 5, 1, 12; cf. Curt. 6, 3, 5: *As.* Ego non novi adolescentem vos- trum. *St. Veron?* *As.* Serio, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47: *veron?* serio? id. Merc. 4, 1, 19: ita- ne vero obturbat? Ter. And. 5, 4, 23: *Ch.* Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententia? *Sy.* Non hercle vero, verum dico, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 18: quod de domo scribis . . . ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf. even at the be- ginning of a letter: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, id. ib. 14, 16, 10; so, ego vero vellem, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: cum effusis gaudio lacrimis cupere vero diceret, etc., Liv. 27, 19, 12; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 1.—*Esp.*, in apodosis, tum vero: postea quam ad causam dicendam ventum est, tum vero sine metu omnes erant, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; Sall. J. 94, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 412; cf. tum, III. B. 1.—*Ironically*: sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 9: multum vero haec eis jura pro- fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: turpem vero actionem, etc., id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: egregiam vero laudem refertis, Verg. A. 4, 93.—*With immo*: immo vero indignum fa- cinus faxo ex me audies, Ter. And. 5, 2, 13.—**b.** In corroborative replies, *yes, certainly, by all means, assuredly*, etc. (class.; while verum in this sense is only ante-class.): *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 23; id. Eun. 3, 1, 12: *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philoso- phorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis vete- res explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300: tu vero, inquam, Tite, id. ib. 85, 292: nos vero, inquit ille, id. Fin. 4, 23, 80: *M.* Cadere, opinor, in sapientem aegri- tudinem tibi dixisti videri. *A.* Et vero ita existimo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12.—*With immo, nay rather*: *De.* Quin tu mi argentum cedo. *Ph.* Immo vero uxorem tu cedo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43: sed da mihi nunc, satine probas? Immo vero et haec, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: immo vero, inquit, ibi vivunt, qui, etc., id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: *S.* Quid domi? pluresne prae- sunt negotiis tuis? *L.* Immo vero unus,

inquit, id. ib. 1, 39, 61.—*And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime*: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, prae- ter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 3, 32, 44; id. Ac. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 6, 29 al.—**c.** In urgent or encouraging ex- postulation, *but, though, however*, etc.: *Ni.* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. *Ch.* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni.* Cape vero: odiose facis, *take it though*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 139: respice vero, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: ostende vero, id. ib. 5, 2, 58: minue vero iram, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 88.—**d.** To indicate a climax, *even, indeed*: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnend- um, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: quod cum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defuerunt: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narra- bat, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinuit, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: neque vero id satis habuit, Nep. Epam. 4, 5.—**2.** *Transf.*, as a strongly corroborative ad- versative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in di- cendo: de re publica vero non minus vehe- mens orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic. Brut. 77, 269: non vero tam isti (sc. mortui sunt) quam tu ipse, nugator, id. Sen. 9, 27: dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non desse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.—*In transitions*: age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nec vero tibi de verbis respondendo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20.—**C. verē**, *according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright*: hoc quom fit, ibi non vere vivitur, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 102 Fleck: honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id. in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: quis putare vere potest, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: vere du- cere, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? etc., id. ib. 2, 15, 28: immo, si vere volumus dicere, jam incohabit bel- lum, Liv. 41, 23, 13: omnia vere vates locu- ta est, Verg. A. 6, 188: vere an dolo, Spart. Sev. 5.—*Comp.*: libentius quam verus, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27, 10.—*Sup.*: verissi- me loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: verissime dice- re, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8.

verūtum (verrūtum), i. n. [veru], a *dart, javelin*: veruta pila dicuntur quod ve- luti verua habeant praefixa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 375 Müll.: cursus quingentos saepe ve- ruti, Enn. ap. Fest. ib. [Ann. v. 356 Vahl]; Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch; Liv. 1, 43, 6; Lucr. 4, 409; Sil. 3, 363.

verūtus, a, um, adj. [id.], *armed with a dart or javelin*: Volsci, Verg. G. 2, 168; cf. verutum.

vervactum, i. n. [vervago], *fallow ground, a fallow field*, Cato, R. R. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Col. 11, 2, 32; 11, 2, 52; Plin. 18, 19, 49; § 176; Pall. 4, 2.

vervago, ēre, v. a. [etym. unknown; acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver-ago], *to break up land, i. e. to plough land for the first time after its lying fallow*: agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

vervēcūs (-ciūs), i. m. [vervex], *that has the form of a wether*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Arn. 5, 171; Inscr. Murat. 1043, 3.

vervēcinus, a, um, adj. [id.], *of a wether*: pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1: caput, Arn. 5, 157.

vervex (berbex and verbex), ēcis, m., a *wether*. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 189, 30; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.—**II.** *Transf.*, a name for a stupid fellow, q. *mutton-head*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6; Auct. ap. Sen. Const. 17, 1; Juv. 10, 50.

Vesaeus, v. Vesuvius.

vēsānia (vaesā-), ae, f. [vesanus], *madness, insanity* (very rare): extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixidis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129: for- midabatur flagrans vesania manus, Amm. 14, 2, 15.

vesānio (vaesā-), īre, 4, v. n. [vesanus], *to be insane, rave* (late Lat.): dicebat contra deum vesanire Theodosium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30. — Hence, **vesāniens**, entis, part., *raging, furious*: vesaniens ventio, Cat. 25, 13.

vē-sānus (vae-sān-), a, um, adj., *not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.). I. Lit.: remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: homo, id. Dom. 2, 3: tribunus plebis, id. ib. 21, 55: poēta, Hor. A. P. 455: stella vesani Leonis, *fierce, raging*, id. C. 3, 29, 19. — II. *Impetuous*: urbem cuidam Alexander donabat vesanus, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 1: Caesaris agmen, Luc. 7, 496. — III. Transf., of inanim. and abstract things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging*: vultus, Liv. 7, 33, 17: impetus, id. 9, 13, 3: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25: vesani murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5: flamma, Cat. 100, 7: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340: pontus, Manil. 5, 343: mero Regia, Luc. 8, 401.

Vesbūus, i, v. Vesuvius.

Vescia, ae, f., *a little town in Latium, on the river Liris*, Liv. 8, 11; 9, 25. — Hence, **Vescinus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Vescia*, Vescinian: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 10, 21; 10, 31: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241 (al. Vestinus). — In neutr. subst.: in Vescino, Cic. Att. 15, 2, 1. — Plur.: **Vescini**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Vescia*, Vescinians, Liv. 10, 20.

Vescitania, ae, f., *a district of Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

vesco, ēre, v. a. [vescor], *to feed with any thing: quis non vescet carne*, Tert. Jejun. 5. — Pass. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 27: vescendi pupilli causā, Dig. 42, 5, 33.

vescor, vesci, v. dep. n. and a. [ve- and root ed- of edo; cf. esca], *to fill one's self with food, to take food, feed, eat*. I. Lit. (class.; syn. pascor), constr. usu. with abl., rarely with acc. or absol. (a) With abl.: di nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Sall. J. 89, 7: nasturtio, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: piris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: terrae munere, id. C. 2, 14, 10. — (β) With acc.: eandem vescatur dapem, Att. ap. Non. 415, 17: insolita, Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: caprinum jecur, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 64: singulas (columbas), Phaedr. 1, 31, 11: infirmisimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28. — Pass.: dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41. — (γ) Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causā terrā marique omnia exquirere, on account of food, to gratify the palate, Sall. C. 13, 3: vescendi gratiā, Dig. 28, 3, 7: vescatur et ante cenam, Suet. Aug. 76: vesce-re, sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: vesci in eā (mensā), to take his meals, Curt. 5, 2, 14: vesci in villā, Tac. A. 4, 59: in Capitolio, Censor. 12, 2. — II. Transf., *to enjoy, make use of, use, have*, = frui, uti (mostly poet.): fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 416, 1: armis, id. ib. p. 416, 2: vitalibus auris, Luc. 5, 857; cf.: aurā Aetheriā, Verg. A. 1, 546: variante loquelā, Luc. 5, 71: praemiis patris, Att. ap. Non. p. 416, 7: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57.

vescūlus, i, adj. [dim. of vescus], *little, trifling*: vinarium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 Ritschl, Fleck., Brix, Wagn. (al. vasculum); v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 10; cf.: vesculi male curati et graciles homines. Venim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et vegrandum fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vescus, a, um, adj. [contr. from vesca]. I. *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble*: farra (opp. vegrandia), Ov. F. 3, 445: papaver, Verg. G. 4, 131: frondes, id. ib. 3, 175 Serv.: corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81: vires, Afran. ap. Non. p. 187, 3. — II. *Poor, wretched*: fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 32. — III. Act., *corroding, eating away*: sal, Luc. 1, 326 Munro ad loc.

Vesentini, ōrum, m., *a people of Etruria*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Veseris, is, m., *a river in Campania, with a town of the same name*, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23; Liv. 8, 8; 10, 28; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 26, 4; 28, 4.

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesuvius.

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Vesi, ōrum, m., *the Visigoths*, Sid. Carm. 7, 399; in sing., id. ib. 5, 476; 7, 431.

vēsica (in MSS. often **vensica** or **vessica**), ae, f., *the bladder in the body of animals, the urinary bladder*. I. Lit., Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65; Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Petr. 27; App. M. 1, p. 108, 30. — II. Transf. A. *Any thing made of bladder*, e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2; Ov. M. 15, 304; Mart. 8, 33, 19; 8, 14, 62: faciem laxis vesicis inligant, as a kind of mask to exclude poisonous particles, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; Sen. Q. N. 2, 27, 2; Cels. 3, 21; 3, 27, 2. — B. *A bladder-like tumor, blister*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51. — C. = pudentum muliebri, Juv. 1, 39; 6, 64. — III. Trop., *inflation of language, bombast*, = tumor, Mart. 4, 49, 7.

vēsīcāria, ae, v. vesicarius, II.

vēsīcārius, a, um, adj. [vesica], *of or belonging to the bladder, bladder-*. I. Adj.: aqua, i. e. curing pain in the bladder, Marc. Emp. 26; cf. Scrib. Comp. 146. — II. Subst.: **vēsīcāria**, ae, f. (herba), *a plant that cures pain in the bladder, bladder-wort*, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177.

vēsīcula, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a little blister, vesicle*; containing air, Lucr. 6, 130; containing seeds, on plants, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsīculōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of bladders or blisters, vesiculous*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 171.

Vesontio, ōnis, m., *a city in Gallia Belgica, the chief town of the Sequani, now Besançon*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 1, 39; Auson. Grat. 31.

vespa, ae, f. [Gr. σφήξ; O. H. Germ. wēfisa; Engl. wasp], *a wasp*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71; 20, 13, 51, § 133; Phaedr. 3, 13, 3.

† **vespae** et vespillones dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompa duci propter inopiam nequeunt. Hi etiam vespillae vocantur. Martialis: qui fuerat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus, Fest. p. 369 Müll.

Vespasianus, i, m.: Ti. Flavius Vespasianus, a Roman emperor, reigned between 69 and 79 A.D., Suet. Vesp. 1 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 327.

Vespasianus, i, m.; **Vespasia**, ae, f., *the name of a Roman gens; e. g. Vespasia Polla, the mother of Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 1: Vespasianus Pollio, the father of Vespasia Polla, id. ib. 1.

vesper, ēris and ēri (in class. prose mostly acc. vesperum, and abl. vespere, or adverb. vesperi; the plur. not used), m. (neutr., Varr. L. L. 7, § 50 and 9, § 73 Müll. acc. to Lachm.) [Gr. ἑσπερος, ἑσπέρα], *the evening, even, eve, even-tide*. I. Lit.: jam diei vesper erat, Sall. J. 52, 3; 106, 2: vesper fit (late Lat. for advesperascit), Vulg. Matt. 14, 15; 16, 2; 26, 20: ad vesperum, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Fin. 2, 28, 92 Madv.; 3, 2, 8; Caes. B. C. 1, 3; id. B. G. 1, 26: sub vesperum, towards evening, id. ib. 2, 33; 5, 58; 7, 60; id. B. C. 1, 42. — Prov.: nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11, 1; Macr. S. 1, 7; cf.: denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Verg. G. 1, 461: cum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8: de vesperi suo vivere, on his own supper, i. e. to be one's own master, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 5; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 91. — B. Esp., abl. adverb., *in the evening*. 1. Form vespere: primo vespere, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: litteras reddidit a. d. VIII. id. Mart. vespere, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1. — 2. Form vesperi: cum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar, Cic. de Or. 2, 13; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1; id. Mil. 20, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; id. Mil. 2, 5, 29; id. Rud. 1, 2, 91; Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: neque tam vesperi revertor, so late, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: primā vesperi (sc. horā), Caes. B. C. 1, 20. — II. Transf. A. *The evening-star*, Plin. 2, 8, 6; 36; Verg. G. 1, 251: vespere surgente, Hor. C. 2, 9, 10: puro Vesperi, id. ib. 3, 19, 26. — B. *The West, Occident*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28; id. M. 1, 63: vesper ab atro, Verg. A. 5, 19. — Hence, for the inhabitants of the West, Occidentals, Sil. 3, 325.

vespēra, ae, f. [= ἑσπέρα, i. e. ἑσπε-

pa; cf. the preced. art.], *the evening, even-tide* (much more freq. than vesper; used only in sing.; in Cic. only adverb., ad vesperam): prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4; so Suet. Tib. 74; Just. 18, 4, 12: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam, id. Phil. 11, 31, 77: vespera, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 223 (Hist. 2, 76 Dietsch): super sedem cotidianam magistratum primā vesperā suspendit (tabellas), Liv. 34, 61, 14: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18; cf. id. Claud. 34; id. Tib. 74; id. Aug. 53: inumbrante vesperā, Tac. H. 3, 19; id. A. 1, 16; 15, 60; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18; 9, 36, 4; Curt. 4, 7, 22; 5, 13, 10; 6, 7, 20; 6, 11, 9: vesperā fatigatus, Aur. Caes. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: vesperā, adverb., *in the evening, at even*, Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 19, 12, 60, § 183; 32, 4, 14, § 36; Fronto ap. Charis. l. l. — II. Transf., *the West* (cf. vesper, II. B.): ad vesperam jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

* **vespērālis**, e, adj. [vespera], *of or belonging to evening*: plaga, the west, Sol. 9.

vespērasco, āvi, 3, v. incho. n. [vesper], *to become evening, grow towards evening*: vesperscente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34: vesperscente caelo, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5. — Impers.: vesperscit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vespersaverat, Gell. 17, 8, 1.

* **vespēratus**, a, um, Part. [vespera], *grown into evening*: die jam vesperto, Sol. 11 med.

Vesperies, is, f., *a town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110.

vesperna apud Plautum cena intelligitur, Fest. p. 368 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. cena, p. 54; and s. v. scensas, p. 339 [vesper].

vespertilio, ōnis, m. [vesper], *a bat*, Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168; 11, 37, 62, § 164; 29, 4, 26, § 83; Macr. S. 7, 16; Varr. ap. Non. 47, 3; Auct. Carm. de Philom. 39.

vespertinālis, e, adj., = vespertinus (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 30.

vespertinus, a, um, adj. [vesper]. I. *Of or belonging to evening or even-tide, evening-*: tempora (opp. matutina), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: litterae, received in the evening (opp. antemeridianae), id. Att. 13, 23, 1: senatus-consulta, made or passed in the evening, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, a seeing dimly in the evening, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: cantus, of the cock, id. 10, 21, 24, § 49: lucubratio, id. 18, 26, 63, § 233: ros, evening dew, Pall. Nov. 13, 4 et saep. — A dverb.: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. in the evening, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17; id. Epod. 16, 51; id. S. 1, 6, 113; Prud. Psych. 376. — Absol.: vespertino rursus pascunt, at even-tide, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: matutinis vespertinisque, in the morning and evening hours, Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84. — II. *Of or belonging to the west, western*: regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: caeli regio, Vitr. 4, 5, 1: populus, Prud. Psych. 376.

vespērogo, inis, f. [id.]. I. *The evening-star*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119; Vitr. 9, 4; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12; and Fest. p. 368 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 8, 883. — II. *A bat*, Tert. Anim. 32.

vespērus, a, um, adj. [vespera], *of or belonging to the evening, evening-*: his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183 (dub.; al. matutino atque vespera): tempus vesperum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 141; 1, 15, 151.

† **vespices** fructecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. p. 369 Müll.

vespillo, ōnis, m. dim. [2. vespa], *a corpse-bearer who carried out the bodies of the poor at night*, Suet. Dom. 17 fin.; Mart. 1, 48, 1; cf. vespa.

Vesta, ae, f. [Sanscr. root vas, to burn; vasaras, day; whence also Gr. Ἑστία]. I. *Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra, the wife of Caelus and mother of Saturnus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Ov. F. 6, 267. — II. *Her granddaughter, daughter of Saturnus, the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; id. Leg. 2, 12, 29; id. Div. 1, 45, 101; id. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; in her temple the holy fire burned perpetually, attended by the Vestal virgins, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; Liv. 28, 11; 4, 52: Vestae sacerdos, i. e. the Pontifex maximus, of Caesar, Ov. F. 5, 573; id. M. 15, 778. — B. Poet., transf. I. *The temple of Vesta*: quo tempore Vesta Arsit.

Ov. F. 6, 437; cf. id. ib. 6, 234; 6, 713.—**2.** *Fire*: ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Verg. G. 4, 384; Sil. 6, 76.—Hence, **Vestalis**, e, adj., of or belonging to *Vesta*, *Vestal*: festi, Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Luc. 1, 549: foci, id. 1, 199: virgines, priestesses of *Vesta*, *Vestals* virgins, *Vestals*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17; Liv. 4, 44 fin.—*Sing.*, Gell. 1, 12, 9: sacerdos, id. 1, 12, 14 al.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Vestalis**, is, f. (virgo), a priestess of *Vesta*, a *Vestal*, Liv. 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39; Ov. F. 2, 383 al.—Hence, as adj.: *Vestales oculi*, of the *Vestals*, Ov. Tr. 2, 311.—**2. Vestalia**, ium, n., the festival of *Vesta*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 17.

vester (vost-), tra, trum, pron. poss. [vos], your: voster senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 60 (dub.; al. noster): animi vestri, id. Am. prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, id. ib. 6, 14, 14: vestrum est dare, vincere nostrum, Ov. F. 4, 889: patres, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—For obj. gen. of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, from hatred towards you, Liv. 30, 44, 7.—*Subst.*: ibi voster cenat, your master, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: vostrorum, vostrarum, full form of gen. plur., from which vostrum (vestrum), used as gen. of vos, is contracted; the full form is found *subst.* (ante-class.): pars vostrorum intellegit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123: neutram vostrum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84; id. Ps. 1, 2, 53; id. Aul. 2, 4, 42.

vestiarius, a, um, adj. [vestis], of or belonging to clothes. **I.** Adj.: arca, a clothes-chest, Cato, R. 11, 3: negotiator, a clothes-dealer, Dig. 38, 1, 45.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. vestiarius**, ii, m., a clothes-dealer, Dig. 14, 3, 5 § 4; Inscr. Orell. 3643; 4294 sq.—**B. vestiarius**, ii, n. **1.** A clothes-press, clothes-chest, wardrobe, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33.—**2.** Articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe, Sen. Ben. 3, 21; Col. 1, 8, 17; Dig. 35, 3, 3 al.

vestibulum, i, n. [perh. for vesti-bulum, kindr. with Sanscr. vas, habitare, commorari; cf. *Vesta*], the enclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court (cf. atrium). **I.** Lit., Gell. 16, 5, 2; Vitr. 6, 8; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132; Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Cael. 26, 62; Quint. 11, 2, 23; Ov. F. 6, 303; Juv. 7, 126 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., an entrance to any thing: sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: columbarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4; cf. galinarii, Col. 8, 3, 5; 8, 3: alvearii, id. 9, 12, 1: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 fin.: Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**II.** Trop., an entrance, opening, beginning: vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15, 50: vestibulum modo artis alicuius ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7; cf. id. 8, praef. § 18; 9, 4, 10.

vesticeps, cipis [vestis-cipio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. investis], bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 19, 7; Tert. Anim. 56; Aus. Idyll. 4, 73.—**II.** Transf., immoral, corrupt (opp. investis, innocent), App. Mag. p. 336, 7.

Vesticola, ae, f. [Vesta-colo], a *Vestal* virgin (late Lat.), Drac. Carm. 7, 22.

* **vesti-contubernium**, ii, n. [vestis], a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed, bed-companionship, Petr. 11.

vesticula, ae, f. dimi. [id.], a little garment (post-class.), Dig. 37, 1, 13.

† **vestificia**, ae, f. [vestis-facio], she that makes garments, a tailor, Inscr. Orell. 2437.

* **vestificina**, ae, f. [† vestificus], a making of garments, tailoring, Tert. Pall. 3 fin.

† **vestificus**, i, m. [vestis-facio], a maker of garments, a tailor, Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestifluus, a, um, adj. [vestis-fluo], that wears long, flowing garments (a late poet. word): Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser, Aus. Technop. Hist. 24.

vestigatio, ōnis, f. [vestigio], a tracing or searching after (post-class.): Psyche

dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus in-quieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestigator or **vestigiator**, ōris, m. [vestigio], a tracker, spy, tracer, searcher (not in Cic.): vestigator a vestigis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll. (where the read. is *vestigator*); so Col. 9, 8, 10; Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 12.

vestigium, ii, n. [id.], a footstep, step; footprint, foot-track, track. **I.** Lit.: currentum pes vestigium facit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 29: hominis, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in foro vestigium facere, i. e. to set foot in the market, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: facere vestigium in possessione, id. Caecin. 14, 39: vestigiis persequi aliquem, id. Brut. 90, 307: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45, 16: eodem remanere vestigio, to stay in the same spot or place, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: negans e republica esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, the distance of a step, Liv. 27, 4, 1: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, atque in animi notione tamquam in vestigio volumus reponere, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The part of the foot which makes a print, the sole of the foot: qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Cat. 64, 162; Verg. A. 5, 566.—**2.** A horse-shoe: vestigium equi excussum ungula, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 263.—**3.** In gen., a trace, mark, sign, token, vestige: praesertim cum in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79; id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 27: in vestigiis hujus urbis, ruins, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: semirata murorum vestigia, Amm. 24, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., of manners, character, etc., a footprint, trace: a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 59: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4: patris patrique vestigia premere, Tac. A. 2, 14 fin.—**B.** Transf., of time, a point, moment, instant: eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vestigio temporis, at the moment, instantly, forthwith, id. B. C. 2, 26: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, at that very moment, id. ib. 2, 7.—**b.** Adv. e (ex) vestigio, instantly, forthwith: repente e vestigio ex homine tamquam aliquo Circae poculo factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 25 fin.

ve-stigo, no perf. and sup., āre, 1, v. a. [etym. dub.; perh. Sanscr. vahis (bahis), out, and stigh-, to climb; cf. Gr. στίχος, a row, etc.; Angl.-Sax. stigan; Germ. steigen, to climb]. **I.** Prop., to follow in the track of; to track, trace out (cf. rimor, indago, scrutator): germana soror, errare videbar, Tarda-que vestigare et quaerere te, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl): feras vestigat (sc. canis), Sen. Thyest. 496.—With abl.: fertur (sc. tigris) praecipit, odore vestigans (sc. raptorem), Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To find out by tracing, to trace out, discover. **1.** With abl.: perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19, 2: (cervi) vestigant cavernas (serpentium), Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: omnis enim jacens piscis magis naribus escam, quam oculis, vestigat, Col. 8, 17, 14.—**2.** Absol.: dimissis deinde per agros, qui vestigarent, Liv. 32, 26, 13 dub.; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.—**B.** To search after; to seek out: ceterum Alexander, quam regionem Dareus petisset, omni cura vestigans, tamen explorare non poterat, Curt. 4, 6, 5: adeo sicca lacuna, ut vestigantium sitim falleret, id. 4, 16, 14: equum vestigari jubet, id. 6, 5, 19: ergo alte vestiga (sc. ramum) oculis, riteque repertum Carpe manu, Verg. A. 6, 145.—**III.** Trop. **A.** To inquire into, investigate (class.). **1.** In simple constr.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166.—**2.** With abl.: quā (sc. ratione) omnes illorum conatus vestigare, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48.—**3.** With cum: quod cum desidiosa delectatione vestiges, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 88.—**B.** To discover, find out: grave imperium regum nihil inexploratum, quod vestigari volunt, efficit, Liv. 39, 51, 6.

vestimentum, i, n. [vestis], clothing, a garment, vestment, bedclothes, tapestry, etc., Dig. 34, 2, 24; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; Liv. 4,

25, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: aestiva, hiberna, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 67, 2; 78, 21; Auct. B. Afr. 47; id. B. Hisp. 33.—Prov.: nudo detrahare vestimenta, to strip the naked (of any thing impossible), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79.

Vestini, ōrum, m., a people of Central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45; Liv. 8, 29; 10, 3; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—Hence, **Vestinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Vestini*: Vestina virum vis, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl); so, populus, Liv. 8, 29: cohors, id. 44, 40: juvenis, Sil. 8, 516: senex, Juv. 14, 181: aquae, Luc. 2, 425.

vestio, īvi or īi, itum, 4 [imperf. vestibat, Verg. A. 8, 160: inf. vestitior, Prud. Psych. 39], v. a. [vestis], to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest (syn.: induo, amicio). **I.** Lit.: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii δαβάφω vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2: vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 4: candide vestitus, id. ib. 4, 1, 10: vos tam maestiter vestitis, id. Rud. 1, 5, 7: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: fasciae, quibus crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: te bis Afro Murice tinctae Vestium lanae, Hor. C. 2, 16, 37: sic Indos suae arbores vestiunt, Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39: Phrygia vestitur buccam tiamā, Juv. 6, 516: unam vestire tribum tua vellerā possunt, Mart. 2, 46, 5.—**Mid.**: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: lino alii vestiuntur aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 2.—So, in late Lat., in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pasco, levius vestio, am clothed, App. Mag. p. 287, 26; Tert. Pall. 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals: animantes aliae coris tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos, Verg. E. 4, 45: plerumque contra frigus ex suo corpore vestiuntur, Quint. 2, 16, 14.—**2.** In gen., of inanimate things, to clothe, cover, deck, array, attire, surround, adorn, etc.: campos lumine (aether), Verg. A. 6, 640: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf.: deus animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Univ. 6 fin.: sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: his tabulis templi parietes vestiebantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122.—**3.** Esp., of vegetation: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13, 3: vite hederaque vestiti montes, Just. 12, 7, 7.—**Absol.**: montes vestiti, i. e. covered with verdure, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: trabes multo aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf. of the beard: molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 889: genas flore, Verg. A. 8, 160: olea magnum Taburnum, Verg. G. 2, 38: gramine vestitis accubere toris, Ov. F. 1, 402: incendit vestitos messibus agros, id. ib. 4, 707; Curt. 6, 5, 15; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 31: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine (terra), Verg. G. 2, 219.—**II.** Trop.; to clothe, etc.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: gloria aliquem supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8, praef. § 20; cf. of mental culture: aridum atque jejunum non alemus et quasi vestiemus? id. 2, 8, 9.—**B.** Esp., to invest with the imperial purple, to make emperor: quaere quem vestias, Amm. 26, 4, 1.—Hence, **vestitus**, a, um, P. a., clothed, clad (very rare): neque una pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Mag. p. 288, 28.—So comp., Tert. Anim. 38.—*Sup.*: id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestiplica, ae, f. [vestis-plico], a (female) clothes-folder, ironer, laundress (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 26; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 363; Inscr. Orell. 3315; cf. vestiplicus and vestispica.

† **vestiplicus**, i, m. [id.], a clothes-folder, ironer, Inscr. Orell. 2839; cf. the preced. art.

vestis, is, f. [Sanscr. root vas-, to put on; Gr. ἐσ-, φορ-; cf. ἐννυμι, ἐσθής], the covering for the body, clothes, clothing, attire, vesture (syn. amictus; in class. prose only sing.). **I.** Lit.: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl): mulierem cum auro et veste abducere, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 69: satin' haec me vestis deceat, these clothes, id. Most. 1, 3,

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vexillarius, ii, m. [vexillum]. **I.** A standard-bearer, ensign. **A.** Lit., Liv. 8, 4; Tac. H. 1, 41. — **B.** Transf., a leader, captain of a band of robbers, App. M. 4, p. 146. — **II.** vexillarii, ōrum, m., in the times of the emperors, the oldest class of veterans, the last summoned, Tac. A. 1, 38; id. H. 2, 83; 2, 100; Veg. Mil. 2, 110 fin. al.

vexillatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A body of the vexillarii; acc. to others, a body of soldiers united under one flag (vexillum), a corps, battalion, Suet. Galb. 20; Inscr. Orell. 845; 2009 sq. al. — **II.** A division of cavalry, a troop, squadron, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; Amm. 25, 1, 9; App. M. 7, p. 191, 3.

vexillifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [vexillum-fero], standard-bearing, Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, n. [dim. of vēlum], a military ensign, standard, banner, flag. **I.** In gen., Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; 5, 11, 29; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; id. Agr. 2, 32, 86; Tac. A. 1, 20 al. — **II.** In partic., a red flag placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: vexillum proponere, to raise or display, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; vexillo signum dare, id. B. C. 3, 89 fin. — **B.** Transf., the troops belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 782. — **III.** Trop.: Fortunae, Stat. S. 4, 2, 43.

vexo (inf. vexarier, Verg. Cir. 490), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [velho], orig., to shake, jolt, toss in carrying; hence, in gen., to move violently, to shake, agitate. **I.** Lit. (rare; syn. quatio): vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est vehere; in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sul potens est, qui vehitur. Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, etc., Gell. 2, 6, 5: (rector) per confragosa vexabitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68: navigia in summum veniant vexata periculum, Lucr. 6, 430: Dulichias vexasse rates, Verg. E. 6, 76: classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79, 4: (venti vis) montes supremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 275: venti caeli nubila vexant, Ov. M. 11, 435: in turbā vexatus, tossed back and forth, Suet. Aug. 53 fin.: ruina cum clade vexatarum regionum (of an earthquake), Just. 17, 1, 3.

— **II.** Transf., in gen., to injure, damage, molest, annoy, distress, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass, disquiet, disturb, torment, etc. (syn.: ango, crucio, vasto, the predom. signif. of the word). **A.** Physically: cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 6, 7: agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52; § 122: Siciliam, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; 2, 3, 54; § 125: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: agros, id. ib. 4, 15 fin.: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 10, 27: Amanienses hostes semper nos, id. Fam. 2, 10, 3: hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31 al.: vexati omnes difficultate viae, Liv. 40, 22, 6; 42, 55, 3: vexato exercitu descendit, id. 36, 30, 6: quos et ipsos... locorum asperitas hostiliter vexavit, id. 43, 5, 10; Nep. Eum. 5, 2: quem (stomachum) umor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76: fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 86, 1: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37; § 217: dentes percussu, id. 28, 11, 49; § 180: vestem solo, to rumple, disorder, Petr. 128: rosas, to crush, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, to twist, frizzle, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24. — In mal. part.: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7; 11, 81, 1; Petr. 139; Aus. Epigr. 108. — **B.** In the part. perf. subst.: vexata, ōrum, n., injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries, Cels. 7 praef. fin.; ib. 1; Plin. 8, 27, 41; § 97; Scrib. Comp. 101. — **B.** Mentally: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: (Quinctius) multis vexatus contumeliis, id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem honestissimis contentionibus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: aliquem iis verbis, ut, etc., id. Sest. 28, 60: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, is attacked, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: sollicitudo vexat impios, disquiets, torments, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall. C. 15, 4: me honoris cupido vexabat, id. ib. 3, 5: mentem mariti philtris, Juv. 6, 611.

via (vēa, Varr. R. 1, 2, 14), ae (gen. sing. vias, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P., or Ann. 1984

v. 421 Vahl.; viā, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16, or Ann. v. 209 ib.; Lucr. 1, 406; 1, 659; 2, 249 et saep.; dat. plur. vias, Inscr. Lat. 206, 50), f. [Sanscr. vah-āmi, bring, lead; Gr. ὄχος, ὄχνηα, vehicle; Germ. Wagen; Engl. wagon; from this root are also veho, vexo, etc.], a way, in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city), a highway, road, path, street. **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim, Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est, Mart. 7, 61, 4: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: mi opsistere in viā, id. Curc. 2, 3, 5: ire in viā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Cic. 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Agr. 2, 35, 96: et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est

bank; hence the proverb: sequitur varram vibia, one error follows another, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.: v. vara.

Vibilia, ae, f., a goddess presiding over highways, the goddess of roads, Arn. 4, 131.

Vibinates, ium, m., a people of Southern Italy, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Vibius, i, m.; **Vibia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. 1. C. Vibius Pansa, a consul, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8. — 2. Vibius Crispus, an orator, Quint. 5, 13, 48. — Fem., Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 132.

1. **vibo**, ōnis, m., the flower of the herb called Britannica, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 21.

2. **Vibo** or **Vibon**, ōnis, f., a town in the territory of the Brutii, now Monteleone, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 845. — Hence, **Vibonensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Vibo: ager, Liv. 21, 51, § sqq.; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

vibrābilis, e, adj. [vibro]. *I. That may be brandished: ornus (i.e. hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108. — *II. Quivering, glimmering: sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 23.

***vibrābundus**, a, um, adj. [id.], tremulous, glimmering: Mercarius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, § 880.

***vibrāmen**, inis, n. [id.], a tremulous motion, quivering: trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179, 17.

vibratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a brandishing, vibration: hastae, Fest. s. v. gradivus, p. 97: continuata tonitruum, Calp. ap. Vop. Carin. 8.

1. **vibrātus**, a, um, Part. and P. a. of vibro.

2. **vibrātus**, ūs, m. [vibro], a quivering, tremulous motion (post-class.): luminis, flickering, Mart. Cap. 8, § 887: crebri ignium, id. ib. 1, § 66.

† **vibrissae** pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. p. 370 Müll.

vibrisso, āre, p. n., to shake the voice (in singing), to trill: vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. p. 370 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. 1, 1.

vibro, āvi, ātum, i, p. a. and n. [cf. Sanser. vip, to tremble]. I. Act., to set in tremulous motion; to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate (class.; syn.: quatit, ventilat). A. Lit.: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: hastam, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: flamma vestes, to cause to flutter, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. 97: multifidas linguas (draco), Val. Fl. 1, 61: tremor vibrat ossa, makes tremble, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 152: viscera vibratur (equitando), are shaken about, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium umeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. H. 4, 15: digitis vibratis jactare sententias, Quint. 11, 3, 120: thyrsu manu, Sen. Oedip. 420: serpens squallidum erista caput vibrans, id. Herc. Oet. 1254. — Poet.: vibrata flammis aequa, i.e. glimmering, sparkling, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, i.e. curled, frizzled, Verg. A. 12, 100; Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189. — Mid.: sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, Ov. H. 11, 77. — 2. Transf., to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl: sicas et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4: tremulum excussu jactum lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: per auras spicula, id. M. 8, 374: fulmina (Juppiter), id. ib. 2, 308: cf.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Verg. A. 8, 524: jactum ex arborum ramis vibrari, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85. — B. Trop.: 1. Of language, to fling, hurl, launch: traces vibrare iambos, Cat. 36, 5; cf. 2. vibratus, II. — 2. To threaten: tela undique mortem vibrantia, Amm. 31, 13, 2. — II. Neutr., to be in tremulous motion, etc. A. Lit. 1. In gen., to shake, quiver, vibrate, tremble: lingua vibrante (serpente), Lact. 3, 657; Ov. M. 3, 34: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremat vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194. — 2. Of the voice or sounds, to tremble: (haec vox) sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen. Prov. 3, 3; cf.: sonus luscinae vibrans, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: querela adhuc vibrante, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2: ejusmodi fabulae vibrabant, Petr. 47. — 3. To glimmer, glitter, gleam, scintillate, etc.: mare, quā a sole colucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 195;

signa, Flor. 3, 11: in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664; Val. Fl. 2, 583; 2, 342; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2. — Of bright weapons: juvenes Tela tenent dextra lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: gladius, Verg. A. 9, 769; cf.: clipeum Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu, id. ib. 10, 484. — B. Trop., of language: cuius (Demosthenis) non tam vibrant fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, would not have been hurled with such vigor, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf.: oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 95, 326: sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120. — Hence, **vibrātus**, a, um, P. a., impetuous, forcible: iambus flammis fulminis vibrator, Aus. Ep. 21, 5.

Vibullius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Vibullius, a partisan of Pompey, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1.

viburnum, i, n., the wayfaring-tree: Viburnum lantana, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 26.

vicānus (post-class. collat. form **vicāneus**, Cod. Just. 11, 56), a, um, adj. [vici], of or dwelling in a village. I. Adj.: Tmolites ille vicanus, villager, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: haruspices, who go about from village to village, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. — II. Subst.: **vicāni**, ōrum, m., villagers, peasants, rustics, Liv. 38, 30, 8; Cod. Just. 11, 56.

Vica Pōta, ae, f. [vinco-potior], Victress-and-possessor, an appellation of the Goddess of Victory, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 2, 7, 12: Disperit, Vicae Potae filius, Sen. Lud. Most. Claud. 9, 4; Arn. 3, 25.

vicāria, ae, v. vicarius, II. B.

vicārianus, a, um, adj. [vicarius], of or belonging to a deputy or vicar, vicarial: apparitores, Cod. Just. 1, 35, 1: apex, the rank of a vicar, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vicārius, a, um, adj. [vici], that supplies the place of a person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious. I. Adj.: vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rose. Am. 38, 111: manus, Quint. Decl. 6, 21: corpus, id. ib. 16, 7: mors, Hyg. Fab. 243; Quint. Decl. 9 fin. — II. Subst. A. **vicārius**, ii, m., a substitute, deputy, proxy, a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; 2, 3, 38, § 86; id. Mur. 37, 80; id. Sull. 9, 26; id. Fam. 16, 22, 2; Liv. 29, 1, 8; Hor. C. 3, 24, 16; Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 16: diligentiae meae, Col. 11, 1, 5. — Esp., an adjutant or lieutenant to a military commander, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 9: tribuni, a vice-tribune, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10, 4. — An under-servant, under-slave kept by another slave, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28; Hor. S. 2, 7, 79; Mart. 2, 18, 7; Dig. 9, 4, 19; 15, 1, 17; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 687; cf. of the vicarii of such vicarii, ib. 775. — B. **vicaria**, ae, f. 1. A female under-slave of another slave, Inscr. Fabr. 304, n. 297; Inscr. Murat. 972, 11. — 2. The post of deputy of the praefectus praetorio, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 4. — 3. A substitute: se pro conjuge vicariam dare, Sen. ad Helv. 19, 5.

vicatim, adv. [vicius]. I. From street to street, through the streets, Senn. ap. Non. p. 188, 26; Suet. Caes. 41 med.; Tac. H. 2, 95; Hor. Epod. 5, 97. — II. From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets: habitare, Liv. 9, 13, 7: dispersa, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.

vice and **vicem**, v. vici.

***vicenālis**, e, adj. [vici], containing the number twenty: sphaera, having twenty angles, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 14 (just before, vigintiangular).

vicenārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the number twenty, vicenary. I. Adj.: annorum lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metum credere omnes, i.e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69 (Ritschl, quinavienaria): fistula, twenty quarter-digits in diameter, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 39; Pall. Aug. 12. — II. Subst.: **vicenārius**, ii, m., a youth of twenty, Arn. 2, 58.

vicēni (collat. form **vigēni**, Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [viginti], twenty each, twenty distributively. I. Lit.: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicēnas habent partes, Varr. L. 1, 10, § 5 Müll.: annos nonnulli vicēnos in disciplinā permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: militibus denarios quinos vicēnos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7, 3; Col. 3, 3, 7;

Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; 8, 51, 77, § 205. — Gen. vicenūm, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98: vicenūm quinquē, Front. Aquaed. 29; 47; Col. 12, 18, 7. — II. Transf., in gen., twenty: diebus vicēnis interpositis, an interval of twenty days, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88; Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vicennālis, e, adj. [vicennium], of twenty years, every twenty years (post-class.). I. Adj.: votis vicennalibus, Num. Alex. Sev. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 275. — II. Subst.: **vicennalia**, ium, n., a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign, Lact. Mort. Pers. 17.

vicennium, ii, n. [vicies-annus], a period of twenty years: post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vicēquaestor, ōris, m. [viciis-quaestor], = proquaestor (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 38.

vicēquaestura, ae, f. [viciis-quaestura], = proquaestura (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3.

vices, v. vici.

vicesima, ae, v. vicesimus, II.

vicesimāni, ōrum, m. [vicesimus], soldiers of the twentieth legion, Tac. A. 1, 61; 1, 64: vexillarii, id. ib. 14, 34.

vicesimārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the twentieth part. I. Adj.: aurum, of the tax called vicesima (v. h. v.), Liv. 27, 10, 11. — II. Subst.: **vicesimārius**, ii, m., a receiver of the vicesima, Petr. 65.

vicesimatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution, vicesimatio, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

vicesimus or **vicesimū** (collat. form **vigesimus**, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21; Caes. B. C. 3, 34; Sall. C. 47, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10; Manil. 4, 462 al.; but not in Cic.), a, um, ord. num. adj. [viginti], the twentieth. I. Adj.: annus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: censors vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, Liv. 10, 47, 2: litteras mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Acastus cum litteris praesto fuit uno et vicesimo die, id. ib. 14, 5: vicesimo die lunae, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: vicesima luna sacrificant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5: sexto et vicesimo anno, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: legio, Tac. A. 1, 61. — II. Subst.: **vicesima** (-suma), ae, f. (i.e. pars), the twentieth part, as a tax; so the twentieth part or five per cent. of the crop, Liv. 43, 2, 12 Weissent. ad loc.; of the value of a slave that was manumitted, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Liv. 7, 16, 7; Petr. 58; 71. — Called also **VICESIMA LIBERTATIS**, Inscr. Orell. 3131; 3338. — As export-duty: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185. — As a tax on inheritances, Plin. Ep. 7, 14, 1; id. Pan. 37.

Vicētia (Vicentia), ae, f., a town in Gallia Transpadana, in the territory of Venetia, now Vicenza, Tac. H. 3, 8; Suet. Gram. 23; Inscr. Orell. 5152; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132. — Its inhabitants are called **Vicēti** or **Vicentini**, ōrum, m., Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 5, 14, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3110: (VICETIN), ib. 3219: VICENTIN, ib. 5972.

vicia, ae, f., a vetch, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 13, 1; 2, 40, 29; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Cato, R. R. 35; Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137; Verg. G. 1, 75; Ov. F. 5, 267.

***viciālia**, ium, n. [vicia], the stalks or haulm of vetches, Col. 6, 30; 5. Schneid. N. cr.

***viciārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to vetches: cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

viciens or **viciēs**, num. adv. [viginti], twenty times: viciens centena milia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 fin.: viciens tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: superficiem aedium aestimarunt HS. viciens, i.e. two millions, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: HS. bis et viciens, id. ib. 11, 1, 2: non plenum modo viciens habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

***Vicilius**, i, m. [vigil], the Watchful, the Vigilant, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 24, 44, 8.

vicinālis, e, adj. [vicinus], neighboring, near: usus, Liv. 21, 26, 8; bella, Just. 41, 1, 3: via, a road over the fields used in common, a village-path, Dig. 43, 8, 2; 43, 7, 3; Front. Aquaed. 126; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 9.

vicinarius, a, um, *adj.* [vicinus], *neighborly, near* (post-class.): via, a *by-way* in a camp, Hyg. Grom. p. 5, 2; 12, 2.

vicine, *adv.*, v. vicinus *fin.*

vicinia, ae, f. [vicinus], *neighborhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity*. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; but cf. vicinitas): proximae vicinae habitat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 27: hic proximae vicinae, id. Mil. 2, 3, 2: mulier quaedam commigravit huc vicinae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43: hic vicinae, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 45: inde in vicinā nostrā Averni lacus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in vicinā urbis, Col. 7, 3, 13: pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Verg. G. 4, 290: mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7: mortis, *proximity*, Petr. 93: mortem in vicinā videre, Sen. ap. Lact. 6, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *concr.*, *neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors* (freq. but not ante-Aug.; cf. vicinitas): libertina, non ignota vicinae, Liv. 39, 12, 1: funus Egrege factum laudet vicinia, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106; id. Ep. 1, 16, 44; 1, 17, 62; Ov. M. 2, 688; 4, 636; 8, 689; Pers. 4, 46; Vell. 1, 4; Vall. Max. 5, 7, 3; Suet. Calig. 55; App. M. 7, p. 190, 35; Juv. 14, 154.—With a *plur. noun*, Ov. F. 2, 657; 3, 189.—**II.** Trop., *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity* (post-Aug.; a favorite trope of Quint.): aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 37; 37, 9, 40, § 123 (al. ad vicina): est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint. 8, 4, 12: quaedam vicinia virtutum vitiorumque, id. 2, 12, 4: est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id. 8, 6, 28; cf. id. 3, 8, 9; 9, 3, 65 sq.

vicinitas, ātis, f. [id.], *neighborhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eram, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5: seire hoc propter vicinitatem facile possum, id. Planc. 8, 19; cf.: quorum et vicinitas propinqua et multitudo esset infinita, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7.—**Plur.**: amicitiae, consuetudines, vicinitates, clientelae, ludi denique... quid habent voluptatis, etc., Cic. Red. Quir. 1, 3; cf. B. 2, infra.—**B.** Transf., *concr.* **1.** The neighborhood, *vicinity, region*: in Umbriā atque in ea vicinitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48.—**2.** Neighborhood, i. q. *neighbors* (class.): si te liberiter vicinitas videbit, Cato, R. R. 4: signum, quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: caritas serpit foras cognitionibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitii, post vicinitatibus, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Nep. Alcib. 10, 3; Sall. C. 36, 1; Suet. Aug. 6; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.—**Cf. plur.**: conveniet autem cum in dando munificum esse, tum in exigendo non acerbum, in omnique re contrahenda... vicinitatibus et confinis aequum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.—**II.** Trop., *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, congeniality, affinity*: est quaedam inter epichirema et syllogismum vicinitas, Quint. 5, 10, 6: virtutibus ac vitiis, id. 3, 7, 25: excusantur vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id. 1, 5, 5: nominis (cyperi et cyperi), Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 115.

***vicinitus**, *adv.* [id.], *in the neighborhood, close by*: omnes intra centum vicinitus arceantur, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 4.

vicinor, ātus, 1, v. *dep.* [id.], *to be neighboring, near* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 11; 6, 9; 7, 2: vicinanta capiti loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 27; 2, 16, 97; 2, 34, 181: plaustrum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 608.

vicinus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus], *near, neighboring, in the neighborhood or vicinity*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (mostly poet.; cf. contiguus, finitimus): taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: silva, id. C. 3, 29, 39: oppidum, id. Epod. 5, 44: urbes, id. A. P. 66; Verg. G. 1, 510: sedes astris, id. A. 5, 759: caelo Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 131: heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 52: bellum, Liv. 1, 14, 6.—**Poet.**: jurgia, i. e. *of neighbors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171.—**With gen.**: ora vicina perusti aetheris, Luc. 9, 432.—**Comp.**: ni convexa foret (terra), parti vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275.—**B.** *Subst.* **1.** *vicinus*, i. m., a neighbor (the predom. signif. of the word): Eutychnus Tuus... vicinus proximus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7; so, proximus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 1986

21; Dig. 50, 15, 4: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: vel tribules vel vicinos meos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: si te interioribus vicinis tuis anteponis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132: vicine Palaemon, Verg. E. 3, 53.—**B.** Transf., of time, a *contemporary*: Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, Hier. Script. Eccl. Luc.—**2.** *vicina*, ae, f., a neighbor: ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 2; 3, 3, 16; Ter. And. 1, 1, 78; id. Hec. 4, 4, 98; Quint. 5, 11, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 24.—**With gen.**: Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399.—**3.** *vicinum*, i. n., a neighboring place, the neighborhood, vicinity (mostly post-Aug.): stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68; so, in vicino, id. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Cels. 2, 6 *fin.*; Sen. Brev. Vit. 15, 3: ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4; Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 145.—**Plur.**: amnis rigans vicina, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; Ov. M. 1, 573.—**With gen.**: in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 135.—**II.** Trop., *nearly resembling in quality or nature, like, similar, kindred, allied* (class.): dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: vicina virtutibus vitia, id. 8, 3, 7: quod est *ὑποπλάσει* vicinum, id. 9, 2, 58: odor croci vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53; cf. id. 21, 18, 69, § 115: cui vicinum est, non negare quod obicitur, Quint. 6, 3, 81.—**Comp.**: ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143.—**B.** *Absol.*: non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hyacinthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125 (al. ab vicino tamen colore descendens).—**Hence, adv.**: *vicine*, in the neighborhood, near by (late Lat.): (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, *nearer by*, Ven. Carm. 3, 12, 11: vicinissime frui, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 33 *fin.*

vicis (as a *gen.*; the *nom.* does not occur), vicem, vice; in *plur.* vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), f. [cf. Gr. *ἔκω*, to yield; root *FK-*; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 135], *change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude* (the *gen.* not ante-Aug.; the other cases class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for which, in class. prose, vicissitudo). (a) *Sing.*: ignotus juvenum coetus alternā vice inibat alacris, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl): hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Verg. A. 6, 535: vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79; cf. in the foll. β: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. C. 1, 4, 1: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31, 6: dum Nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange*, i. e. *alternates with day*, Ov. M. 4, 218: ridica contingens vitem mutuā vice sustinetur et sustinet, Col. 4, 16: versā vice, *reversely*, Dig. 43, 29, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32, 6; id. Flor. p. 363; Just. 6, 5, 11 al.—(β) *Plur.*: plerumque gratae divitibus vices Mundaque parvo sub Lare pauperum Cenae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: loquendi, id. 6, 4, 11; Ov. P. 2, 10, 35: ipsius lectionis taedium vicibus levatur, Quint. 1, 12, 4: habet has vices condicio mortalium, ut adversa ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin. Pan. 5 *fin.*: spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant... Quasque vices peragant... docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo*, Ov. M. 15, 238: mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 3: perque vicis modo Persephone! modo Filia! clamat, *alternately*, Ov. F. 4, 483; so, per vicis, id. M. 4, 40; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: per vices annorum, i. e. *every other year*, id. 12, 14, 30, § 54: cur vicibus factis convivia in-eant, *alternately, by turns*, Ov. F. 4, 353.—**2.** *Adverb.*: in vicem (also freq. one word, *invicem*; and less freq. vicem, in vices, or per vices), *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally*. **a.** In vicem: bibenda aqua: postero die etiam vinum: deinde in vicem alternis diebus modo

aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2 *med.*: reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque alios alunt: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 168: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv. 2, 44, 12: non comitantium in vicem more jam diu vivimus inter nos, id. 40, 9, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: in vicem inter se gratantes, id. 9, 43, 17: inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. H. 17, 180; id. M. 6, 631; 8, 473; Verg. G. 3, 188; Hor. S. 1, 3, 141 al.—**b.** Vicem: ut unus fasces haberet, et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36, 3; cf. id. 1, 9, 15.—**c.** In vices (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, Laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191; 12, 161; Tac. G. 26 Halm.—**d.** Per vices (post-Aug. and very rare): quod ipsum imperari per vices optimum est, Quint. 2, 4, 6 Halm.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A time, turn* (late Lat.; cf. Orell. ad Hor. C. 4, 14, 13): ager tertia vice arabitur, Pall. 10, 1: tribus per diem vicibus, id. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf.: tesseras in medium vice suā quisque jaciebamus, Gell. 18, 13, 1: vice quadam, *once*, Sid. Ep. 7, 1; Aus. Pan. Grat. Aug. 4.—**2.** *Reciprocal behavior or conduct, i. e. return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation* (rare but class.): recto praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: tanto proclivius est injuria quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3; Prop. 1, 13, 10: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370; cf.: deiecit acer plus vice simplici (i. e. non tantam solum cladem illis intulit quantum ipsi dederant, sed duplum, Scholl.), Hor. C. 4, 14, 13 Orell. ad loc.—**Plur.**: spernentem sperne, sequenti Redde vices, Ov. M. 14, 36: neque est ullus affectus... qui magis vices exigit, Plin. Pan. 85, 3.—**3.** *The changes of fate, fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune*: mihi uni necesse erit et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere? Cic. Dom. 4, 8: indignando et ipse vicem ejus, Liv. 40, 23, 1: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6; cf.: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88: publica vice commoveri, Quint. 11, 1, 42; cf. id. 4, 1, 33.—**Plur.**: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas Vitavisse vices Danaum, *dangers, contests*, Verg. A. 2, 433.—**II.** Transf., *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another (the usual signif. of the word): heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vitā emigravit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: ego succedens in vicem imperii tui, Liv. 33, 48, 7: ipse in locum vicemque consulis provolat, id. 3, 18, 9: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice suā fungeris, *stand in the place of, represent*, Plin. Pan. 80, 6: fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: per speciem alienae fungendae vices opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41, 6: ne sacra regiae vices desererentur, id. 1, 20, 2: vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac. A. 4, 8 *fin.*: cujus... ego vicem debeo implere, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 6: (Manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obstant vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87: in ordine vicis suae, Vulg. Luc. 1, 8.—**Plur.**: non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, Quint. Inst. prooem. § 4.—**2.** *Adverb.* **a.** Vicem, with the *gen.* or a *pers. pron.*, *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for, for the sake of*: eri vicem meamque, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciarī meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 24: vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: suam vicem indignantem magistratu abisse, Liv. 2, 31, 11: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem inscaris, id. 34, 32, 6: sollicito consuli... eorum vicem quos, etc., id. 44, 3, 5: rex, vicem eorum quos ad tam manifestum periculum miserat, Curt. 7, 11, 20: maestus non suam vicem, sed propter, etc., id. 7, 2, 5: cum Pompeius aedem Victoriae dedicaturus foret, cujus gradus vicem theatri essent, Tiro Tull. ap.

Gell. 10, 1, 7: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud republicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10, 11. — (β) Sometimes in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 497, 26; cf. the foll. — **b.** Vice, *instead of, for, on account of*: in pane salis vice untur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: temonis vice trahitur, Col. 6, 2, 7: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, harenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7: exanimis vice unius, Liv. 1, 25, 6: senatus vice populi, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 5. — (β) In a more general sense (cf. the preced. numbers), *after the manner of, like*: jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147: moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixerat, oracli vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 fin.: ut deorum vice mortuos honorarent, *like gods*, Lact. 4, 28 fin.: vice navium, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 22: vice pecudum occidi, Lact. 5, 10, 6: vice imbellium proculcati, Dict. Cret. 3, 24. — **c.** In vicem, *instead of, for, in place of*: potest malleolus protinus in vicem vivradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: in omnium vicem regni unius insatiabilis amor Successit, Liv. 40, 8, 18: missis in vicem eorum quinque milibus scqiorum, id. 31, 11, 3; Col. 5, 6, 1; so dat. vici, Quint. Decl. 6, 4. — **d.** Ad vicem, *instead of, for*: ad tegularum et imbricrum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 fin.; 3, 28; very rarely, ad invicem, Veg. Vet. 2, 7 fin. — (β) In a more general sense (cf. in the preced. numbers a. and b.), *after the manner of, like*: majores natu a majoribus colebantur ad deum prope ad parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15, 1.

vicissatim, adv. [vicis], *in return, again* (ante-class. for the class. vicissim): ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Plaut. Poen. prol. 46; id. Stich. 4, 1, 27; Naev. ap. Non. p. 183, 15.

vicissim, adv. [id.], *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn* (freq. and class.; cf. in vicem): nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 92: da te mihi vicissim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 10: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; cf. id. Sen. 16, 57: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3, 3: audire aliquem, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: praebere ego me tibi vicissim attentum contra Stoicos auditorem, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: versique vicissim Rutuli, etc., Verg. A. 12, 462: age, fare vicissim, id. ib. 6, 531.

* **vicissitas**, ātis, f. [id.], *change, alternation*, = vicissitudo: vicissitatēque imperandi tradidit, Att. ap. Non. p. 185, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 181 Rib.).

vicissitudo, inis, f. [vicis, I.], *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude* (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 44: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Lael. 14, 49: eorum (generum), *reciprocal influence*, id. N. D. 2, 33, 84. — *Plur.*: dierum nocturnaeque, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: diurnae nocturnaeque, id. Inv. 1, 34, 59: fortunae (with temporum varietates), id. Fam. 5, 12, 4: alternae digitorum vicissitudines, *the interlocking of the fingers*, App. M. 3 praef.

Victa, ae, f. [2. victus], *the goddess that presides over food*, Arn. 3, 115.

victima, ae, f. [perh. root vig- of vigeo; with superl. ending; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 509 sq.], *a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim* (cf. hostia). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93; Hor. C. 3, 23, 12; Verg. G. 2, 147; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 16; Liv. 45, 7, 1; Ov. M. 7, 162; id. F. 1, 335; Juv. 12, 113; Luc. 1, 611; Sen. Herc. Fur. 923 al. — **II.** Trop., *a victim*: quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flaccii sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publi-

cae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipitior, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: me nuptiali victimam feriat die, Sen. Herc. Oet. 348.

victimarius, a, um, adj. [victima], *of or belonging to victims*. **I.** Adj.: negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54 (al. suarius). — **II.** Subst.: **victimarius**, ii, m. **A.** An assistant at sacrifices, Liv. 40, 29, 14; Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2453 sq.; 3644. — **B.** A dealer in beasts for sacrifice, Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victimo, āre, v. a. [id.], *to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice* (post-class.): hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192, 30: hostiam, id. ib. 7, p. 197, 31: filium, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 24.

victito, āre, v. freq. a. [vivo], *to live, feed, support one's self, subsist* on any thing (ante-class.): ficiis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; so, sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: suco suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, *to live freely, live high*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 44.

Victor, ōris, m. [vinco]. **I.** In gen., *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor*. **A.** Prop. **1.** Absol.: quod (sc. stipendium) victores victis imponere consueverunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: multa victori, eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, etiam invito facienda sunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3. — **2.** With gen.: omnium gentium victor, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ille exercitus tot divitissimarum gentium victor, Curt. 10, 2, 11: Atheniensium, id. 3, 10, 4; 3, 10, 7; 6, 6, 4; 7, 10, 6. — *Esp.*, with belli or bellorum: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: cujus belli (i. e. cum Antiocho) victor L. Scipio laudem adsumpsit, etc., Cic. Mur. 14, 31: victores bellorum civilium vincere, id. Marcell. 4, 12; Tac. A. 1, 19: Camillus trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4, 1: Paulum tanti belli victorem, id. 45, 36, 7; Vell. 2, 55, 2; Stat. Th. 9, 625: Macedones, tot bellorum in Europā victores, Curt. 3, 10, 4; Tac. H. 2, 28, 4, 58; cf.: omnis generis certaminum (Hercules), Vell. 1, 8, 2: pancratiū, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79. — **3.** With abl.: cum civili bello victor iratus respondit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: bello civili victores victosque numquam coalescere, Tac. H. 2, 7 Halm (Ritter, belli civilis). — **B.** Fig. (rare; not in Cic.): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, *master of*, Sall. J. 63, 2: victor propositi, *successful in*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Victor, *the Conqueror, the Victorious*, an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 23, 8 sq. — Of Hercules, Macr. S. 8, 6. — **B.** In appos., = vincens, superior. **1.** Prop., *victorious, conquering* (cf. Zumpt, § 102, n. 2; Madv. § 60, obs. 2). **a.** Of living beings: tantum exercitum victorem, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 fin.: pejus victoriosus Sequanis, quam Aeduis victis accidisse, id. ib. 1, 31: galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56: victores Graii, Ov. M. 13, 414: equus, Verg. G. 3, 499: taurus, Luc. 2, 605; cf. Verg. A. 2, 329; 10, 409; 11, 565; Ov. M. 2, 437. — *Esp.*, with discedo, abeo, redeo, revertor, etc. (= the more freq. superior discedo, etc.): victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33: meminerant ad Alesiam magnam se inopiam perperos... maximarum gentium victores discessisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: ita certe inde abiere Romani ut victores, Etrusci pro victis, Liv. 2, 7, 3; 34, 19, 2: nisi victores se redituros ex hac pugna jurant, id. 2, 45, 13: victores revertuntur, id. 7, 17, 5; Suet. Aug. 1, 29; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5; 8, 7, 1. — **b.** With abl.: victor virtute fuisse, Sall. J. 55, 1. — **2.** Of things: abstulit has (sc. naves)... Aestus, et obnixum victorem detrusit in Austrum, Luc. 9, 334. — **B.** Meton., *of or belonging to a conqueror, triumphal*: in curru, Caesar, victore veheris, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47.

2. Victor, ōris, m.: S. Aurelius, *a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.*, Amm. 21, 10, 6.

victoria, ae, f. [victor]. **I.** Prop., *victory*. **A.** In war. **1.** Absol.: cernere de victoria, Enn. ap. Non. p. 511, 9 (Trag. Rel. v. 206 Vahl.): insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8; cf.: exercitus plus victoriae quam praedae deportavit, *prestige*, Curt. 10, 2, 11: reverti cum victoria, Just. 2, 5, 2: concurrunt: horae Momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8. — *Plur.*: illum diem omnes labores et victorias confirmat-

turum, Sall. J. 49, 3. — **2.** With gen.: utri magni victoria sit dati regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 91 Vahl.): extremum malorum omnium esse civilis belli victoriā, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3: clementiam in victoriā belli civilis admirabilem exhibuit, Suet. Caes. 75 init. — *Plur.*: haec bella gravissima victoriaeque eorum bellorum clarissimae, Cic. Mur. 14, 31. — **3.** With de and abl.: cum Canulejus victoria de patribus... ingens esset, Liv. 4, 6, 5: Africanus ob egregiam victoriā de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, id. 21, 46, 8; 25, 39, 17: de Veientibus, id. 5, 15, 1: quantaecumque de Romanis tamen, victoriae partae fama, id. 27, 31, 3: Philippi de Atheniensibus victoriā praeferebat, Curt. 8, 1, 33; Just. 31, 3, 9. — **4.** With ab and abl.: ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8. — **5.** With ex and abl.: gens una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissima Etruscā civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50, 2: ex Campanis victoriam pepererunt, id. 7, 34, 13: Domitii ex Arvernīs victoria fuit nobilis, Vell. 2, 10, 2. — **B.** In law contests, etc. **1.** In gen.: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50: ex collegā victoriā quaerere, id. 2, 44; cf. Ov. F. 2, 811; id. A. A. 2, 539. — **2.** With gen.: litium, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 54. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Personified: Victoria, as a Roman goddess, *Victory*: Neptunus, Virtus, Victoria, Plaut. Am. prol. 42; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 387; 1803; 1838; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. — **B.** A battle-cry, shout of victory: suo more victoriā conclamant, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. — **C.** A statue of Victory; in a lusus verbi: nam qui Victoras aureas in usum belli confari volebat, ita declinavit, victoriis utendum esse, Quint. 9, 2, 92.

victoriālis, e, adj. [victoria], *of or belonging to victory* (late Lat.). **I.** Adj.: dies, day of victory, i. e. when victories are celebrated, Treb. Gall. 3: scipio, Cassiod. Var. 6, 1. — **II.** Subst.: **victoriālis**, is, f., *a plant, called also Idaea Daphne*, App. Herb. 58; Isid. 10, 210.

1. victoriātus, i, m. (i. e. nummus) [victoria]. **I.** A silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, = quinarius; in Varro's time worth half a denarius, Varr. L. L. 10, § 41 Vahl.; Cato, R. R. 15, 2; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Liv. 41, 13, 7; Quint. 6, 3, 80. — **II.** As an apothecaries' weight, Marc. Emp. 15; Scrib. Comp. 28, 26.

2. victoriātus, a, um, Part. [victoria], *gained by victory* (late Lat.): plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

victoriōla, ae, f. dim. [victoria, II. A.], *a little statue of Victory*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84.

victoriosus, a, um, adj. [victoria], *victorious* (ante- and post-class.; cf. victor, II. B.), Cato ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12. — As an epithet of the emperor Probus, Nummus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 505. — *Sup.*: vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: principes, Inscr. Grut. 170, 5; Inscr. Orell. 1045.

victrix, icis (abl. victrice, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 7 al.; but victrici, Liv. 28, 6, 8; gen. plur. victricium, Tac. H. 2, 59; Suet. Tib. 14: victricum, Fest. p. 178, 26), f. [victor], *she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress; adj., conquering, victorious*. **I.** Lit.: victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Verg. A. 3, 54; so, arma, Just. 44, 5, 8: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: naves, id. ib. 11; 25; Ov. M. 15, 754: manus, id. ib. 4, 739: dextra, id. ib. 8, 421: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: litterae, *containing news of victory*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: erat victrix res publica caesis Antonii copiis, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2; Manil. 2, 882. — **II.** Trop.: mater victrix filiae non libidinis, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Luc. 1, 128: dea (Alecto), Verg. A. 7, 544; cf. Ov. M. 6, 283.

victualis, e, adj. [2. victus], *of or belonging to nourishment or sustenance* (post-class.). **I.** Adj.: ministerium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 17: sumptus, Cod. Just. 8, 51, 20. — **II.** Subst.: **victualia**, ium, n., *provisions, victuals*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 44; 4, 5; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 10.

victuarius, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to sustenance* (post-class.): exhibitio, i. e. of provisions, Tert. Monog. 8.

1. victus, a, um, *Part.* of vinco.
2. victus, ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* victuis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 11: victi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75; also cited ap. Non. p. 484, 10), m. [vivo]. **I.** That upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: tenuissimus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 15, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Off. 1, 4, 12; Cass. B. G. 6, 22; 6, 23 fin.; Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; 2, 2, 53; dat. victu, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 6; Verg. G. 4, 158. — *Plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142; Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; Ov. M. 15, 104 al. — **B.** In jurid. lang., necessities of life, inclusive of clothing, Dig. 50, 16, 43; 50, 16, 44. — **II.** A way of life, mode of living, with reference to the necessities of life (class.; cf. vita): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et ejus arbitratu sit educatus, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35: consuetudo victus, manner of living or subsisting, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor. S. 2, 2, 63. — Esp., with vita: Gaius Tuditanus, omni vitā atque victu exultat atque expolitus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: ego autem nobilium vitā victuque mutato mores mutari civitatem puto, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: splendidus non minus in vitā quam victu, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3.
vīculus, i, m. *dim.* [vīcus], a little village, hamlet, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 83.
vīcus, i, m. [Sanscr. vēcas, vēcman, house; Gr. οἶκος; O. H. Germ. wīch, village; and Engl. wick or wīch, as in Berwick, Norwich]. **I.** Collectively, a row of houses in town or country, a quarter of a city, a street, Cic. Mil. 24, 64; Caes. B. C. 1, 27; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; id. Ep. 1, 20, 18; 2, 1, 269; Ov. F. 6, 610 al. — **II.** A village, hamlet, a country-seat: si quis Cobiāmacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 2, 7; 4, 4; Liv. 38, 30, 7; Tac. G. 12; Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; 1, 15, 7; 2, 2, 177 al.
videlicet, adv. [contr. from videre licet; cf. scilicet from scire licet; v. scilicet *inf.*]; prop. it is easy to see; to comprehend; serving, like scilicet, to confirm and complete what precedes (but with the difference that scilicet indicates rather the false, and videlicet the true explanation; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 345 n.); it is easy to see, it is clear or evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc. (class., but much less freq. than scilicet). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With *obj.-clause* on account of videre (only ante- and post-class.; for in Cic. Att. 5, 11, 7, the better read, is datae): videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit... Videlicet fuisse illum nequam adulescentem, etc., Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 49 and 51: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 210: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5, 9. — (b) As a mere participle: nunc enim est Negotiosus interdus: videlicet Solon est, Plaut. As. 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, Quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indicis interpretatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: nihil dolo factum, ac magis caliditate Jugurthae, cui videlicet speculanti iter suum cognitum esset, Sall. J. 107, 3. — (γ) Ellipt., in replies: quid metuebant? Vm videlicet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet, unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 80: qui eorum quorum? Videlicet, qui supra scripti sunt, id. Clu. 54, 143. — **B.** In partic., it is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forthwith, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: tunc videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permolestus (Cathina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: itaque censuit pecunias eorum publicandas, videlicet timens, ne, etc., Sall. C. 52, 14. — **II.** Transf., as a mere complementary or explanatory participle, to wit, namely (class.; whereas scilicet in this sense is only post-Aug.): caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus iis, qui in timore

fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10, 10.

viden'? v. video *inf.*

videns, entis, m, a seer, prophet (eccl. Lat.): eamus ad videndum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 9: Samuel videns, id. 1 Par. 9, 22: Gad videns et Nathan propheta, id. 2 Par. 29, 25 et saep.

videō, vīdi, vīsum, 2 (viden', i. e. vides-ne, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 37; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; 2, 2, 34; 4, 6, 16; Cat. 61, 98; Tib. 2, 2, 17; Verg. A. 6, 779; *inf.* viderier, Cic. Dom. 53, 136; Ter. Heu. 5, 1, 33: vidē, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 46), v. a. and n. [Sanscr. root vid-, vēda, know; vindāmi, find; cf. vēda-s, sacred book; Gr. root id-, eidōv, saw; oīda, know; Germ. wissen; Engl. wit, wot], to see, perceive, with the eyes (syn. cerno).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: Ph. Tun' me vidisti? Sc. Atque his quidem oculis. Ph. Carebis, credo, Qui plus vident, quam quod vident. Sc. Numquam hercle deterrebore, Quin viderim id quod viderim, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 15 sq.: clare oculis video, id. ib. 3, 1, 35: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasset, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 fin.: mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94, 6: ut juvat pastas oves Videre propterantes domum? Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trabentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62 sq.: serpentes atque videres Infernas errare canes, id. S. 1, 8, 35 et saep. — With *ut* and *ind.* (poet.): viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae? Verg. A. 6, 779: viden' ut faces Splendidas quatiant comas? Cat. 61, 77. — With *ut* and *subj.*: nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemplet equorum Corpora? Verg. G. 3, 250: nonne vides ut... Antennae gemant? Hor. C. 1, 14, 3. — *Pass.*: ubi sol sex mensibus continuus non videtur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se desertos visos esse multos, Quint. 8, praef. § 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 21: consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, Ov. P. 4, 9, 18. — *Absol.*, to see, i. e. to have the eyes open, to be awake, Verg. E. 6, 21. — *Impers. pass.*: De. Vide sis modo etiam. *Ly.* Visum' est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 52; id. As. 3, 3, 95. — **2.** Transf. **a.** Of things (poet.), to see: (Appenninus) Gallica rura videt, Luc. 2, 429: et casus abies visura marinos, i. e. to experience, Verg. G. 2, 63. — **b.** Of places, etc., to look out on, afford a view of (post-Aug.): tricianum hortum et gestationem videt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 13. — **c.** Of the other senses, to perceive, observe any thing: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrare caelo? Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 49: mugire videbis Sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Verg. A. 4, 490: tum videres Stridere secretā divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso poljam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 44. — **B.** In partic., to see on purpose, to look at any thing: vide sis signi quid siet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 155; cf.: vide, tali ubi sint, id. Most. 1, 3, 151: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: vide, si non os impudens Videtur, id. ib. 5, 1, 23; cf.: specta me, a threatening expression, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19 al.: quin tu me vides? only look at me! i. e. see what I have done! Cic. Pis. 25, 61. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, comprehend, be aware, know, etc. (class.; syn. percipio): ad te, ut video, comminus accessit, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, id. Fam. 6, 3, 2: aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, sees through, detects, id. Lael. 26, 99: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamus, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: aliquid in somnis, id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. Div. 2, 71, 147: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6, 2: nonne vobis videtur is animus qui plus cernat et longius, videre se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem cui obtusior est acies non videre? id. Sen. 23, 83. — With *comp.*, plus, etc.: ut is qui illusit sit plus vidisse videatur, to have seen farther, had more insight, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: aliena melius videre, et dijudicare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 97 (95): cum me vidisse plus

fateretur, se speravisse meliora, that I had seen farther, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39; cf.: sin autem vos plus in re publica vidistis, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; cf.: vos universos in consule deligendo plurimum vidisse fateantur, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103: di vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12. — With two acc.: quem virum Crassum vidimus, Cic. Sen. 17, 61; cf.: officiorum conjunctione me privatum videbam, id. Brut. 1, 1: cum invidiosum se propter nimias opes viderit, Just. 32, 4, 4. — With *ut* and *ind.* (poet.): nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, Verg. G. 1, 56. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon (cf.: reputo, considero): duae condiciones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 40; id. primum videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: sed videamus Herculem ipsum, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 Klotz ad loc.: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, let him see to that himself, id. Att. 12, 21, 1; so, viderit, Ov. A. 2, 371; id. Tr. 5, 2, 43; cf.: quam id recte faciam, viderint sapientes, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; and: quae (ars) quam sit facilis, illi viderint, qui, etc. — deinde etiam tu ipse videris, qui eam artem facilem esse dicis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246: viderint ista officia viri boni, id. Quint. 11, 55. — **2.** To look out for, see to, care for, provide: atque idem (sapiens) ita acrem in omnis partis aciem intendit, ut semper videat sedem sibi ac locum sine molestia vivendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, i. e. provide, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: dulciculae potionis aliquid videamus et cibi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium, illo senatu se rem publicam gerere non posse, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: absque eo esset, Recte ego mihi vidissem; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12. — **3.** To take care, see to it, make sure, with final clause: navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; cf.: videret, ut quam primum tota res transigeretur, id. Quint. 5, 20: ne fortuna mea desit, videte, Liv. 6, 18, 8. — *Impers. pass.*: videndum est, ne absit benignitas... tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: ut Latine loquamur, non solum videndum est ut verba efferamus ea, etc., id. de Or. 3, 11, 40; cf.: vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, cum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18, 2. — **4.** To see, i. e. reach, attain, obtain, enjoy. **a.** In gen.: qui suo toto consilatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1. — **b.** Esp., to see, live to see a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: utinam eum diem videam, cum, etc., id. Att. 16, 11, 1: duxi uxorem: quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13: spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78: multas jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, id. ib. 28, 77: tantum pro! degeneramus a parentibus nostris, ut praeter quam oram illi Punicas vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nos nunc plenam hostium jam factam videamus, Liv. 22, 14, 6; cf. id. 6, 14, 4. — **5.** *Prepn.*, to see, i. e. go to see, visit (colloq.; cf.: viso, invisio): sed Septimium vide et Laenatem, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: quā re etiam Othonem vide, id. ib. 12, 37, 4: videbis ergo hominem, si voles, id. ib. 4, 12 *inf.*: mane videas Plinium domi, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; Suet. Tib. 7. — *Pass.*, to receive attention, be visited, Amm. 14, 7, 10. — **6.** Me vide, rely on me, trust me, believe me, a formula of exhortation and assurance (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 79 Brix ad loc.; id. Mil. 2, 4, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Rud. 3, 3, 18; id. Merc. 5, 4, 53; Ter. And. 2, 2, 13; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 30. — **7.** *Pass.*, to be looked upon or regarded in any manner, i. e. to seem, appear to be or do any thing: numquam periculi fuga committendum est; ut impelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1,

24, 83: ne id, quod speciem haberet honesti, pugnaret cum eo, quod utile videretur, id. ib. 3, 2, 7: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intellegebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Lael. 7, 23. — *Parenthet.* (cf. c. infra): cum ceteris, ut quidem videor, tum mihi ipse displiceo, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: ea vocabula non, ut videtur, easdem res significant, id. ib. 3, 34, 84. — *With dat. of pers.*: cetera, quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 86: digna mihi res cum omnium cognitione tum nostrâ familiaritate visa est, id. ib. 1, 4: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae, etc., id. ib.: a natura mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, id. ib. 3, 27: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: quod idem Scipioni videbatur, id. ib. 4, 14. — *Parenthet.* (cf. c. infra): quam nostris libris satis diligenter, ut tibi quidem videtur, expressimus, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: Philargyrus omnia de te, ut mihi quidem visus est, narravit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3. — (ß) *With inf.*: de familiari illo tuo videor audisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: satis facere rei publicae videtur, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ut beate vixisse videar, quia, etc., id. Lael. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, id. ib. 13, 47: videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id. ib. 12, 41; cf.: te vero, Caecilii, quem ad modum sit elusurus, videre jam videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: vere videor posse contendere, Nep. Att. 12, 4: audire videor undique congerentes nomina poetarum, Quint. 10, 1, 56; Vell. 2, 14, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 1; id. Pan. 17, 1. — *With dat. of pers.*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. — (γ) *With nom. and inf.*: ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videtur, id. ib. 1, 3: quae (sapientia) videtur in hominem cadere posse, id. ib. 26, 100: visus 'et in somnis pastor ad me adpellere, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 23, 41 B. and K.: ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putat, ita nos rite coepturi ab Homero videtur, Quint. 10, 1, 46. — *With dat. of pers.*: divitiol mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, Cic. Lael. 16, 58. — (δ) *Impers.*, with acc. and inf. (rare; cf. creditur, in the same constr., and dicitur): non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: aliis videtur, non incohatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5 Spald.: quae vult videri, se esse prudentiam, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: quia videbatur et Linnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13, 9 Weissenb. ad loc. — *Absol.*: sed mihi contra ea videtur, Sall. J. 85, 2: seque facile, ut mihi videtur, expediunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Marcell. 3, 10. — *B.* In official decisions, as a guarded opinion instead of a positive declaration: majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut videri pronuntiarent, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: fecisse videri pronuntiat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: cum pontifices decrescent, videri posse sine religione eam partem arcae mihi restitui, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambracliam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44, 6: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat; si non faciat, eum adversus rempublicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. — *C.* Prægn., videtur (alicui), it seems proper, right, or fit, it seems good to any one; he (she, etc.) pleases, likes. (a) *With dat. of pers.*: tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: velim Lentulum puerum visis etique de mancipiis, quae tibi videbitur, attribuas, id. Att. 12, 28, 3: qui imitatur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, qui, etc., Liv. 31, 3, 2; 29, 20, 4: si ei videretur, integram rem ad beatum reiceret, if he pleased, a formula of politeness, Liv. 26, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 31, 4, 2: ut, si videretur ei, maturaret venire, id. 34, 46, 5. — (ß) *Without dat.*: tibi visum est, sub vespertim dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: eam

quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: nunc, si videtur, hoc, illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: *M.* Num non vis audire, etc.? *A.* Ut videtur, as you will, id. ib. 1, 32, 77: si videatur, Liv. 6, 25, 2; 26, 22, 7.

vidualis, *a*, *adj.* [vidua], of or belonging to a widow, widow-; pudicitia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: depeccator depositi vidualis, Ambros. in Ps. 40, 27.

***viduatus**, *us*, *m.* [viduo], widowhood, Tert. Virg. Vel. 9.

***viduertas**, *atis*, *f.* [viduus], lack of fruits of the earth, dearth, sterility, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.

viduitas, *atis*, *f.* [id.], bereavement, want, lack. *I.* In gen.: omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2. — *II.* In partic., widowhood, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; Liv. 40, 4, 2; App. Mag. p. 291, 33.

Vidularia, *ae*, *f.*, the tile of a lost comedy by Plautus.

vidulus, *i*, *m.*, a travelling-trunk, portmanteau, wallet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 60 sq.; 4, 4, 83; 4, 4, 86; 4, 4, 89 sq.; id. Men. 5, 7, 47; id. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

viduo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [viduus], to deprive, bereave of any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). *I.* In gen.: civibus urbem, Verg. A. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. C. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Verg. G. 4, 518: vitem pristino alimento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601: dexteram ense, Sen. Hippol. 866: penates, Stat. Th. 3, 385: maritum amplexibus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 38. — *With gen.*: architectus ingeni viduatus, Vitruv. 5, 7, 7: orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 840. — *II.* In partic.: **viduata**, *ae*, *adj. f.*, bereft of her husband, widowed: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5; cf. Mart. 9, 31, 6; Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, i. e. divorced, Sen. Med. 531.

viduus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Sanskrit. vidhava, without a husband; cf. ve. in vecors, etc.; *vidheos*, single], deprived or bereft of a husband or wife, bereft of a lover, spouseless, mateless, widowed. *I.* Lit.: quae (Penelope) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2: vidui viri, id. Merc. 4, 6, 13; Ov. A. A. 1, 102; id. H. 8, 86: quidve tibi prodest viduas dormire puellas? Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 17. — *B.* Subst.: **vidua**, *ae*, *f.*, a widow: nupta, vidua, virgo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: orbarum et viduarum tributa, id. Rep. 2, 20: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. — *Of unmarried women*: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46, 7; Sen. Herc. Fur. 245; id. Med. 215; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3. — *II.* Transf. *A.* Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — *B.* Of things: torus, Prop. 2, 9, 16: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelope), id. H. 1, 10: caelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. — *So of a vine which is not trained to any tree, which stands alone*: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49; and conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. C. 4, 5, 30: ulmos, Juv. 8, 78: platanus, Mart. 3, 58, 3: ramus, Col. 5, 6, 31. — *C.* In gen., deprived or bereft of, destitute of, without any thing (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with a or ab, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: egor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Verg. Cui. 371: me ipse viduus (i. e. viribus meis), Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: viduus pharetra Apollo, Hor. C. 1, 10, 11: alni (i. e. aves) moderantibus, Stat. Th. 10, 13: clavus (gubernatore), id. ib. 10, 183: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25; 3, 11, 5: pabulationes pecudibus, id. 9, 4, 1: viduus mente, App. M. 2, p. 120, 33: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. — *Absol.*: arae, desolate, without fire, App. M. 4, p. 155, 41.

viduivium, *ii*, *n.* [viduus], widowhood (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 6, 2; Insér. Don. cl. 10, n. 51.

Vienna, *ae*, *f.*, a city in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus, now Vienne, Caes. B. G. 7, 9; Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 2; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121; 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mart. 7, 83, 2 al. — Hence, **Viennensis**, *e*, *adj.*, of

or belonging to Vienne: ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13. — *Subst.*: **Viennenses**, *ium*, *m.*, the inhabitants of Vienne, Vell. 2, 121; Tac. H. 1, 65; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57 al.

viéo, *no* *perf.*, *etum*, 2, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. *viā*, cover; Gr. *τρον*, border; cf. Lat. vitex, vitta, vimen, vitis, etc.], to bend or twist together; to plait, weave (ante-class.); viere vincire: a quo est in Sota Ennii: Ibant malaci viere Veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. (Enn. p. 164 Vahl.); cf. Fest. p. 375 Müll.; Non. p. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 8. — Hence, **viētus** (per synæresin scanned as a dissyll., Hor. Epod. 12, 7), *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, prop., bent together, bent up; hence, *shrunk-en, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled* (cf. *viESCO*): aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: membra, Hor. Epod. 12, 7: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. — *Transf.*: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, decayed, Lucr. 3, 385.

***viESCO**, *ere*, *v. inchoat. n.* [vieo], to shrink up, shrivel, wither (cf. *viētus*): viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

viētor, *v. vitor*.

viētus, *a*, *um*, *v. vieo*, *P. a.*

vigēni, *ae*, *a*, *v. viceni*.

vigēo, *ere*, *v. n.* [Sanskrit. ugras, mighty; Gr. *βίης*, sound; cf. Lat. *vegeō*, *vigil*, *augeo*], to be lively or vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom; to be in honor, esteem, repute, etc. (class.; mostly of things, concrete and abstract; cf. *valeo*). *I.* In gen.: quae a terrâ stirpibus continentur, artes naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vivit, quod viget, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. ib. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: Volsci fessi... Romani vigentes corporibus, id. 2, 30, 14: animus Laetitia vigeat, Lucr. 3, 150: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam cum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6: memoria vigeat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: vigeat aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20, 10: fama Mobilitate vigeat, Verg. A. 4, 175: nec vigeat quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: cujus facta viva nunc vident, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: vigeant studia rei militaris, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeant, Sall. C. 3, 3: tui politici libri omnes vigeant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigeare audio, i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110; so id. ib. 1, 11, 45; id. Fam. 7, 33, 1: Harmodius in ore et Aristogito... vigeat, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: regum conciliis, Verg. A. 2, 88. — *II.* Of persons, to live, be alive: Persarum vigui rege beator, Hor. C. 3, 9, 4; 3, 9, 8: ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transita, Liv. 21, 43, 4.

vigESCO, *gūi*, 3, *v. inchoat. n.* [vigeo], to become lively or vigorous; to thrive, to begin to flourish or bloom (class.): de nilloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 674; 1, 757: jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones vigerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris vigerunt, nunc vigeat Pansa, vigeat Hirtius, etc., id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac. A. 14, 19.

vigēsīmus, *a*, *um*, *v. vicesimus*

vigēssis, *is*, *m.* [viginti-as], twenty asses, Mart. 12, 76, 1; Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.

(*vigies*, a false reading for *vices*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597 Kopp ad loc.)

vigil, *ilis* (*gen. plur.* *vigilium*, Liv. 10, 33, 6), *adj.* [vigeo], awake, on the watch, alert (class.; cf. *insomnis*, *exsomnis*). *I.* Lit. *A.* *Adj.*: prius orto Sole vigil calamitatem et chartas et scripia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; 1, 2, 37: vigilum canum excubiae, id. C. 3, 16, 2: ales, i. e. the cock, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, id. ib. 2, 112: custodia, id. ib. 12, 148 et saep. — *Transf.*, of things, *wakeful, watchful*, etc.: oculi, Verg. A. 4, 182: ignis, i. e. always burning, id. ib. 4, 200: lucernae, night-lamps, Hor. C. 3, 8, 14: auri vigili bibere, *wakeful, listening*, Stat. Achill. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 48. — *B.* Subst.: **vigil**, *ilis*, *m.*, a watchman, sentinel: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Liv. 44, 33, 8; Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195. —

Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police, Suet. Aug. 30; Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 2, 56.—Transf., *a sentinel*: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1436 (1434).—Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46.—**II.** Trop.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov. M. 3, 396; 15, 65: questus, *uttered by night*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

* **vigilabilis**, e, *adj.* [vigilo], *wakeful, watchful*: dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr. ap. Non. p. 100, 2.

vigilans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of *vigilo*.

vigilanter, adv., v. *vigilo*, *P. a. fin.*

vigilantia, ae, *f.* [vigilans, from *vigilo*], *wakefulness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—Jocosely: fuit (Cannius) mirifica vigilantia, qui suo toto consilato somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—More freq., **II.** Trop.: *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance* (syn.: sedulitas, diligentia): Scilliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari . . . tutam esse servatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; 2, 4, 24, § 54; id. Planc. 25, 62; id. Att. 8, 9, 4; Ter. Ad. 3, 44; Quint. 5, 7, 10.

vigilate, adv., v. *vigilo* *fin. B.*

vigilatio, ōnis, *f.* [vigilo], *wakefulness, sleeplessness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

vigilax, acis, *adj.* [id.], *watchful*: **I.** Lit.: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5: Subura, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 15.—**II.** Trop.: curae, Ov. M. 2, 779.

vigilia, ae, *f.* (neutr. collat. form *vigilium*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 232, 4) [vigil]. **I.** Lit.

A. In gen., *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake*: ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6: corporum robora nocturnā vigiliā minuere, id. 1 *init.*: cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae? Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Par. proem. § 5.—**B.** In part. **1.** Lit., *a keeping awake for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, a watching, watch, guard* (cf.: excubiae, statio): noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliis defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliis fessus, Liv. 5, 48, 6: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard*, id. 44, 33, 8: vigiliarium nocturnarum curam per urbem magistratibus mandavimus, id. 39, 16, 12.—**b.** Transf. (a)

A watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: nox in quattuor vigilas dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur, Hier. Ep. 140, 8: prima vigilia capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44, 7; 10, 34, 13; 21, 27, 2: cum puer tuus ad me secundā fere vigiliā venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: de tertiā vigiliā, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: tertiā vigiliā, id. ib. 2, 33; Liv. 9, 44, 10: de quarta vigiliā, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—(β) *The watch, i. e. those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels*: milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; 2, 19; Cic. Mil. 25, 67; Sall. C. 32, 1; id. J. 45, 2; 100, 4; Liv. 39, 14, 10.—**2.** *A watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils*: Cereris vigiliae, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36; 4, 10, 65.—**II.** Trop., *watchfulness, vigilance* (the figure taken from military sentinels; perh. only in the foll. passages; whereas vigilantia is far more freq.): ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospicientiā redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19; cf.: quasi in vigiliā quādam consulari ac senatoriā, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, *my post, i. e. my office, duty*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1.—**Plur.**: cum summis vigiliis aliquid perficere, Just. Inst. proem. § 1.

vigiliarium, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** *A watch-tower*, Sen. Ep. 57, 6.—**II.** *A small sepulchral monument in the shape of a watch-tower*, Inscr. Orell. 4557.

vigilium, ii, v. *vigilia* *init.*

vigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [vigil]. **I.** Neutr., *to watch, i. e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful* (class.; syn. excubo). **A.** Lit.: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: proximā nocte, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46:

ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17.—With a homogeneous object: in lectitando . . . vigilias vigilare, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—**Impers.**: redeo si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—Transf.: vigilat Troicus ignis, *burns continually*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35; so, flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. H. 18, 31.—Prov. (a) Hic vigilans somniat, i. e. *builds castles in the air*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 68; cf.: num ille somniat Ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter. And. 5, 6, 8.—(β) Qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 152; cf.: et vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1048: vigilanti stertere naso, Juv. 1, 57.—**Impers. pass.**: redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be watchful, vigilant*: vigilantes curae, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96: oculi vigilantes, Verg. A. 5, 438.—**2.** In part., *to keep watch over any thing, to be watchful or vigilant*: vigilandum est semper: multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att. ap. Cic. Planc. 24, 59 (Trag. Rel. p. 138 Rib.): excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: vigila, Chrysis, ne tuam causam deseras, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop. 2, 3, 7: janitor ad dantes vigilet, id. 4 (5), 5, 47: Mars, vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 3.—**II.** Act., *to watch through, spend in watching, to do or make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilatur amarae, Ov. H. 12, 169; so, vigilata nox, id. F. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aetas, Quae vigilanda viris, Verg. G. 1, 313: carmen vigilatum, Ov. F. 4, 109: vigilati labores, id. Tr. 2, 11: magia occulta noctibus vigilata, *pursued by night*, App. Mag. p. 304, 28.—Hence, **A.**

vigilans, antis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2), *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant*: vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3: vigilans et industrius homo, id. Att. 8, 11, B. 1: sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantis, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—**Comp.**: nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 32.—**Sup.**: dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1.—**Adv.**

vigilanter, watchfully, carefully, *vigilantly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144.—**Comp.**: vigilantius, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26.—**Sup.**: vigilantissime, Cic. Mur. 15, 32.—* **B.**

vigilate, adv., for *vigilanter, watchfully, vigilantly*, Gell. 3, 14, 12.

viginti (or **XX.**), num. *adj.* [Sanscr. vicati; Gr. εικοσι; Boeot. Fikati], *twenty*: viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; id. Univ. 7: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Liv. 2, 21, 7: blattae impositae diebus viginti uno, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141; cf. id. 30, 10, 27, § 92: cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50: quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86 et saep.

* **viginti-angulus**, a, um, *adj.*, *having twenty angles*: sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 7.

vigintiviri, vīri, v. *vigintiviri*

vigintiviratus, ūs, m. [vigintiviri], *the office of the vigintiviri, the vigintivirate*; for the distribution of lands, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 16 Spald.—Of the inferior civil court, Tac. A. 3, 29.—Of a municipal court, Inscr. Orell. 3970.

viginti-viri, ōrum, m., *a college or board of twenty men, the vigintiviri*. **I.** Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 4; cf. Vell. 2, 44, 4; Front. Colon. p. 137.—**Sing.**, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 176.—**II.** *An inferior civil court*, one half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions, Spart. Julian. 1; cf. Tac. A. 3, 29.—**Sing.**, Inscr. Orell. 2761; 3970.—**III.** *A council of State*, created A. D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus I., Capitol. Gord. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3042.

vigor, ōris, m. [vigeo], *liveliness, activity, force, vigor* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs. or Cic.): nec tarda senectus Debilitat vires animi mutataque vigorem, Verg. A. 9, 611: igneus est ois

vigor, id. ib. 6, 730: juvenas et patrius vigor, Hor. C. 4, 4, 5: animi, Ov. H. 16, 51; Liv. 9, 16: mentis, Quint. 11, 2, 3: quantum in illo (libro), di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi! Sen. Ep. 64, 2: gemmae, strong brilliancy, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 101; cf. id. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**Plur.**: vigores mentium, Gell. 19, 12, 4: animorum, Vitruv. 6, 1, fin.; Sil. 15, 355.

vigoro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [vigor]. **I.** Act., *to animate, invigorate*: disciplinam, Tert. Pud. 2: juvenis vigoratus, stout, lusty, vigorous, App. M. 9, p. 227.—**II.** Neutr., *to become strong, gain strength*: vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 med.

vilesco, ūi, 3 v. *incho. n.* [vilis], *to become worthless, bad, vile* (late Lat.): quamvis clarus homo vilescebat in turba, Hier. Ep. 66, 7; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56; Aug. Tract. in Joap. 24, 1.

vilicatio, ōnis, *f.* [vilico, *vilis*], *the care or management of an estate in the country*, Col. 11, 1, 13; 11, 1, 27; Petr. 69: proci de vilicatione sua, Hier. Ep. 121, 6.

vilicatus, ūs, m. [id.], *a stewardship* (late Lat.), Aug. Qu. Evang. 2, 45.

1. vilico (villico; perh. and sup. perh. not found), āre, 1, v. n. and a.; and **vilicor**, ātus sum, āri, 1, v. dep. [vilicus]. **I.** Neutr. **A.** *To act as bailiff, overseer; to superintend* (prop. of a country estate). **1.** Form vilico: dispensare rem publicam, et in ea quodammodo vilicare, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5.—**2.** Form vilicor: non vilicari, sed dominari mea est sententia, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 186, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 45 Rib.): longe ab urbe vilicari, quo erus rarerent venit, id. ib. p. 186, 1: hic vilicor ante urbem: nunc rus eo, Turp. ap. Non. p. 186, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 82 Rib.).—**B.** Transf., *to live or reside in the country*. **1.** Absol.: in Arpinos jam . . . explodam hominem, ut vilicetur, Afran. ap. Non. p. 186, 5.—**2.** With adv. of place: ego nondum etiam hic vilicabar, Turp. ap. Non. p. 186, 7.—**3.** With abl.: vilicatus praediis, Aus. Ep. 22, 1.—**II.** Act., *to manage an estate, etc., as a bailiff, etc.*: possessionem maximam illam vilicabat, App. M. 8, p. 211, 20.

2. vilico (villico), ōnis, m. [1. vilico, *II.*], *one managing a farm; a bailiff, overseer, etc.* (post-class.): neget eum rationibus viliconum, et upilionum, et equisonum solertissime subscripsisse, App. Mag. p. 329.

vilicor, āri, v. 1. vilico.

vilicus (less correctly **villicus**), a, um, *adj.* [villa], *of or belonging to a country-house or villa* (very rare): nomina lini, Aus. Ep. 4, 56.—As subst. **A. vilicus**, i, m. (sc. homo). **1.** *An overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff; absol.*, Cato, R. R. 5, 1 sq.; 5, 142; id. ap. Col. 11, 1, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; id. Rep. 5, 3, 5; 1, 38, 59; 1, 39, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 15.—With gen.: vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1: vilicus Orbi, id. ib. 2, 2, 160.—**2.** Transf., *an overseer, superintendent, director*: Pegasus attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi, Juv. 4, 77: vilici (sc. aquaeductum), Front. Aquaed. 117: malum vilicum esse imperatorem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 15.—With gen.: aerarii, Auct. Priap. 82, 1: AMPHITHEATRI, Inscr. Fabr. 5, n. 3.—With ab.: A PLVMO, Inscr. Orell. 2859: AB ALIMENTIS, Inscr. Grut. 1033, 9.—**B. vilica**, ae, *f.* (sc. mulier), *a female overseer; the wife of an overseer*, Cato, R. R. 143, 1; Col. 12, praef. 8; Mart. 1, 56, 11; Juv. 11, 69; Cat. 61, 136.

vilifico, āre, v. a. [vilis-facio], *to make or esteem of little value*, Hier. Ep. 135: mulierem, id. in Isa. 15, 54, 56.

* **vilipendo**, ēre, v. a. [vilis-pendo], *to hold in slight esteem, to depreciate, despise, vilipend*: aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vilis, e, *adj.*, *of small price or value, purchased at a low rate, cheap* (opp. carus). **I.** Lit.: nec quicquam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 10: annona vilior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 138: istaec (puella) vero vilis est, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25: istuc verbum vile est viginti minis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 139: ex eis praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat . . . Ac rebus villioribus multo talenta bina, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8: frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: res vilissimae (opp. pretio-

issimāe), id. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—*Abl. neutr.* (sc. pretio), *at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply*: Ep. Quanti eam emit? Th. Vill. Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 49: villi vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10.—*Comp.*: quod villiori praedium distraxerit... et si non villiori vendidit, etc., Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8.—*Sup.*: res stipulatoris villissimo distracta est, Dig. 13, 4, 2 fin.—*II. Transf.*

A. *Of trifling value, cheap, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile* (cf. indignus): si honor noster vobis villior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: Velia non est villior quam Lupercal, id. Fam. 7, 20, 1: hi quorum tibi auctoritas est viderelicet cara, villa villissima, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: fidem fortunae pericula villa habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: nec adeo vilis tibi vita esset nostra, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus nisi cum re villior alta esset, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter Perfectores veteresque referri debet an inter Viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: vilis Europe, vile, abandoned, id. C. 3, 27, 57: tu poscis villa rerum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. H. 7, 48.—*Neutr. adverb.*: et vile virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, i. e. in the ordinary manner, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37: vile comparati, Schol. Juv. 11, 145.—*Prov.*: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93.—(β) With *inf.*: stat fucare colos nec Sidone villor, Ancon. Sil. 8, 438.—*B.* *Found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poet. and rare): poma, Verg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, id. ib. 1, 227.—Hence, *adv.*: **villiter**. *I. Lit.*, *cheaply*: venire poteris intestinis villius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28: villissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: villissime constitit, Col. 9, 1, 6.—*2. Transf.*, *meanly, poorly, vilely*: se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 29; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 97: villissime natus, Eutr. 9, 21.

vilitas, atis, f. [vilis], *lowness of price, cheapness*. *I. Lit.*: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: vilitas in vendendis (fructibus), id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: cum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summā caritate fuerit, id. ib. 2, 3, 93, § 216: ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, Plin. 35, 6, 28, § 47: offerre aliquid vilitati, to offer for sale at a low price, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 34.—*II. Transf.* **A.** *Trifling value of a thing, meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness* (post-Aug.): verborum, Petr. 118: nominum, Plin. 20, praef. § 1: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23: morum, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 30.—*B.* *Subj. ect.*, *low esteem, disregard, slighting, contempt*: vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 4; id. Ep. 121, 24; Curt. 5, 9, 6.

villiter, *adv.*, v. villis fin.
* **vilito**, are, v. a. [vilis, II.], *to make cheap or of little esteem, to humble, debase, degrade*: quae (vitia) te vilitant, Turp. ap. Non. p. 185, 31 (Com. Rel. p. 88 Rib.).

villa (rustic, **vella**, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, f. dim. [most prob. for vicula, from vicus], *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*. *I. In gen.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9; Col. 1, 6, 21; Cato, R. R. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5; Hor. C. 2, 3, 18; 3, 22, 5; id. Epod. 1, 29.—*II. In partic.*: Villa Publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 22, 7; 34, 44, 5; Flor. 3, 21, 24.—As the residence of foreign ambassadors, Liv. 30, 21, 12; 33, 24, 5.—*B.* = vicus, *a village*, App. M. 8, p. 209, 4.

villaris, e, adj. [villa], *of or belonging to a country-seat or villa*: gallinae, reared at a country-seat, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116.

villaticus, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to a country-house or villa*: villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: alites, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 28: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 182: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7: canes, id. 7, 12, 3.

villica, ae, v. villicus, II. 2

villicatio, v. villicatio.

villico and **villicoor**, v. villico, villicoor.

villicus, v. villicus.

villosus, a, um, adj. [villus], *hairy, shaggy, rough*: leo, Verg. A. 8, 177: pecto-

ra (Caci) saetis, id. ib. 8, 266: guttura (Cerberi) colubris, i. e. with vipers in place of hair, Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45.—*Comp.*: arbor, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46.—*Sup.*: animal, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 229.

villula, ae, f. dim. [villa], *a little country-house, a small villa*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; 2, 3, 10; App. M. 10, p. 240, 9.

-illum, i, n. dim. [contr. from vinulum, from vinum], *a sup of wine*: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, m. [Sanscr. urā, sheep; Gr. εἶπος, wool; cf. vellus], *shaggy hair, a tuft of hair*; of beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. ib. 2, 63, 158; Verg. G. 3, 446; id. A. 5, 352; Ov. H. 6, 49; Mart. 14, 136, 2; Sid. Ep. 5, 17 med. al.—Of cotton, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: tonsis mantelia villis, the nap of cloth, Verg. G. 4, 377; id. A. 1, 702.

vimen, inis, n. [vico], *a pliant twig, a switch, with, oster, etc.* *I. Lit.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Caes. B. G. 2, 33; 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 54; 2, 2; Verg. E. 2, 72; id. A. 6, 137; Tib. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 6, 345 al.—*II. Transf.* **A.** *A set, slip*; of willow, Col. 4, 30, 3.—*B.* *The staff or wand of Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 30.—*C.* *Woven work, esp. a basket*: quernum, Ov. M. 12, 436: breve Picenorum, Mart. 4, 88, 7.

* **vimentum**, i, n. [vimen], *an osier, withy*, = vimen, Tac. A. 12, 16.

viminalis, e, adj. [id.], *of or belonging to osiers*. *I. In gen.*: salix, bearing twigs for plaiting, Col. 4, 30, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.—*II. Adj. propr.*: Viminalis Collis, one of the seven hills of Rome (Liv. 1, 44), so named from a willow-copse which stood there; whence, also, the Jupiter there worshipped was called **Viminus**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 2; Fest. p. 376 Müll.—The gate leading to it was called Viminalis Porta, Fest. 1, 1; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19.

* **viminarius**, ii, m. [id.], *a dealer in wicker-work*, Inscr. Orell. 4298.

* **viminetum**, i, n. [id.], *a willow-copse*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.

vimineus, a, um, adj. [id.], *made of osiers, of wicker-work*: tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: lorica, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: crates, Verg. G. 1, 95: fascies virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: salix, serving for wicker-work, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177 (al. viminalis).

viminius, ii, m., v. viminalis, II.

Vimitellarii, ōrum, m., *an ancient people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

vin', i. e. visne, v. volo imit.

vinacea, v. vinaceus.

vinaceum, v. vinaceus.

vinaceus, a, um, adj. [vinum], *of or belonging to wine or to the grape*: acinus vinaceus, a grape, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.—*Subst.*

I. vinaceus, i, m. **a.** *A grape-stone*, Cato, R. R. 7, 2; Col. 3, 1, 5; 6, 3, 4.—**b.** *A grape-skin*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3.—*II. vinacea*, ae, f., *a grape-skin, husk*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19; Col. Arb. 4, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.—*III. vinaceum*, i, n. **a.** *A grape-stone*, Col. 11, 2, 69.—**b.** *A grape-skin, husk*, Col. 12, 43, 3.—**c.** *A wine-cup*: diligunt vinacea uvarum, Vulg. Osee, 3, 1.

vinalia, ium, v. vinalis, II.

vinalis, e, adj. [vinum], *of or belonging to wine*. *I. Adj.* (so very rare): fortitudo, of wine, Macr. S. 7, 7 fin.—*II. Subst.*: **Vinalia**, ium, n., *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 16 and 20 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 863; 4, 877 sq.; Fest. p. 374 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1; Plin. 18, 29, 69, §§ 287 and 289.—*Gen.* Vinaliorum, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

* **vinariarius**, ii, m. [vinarius], *a wine-dealer, vintner*: VINARIARIUS VINARIUS, Inscr. Orell. 4249.

vinarius, a, um, adj. [vinum], *of or belonging to wine, wine*. *I. Adj.*: lacus, Cato, R. R. 25; Col. 12, 18, 3: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vasculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42; Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89: uter, id. 28, 18, 73, § 240: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: crimen, relating to the duties on wine, Cic. Pont. 9, 19: minister, a cup-bearer, Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah.—*II. Subst.* **A.**

vinarius, ii, m., *a wine-dealer, vintner*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 30; Suet. Claud. 40; Sall. H. Fragn. 1, 46.—*B.* *A wine-bibber*, Dig. 21, 1, 4, §§ 2 and 25.—*C. vinarium*, ii, n., *a wine-pot, wine-flask*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 (Ritschl; cf. Brix ad loc.); id. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Hor. S. 2, 8, 39; Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also in one word, **vincapervinca**), ae, f., *a plant, periwinkle*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; called also simply **pervinca**, App. Herb. 58.

(**vincens**, a, um, a false read. for juncea, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56; v. juncus.)

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. p. 379 Müll. *N. cr.* (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vincibilis, e, adj. [vinco]. * **I. Pass.**, *that can be easily gained*: causa, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48.—*II. Act.*, *conquering, victorious*: clangor, i. e. of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burn. 2, p. 329.

vincio, vinxī, vinctum (part. vincturus, Petr. 45, 10), 4, v. a., *to bind, to bind or wind about*; to fetter, tie, fasten; to surround, encircle, etc. (class. esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: ligo,necto, constringo). *I. Lit.*: illum apud te vinctum adservato domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 95; 4, 4, 98; Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: hunc abduce, vinci, quaere rem, id. Ad. 3, 4, 36: fratres meos in vincula coniecit. Cum igitur eos vinxerit, etc., Cic. Deiot. 7, 22: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, id. ib. 2, 3, 14, § 37: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: post terga manus, Verg. A. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: alte suras purpureo coturno, Verg. A. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32.—In a Greek construction: boves vincti cornua vittis, Ov. M. 7, 429: anule, formosae digitum vincture puellae, about to encircle, id. Am. 2, 15, 1.—*B.* In partic. **1.** *To compress, lace*: demissis umbris esse, vincto pectore, ut, gracilae sient, i. e. tightly laced, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.—**2.** *To compass, surround, guard, mid*: Caesarem quidem aiunt acerrime dilectum habere, loca occupare, vincti praesidiis, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 2 B. and K. (al. vincire, i. e. loca).—**3.** *To make firm, harden, fix, fasten*: humus vincta pruinā, Petr. 123 (but the true reading, Ov. P. 2, 96, is juncta; so Sall. C. 55, 4).—*II. Trop.*, *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain, attach*: vi Veneris vinctus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90; cf.: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret... si vinctiatur et constringatur amicorum propinquoque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.—Of sleep, etc.: nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, Liv. 5, 44, 7: ut somno vincta jacebas, Ov. M. 11, 238: in plastra somno vinctos concienti, Tac. A. 1, 65: mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 21: inimica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: lectum certo foedere, Prop. 3, 20, 21 (4, 19, 11): spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov. H. 20, 212: aliquem pacto matrimonio, Tac. A. 6, 45.—Of speech: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, i. e. arranged rhythmically, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: verba vincta, oratio vincta (opp. soluta), Quint. 11, 2, 47; 9, 4, 19.

vinco, vici, victum, 3, v. a. and n. [perh. causat. of root *vik*; Gr. *εἰκω*, to yield; but cf. per-vicax; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 106], *to conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish, be victorious, etc.* (syn.: supero, debello). *I. Lit.* **A.** In war or battle: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 fin.: non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, id. ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 36: vicimus vi feroces, id. ib. 1, 1, 82: aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 186 Vahl): sicut fortis equus, spatium qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 ib.): aliquan-

do ut vineat, lussit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 fin.: L. milia, *to win at play*, August. ib. 71. — **B.** In a lawsuit, etc., *to be successful, to gain*: vincere iudicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: quem tu horum nil refelles, vincam scilicet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 82; Hor. S. 1, 2, 134: causam suam, *to win*, Ov. H. 16, 76. — **Pass.**: factum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 85. — **C.** In other relations, *to win, prevail, be successful, gain, overcome*: sponsione, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: sponsionem, id. Caecin. 31, 91: vicit iter durum pietas, *controlled, made easy*, Verg. A. 6, 688; cf. Mart. 5, 23, 5; Claud. Cons. Hon. 46: labor omnia vicit, Verg. G. 1, 145; cf. difficultates, Auct. B. G. 8, 21: virgam, *to win*, Verg. A. 6, 148: vicit tamen in Senatu pars illa, quae, etc., Sall. J. 16, 1: factione respectuque rerum privatarum ... Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30, 2: cum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc., id. 2, 4: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; 13, 33, 2. — **To defeat as a candidate for office: competitorum in suffragiis**, Quint. 7, 1, 29. — **D.** Transf., of inanimate subjects. **1.** *To overcome, overwhelm, prevail over*, etc.: (naves) neu turbine venti Vincantur, Verg. A. 9, 92: victa ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: flammam gurgitibus, id. Am. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis, Verg. A. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, *prevail against, get the better of*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 41: victaque concessit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, id. ib. 1, 676: corpora victa spore, id. ib. 1, 422; cf.: blanda quies furtim victis obrepit ocellis, id. ib. 3, 19: hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 19, 1, 2: 11: campum turbā vincente, *overflowing*, Sil. 6, 390. — **2.** *To outlast, survive*: (aesculus) Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit, Verg. G. 2, 295: vivendo mea fata, id. A. 11, 160. — **3.** *To surmount, scale*: aëra (sagittae), Verg. G. 2, 123; cf.: montes ascensu, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46. — **4.** *To reduce, change*, etc.: of cooking: nec viscera quisquam ... potest vincere flammā, Verg. G. 3, 560: cochleas undis calefactas et prope victas, Ser. Samm. Med. 319. — **Of smelting ores: metallorum primitiae nullis fornacibus victae**, Tac. H. 4, 53. — **Of melting snow: nive, quae zephyro victa tepente fluit**, Ov. F. 2, 220. — **Of digestion: pervigilio quidem praecipue vincuntur cibi**, Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to prevail, be superior; to convince, refute, constrain, overcome*, etc.: argumentis vincit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 267: naturam studio, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 13: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Par. 4, 1, 27: animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: non est consentaneum, qui invictum se a labore praestiterit, vinci a voluptate, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: labascit, victus est, uno verbo, quam cito! Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, id. ib. 1, 1, 10: illius stultitia victa ex urbe tu migres? id. Hec. 4, 2, 13: adulescentulus saepe eadem audiendo victus est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: peccavi, fateor, vincor, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8, 4: divum pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 21: est qui vinci possit, id. S. 1, 9, 55: pietas victa furore, id. C. 3, 27, 36: victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29: filia victa in lacrimas, Tac. A. 1, 57: victus animi respexit, Verg. G. 4, 491: triumphantes de lege victi et abrogati, Liv. 34, 3, 9. — **With ut**: ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To overmatch in some quality, to surpass, exceed, excel*: superare: stellarum globi terrae magnitudine facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: opinionem vicit omnium, quae, etc., id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: expectationem omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: eam (nocem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vinct beluas, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48: quamlibet mulierculam Vincere molliā, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere Regem, id. S. 1, 7, 6: scribere, quod Cassi opuscula vineat, id. Ep. 1, 4,

3; cf.: qualia (praeperta) vincunt Pythagorā, id. S. 2, 4, 2. — **Poet. with inf.**: vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel iunxisse ratem, etc., *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, etc., Sil. 5, 552; 6, 141. — **2.** *To prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively*. (a) **With obj.-clause**: quid nunc? vincō? argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Plant. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, et praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: dicendo vincerē non postulo, Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 4: vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225. — (β) **With ut**: nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque Qui, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 115. — (γ) **Absol.**: si doceo non ab Avito, vincō ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64. — **3.** **With respect to something disputed, to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day**. So only in the expressions, **a.** Vicimus: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: vicimus exclamat; mecum mea vota feruntur, Ov. M. 6, 513: vicimus et meus est, id. ib. 4, 356. — **b.** Vincite, vice-ris, vincerent, *have it your own way, just as you like, carry your point*, an expression of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; Ov. M. 8, 509: vincerent ac sibi habere, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 fin.: viceris, Ter. And. 5, 3, 21. — **4.** *To treat worthily, set forth with dignity* (poet.): nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, Verg. G. 3, 289; cf.: vincere verbis, Lucr. 5, 733. **vinctio**, ōnis, f. [vincio], a binding, ligature (post-class.), Arn. 2, 87; Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.; a shoe, Cels. 8, 22 fin. — **Plur.**, Arn. 6, 203; Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17. **vincitor**, ōris, m. [id.], a binder (post-class.); (with congregator) Arn. 6, 199. **vincitura**, ae, f. [id.], a bandage, ligature, vincure, Cels. 7, 20; 8, 10, 1; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. **1. victus**, a, um, Part. of vincio. **2. vinctus**, ūs, m. [vincio], a binding: vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6. **vinculo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to fetter, bind, chain: multa animalia redimiculis gaudent, et phalaris sibi magis quam vinculari videntur, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 3, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 10d. **vinculum**, or (also in class. prose), contr. **vinculum**, i, n. [id.], that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie (cf.: catenae; manica, compes). **I.** Lit.: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Verg. A. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula naves Ulla tenent, id. ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincula cado, Tib. 2, 1, 28: tunicarum vincula relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis Charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, i. e. the seal, id. P. 3, 7, 6: chartae sua vincula dempsi, id. Tr. 4, 7, 7: epistolae laxare, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: pennarum vincula, Ov. M. 8, 226: et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Verg. A. 8, 458; so of sandals, Tib. 1, 5, 66; Ov. F. 1, 410; 2, 324; 3, 823. — **2.** Esp. in the plur., of the fetters of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered prison; and vincula publica, the state-prison: mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securēs, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincula atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: in vincula coniectus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; 4, 27: in vincula ducti, Liv. 3, 13, 4; 3, 49, 2; 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; 5, 9, 4; 9, 34, 24; 38, 56, 9; Vell. 2, 7, 2 al.: in vinculis et catenis, Liv. 6, 16, 2; ex vinculis causam dicere, i. e. to plead in chains, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: publica, Nep. Mil. 7, 6; id. Paus. 2, 2; id. Cim. 1, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3; 5, 26, 1. — **II.** Trop., a bond, fetter, tie, band: qui ex corporum vineulis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: vinculum ad astrigendam fidem, id. Off. 3, 31, 111; cf.: victum ingens vinculum fidei, Liv. 8, 28, 8: vincula revellit non modo iudiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, Cic. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13, 14: quae (beneficium et gratia)

sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: vincula summae conjunctionis, id. Att. 6, 2, 1: accedit maximum vinculum, quod ita rem publicam geris, ut, etc., id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: quod vinculum, quae, deest nostrae conjunctioni, id. ib. 5, 15, 2: ne cui me vinclo vellem jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16; cf. Ov. M. 9, 549: excusare laborem et mercenaria vincula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67. **Vindēlici**, ōrum, m., a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum, the mod. Augsburg, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; Tac. A. 2, 17; Hor. C. 4, 4, 18; 4, 14, 8; Suet. Aug. 21; Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 243. — Hence, **A. Vindelicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Vindēlici, Vindēlician: orae, Mart. 9, 85, 5: saltus, Claud. B. Get. 365: spolia, id. ib. 418. — **B. Vindēlicia**, ae, f., the country of the Vindēlici, Vindēlicia, Inscr. Orell. 488. **vindēmia**, ae, f. [vinum-demo], a grape-gathering, vintage. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 37 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Col. 3, 21, 5; 11, 2, 70; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315. — **Plur.**, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2; Suet. Caes. 40. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Grapes, wine, vintage: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Verg. G. 2, 89: mitis, id. ib. 2, 522; cf.: spumant plenis vindemia labris, id. ib. 2, 6: ursi fruge, fronde, vindemia, pomis vivunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 199. — **B.** Plur., the time of grape-gathering, the vintage season, M. Aurel. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47. — **C.** The gathering or harvest of similar things: olearium, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32, § 58: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1; Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35. **vindēmiālis**, e, adj. [vindemia], of or belonging to the vintage (post-class.): fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 med.: ESCAE, Inscr. Orell. 4419; Aug. Conf. 9, 2. **vindēmiātor** or **vindēmiōtor**, ōris, m. [vindemia], a grape-gatherer, vintager. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.; Col. 3, 21, 6; Hor. S. 1, 7, 30 (scanned vin-dem-ja-tor); form vindemīator, Sen. Apocol. init. — **II.** Transf., a star in the constellation Virgo, Col. 11, 2, 24; form Vindemīator, Ov. F. 3, 407; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 309. **vindēmiātorius**, a, um, adj. [vindemīator], of or belonging to the vintage: vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Dig. 33, 7, 8. **vindēmiō**, āre, v. n. [vindemia], to gather grapes, gather the vintage (post-Aug.); absol.: jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319; 35, 10, 37, § 310. — **With a homogeneous object: vinum**, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30. * **vindēmiōla**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little vintage, transf., of income, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4. **vindēmiōtor**, ōris, v. vindemīator. **vindex**, icis, comm. [vincio]. **I.** One who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant; hence, also, a maindainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator: vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus si, qui preussus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest. p. 376 Müll.: ASSIDVO. VINDEK. ASSIDVVS. ESTO. PROLETARIO. CIVI. QVOI. QVIS. VOLET. VINDEK. ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 10, 5: habere sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, a defender, protector of debtors, id. Att. 2, 1, 11: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28, 14: legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhet. 6: injuriae, a protector from wrong, Liv. 3, 46, 6: periculi, in peril, id. 10, 5, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: aurum Vindice decepto Graias misistis in urbes, id. ib. 7, 214: nec deus interst, nisi dignus vindice nodus incidere, Hor. A. P. 191: honori posterorum tuorum at vindex fieres, a preserver, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 18. — **In apposition: audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis**, Liv. 3, 56, 6: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. H. 9, 13. — **II.** An avenger, punisher, revenger: conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: vindex ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237. — **Fem.**: Furiae deae ... vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; of Tisiphone, Stat. Th. 1, 80. — **In apposition: vindex flammā**, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Cat. 64, 193. **vindicatio**, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Injuried lang., a laying claim to a thing, a civil action or lawsuit for a thing, Gai Inst. 2, 24;

4, 16 sq.; Dig. 44, 7, 24; cf.: De rei vindicatione, Dig. 6, tit. 1: intestatorum civium concessam vindicationem bonorum adfirmare, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 88.—**II.** *A taking into protection, a protection, defence, vindication: an avenging, punishment of an offence: vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus*, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; 2, 53, 161.

vindicatōr, ōris, m. [vindicō], an avenger (eccl. Lat.), S. S. Ps. 8, 3 ap. Aug.

vindicā, ae, v. vindiciae init.

vindicā, ae, ūm (in sing. **vindicā**, ae, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376 Müll.; cf. Serv. Sulp. ib. and Gell. 20, 10, 8), f. [vindicō], a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in plur.); a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia... Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindicam ait esse, quā de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicator, Fest. p. 376 Müll.: vindiciā, id est correptio manūs in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat, Gell. 20, 10, 8; si vindiciam falsam tulit rei sive litis, i. e. hās falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376 Müll.: aut pro praede litis vindiciarum cum satis accepisset, sponsonem faceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: iniustus vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, to sentence a free person to slavery, Liv. 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 3, 44, 5; for which: quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ab libertate dictae erant, Liv. 3, 57, 6: praetores secundum populum vindicias dicunt, Cato ap. Fest. l. 1: decresse vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv. 3, 47, 5: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulanti vindicias, i. e. to those who demanded her liberation, her liberty, id. 3, 44, 5; cf., of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, id. 3, 44, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum decemviri Romae sine provocacione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, cum vindicias amisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44.

Vindicius, ii, m., the name of the slave who discovered the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, Liv. 2, 5, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.

vindicō (on account of a supposed derivation from venum-dico, also written **vendico**), āvi, ātum, 1 (collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., **vindicat**, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 fin.), v. a. [vim-dico, prop. to assert authority, viz. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; hence, transf., to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's own property or for its restoration to a free condition. I. Lit.: in. rvs. dvcto, ut vindicatam facit aut quis endo eom ivre vindicat, i. e. eum in iure vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf., on the form of laying claim to disputed personal property, Gai. Inst. 4, 16: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45, 11; cf. id. 3, 48, 5; 3, 46, 7: puellam, id. 3, 46, 3: ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id. 3, 46, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen. (freq. and class.; cf. assero). **A.** To lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon, to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate a thing: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium iure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: video id meo iure quodam modo vindicare, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: Homerum... Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: maximam partem quasi suo iure Fortuna sibi vindicat, id. Marcell. 2, 6: ceterarum rerum quae sunt in oratore, partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, id. Or. 19, 69: quod neque summi imperatores... sibi umquam vindicare sunt ausi, Quint. 1, prooem. § 14: partem oneris tui mihi vindico, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: maiestatem sibi, id. Pan. 42, 1: partis sibi aequas potentiae, Suet. Tib. 50; id. Tit. 5; Sen. Ira. 3, 30, 3; id. Cons. Helv. 3, 9; id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; Val. Max. 4, 3, 1; 5, 3, ext. 2; cf. Plin. Pan. 8, 2; Val. Max. 4, 5, 3: iniquissima haec bellorum condicio est;

prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae maiore parte ad se vindicatā, Liv. 44, 14, 8: decus belli ad se, id. 9, 43, 14: tanta tamen universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, ut, etc., should be maintained, vindicated, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno multi auctores... vindicaverunt, have adopted, Quint. 1, 5, 13; so id. 1, 5, 26: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat, reassume, Ov. M. 2, 523.—**Poet.**, with *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextra gestare satelles, Luc. 8, 675.—**B.** To place a thing in a free condition.

1. In libertatem vindicare, to set free, to free, emancipate: in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212: rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, i. e. to restore, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2: Galliam in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: se et populum Romanum in libertatem, id. B. C. 1, 22.—**2.** To deliver, liberate, protect, defend: te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46: quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? id. Fl. 17, 40: aliquem a miseris morte, id. Brut. 96, 329: a molestia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2: a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, rescue, id. ib. 2, 2, 7: sed ab hac necessitate egregie vos fortuna vindicat, Liv. 37, 54, 10: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 98: ebur a carie (vetus oleum), id. 15, 7, 7, § 32: capillum a canitie, id. 28, 11, 46, § 164: se non modo ex suspitione tanti sceleris, verum etiam ex omni hominum sermone, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: perpetiunda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, might restore, id. Rab. Post. 9, 25: quam dura ad saxa revinctam Vindicat Alcides, sets free, Ov. M. 11, 213: tandem absolutus vindicatusque est (reus), Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 1.—**C.** With respect to some wrong perpetrated (cf. ulciscor), to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on any one; make compensation for: omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4: maleficium in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19: facinus in nullo etiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: dolum malum et legibus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: acerrime maleficia, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Lael. 12, 43: eam rem quam vehementer, id. Quint. 7, 28: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Tr. 3, 8, 40: fortuita non civium tantummodo sed urbium damna principis munificentia vindicat, Vell. 2, 126, 4.—**Impers. pass.**: fateor non modo in sociis, sed etiam in civis militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 133: vindicandum in eos, Sall. J. 31, 18: vindicatum in eos, qui, etc., id. C. 9, 4; cf.: in quos (Venetos) eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 16.—**2.** Transf. (after the analogy of ulcisci): vindicare se ab (de) aliquo, to revenge one's self upon one: se ab illo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 3: se de fortuna praefationibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 14.—**Pass.**: quantā saevitia opus erat, ut Sulla de Mario vindicaretur, Flor. 3, 21, 19.

vindicta, ae, f. [vindicō], the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission; a liberating-rod, manumission-staff. I. Lit., Dig. 4, 16; Just. Inst. 1, 5: si neque censu neque vindictā nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 56: te quoque servari, modo quam vindicta redemit, Quis ferat? Ov. A. A. 3, 615; id. R. Am. 74; Liv. 2, 5, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 70; Pers. 5, 88; Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; Gai. Inst. 1, 17 sq.; 1, 18; 1, 38; Paul. Sent. 4, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf. (not ante-Aug.). **A.** (Cf. vindico, II. B.) A means of asserting or defending, a vindication, protection, defence; esp. with libertatis: civitas in ipsa vindicta libertatis peritura, Liv. 34, 49, 3: vindictam aliquam libertatis suae quaerere, id. 24, 37, 10: utrique

vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3.—In other connections: petatur a virtute invisae huius vitae vindicta, Liv. 26, 15, 14: mors, inquit, una vindicta est, id. 40, 4, 13: legis severae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33.—**B.** (Cf. vindico, II. C.) Vengeance, revenge, punishment (syn. ultio), Juv. 16, 22; Phaedr. 1, 29, 10; Juv. 13, 180; 13, 191; Petr. 136; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; Tac. A. 6, 32; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 12.

vineā, ae, v. vineus, II.

vinēālis, e, adj. [vineā], of or belonging to vines: terrā, land suitable for planting vines, Col. 3, 12, 1.

vinēārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to vines: colles, vine-hills, Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, vineyards, Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vinēaticus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to vines: semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, vintage, id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, vine-dressers' knives, Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

vinētum, i, n. [vinum], a plantation of vines, a vineyard, Varr. L. L. 5, § 37 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167; 3, 36, 86; id. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Verg. G. 2, 319; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84; Col. 3, 4, 1; 12, 18, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Suet. Dom. 7.—**Prov.**: vincta sua caedere, i. q. to be severe against one's self, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

vineus, a, um, adj. [id.], made of or belonging to wine. I. Adj. (so very rare): latex, i. e. wine, Sol. 5 med.—**II.** Subst.

vineā, ae, f. **A.** A plantation of vines, a vineyard, Cic. Sen. 15, 54; id. Div. 1, 17, 31; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 50; Verg. G. 2, 390; Hor. S. 2, 4, 43; id. C. 3, 1, 29 al.—**B.** A vine, Cato, R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 22, 5; id. Arb. 14; Phaedr. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** In milit. lang., a kind of pent-house, shed, or mantlet, built like an arbor, for sheltering besiegers, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 2; 30; 3, 21; 7, 17; Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 10; id. Phil. 8, 6, 17; Sil. 13, 110 al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15: sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, cum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.

* **vinibūa**, ae, f. [vinum- and bu-; cf.: imbuo, bibo], a female wine-bibber, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 6.

* **vinifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [vinum-fero], wine-producing: vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vinitor, ōris, m. [vinum], a vine-dresser, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; Verg. E. 10, 36.

* **vinitorius**, a, um, adj. [vinitor], of or belonging to a vine-dresser: falx, a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook, Col. 4, 25.

* **vinnullus**, a, um, adj. [perh. for venerula from Venus], delightful, sweet: oratio vinnula, venustula, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70.

vinolentia, ae, f. [vinolentus], wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; id. Top. 20, 75; id. Inv. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Vit. 17.

vinolentus, a, um, adj. [vinum], full of or drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 28: ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 2, 28, 68: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: homines, Nep. Alcib. 11, 4: medicamenta, strongly mixed with wine, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

vinositas, ātis, f. [vinosus], the flavor of wine, Tert. Jejun. 1 fin.

vinosus, a, um, adj. [vinum], full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing (syn.: temulentus, ebrius): non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, drunken, Liv. 41, 4, 4: convivia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17; id. A. A. 3, 330: moris sucus in carne vinosus, having the taste or flavor of wine, Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 97: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27, § 47: odor seminis ambrosiae, id. 27, 4, 11, § 28: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 34, § 113.—**Comp.**: aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765.—**Sup.**: lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vinum, i, n. (in vulg. lang. also **vinus**, i, m., Petr. 41, 12; cf. Schol. Bern. ad Verg. G. 2, 98) [cf. Gr. oivos], wine. I. Lit., Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 59; Cato, R. R. 156, 6; Cic. Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 3, 23, 91; id. Brut. 83, 287; Hor. C. 1, 4, 18; 2, 3, 13; Verg. A. 2, 265: vini minister, butler, Sen. Ep. 47, 7.—**Phur.**: vina, wine, in gen., Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Lucr. 2, 391; Verg. E. 5, 71; Hor. C. 1, 11, 6; Ov. M. 8, 274; also, esp., sorts of wine, wines, Cato,

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R. R. 147 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Plin. 13, 4, 6, § 27; Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: vina tot consulum regionumque, Sen. Ep. 114, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Grapes:* vinum pendens, Cato, R. R. 147: vinum prusque coctum est pendet putidum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: vinum legere, Varr. L. 5, § 94 Müll.—**B.** *The vine:* locus vino optimus, Cato, R. R. 6, 4: serere, id. ib.; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46.—**C.** *Wine made of fruits, fruit-wine,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40; 14, 16, 19, § 103; 23, 1, 26, § 52; Pall. Febr. 25, 11; id. Mart. 10, 10.

vio, āre, v. n. [via], to go, travel (post-Aug. and very rare; cf.: vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint. 8, 6, 33): legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9, 1: iter viandi multitudine, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, travelling about, App. M. 10, p. 240; 6, p. 184; Flor. I init.; Sol. 29 fin.; Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 4.—**P. a.** as subst.: **viantes**, ium, m., travellers: viantiūbus opportunaē viae, Amm. 15, 10, 2.

viocūrus, i, m. [via-curo], an overseer or constructor of roads, Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 and 158 Müll.

violā, ae, f. dim. [Gr. ἴολ], the violet, the stock-gillyflower. **I.** Lit., Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27; 21, 11, 38, § 64; Verg. E. 2, 47; 10, 39.—**Collect.**: an tu me in violā putabas aut in rosā dicere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 al.—**II.** A violet color, violet, Hor. C. 3, 10, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124; 37, 9, 40, § 121.

violābilis, e, adj. [violō], that may be injured or violated, violable (poet.): cor levibus telis, Ov. H. 15, 79: non violabile nūmen, Verg. A. 2, 154: turba nullis armis, Senes. Stat. Th. 5, 258.

violācēus, a, um, adj. [violā, II.], violet-colored, violet: purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 15, 21, § 47: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

violāciūm, ii, n. [violā], violet-wine, Apic. 1, 4.

violāris, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to violets, violet-: die, the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses, etc., Inscr. Fabr. 724, 443; cf. rosales.

violāriūm, ii, n. [id.], a bed or bank of violets, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Verg. G. 4, 32; Hor. C. 2, 15, 5; Ov. F. 4, 437; Col. 10, 259.

violārius, ii, m. [violā, II.], a dyer of violet color, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 78.

violātiō, ōnis, f. [violō], an injury, profanation, violation (not in Cic. or Cæs.): templi, Liv. 29, 8, 11; 31, 12, 4: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104, 27: publica fidei, Vell. 2, 1, 5.

violātor, ōris, m. [id.], an injurer, profaner, violator (not in Cic. or Cæs.): templi, Ov. P. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19, 3: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 58: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), i. e. murderer, Macr. S. 2, 3 med.—In apposit., fem.: natrix violator aquae, i. e. polluting, poisoning, Luc. 9, 720.

violātrix, icis, f. [violator], she who profanes or violates: natura, August. Mor. Manich. 12.

1. violātus, a, um, Part. of violō.

2. violātus, a, um, adj. [violā], flavoured with violets: vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

violēns, entis, adj. [vis], impetuous, vehement, furious, violent (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose, whereas violentus is class.): Aufidus, Hor. C. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37; so (with ferus), Pers. 5, 171.

violenter, adv. [violēns], impetuously, vehemently, violently: solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1, 4: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, furiously, Sall. J. 40, 5; cf.: aliquid tolerare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flammam Tiberim retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantes (canes), Col. 7, 12, 7: proconsulatum violenter gerere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1: aliquid ad supplicium poscere, Tac. H. 3, 11: increpare aliquid, id. A. 6, 3.—**Comp.**, Suet. Aug. 51 fin.; id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 6; Just. 11, 7, 16.—**Sup.**, Col. 7, 3, 4; Just. 25, 5, 1.

violentiā, ae, f. [violētus], violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity (class.): illi hanc vim appellanti, quae est potius violentia, Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: violentorum, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: minis ejus ac violentia territus, Suet. Ner. 1994

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34: gentium, ferocity, Tac. A. 2, 63: acris leonum, Lucr. 3, 741.—**Of** things, concr. and abstr.: vehementes vini, Lucr. 3, 482: saepe fortunae violentiam toleravisse, Sall. C. 53, 3: assidua hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70: vultus, feroceness, Ov. M. 1, 238: si dolo nihil profecerit, vi et violentia deicere eos conatur, Lact. 3, 29, 15.

violētus, a, um, adj. [vis], forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous (class.): ubi id rescivit factum frater violentissimus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 32: homo vehementes et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: quamvis sis, ut es, violentus et furens, id. ib. 2, 28, 68: tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32, 3: censores, id. 9, 34, 3: ingenium, id. 1, 46, 5; cf.: Piso ingenio violentus, Tac. A. 2, 43: faciē violenta Corinna est, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 7: violentus in armis, id. P. 4, 6, 35: viri vis, Lucr. 5, 964: vis leonum, id. 3, 296: Lucania bellum incuteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 39: ventus, Lucr. 5, 1226: turbo, id. 5, 217; 5, 368; 5, 1231: violentior Eurus, Verg. G. 2, 107: violentior amnis, id. ib. 4, 373: violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: violentissimae caeli status, Col. 5, 17: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59: opes, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12, 6: mors infantibus, Sen. Troad. 1172: nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, i. e. it is unreasonable, it is going too far, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.—**Adv.** does not occur.

violēus, a, um, adj. [violā], violet, of a violet color: nectar, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

violō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vis], to treat with violence (corporeally, and more freq., mentally), to injure, dishonor, outrage, violate (cf.: laedo, polluo, contamino). **I.** Lit. with persons as objects: hospites violare fas non putant, to injure, do violence to, Caes. B. G. 6, 32 fin.: aliquem, id. B. C. 3, 98: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—**Esp.**: virginem, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 80 Müll.; Tib. 1, 6, 51; cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1 fin.: sacrum vulnerē corpus, Verg. A. 11, 591; cf.: Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. P. 3, 5, 45.—**II.** Transf.

A. With places as objects, to invade, violate, profane: fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: Iliacos agros ferro, Verg. A. 11, 255: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 741: silva vetus nullaque diu violata securi, id. F. 4, 649.—**B.** With the senses as objects, to outrage, shock: oculos nostros (tua epistola), Ov. H. 17, 1; cf.: aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85.—**C.** With abstract objects, to violate, outrage, break, injure, etc.: officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: jus, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: religionem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186: virginatatem alicujus, id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patris, id. Par. 3, 25: inducias per scelus, to break, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: foedera, Liv. 28, 44, 7; Tib. 1, 9, 2: amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3: exstimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73; cf.: nominis nostri famam tuis probris, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 82: dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2; cf.: injuria sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus aut convicio aures aut aliqua turpitudine vitam ejuspiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35.—**III.** Trop. (rare and poet.): Indum sanguineo ostro ebur, i. e. to dye of a blood-red, Verg. A. 12, 67 (an imitation of the Homeric ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι μίχην, Il. 4, 141).

viperā, ae, f. [contr. from vivipera, from vivus-pario, that brings forth living young], a viper. **I.** Lit.: Coluber berus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Adder, snake, serpent, in gen., Prop. 4 (5), 7, 53; Verg. G. 3, 417; Hor. C. 3, 4, 17; id. Epod. 5, 15; 16, 52; Ov. M. 10, 24; id. R. Am. 421; id. A. A. 2, 376 al.—**Prov.**: in sinu viperam habere, Cic. Har. Resp. 24, 50: viperam nutrire sub alā, to nourish a viper in one's bosom, Petr. 77: viperā est in vepreculā, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 231, 13; v. vepreculā.—**B.** Viper! serpent! as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: saevissima, Juv. 6, 641: tandem, viperā, sibilare desiste, Flor. 4, 12, 37; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8.

viperālis, e, adj. [viperā], of or for vipers: herba, good against the bite of a viper, App. Herb. 89.

VIR

viperēus, a, um, adj. [viperā], of a viper, serpent, or snake: crinis, Verg. A. 6, 281: dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: fauces, id. ib. 7, 203: carnes, id. ib. 2, 769: venenum, Luc. 9, 635; cf. cruor, Ov. P. 4, 7, 36: genus, Verg. A. 7, 753: monstrum, i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 615; cf. sorores, i. e. the Furies, id. ib. 6, 662: penna, i. e. winged serpents, id. ib. 7, 391: genus fratrum, sprung from the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, Sen. Oedip. 597: manus, with serpent fingers, id. Herc. Oet. 169: anima, i. e. poisonous breath, Verg. A. 7, 351.

viperinus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of a viper, serpent, or snake. **A.** Adj.: caro, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27: sanguis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 9; cf. cruor, id. Epod. 3, 6: sanies, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279: morsus, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: nodo coërcēs viperino Bistonidum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 19.—**B.** Subst.: **viperina**, ae, f. (herba), a plant, called also serpentaria, dragonwort, App. Herb. 5.—**II.** Serpent-formed, serpent-like: cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.

vipio, ōnis, m., a kind of small crane, Plin. 10, 49, 69, § 135.

Vipsānius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens; e. g. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 42 and 63; Nep. Att. 12, 1; Sen. Contr. 2, 12 fin.—Hence, **Vipsānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, Vipsanian: columnae, in the portico of Agrippa, Mart. 4, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. 1, 103, 3.

vir, viri (gen. plur. virūm, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P., or Ann. v. 280 Vahl.; id. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll., or Ann. v. 394 Vahl.; Verg. A. 6, 553 al.), m. [Sanscr. vira, hero; the root is in O. H. Germ. weralt; Angl.-Sax. veruld; Engl. world, i. e. age or generation of men], a male person, a man (opp. femina; cf. mas). **I.** In gen.: virum me natam vellem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 9: deque viro factus (mirabile!) femina, Ov. M. 3, 326: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, id. ib. 4, 280: mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1012: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: vir prudens, id. ib. 1, 12, 18: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6, 12: vir clarus et honoratus, id. Sen. 7, 22: praestantior, id. ib. 23, 84: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; cf. id. Off. 3, 15, 64; v. bonus: optimi (opp. homines improbi), id. Cael. 5, 12: fortis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85, 42: nefandus, Verg. A. 4, 498.—**II.** In partic.

A. A man as related to a woman, a husband, maritus (very freq.): is (Jupiter) amare coepit Alcumenam clam virum, Plaut. Am. prol. 107; 111; 134; 1, 3, 4; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quem (vultum) dicitur Xanthippe praedicare solita in viro suo fuisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; id. Verr. 5, 31, 82; id. Cael. 13, 32; id. Fam. 7, 23, 4; Liv. 1, 46, 6; Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; 3, 3, 68; id. S. 1, 2, 127 al.; Ov. M. 1, 146; Petr. 111; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 11, 28; 7, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 29; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 22 al.—**Transf.**, of animals, the male, mate, etc., Verg. E. 7, 7; Ov. M. 1, 660; Mart. 3, 93, 11; Sol. 23.—**B.** A man (opp. a boy): pueri hoc possunt, viri non poterunt? Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ex toto non sic pueri ut viri curari debent, Cels. 3, 7 fin.: pueroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 397: neque eos (pueros) prius in urbem redire, quam viri facti essent, statuit, Just. 3, 3, 7: cum essem parvulus . . . quando factus sum vir, etc., Vulg. 1 Cor. 13, 11.—**C.** Pregn., a man, a man of courage, principle, or honor, one who deserves the name of a man: Marius rusticus vir, sed plane vir, cum secaretur, yetuit se alligari . . . Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessariā noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 3: cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Cael. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18, 1: si vir esse violet, praecleara συνοδία, id. Att. 10, 7, 2: tum viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8, 1; 1, 41, 3; 1, 46, 6; 2, 38, 6 et saep.: si quid in Flacco viri est, Non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12.—**D.** In milit. lang. **1.** In gen., like our man, for soldier (syn. miles): dispersiti viri, dispersiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65; cf.: boat Caelum fremitu virum, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: vir

unus cum viro congregiendi, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vincere Romana virtus docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17, 8.—**2.** In part. i. c. as opposed to the cavalry, a foot-soldier (syn. pedes): equites virique, Liv. 21, 27, 1: magnâ voce trahens equitumque virosque, Sil. 9, 559: passim turmaeque virique, etc., Petr. 123.—Hence, prov.: equis viris, or viris equisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main; v. equus.—**E.** With emphasis in place of a pronoun of reference, is, ille, etc.: fletusque et conploratio fregere tandem virum, Liv. 2, 40, 9: hae tantae viri virtutes, id. 21, 4, 9; Sall. J. 9, 3.—**F.** Distributively, each man, every man: vir virum legit, of choosing a senator, Suet. Aug. 35: vir cum viro congregiariis, Liv. 22, 14, 14: legitque virum vir, singled out (in battle), Verg. A. 11, 632 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 4, 472: ἀνὴρ δ' ἀνδρ' ἐδὲσπάλιζεν): cum vir virum legisset, i. e. a companion in battle, Liv. 9, 39, 5; cf., in a sarcastic transfer: ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55.—**G.** Human beings (poet. homines, opp. pecudes), Ov. M. 1, 286; cf. Verg. A. 6, 553.—**H.** Manhood, virility (poet. and very rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. 63, 6: ferro mollita juvenus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.

vīra, ae, f. [vir], a woman: quae nunc femina, antiquitus vira vocabatur, Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 23.

virago, inis, f. [virgo], a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): virago aliqua ancilla, i. e. vigorous, stout, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Illa virago viri, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: virago Paluda, i. e. Minerva, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl); so Ov. M. 2, 765; 6, 130; Stat. S. 4, 5, 23; id. Th. 11, 414; of Diana, Sen. Hippol. 54; of Juturna, Verg. A. 12, 468; of an Amazon, Lact. 1, 9, 2; of Eve, Vulg. Gen. 2, 23.

1. virātus, a, um, adj. [vir], of a manly spirit, manly: vir Varr. ap. Non. p. 187, 15; Vulg. Eccles. 28, 19.

***2. virātus**, ūs, m. [id.], manly conduct, manliness, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

Virbius, ii, m. **I.** A surname of Hippolytus, Ov. M. 15, 544; id. F. 6, 756.—**II.** The surname of a son of Hippolytus, Verg. A. 7, 762.

viridicātus, a, um, sync. for viridicatus, q. v.

Virdūmarus, i, m., a leader of the Insubres, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 41; Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 297, 2 fin.; v. Viridomarus.

virēctum (less correctly **virētum**), i, n. [vireo], a place overgrown with grass, a green place, greensward, sod, turf: virectum, ὑπὸν ῥόπος, Gloss.; mostly in plur.: virecta nemorum, Verg. A. 6, 638: amoena virecta, of Paradise, Prud. Cath. 3, 101: latissima, Apol. M. 4, p. 143, 2: patentia, id. ib. 8, p. 209 fin.; 10, p. 263, 24.—**II.** Transl., greenness, in gen.: Scythidis (i. e. smaragdi), Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

vīrens, entis, Part. of vireo.—As subst.: **virentia**, ium, n., plants, herbage, Col. 3, 8, 1; 1, 5, 8.

1. vireo, ui, ēre, v. n., to be green or verdant (syn. viridor). **I.** Lit.: alia semper virent, alia, hieme nudatâ, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: fronde virere novâ, Verg. A. 6, 206: quo viret uva jugo, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 78: quod pubes hedera virente Gaudeat, Hor. C. 1, 25, 17: summa (montis) pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382: lucus, id. M. 14, 837: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: stagna musco, Verg. G. 4, 18: circa ilicibus virentem Alburnum, id. ib. 3, 146: pectora felle, Ov. M. 2, 777: metallâ Taygeti, of the green Spartan marble, Mart. 6, 42, 11; 9, 76, 9.—**II.** Trop., to be fresh, vigorous, or lively; to flourish, bloom: vegetum ingenium vivo pectore vigeat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22, 7; cf. Hor. C. 1, 9, 17: Chia, id. ib. 4, 13, 6: dum virent genua, id. Epod. 13, 4: aetas populi Romani virit, Flor. 1, 22: ut novus serpens... solet squamâ virere recenti, Ov. M. 9, 267: virum gloriâ virente florere, Just. 4, 4, 5.

2. vireo, ōnis, m., a kind of bird; acc. to some, the greenfinch, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292.

vīres, ium, f., v. vis.

virosco, ēre, v. incho. n. [1. vireo], to grow or become green or verdant. **I.** Lit.: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 252: gramina, Verg. G. 1, 55; Ov. M. 4, 394; Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 101; Sen. Thyest. 54; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 127.—**II.** Trop., to shoot forth, be developed, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63 (but in Lucr. 1, 674 the correct read. is vigescat; cf. id. 1, 757).—**B.** To flourish, prosper, grow: populi Romani adulescentia, quâ maxime viruit, Flor. 1, 22, 1: virescit vulnere virtus, Furios ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4, and ap. Non. p. 188, 8.

virētum, v. virectum.

virga, ae, f. [root varg; v. virgo], a slender green branch, a twig, sprout, switch, rod. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cato, R. R. 101; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136; 24, 19, 112, § 172; Verg. G. 1, 266; Ov. M. 3, 29; 11, 109.—**B.** In part. **1.** A graft, scion, set, Ov. M. 14, 630.—**2.** A lime-twig, Ov. M. 15, 474.—**3.** A rod, switch for flogging, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10; id. Cas. 5, 4, 24; for governing horses, etc.: virga quâ ad regendum equum usus est, Front. 4, 5, 16; Val. Max. 3, 2, 12: nobilis equus umbrâ quoque virgae regitur, Curt. 7, 4, 18; Mart. 9, 22, 14; cf. Luc. 4, 683; Juv. 3, 317.—Of the small rods in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161; Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136.—Hence, poet., for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32; Stat. S. 1, 2, 47; Mart. 8, 66, 4.—**4.** A wand, a staff, as a support, Liv. 45, 12; Ov. F. 2, 706.—**5.** A magic wand, Verg. A. 7, 190; Ov. M. 14, 278; 14, 295; 14, 300.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A stalk of the flax-plant, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.—**B.** A streak, stripe in the heavens, a water-gall, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9 and 10.—**C.** A colored stripe in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269.—**D.** A twig or branch of the ancestral tree, Juv. 8, 7.—**E.** Genitalia, = membrum virile, Cassiod. Antim. 9.

***virgator**, ōris, m. [virga], one who beats with rods, a flogger, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19.

virgātus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Made of twigs or osiers: calathisci, Cat. 64, 320.—**II.** (Acc. to virga, II. C.) Striped: sagula, Verg. A. 8, 660: vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344; id. Herc. Oet. 146; cf.: virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148: nurus, in striped garments, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

***virgētum**, i, n. [id.], a thicket of rods or osiers, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of rods or twigs, of brushwood: scopae, Cato, R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: saepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124: supellex, Verg. G. 1, 165: flamma, of brush set on fire, id. A. 7, 463.

virgīdemia, ae, f. [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia], a harvest of rods, i. e. of stripes or blows, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22; Varr. ap. Non. p. 187, 13.

Virgiliāe, ārum, v. Vergilliae.

Virgiliānus, a, um, v. Vergilius.

Virgiliōcento, v. Vergiliocento.

Virgilius, v. Vergilius.

virginal, ālis, v. virginalis, II.

virginalis, e, adj. [virgo], of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal. **I.** Adj.: habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: forma, Gell. 14, 4, 2: modestia, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39; App. M. 1, p. 112, 32: ploratus, a weeping like a girl, id. Poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: feles, a girl-stealer, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; cf. virginarius: Fortuna, i. e. Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens, Arn. 2, 91 (cf. Varr. ap. Non. 149, 25).—**II.** Subst.: **virgināle**, is, n., = pudenda muliebris, Phaedr. 4, 14, 14; also in the form virginal, Prud. scēp. 14, 8; Sol. I. med.; and in plur.: virginalia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

***virginarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to virgins: feles, virgin-cat, i. e. virgin-stealer, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 14; cf. virginalis.

Virgīnensis or **Virgīniensis**, is, f. [id.], the goddess that presided over the loosing of the bridal zone, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11, § 9.

Virgīnesvendōnides, is, m. [comi-

cally formed from virgo-vendo], virgin-seller, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20 Ritschl.

virginēus, a, um, adj. [virgo], of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin (poet. for virginalis): figura, Tib. 3, 4, 89: forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: vultus, id. ib. 5, 563; 10, 631: facies, id. ib. 8, 323: comptus, Lucr. 1, 87: pudor, Tib. 1, 4, 14: rubor, Verg. G. 1, 430: decor, Sen. Med. 75: sacra, offered by a maiden, Petr. 134: favilla, i. e. a virgin's funeral pile, Ov. M. 13, 697: gymnasium, of the Spartan virgines, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 2: focus, i. e. of Vesta, id. 4 (5), 4, 44; so, too, ara, Ov. F. 4, 731; cf. domus, of the Vestals, Mart. 1, 71, 4: virginea domitus sagittâ, i. e. of Diana, Hor. C. 3, 4, 72: umbrae, of the Danaides, Prop. 2, 1, 67: bellum, of the Amazons, Val. Fl. 5, 134: Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva, Mart. 9, 23, 1: volucres, i. e. the Harpies, Ov. M. 7, 4; cf. vultus, Verg. A. 3, 216: aqua, the aqueduct called Aqua Virgo (v. virgo, D.), Ov. F. 1, 464; called also virgineus liquor, id. P. 1, 8, 38.

Virginia, ae, v. Verginius.

virginitas, ātis, f. [virgo], maidenhood, virginity, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Verg. A. 12, 141; Ov. M. 1, 487; 1, 695; 3, 255; Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 154; Stat. Achill. 1, 292; Val. Fl. 6, 449; App. M. 5, p. 160, 24.—**II.** Transf., concr. = virgines (late Lat.): adulta virginitas castitasque nuptiarum flens ultima ducebatur, Amm. 31, 8, 8.

Virgīnius, a, v. Verginius.

***virginor**, āri, v. dep. [virgo], to act or behave like a virgin, to play the virgin, Tert. Virg. Vel. 12 fin.

virgo, inis, f. [root varg-; Sanscr. ūrg, strength, ūrga-jami, nourish; Gr. ὑργάω, to swell, ὑργή, impulse], a maid, maiden, virgin (cf. puella). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, i. e. Pallas, Ov. M. 4, 754; Sil. 7, 459: Saturnia, i. e. Vesta, Ov. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17.—In apposition: virgo filia, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63: dea, the virgin goddess, i. e. Diana, Ov. M. 12, 28; Mart. 10, 92, 8.—Transf., of female animals that have not coupled, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147: lea, Stat. Th. 12, 357: porca, Mart. 13, 56, 1.—A. A. d. j. c. t. : carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 43; cf. equa, Pall. 1, 35 fin.: buculae, Arn. 7, 224.—**B.** In part., of particular virgins.—Of a Vestal: qui esset decimus annus post Virginiū absolutiōnem, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; Hor. C. 3, 30, 9: virgines sanctae, the Vestals, id. ib. 1, 2, 27.—Of Diana, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22; 3, 22, 1.—Of the Danaides, Hor. C. 3, 11, 26.—Of Astraea, Verg. E. 4, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of young females, a young woman, girl, Ov. H. 6, 133; Sil. 3, 435; Just. 1, 3, 2; Curt. 5, 1, 38; Verg. E. 6, 47; 6, 52; Hor. C. 2, 8, 23; 3, 14, 9.—**B.** In the eccl. fathers, of males, Tert. Virg. Vel. 8; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4; id. Ep. 22, 21; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2.—**C.** The constellation Virgo in the zodiac, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110; Hyg. Astr. 2, 25; 3, 24.—**D.** Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called because a young girl discovered its source), now Fontana Trevi, Front. Aquaed. 10; Plin. 31, 3, 25, § 42; Sen. Ep. 83, 5; Cassiod. Var. 7, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 385; id. Tr. 3, 12, 22; Mart. 6, 42, 18; 11, 47, 6; 14, 163, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 703 sq.—**E.** Of things; as an adjectival appellation for unwedded, pure, unused (mostly post-class.): senectâ, i. e. unmarried, Tert. adv. Valent. 5: salvia, fasting, id. Jejun. 6: terra, untitled, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52: charta, i. e. that has not been read or published, Mart. 1, 67, 7: EMIT ET COMPARAVIT LOCVM VIRGINEM, vacant, Inscr. Orell. 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, adj. [virga], full of twigs (late Lat.): frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9 fin.

virgula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little twig, a small rod, a wand, Nep. Thras. 4, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: divina, a divining-rod, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158; also, the title of a work by Varro, ap. Non. p. 550, 12: censoria, a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness (i. q. obelus), Quint. 1, 4, 3.—Of an

eccentual mark, Mart. Cap. 3, § 273.—Of a *stripe on a garment*, Schol. Juv. 8, 207.—Of a *slight column of smoke*, Vulg. Cant. 3, 6.

* **virgūlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [virgula], *striped* (cf. virga, II. C. and virgatus, II.): *concha*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

virgultum, i, n. [contr. from virgule-tum, from virgula] (only in plur.), a *bush, thickets, copse, shrubbery*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; 7, 73; Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; id. Cael. 18, 42; Liv. 1, 14, 7; id. E. 10, 7; id. A. 5, 661; Ov. M. 14, 349; Col. 2, 18, 1; 11, 2, 90.—II. *Ships, cuttings of trees: defodere in terram virgulta*, Lucr. 5, 933; silvestria, Verg. G. 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 346.

virgultus, a, um, *adj.* [virgultum], *full of bushes or thickets, shrubby: vallis*, Sall. Fragni. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 516; Sil. 12, 354.

virguncula, ae, f. *dim.* [virgo], a *little maid, young girl*, Petr. 18; 20; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 9; Curt. 8, 4, 25; Juv. 13, 40.—In apposition: *virguncula puella*, Front. Aquaed. 10.

viriae, ārum, f. a *kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets* (syn. armilla), Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*; Ambros. Abrah. 1, 9, 88.

1. Viriātus or **Viriātus**, i, m., a *celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans*, Liv. Epit. 52; 54; Vell. 2, 1, 3; 2, 90, 3; Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Val. Max. 6, 4, 2; Sil. 4, 354; 10, 219.—**Viriāthinus** or **Viriātinus**, ā, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Viriātus: *bellum*, Suet. Galb. 3.

2. viriātus, a, um, *adj.* [viriae], *adorned with bracelets*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 30; Varr. ib. p. 187, 14.

* **viriculāe**, ārum, f. *dim.* [vires, from vis], *little strength, small force: patrimonii, small means*, App. M. 11, p. 271, 24.

viriculum, i, n., a *graving-tool, graver, burin*, = cestrum, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149.

viridarium (**viridiarium**, and, contr., **viridiarium**), ii, n. [viridis], a *plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; Petr. 9 *fin.*; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 60; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7; Dig. 7, 1, 13; 33, 7, 26; Lampr. Hellog. 23 al.

viridē, *adv.*, v. viridis *fin.*

viridescō, ēre, 3, v. *incho.* n. [viridis], *to grow or become green*, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 1, 1; id. Spir. Sanc. prol. 16.

viridia, ium, v. viridis, B. 2.

viridiarium, ii, v. viridarium *init.*

viridicans, antis, *Part.* [viridis], *greenish: cavositates*, Tert. Pud. 20.

viridicatus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], *made green, green: silva*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3 *dub.*; v. Orell. N. cr. (Bait. viridicata).

viridis, e (gen. plur. viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo], *green*. I. Lit. (as the most general designation for every shade of that color). A. *Adj.*: color, Ov. M. 10, 137; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805; collis, id. 2, 322; cf. colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; viridis opacaeque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15; gramen, Verg. G. 2, 219; viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 185; viridia atque umida ligna, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45; colubrae, Hor. C. 1, 17, 8; Nereidum comae, id. ib. 3, 28, 10; cf. dei, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 59; caelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.—B. *Subst.*: **viride**, is, n. 1. *Green color, greenness, verdure* (post-Aug.): bacis e viridi rubentibus, reddish green, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127; so, e viridi pallens (gemma), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—2. *A green thing, of plants, trees, etc.* (late Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 43, 23; id. Apoc. 9, 4: omne viride agri, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 16.—More freq. plur.: **viridia**, ium, n., *green plants, herbs, or trees* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; Vitr. 5, 9, 5; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14.—II. *Transf., green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous: viridiora praemiorum genera* (opp. arescentes laureae), Cic. Rep. 6, 8, 8; caseus, Col. 7, 8, 1; limus, Pers. 3, 22; viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3; indignantium, tam viridem et in flore aetatis ereptum esse rebus humanis, Curt. 10, 5, 10; sonus earum (litterarum) viridior vegetorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell. 2, 3, 1;

firmior et viridior sonus, id. 13, 20, 13; Eurymalus formā insignis viridique juvenā, Verg. A. 5, 295; aevum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17; senectus, Verg. A. 6, 304; cf. Sil. 1, 187; Col. praef. § 12: usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1; leo, Stat. Th. 11, 742; senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66, 1: consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With gen.: viridissimus irae, Sil. 5, 569.—Adv.: **viridē**, *greenly, verdantly: nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis* (smaragdis) vires, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62.

viriditas, ātis, f. [viridis], *green color, greenness, verdure, viridity*. I. Lit.: herbescentes viriditas, Cic. Sen. 15, 51; pratorum, id. ib. 16, 57; maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76.—II. *Transf., freshness, briskness, vigor: senectus aufert eam viriditatem*, in qua etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; laurea illa amittit longo intervallo viriditatem, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29.

virido, āre, i, v. a. and n. [id.]. I. *Act.*, *to make green, cause to grow green: hastas floribus*, Val. Fl. 6, 136; vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. Hal. 90.—More freq., II. *Neutr.*, in the part. pres. viridans, *growing green, green, verdant: cingit viridanti tempora lauro*, Verg. A. 5, 539; herbae, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396; hederā, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117; cf. proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388; gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113; color, Lucr. 5, 785.

Viridomarus (**Viridum-**), i, m., a *chief of the Adui*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Prop. 4, 10, 41 (called **Viridomarus**, Liv. Epit. 20).

virilis, e, *adj.* [vir], *of or belonging to a man, manly, virile* (cf. mas, masculus).

I. Lit. A. In respect of sex, *male, masculine*. 1. In gen.: virile et muliebre secus, Sall. Fragni. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; virile secus, i. e. puer, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19; vestimentum, id. Men. 4, 2, 97; genus, Lucr. 5, 1356; semen, id. 4, 1209; stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 3, 11; vox, Ov. M. 4, 382; vultus, id. ib. 3, 189; coetus, *of men*, id. ib. 3, 403; cf. balnea, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3; flamma, *the love of a man*, Ov. A. 1, 282.—2. In partic. a. In mal. part.: pars, Lucr. 6, 1209; cf. Col. 7, 11, 2.—As subst.: **virilia**, ium, n., = membrum virile, Petr. 108; Plin. 20, 16, 61, § 169; 20, 22, 89, § 243.—Comp.: qui viriliores videbantur, Lampr. Hellog. 8 *fin.*—B. In gram., *of the masculine gender, masculine: nomen*, Varr. L. L. 10, §§ 21 and 30 Müll.; Gell. 1, 7, 15; 11, 1, 4 al.—B. In respect of strength, vigor, etc., *manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood: conversi studiis aetas animusque virilis* Quaeit opes, etc., Hor. A. P. 166; ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes peroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, id. ib. 177; pars magna domus tuae morietur cum ad virilem aetatem venerit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 33; toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; id. Sest. 69, 144; Liv. 26, 19, 5; 42, 34, 4 al.—Opp. to female garments: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—C. *Transf., in jurid. lang., of or belonging to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: ut ex bonis ejus, qui, etc., virilis pars* patrono debeatur, a *proportionate part, an equal share* with others, Gai. Inst. 3, 42: tota bona pro virilibus partibus ad liberos defuncti pertinere, id. ib.: virilis, id. ib. 3, 70; Dig. 30, 1, 54, § 3; so, virilis portio, ib. 37, 5, 8 pr.; 31, 1, 70, § 2; Paul. Sent. 3, 2, 3.—2. *Transf., in gen.* (a) Virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot of a person: est aliqua mea pars virilis*, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille clarā reddidit, *my part, my duty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81: plus quam pars virilis postulat, id. ib. 2, 3, 3, § 7; cum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, etc., Liv. 6, 11, 5; quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id. 3, 71, 7; haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. *to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so, pro virili parte, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8; pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8, 4; Ov.

Tr. 5, 11, 23: pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45; id. H. 3, 20.—(9) In other connections (poet.): actoris partis chorus officiumque virile Defendat, Hor. A. P. 193 Orell. ad loc.

—II. *Trop., of quality, worthy of a man, manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47; laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220; inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; so, ingenium, Sall. C. 20, 11: vis ingenii (with solida), Quint. 2, 5, 23; audacia, Just. 2, 12, 24; oratio (with fortis), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; so, compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9; sermo, id. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: neque enim oratorius iste, immo hercle ne virilis quidem cultus est, Tac. Or. 26.—As subst.: **virilia**, ium, n., *manly deeds*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 15 Dietsch.—Sup.: ALMAE SABINAE MATRI VIRILISSIMAE, etc., Inscr. Grud. p. 148, n. 5.—Adv.: **viriliter**, *manfully, firmly, courageously* (acc. to II.), Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 27, 94; Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; Ov. F. 1, 479.—Comp., Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. Brev. Vit. 6, 5.

virilitas, ātis, f. [virilis], *manhood* (perh. not ante-Aug.). I. Lit. A. *The age of manhood*, Plin. 38, 12, 54, § 155.—B. *Abstr., manhood, virility: Galam C. Caesarum, quasi incertae virilitatis, dicere*, Tac. A. 6, 5: adempta, id. ib. 6, 31.—2. *Concr., the organs of generation*, Quint. 5, 12, 17; Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 36; cf. Dig. 48, 3, 4 *fin.*; Mart. 9, 7, 5 al.—Of animals, Col. 6, 26, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44.—* II. *Trop., manliness, manly vigor: sanctitas certe, et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his* (veteribus Latinis) petenda, etc., Quint. 1, 8, 9; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2.

viriliter, *adv.*, v. virilis *fin.*
viriola, ae, f. *dim.* [viriae], a *little bracelet*, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Dig. 18, 1, 14; 34, 2, 40; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

viriosē, *adv.* [viriosus], *strongly, violently*, Tert. Anim. 19 *med.*

viriosus, a, um, *adj.* [vis], *strong, robust, violent* (post-class.): vitia usu, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 *med.*: spinæ, App. M. 7, p. 196 *dub.*

Viriplāca, ae, f. [vir-placo], a name of the goddess (Juno) who, in her temple on the Palatine Hill, reconciles husbands to their wives, *appeaser of men*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6.

* **1. viripōtes**, entis, *adj.* [vis-potior], *mighty in power, mighty, powerful*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

2. viripōtes, entis, *adj.* [vir-potior], *fit for a husband, i. e. marriageable, nubile: puella*, Dig. 24, 1, 65; 26, 7, 58; 35, 1, 99; virgo, ib. 50, 16, 3.

‡ **viritanus** ager dicitur, qui viritum populo distribuitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll.

viritim, *adv.* [vir], *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually* (used only with distrib. numerals, never with card.; v. infra). I. Lit.: viritim dicitur dari, quod datur per singulos viros. Cato: praeda, quae capta est, viritim divisa, Fest. p. 378 Müll.: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; cf. Suet. Tib. 76: viridum dispartire aliquid populo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: dare tricenos nummos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim delati, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.—II. *Transf., each by itself, singly, separately, individually* (not in Cic.): in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7, 1; cf. Col. 1, 9, 6: possum donare sapienti, quod viritim meum est, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 2: ex his, quae viritim ei serviunt, id. ib. 7, 4: dimicare, Curt. 7, 4, 33: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4: prompta studia, *separately* (with nondum aperta consensione), Tac. A. 3, 43: legere terereque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

Viromandui, v. Veromandui.

viror, ōris, m. [vireo], *green color, greenness, verdure* (post-class. for viriditas): pratorum, App. Flor. p. 348, 18: superest aliquid de virore, Pall. Jun. 12; Vop. Prob. 19.

1. virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir], *fond of men, longing after men: uxor*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 30; Afran. ib.; App. M. 9, p. 223

med.: qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.

2. virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus]. **I.** Full of or covered with stime, slimy: loci, Cato, R. R. 257, 11: pisces, Cels. 2, 21.—*Sup.*: medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103.—**II.** Having a bad odor, stinking, fetid: virosi odoris sordes, Scrib. Comp. 163: castorea, Verg. G. 1, 58: Nemes. Cyneg. 223: eluvies, i.e. urine, Grat. Cyn. 355.—**III.** Poisonous. **A.** Lit.: spinae, App. M. 7, p. 196; Mart. Cap. 4, § 332.—**B.** Transf., foul: aures mariti virosa susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 fin.

virtuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virtus], virtuosus, good (late Lat.), Aug. c. Sec. Man. 10.

virtūs, ūtis (*gen. plur.* virtutum, App. Mag. 73; Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 34; *dat.* and *abl.* virtutis, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 1, 30 and 34), *f.* [vir], manliness, manhood, i.e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man, strength, vigor; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, virtue, etc.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, Sall. C. 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, id. ib. 20, 2; id. J. 74, 1. **I.** In *gen.* **A.** Lit.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponat, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, iustitia, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; cf.: virtutes continentiae, gravitatis, iustitiae, fidei, id. Mur. 10, 23: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120.—**B.** Transf., of animals, and of inanimate or abstract things, goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.: nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, sua virtute valeat, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: meriti pretium statui, pro virtute ut veniat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131: navium, Liv. 37, 24, 1: ferri, Just. 11, 13, 11: herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 357: oratoriae virtutes, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: oratio habet virtutes tres, Quint. 1, 5, 1: dicendi (opp. vitium), id. 8, praef. § 17: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** In the phrase deum virtute, usu, with dicam, by the aid or merit of the gods, i.e. the gods be thanked (ante-class), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 65: virtute deum et majorum nostrum, id. Mil. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 71 dub.; cf. id. Aul. 3, 1, 85 and 90; so virtute eorum (i.e. eorum), id. Trin. 3, 2, 17.—**B.** Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue. **1.** Lit.: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: virtus est animi habitus naturae modo rationi consentaneus, id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: cum omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur... Appellata est ex viro virtus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare... virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2.—**2.** Transf., Virtue, personified as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. Phil. 14, 13, 34; Plaut. Am. prol. 42; Liv. 27, 25, 7; 29, 11, 13; Juv. 1, 115 al.—**C.** Military talents, courage, valor, bravery, gallantry, fortitude (syn. fortitudo), etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cottidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 2; 1, 13: militum, Sall. J. 52, 6; 62, 1: Claudii virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id. S. 2, 1, 72; cf. id. Epod. 9, 26; 16, 5; id. C. 2, 7, 11.—**D.** Obstinacy: iniqua, Stat. Th. 11, 1.

virulentia, ae, *f.* [virulentus], an offensive odor, a stench: hircorum; Sid. Ep. 8, 14 med.

virulentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus], full of poison, poisonous, virulent: serpentes, Gell. 16, 11, 2.

virūnum, i, n., a town in Noricum, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

virus, i, n. [Sansk. visham; Gr. lōs, poison], a slimy liquid, stime. **I.** In *gen.*, of animals and plants, Verg. G. 3, 281; Col. 2, 14, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89; 30, 6, 15, § 45; Stat. S. 1, 4, 104.—*Of animal sperm or semen*, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**II.** In *partic.*, in a bad sense. **A.** A poisonous liquid,

poison, venom, virus (syn. venenum). **1.** Lit., Cic. Arat. 432; Verg. G. 1, 129; 3, 419; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64; Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34, § 83.—**2.** Trop.: evomere virus acerbatis suae, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: futile virus linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476; Mart. 13, 2, 8.—**B.** An offensive odor, stench, Lucr. 2, 853; Col. 1, 5, 6; Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277; 27, 12, 83, § 107; 35, 15, 52, § 185: odoris, an offensive pungency, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31; 28, 7, 23, § 79.—**C.** A sharp, saline taste; of sea-water, Lucr. 2, 476; 5, 269; 6, 635.—*Of wine*, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

vis, vis, *f.*, plur. vires, ium (*class. only in nom., acc. and abl. sing. and in plur.; gen. sing. very rare*; Tac. Or. 26; Dig. 4, 2, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 30; *dat. sing. vi*, Auct. B. Afr. 69, 2; C. I. L. 5, 837; *collat. form of the nom. and acc. plur. vis*, Lucr. 3, 265; 2, 586; Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 707, or H. 3, 62 Dietsch; Messala ap. Macr. S. 1, 9, 14) [Gr. ζ, *f.*, sinew, force; *iq.*, with might], strength, physical or mental; force, vigor, power, energy, virtue (cf. robur). **1.** Lit.

1. In *gen.* (*a*) *Sing.*: celeritas et vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. ib. 4, 17: tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 14: venti, Lucr. 1, 271: solis, id. 4, 326 (301): horrida tell. id. 3, 170: acris vini, id. 3, 476: ferri aerisque, id. 5, 1286: veneni, Cic. Lael. 24, 58 et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis, non plus quam adulescentis tauri aut elephantis desiderabam, id. ib. 9, 27: hoc alii vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, id. ib. 7, 50 fin.: perpauit viribus confisi transpatere contenderunt, id. ib. 1, 53: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, id. ib. 3, 4: lacertis et viribus pugnare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: non animi solum vigore sed etiam corporis viribus excellens, Liv. 9, 16, 12: validis viribus hastam contereque, Verg. A. 2, 50: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, with all your might, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: so, supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, id. ib. 1, 18, 85: seu virium vi seu exercitatione multa cibi vique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16, 13; cf.: in proelii concursu abijt res a Consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium, Nep. Thras. 1, 4 dub. (Siebel. vires usumque).—*P. o. e. t.*, with *inf.*: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. H. 1, 109.—**2.** In *partic.* **a.** Energy, virtue, potency (of herbs, drugs, etc.): in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: vires habet herba? Ov. M. 13, 942: egregius fons Viribus occultis adjuvat, Juv. 12, 42.—**b.** Vis, personified, the same as *Juno*, Aus. Idyll. de Deis; cf. Verg. A. 7, 432 Serv.—**c.** Hostile strength, force, violence, = *βia*:

EA ROENA, QVAE EST DE VI, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: cum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9; cf.: celeri rumore dilato Dionii vim allatam, Prop. Dion. 10, 1: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: sine vi facere, id. ib. 4, 7, 20: vim afferre alicui, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; 2, 4, 66, § 148: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: praesidio tam valido et armato vim adferre, Liv. 9, 16, 4: iter per vim tentare, by force, forcibly, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; so, per vim, id. B. C. 2, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 4: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, id. Caecin. 32, 92; so the jurid. formula in Lex Thoria ap. Grut. 202, 18; Dig. 4, 1, 22; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 20: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam (shortly afterwards: tantas tempestates Oceani tantisque impetus ventorum sustineri), violence, shock, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: caeli, a storm, tempest, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278.—*To avoid the gen. form (v. supra): de vi condemnati sunt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: de vi reus, id. Sest. 35, 75; id. Vatim. 17, 41: ei qui de vi itemque ei qui majestatis damnatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 21 sq. Halm ad loc.; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**d.** In *mal. part.*, force, violence: pudicitiam cum eriperet mihi tribunus militaris... interfectus ab eo est,

cui vim adferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: matribus familias vim attulisse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M. 4, 233: vim passa est Phoebe, id. A. A. 1, 679.—**B.** Transf., concor. **1.** Quantity, number, abundance (cf.: copia, multitudo); with *gen.*: quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 66: innumerabiles servorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: in pompa cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: argenti, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: vim lacrimarum profudi, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: odora canum vis, Verg. A. 4, 132; cf. *absol.*: et nescio quomodo is, qui auctoritatem minimam habet, maximam vim, populus cum illis facit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—**2.** Vires, military forces, troops: praesesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: satis virum ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60, 4: undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13, 12: robur omne virium ejus regni, the flower, id. 33, 4, 4: concitet et vires Graecia magna suas, Ov. H. 15 (16), 340.—**3.** Vires, the virile forces or organs, Arn. 5, 158; 6, 163; Inscr. Orell. 2322; 2332: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 60; cf. vis (= vires) multas possidere in se, Lucr. 2, 586.—*Rarely sing.*: vis genitalis, Tac. A. 6, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Mental strength, power, force, vigor: vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: vis ac facultas oratoris, id. ib. 1, 31, 142: suavitatem Isocrates... sonitum Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. ib. 3, 7, 28: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61: magna vis est in fortunā in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, ut, etc., power, effect, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: qui indignitate sua vim ac jus magistratui quem gerebat dempsisset, Liv. 26, 12, 8: hujus conventionis, Dig. 43, 25, 12.—*Plur.* (post-Aug.): eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 1, 2: facilitatis, id. 12, 9, 20: ingenii, id. 1, 2, 23; 12, 1, 32: orationis, id. 8, 3, 87.—**B.** Transf., of abstr. things, force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence (cf. significatio): id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112: vis honesti (with natura), id. Off. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16, 5: quae est alia vis legis? id. Dom. 20, 53: vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, i.e. the sense, significatio, id. Or. 32, 115: vis verbi, id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; id. Balb. 8, 21: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelleges, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3: quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: *μετανομία*, causus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23.

viscatorium, i, n. [visco], a snare (late Lat.), Manich. Cit. Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 74.

viscatus, a, um, *Part. [id.]*, smeared with birdlime: virgae, limed twigs. **1.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; Ov. M. 15, 474: aliae, id. A. A. 1, 391.—**B.** Transf.: omnia viscata manibus leget, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 332, 30; 396, 4.—**II.** Trop.: viscata beneficia devitare, i.e. entangling, Sen. Ep. 3, 3: munera, i.e. for which one expects a good return, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2.

viscellatus, a, um, *adj.* [I. viscus], stuffed with the entrails of fishes or of birds: pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 med.

Viscellinus, i, m., an agnomen of the consul Sp. Cassius, who was put to death for aiming at the sovereignty, Cic. Lael. 11, 36; cf. id. ib. 8, 28.

***visceratim**, adv. [I. viscus], piece-meal: dissipat membra, Enn. ap. Non. p. 183, 17 (Trag. v. 145 Vahl).

visceratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a public distribution of flesh or meat, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 8, 24; 39, 46; Suet. Caes. 38; Inscr. Orell. 134; 3858: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, a feeding, Sen. Ep. 19, 10.

viscereus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], consisting of flesh: arvum nondum viscereum, i.e. which had not yet been employed in the creation of man, Prud. Apoth. 1093.

viscidus, a, um, adj. [viscum], *clammy, sticky*; *viscid*: acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2; 1, 6: viscidiores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

visco, āvi, ātumi, 1, v. a., to smear, besmear: cum se inter articulorum conjunctiones usu commotionum visceverit (sannes), Theod. Prisc. 2, 21: spirat et hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, are glued, smeared, Juv. 6, 463.

viscosus, a, um, adj. [viscum], *full of birdlime, sticky, viscous*: pastus, Prud. Ham. 824; Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, n. (m. collat. form **viscus**, i, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16) [cf. Gr. ἴσος, *Fikos*; Lat. viscus], *the mistletoe*. I. Lit., Plin. 16, 44, 94, § 248; 24, 4, 6, § 11; Verg. A. 6, 205. — II. Transf., *birdlime* made from the berries of the mistletoe, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 1, 139; Val. Fl. 6, 263; Mart. Spect. 11, 2. — B. Trop.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, i. e. *with love*, id. ib. 5, 2, 39.

1. **viscus**, ēris, and more freq. in the plur.: **viscera**, um, n. [prop. the soft parts; cf. viscum, viscidus], *the inner parts of the animal body, the internal organs, the inwards, viscera* (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc.; cf. illa, intestina, exta). (a) *Sing.*: mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. med.; Lucr. 1, 837; 3, 719; Tib. 1, 3, 76; Ov. M. 6, 290; 15, 365; Lucr. 3, 658; Quint. Decl. 1, 14; Nemes. Cyn. 139. — (β) *Plur.* (only so in class. prose), Cels. 4, 11; 7, 9, 2; Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 249; 3, 375 al.; Ov. M. 7, 601; 8, 846; 12, 390; 15, 314; id. F. 4, 205 al. — Of the uterus, Quint. 10, 3, 4; Dig. 48, 3, 8. — Of the testicles, Petr. 119; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142. — B. Transf. 1. *The flesh*, as lying under the skin: cum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset, inhaesissetque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condit! Ov. M. 15, 88: boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Verg. A. 6, 253; 8, 180. — 2. *The fruit of the womb, offspring, child* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651; 8, 478; 10, 465; id. H. 11, 118; cf. Curt. 4, 14, 22: viscera sua flammis inciere, i. e. *one's own writings*, Quint. 6, praef. § 3 Spald. — II. Trop., like our bowels, for the interior, inward or inmost part: itum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138: montis (Aetnae), Verg. A. 3, 575: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: quae (ἐκκελευσματα) mihi in visceribus haerent, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. *her own citizens*, Verg. A. 6, 833: de visceribus tuis, i. e. *from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; so, aerarii, id. Dom. 47 fin.: magnarum domuum, *the heart*, i. e. *the favorite*, Juv. 3, 72.

2. **viscus**, i, v. viscum init.

visibilis, e, adj. [video]. I. Pass., *that may be seen, visible* (late Lat. for adspicibilis): exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 37; id. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 22: deus, Prud. Apoth. 146: gloria, id. Cath. 5, 158. — * II. Act., *that can see, seeing*: pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 146. — Adv.: **visibiliter** (acc. to I.), *visibly*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

visibilitas, ātis, f. [visibilis, I.], *visibility*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 fin.; Fulg. ap. Contin. Verg. p. 750 Stav.

visibiliter, adv. v. visibilis fin.

visificus, a, um, adj. [video-facio], *causing to see, conferring sight* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 fin.

visio, ōnis, f. [video], *the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision*. I. Lit.: ignes... nostrae visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p. 63 fin.; id. M. 2, p. 120, 32; 8, p. 203, 37: in caelestis sponsi visione requiescere, Greg. Mag. Homil. 2, 2, 8; 2, 2, 12. — B. Transf., *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition, a vision*: adventicia, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. — II.

Trop., *an image of a thing in the mind; an idea, conception, notion*: speciem dei percipi cogitatione... eamque esse ejus visionem, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: veri falsique, id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: falsa doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. — As a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, Quint. 6, 2, 29. — B. Transf., in jurid. lang., *a supposition, a case*: in proposita quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, etc., Dig. 5, 3, 25; so ib. 16, 1, 8; 17, 1, 29; 22, 3, 25 fin.; Tert. Anim. 9.

visitatio, ōnis, f. [visito]. * I. A sight, appearance, Vit. 9, 4 fin. — II. A visit (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 13 fin. — B. Trop., *a visitation, punishment*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 3; id. 1 Pet. 2, 12.

visitator, ōris, m. [id.], *a visitor* (late Lat.), Aug. Sermon. in Fer. Pentec. 1, 2; a protector, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 39.

visito, āvi, ātumi, 1, v. freq. a. [visio]. I. To see (ante- and post-class.): quia te non visitavi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20: aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; 4, 1, 24: ignota facie, quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 3, 37 Ritschl N. cr.: immanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151, 8: signa, visible, Vit. 9, 4; Flor. 9 init. — II. To go to see, to visit any one (rare but class.): cum visitasset hominem Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94: aliquem, Suet. Claud. 35; id. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 34; Hier. Ep. 7, 1. — III. To punish (ecc. Lat.), Vulg. Ps. 88, 33; id. Jer. 14, 10; id. Lev. 18, 25. — Also neutr.: super his, Vulg. Jer. 9, 9. — IV. To send, judicially, super vos malitiam, Vulg. Jer. 23, 2.

visium, ii, n. [Gr. βδέσμα], *a stench*: βδέσμα, visio, Gloss.

viso, si, sum, 3, v. freq. a. and n. [video], *to look at attentively, to view, behold, survey* (class.). I. Lit.: ludos nuptiales, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, 2: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id. 45, 33, 5: ubi audiret potius contumelias inperatoris quam viseret, Tac. A. 14, 1. — Absol.: vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: visendi causa venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: undique visendi studio Trojana juvenis Circumfusa ruit, Verg. A. 2, 63. — P. a.: visendus, *to be seen, worth seeing*: ornatus, Cic. Vat. 13, 31: arbores visendae magnitudinis, Plin. 16, 44, 91, § 242. — Pass.: nec civitas ulla visitur, *is seen, i. e. exists*, Amm. 16, 3, 1. — Subst.: **visenda**, ōrum, n., *objects worth notice, sights*: Athenae multa visenda habentes, Liv. 45, 27. — II. Transf. A. To go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after; constr. with acc., a rel.-clause, or ad. (a) With acc.: illa in arcem abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. Rud. 5, 1, 6: fit concursus pervas; Filios suos quisque visunt, id. Ep. 2, 2, 28. — (β) With rel.-clause: ego quid me velles visibam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 4; id. Mil. 3, 1, 113; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 60; Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 5 al.: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; id. Eun. 3, 4, 7. — (γ) With ad: visere ad portum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accensus dicit sic: omnes Quirites, illicium visite huc ad iudices, Varr. L. 6, § 88 Müll. — B. To go to see, to visit any one, esp. a sick person (qs. to see how he is). (a) With acc.: constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et cenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: uxorem Pamphili, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6 sq.: quae Paphon visit, Hor. C. 3, 28, 15: altos Visere montes, id. ib. 1, 2, 8 et saep. — Pass., of places: propter quem Thesipiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: Cn. Octavii domus cum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. — (β) With ad: aegrum esse simulat mulierem: nostra ilico It visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; cf. L. Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 5; Lucr. 6, 1238; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

(visor, ōris, m., a scout, only in a gloss ap. Tac. A. 16, 2; omitted by Draeg. and Hahn.)

vispello, ōnis, m., *a class of thieves who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes*, Dig. 21, 2, 31; 36, 1, 7 fin.; 46, 3, 72, § 5 Momms.

Vistula, ae, f., *a river in Eastern Germany*, the mod. Weichsel or Vistula, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 4, 13, 27, § 97; 4, 14, 28, § 100. — Called also **Vistillus**, i, m., Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.

visualis, e, adj. [visus], *attained by sight* (late Lat.): probatio, Cassiod. Var. 4,

51. — Hence, subst.: **visuālia**, ium, n., *the power of vision*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2. — Adv.: **visualiter**, *visibly* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 36, 29.

visuālitās, ātis, f. [visualis], *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight, vision* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 29.

visula, ae, f., *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 21; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

visum, i, n. [video], *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision*. I. In gen.: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 20: dic age... visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28. — II. In partic., a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, *an impression made by some external object upon the senses, an image*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 18; 2, 24, 77.

Visurgis, is, m., *a river in Northern Germany*, the mod. Weser, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. A. 2, 9, 2, 11; 2, 16 sq.; Sid. Carm. 23, 244.

1. **visus**, a, um, Part. of video.

2. **visus**, ūs, m. [video], *a seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision*. I. Lit.: feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 18: visa effascinare, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 101; so Quint. 1, 2, 11: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id. 1, 4, 20: visus in duas acies (divisus est), Lact. Opif. Del. 10, 10; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 113 al. — In plur., Ov. F. 3, 406; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 122; App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 31. — II. Transf. A. *The sight, the organ of sight*: spectare inocciduis visibus, *with ever-watchful eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277. — B. Objection, *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision*: conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9, 10: rite secundarent visus, Verg. A. 3, 36: inopino territa visu, Ov. M. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6, 11. — C. *Appearance, seeming, probability*: multa esse probabilia, quae quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quandam insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vita, ae (gen. sing. vitāi, Lucr. 1, 415; 2, 79; 3, 396), f. [vivo; Sanscr. giv, to live; Gr. βίος, life], *life*. I. Lit. A. In gen.: tribus rebus animalium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: necessaria praesidia vitae, id. Off. 1, 17, 58: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: exiguum vitae curriculum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: ego in vitā meā nullā umquam voluptate tantā sum adfectus, etc., id. Att. 5, 20, 6: vitam agere honestissime, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf. degere miseriam, id. Sull. 27, 75: vitam in egestate degere, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118: profundero pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30 fin.: amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: auferre alicui, id. Sen. 19, 71: in vitā manere, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: in vitā diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vitā discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2; cf. cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4: vitā cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: de vitā decedere, id. Rab. Perd. 11: vitā se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: vitā aliquem expellere, id. Mur. 16, 34: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: si mihi vita contigerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1: ne ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a pleasant life*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 3: bonam vitam dare, id. Cas. 4, 4, 21; cf., on the other hand: malae taedia vitae, Ov. P. 1, 9, 31. — B. In partic., *life*, as a period of time=aetas (post-Aug.): ii quadragensimum annum vitae non excedunt, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195; 7, 2, 2, § 30; 7, 49, 50, § 160: perit anno vitae septimo et quinquagesimo, Suet. Vit. 18: septem et triginta annos vitae explevit, Tac. A. 2, 88 fin.; Val. Max. 4, 1, 6; 8, 13, ext. 7; Gell. 15, 7, 1; Hier. in Dan. 6, 1. — Plur.: nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici... omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumperint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura descendenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20; cf. also in the foll. — II. Transf. A. *A living, support, subsistence* (Plautinian; syn. victus): vitam sibi reperire, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9; cf.: neque illi concedam quicquam de vitā meā, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76. — B. *A life*, i. e. *a way or mode of life* (class.): vita hominis

ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: hanc usus, vita, mores respuat, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf.: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16, 2; so (with mores) Ov. H. 17, 172 Ruhnck.: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86: vita, victusque communis, *social life*, id. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: omni vitā atque victu excultus, id. Brut. 25, 95.—*Plur.*: inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; cf.: per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: (Mino) vitas et crimina discit, Verg. A. 6, 433.—*C. Life, real life* (opp. fancy or fiction): ex quo est illud e vitā ductum ab Afranio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: de vitā hominum mediā sumptum, Gell. 2, 23, 12: nil sine magno Vita labore dedit mortalibus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 60.—*D. Like our life*, to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33.—Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 6; Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; 14, 4, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 1; 2, 20 (3, 13), 17.—*E. The living*, i. e. mankind, the world; like Gr. *Bios* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris Desuevit quernā pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48: alias in tumultu vita erat, id. 13, 13, 27, § 89.—*F. A life*, i. e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro de vitā (al. vitam) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. § 8; id. Epam. 4 fin.: vitae memoriam prosā oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 fin.: proposita vitae ejus velut summā, id. Aug. 9: referam nunc interiorē ac familiarem ejus vitam, id. ib. 61; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 368: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3, 1.—*G. The duration of life* (in plants, etc.), *duration*: arborum immensa, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Pall. 12, 7, 17.—*H. An existence*, a being, of spirits in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitas, Verg. A. 6, 292; cf. id. ib. 12, 962.—*vitabilis*, *a. adj.* [vito], *that may or ought to be shunned*: Ascrea, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31; Arn. 5, 165.

vitabundus, *a. um, adj.* [id.], *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.). (a) With *acc.*: vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 186, 17 (id. H. 3, 19 Dietsch): Hanno vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13, 4.—(b) *Absol.*: vitabundus per saltuosā loca exercitum ducere, Sall. J. 38, 1: inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit, id. ib. 101, 9; Tac. H. 3, 37.

vitalis, *e. adj.* [vita], *of or belonging to life, vital*. *I. Adj.*: calor is natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 45, 117: totum corpus vitalis calor liquit, Curt. 3, 5, 3; 7, 3, 14; 8, 4, 8: recepto calore vitali, id. 8, 4, 17; Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 3; Lact. 2, 12, 6: viae, i. e. air-passages, Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, *lifetime, life*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, i. e. *true life*, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 6, 22 (Enn. p. 180 Vahl): motus, Lucr. 3, 560: lumen relinquere, i. e. *to die*, Ov. M. 14, 175: saecula, *ages, generations*, Lucr. 1, 202: lectus, *upon which one is laid while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch*, Petr. 42: si esse saluum me vis aut vitalem tibi, i. e. *remaining or keeping alive, long-lived*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 75; Hor. S. 2, 1, 61; 2, 7, 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 fin.—*II. Subst.* **A. vitale**, *is, the means of life, subsistence*: mortiferum vitali admiscere, Liv. 6, 40, 12.—**B. vitalia**, *ium, n.* *1. The vital parts, vitals*, Sen. Ira. 2, 1, 2; Lucr. 7, 620; 9, 743: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7; 20: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42, § 251: rerum, Lucr. 2, 575.—*2. Graveclothes* (cf. supra, lectus vitalis), Sen. Ep. 99, 22; Petr. 77 fin.—**Adv.*: **vitaliter**, *vitally*: vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitality*, Lucr. 5, 145.

vitalitas, *ātis, f.* [id.], *vital force, life, vitality*: durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182; so id. 11, 38, 90, § 221; 11, 45, 103, § 250.

vitaliter, *adv.* v. *vitalis fin.*

vitatio, *ōnis, f.* [vito], *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance*: doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vitēcūla, *v. viticūla*.

Vitellenses, *ium, m., a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Vitellia, *ae, f.*, *an ancient town of the Aequi, near the modern Valmontone*, Liv. 2, 39; 5, 29; Suet. Vit. 1.

Vitellianus, *a. um, v. Vitellius, B.*

vitellina, *ae, f.* (caro) [vitellus, I.], *calves-flesh, veal*, Apic. 8, 5.

Vitellius, *i, m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*. So esp., A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor.—Hence, **A. Vitellius**, *a. um, adj.*, *of or belonging to the emperor Vitellius, Vitellian*: via, so named after him, Suet. Vit. 1; Tac. H. 1, 1, 1, 57.—**B. Vitellianus**, *a. um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Vitellius, Vitellian*: milites, Tac. H. 1, 85: partes, id. ib. 1, 84: bellum, Suet. Dom. 1: vitia, Capitol. Ver. 4.—*2. Plur. subst.*: **Vitelliani**, *ōrum, m.* *a. Soldiers of Vitellius, Vitellians*, Tac. H. 3, 79; Suet. Vesp. 8.—**b. A kind of writing-tablets**, *perh. used by Vitellius*, Mart. 2, 6, 6; 14, 8, 2; 14, 9, in lemm.

vitellum, *i, v. vitellus, II.*

vitellus, *i, m. dim.* [vitulus]. ** I. A little calf*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.—*II. Transf.*, *the yolk of an egg*, Cels. 6, 6, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; Petr. 33 fin.; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 148; Hor. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 57; Mart. 13, 40, 1.—Called also **vitellum**, *i, n.*, Apic. 4, 1; Varr. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

vitēus, *a. um, adj.* [vitis], *of or belonging to the vine*: coliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; pocula, i. e. *wine*, Verg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Ham. 228.

vitex, *icis, f.* [Sanscr. vāja, twig; Gr. *ἴτις*, rim; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 392], *the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm*: Vitex agnus castus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

vitibilis, *e. adj.* [vitium], *that may be harmed, violable, corruptible*: ne jam vitibilis esset, Prud. Apoth. 1113; id. Ham. 216.

viticārium, *ii, n.* [vitis], *a nursery for vines*, Cato, R. R. 40; 47; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 4, 1; 3, 5, 1.

vitiatō, *ōnis, f.* [vicio], *an injuring, violation, corruption* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 6.

vitiatōr, *ōris, m.* [id.], *an injurer, violator, corrupter* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1; 3, 23, 1; 3, 23, 4: pupillae, Quint. Decl. 284; 309.

viticarpifer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [vitis-carpō-ferō], *that serves for pruning vines*: forcipes, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.

viticella, *ae, f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 92.

Viticini, *ōrum, m.*, *a people in the territory of Picenum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

viticōla, *ae, m.* [vitis-colo], *a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter*, Sil. 7, 193.

viticōmus, *a. um, adj.* [vitis-coma], *adorned or crowned with vine-leaves*: ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

viticūla (vitēc-), *Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4*, *ae, f. dim.* [vitis]. *I. A little vine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230; Val. Cat. Dir. 11, 5.—*II. A tendril*, in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58, § 98: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vitifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [vitis-ferō], *vine-bearing*, i. e. *supporting or producing vines*: arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2: colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf. moans, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vitigenus, *a. um, adj.* [vitis-gigno], *vine-born, produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1072; cf. vitigenus.

vitigēneus, *a. um, adj.* [id.], *produced by the vine, vine-*: surculi, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 50: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9; cf. vitigenus.

vitilēna, *ae, f.* [vitium-lēna; cf. vitilitigator], *a bawd, procuress*: malesuada, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 MSS. (Ritschl, invitam lēna; Lorenz, viti malesuada plena, ex conj. Speng.).

vitiligo, *inis, f.* [vitium], *a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll.; Plin. 20, 15, 59, § 165; 21, 19, 75, § 129; 22, 25, 74, § 156; Just. 36, 2, 12; App. Mag. p. 306, 14.

vitilis, *e. adj.* [vicio], *platted, interwoven*. *I. Adj.*: cola, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: cistae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: naves corio circumscutae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 206 et saep.—*II. Subst.*: **vitilia**, *ium, n.*, *things platted, wicker-work*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; 21, 18, 69, § 114; 24, 9, 38, § 59.

vitilitigātor, *ōris, m.* [vitium-litigātor; cf. vitilēna], *a brawler, wrangler*, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 32; cf. vitilitigo.

vitilitigo, *are, v. n.* [vitium-litigo], *to quarrel disgracefully, to brawl, wrangle, to abuse, calumniate*: scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 30; cf. vitilitigator.

vitineus, *a. um, adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus], *of the vine, vine-*: vincula, Flor. 3, 20, 4.

vitio, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [vitium], *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate* (class, esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: corrumpto, noceo). *I. Lit.* **A.** In gen.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiauerat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626; cf.: amnem salibus amaris, id. ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: facies longis vitiauit annis, id. Tr. 3, 7, 33: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to violate a woman* (cf.: violō, polluo): aliquam in occulto, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Ad. 4, 5, 52; Suet. Aug. 71; Quint. 9, 2, 70 al.; cf.: vitia pondera ventris (sc. stupro), Ov. H. 11, 37.—*II. Trop.*: comitiorum et contionum significationes sunt nonnumquam vitiatas atque corruptae, falsified, Cic. Sect. 54, 115 Halm N. cr.: dies, *to make void the nomination of a day for the census*, id. Att. 4, 9, 1; cf.: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitianturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: scripturas, Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicia, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 4: pectora limo malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 18; cf.: curis vitiatum corpus amaris, id. ib. 1, 10, 3.

vitiosē, *adv.* v. *vitiosus fin.*

vitiositas, *ātis, f.* [vitiosus], *faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice*. ** I. Lit.*: umoris, Macr. S. 7, 10, 10.—*II. Trop.* (Ciceron.): hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακία appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in totā vitā inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, id. ib. 4, 13, 29.

vitiosus, *a. um, adj.* [vitium], *full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt, etc.* *I. Lit.* (very rare): pecus (with morbosum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—*II. Trop.* **A.** In gen.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: antiquarii, Suet. Aug. 86: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 84; cf.: quaeque augur injusta nefasta vitiosa dira deixerit, inrita infectaque sunt, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—*Subst.*: **vitiosa**, *ōrum, n.*, *misfortune, ruin*: sinistra dum non exquirimus, in dira et in vitiosa incurrimus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**B.** In partic., *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2: si quem conventum velit, Vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio; vel probum vel improbum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitiosas partes rei publicae exsecare, id. Att. 2, 1, 7.—*Comp.*: progenies vitiosior, Hor. C. 3, 6, 48.—*Sup.*: inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **vitiosē**, *faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly*. *1. Prop.*: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.—*2. Trop.*: ferre res bonas (sc. leges), Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (opp. recte),

id. Ac. 2, 30, 98.—*Sup.*: usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vitiparra, ae, f., a small bird, otherwise unknown, perh. the *titmouse*, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

vitis, is, f. [root in Sanscr. vjā, to cover; cf. Goth. viand; Germ. winden, to bind; Lat. vicio; cf. vitia, vitex], a vine, grape-vine. **I.** Lit., Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 sq.; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Verg. E. 1, 74; 5, 32; id. G. 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Ov. M. 8, 576.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A vine-branch, Cato, R. R. 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; 1, 8, 2; Ov. M. 6, 592 al.—**2.** A centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 19; Liv. Epit. 57; Tac. A. 1, 23; Ov. A. 3, 527; Luc. 6, 146; Juv. 8, 247.—**Hence, b.** By a second transf., the office of a centurion, centurionship, Juv. 14, 193; Sil. 12, 395; 12, 465; 6, 43; Spart. Hadr. 10 med.—**B.** For vinea, a military penthouse, mantlet, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.—**C.** A vine in gen., of the pumpkin, cucumber, Pall. 4, 9, 9; 4, 10, 15; Mart. 8, 51, 12.—**D.** Vitis nigra, black bryony, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.—**E.** Vitis alba, the plant called also ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; Col. 10, 347.

viti-sator, ōris, m. [vitis-sero], a vine-planter: Sabinus, Verg. A. 7, 179.—Of Bacchus, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.—Of Saturn, Arn. 3, 117.

vitium, ii (gen. plur. vitium, Titin. ap. Non. p. 495, 13), n. [from the same root with vicio, vitis, vitia; prop. a twist; hence], a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice (syn. menda). **I.** Lit.: quomodo autem in corpore est morbus, est aegrotatio, est vitium: sic in animo. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas. Itaque illa duo, morbus et aegrotatio, ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione gignuntur: vitium autem integrā valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Ov. F. 4, 148: mancipii, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumentii, ib. 21, 1, 38 init.—In buildings, a breach, defect: si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5; cf. si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, have received damage, become damaged, id. Top. 3, 15.—In plants, a blemish, vice: sive illis (agris) omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57.—In fruits, the useless part, the core: vitiumque cinctum fructu, Plin. 15, 23, 34, § 112.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a fault, defect, blemish: acutius atque acutius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116; cf. orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1; 12, 1, 22: sermonis, id. 1, 1, 13: solocismii, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: mentis, id. 12, 1, 32: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: et illud mihi vitium est maximum, my greatest fault, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 37: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, my fault, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: quamvis quis fortunae vitio, non suo decoxisset, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: honorem vitio civitatis, non suo, non sunt adsecuti, id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: male coniecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientia, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: animadverso vitio castrorum tota nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. the faulty, unfavorable position (just before: natura iniquo loco castra ponunt), Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conficti et tempestatis et sentinae vitii, the injurious effects, id. ib. 3, 28: sese nihil adhuc arbitrari vitio factum, eorum, id. ib. 3, 57: vini vitio atque amaris fedi, through the fault of, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A moral fault, fasting, error, offence, crime, vice (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf. scelus, delictum): nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullam ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 132: legibus et praemia proposita sunt, vitiositas et supplicia vitii, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: senectus est natura loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitii videar vindicare, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: in vitio esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 62: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, reckon it a fault, id. Fam. 2000

7, 6, 1: te laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et cul-pae dedisse, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—**b.** In respect of female chastity (whether of maidens or wives), a violation: quia pudicitiae huius (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 179: pudicitiae ejus nunquam nec vim nec vitium attuli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 7: quoi misere per vim vitium obtulerat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10; so, offerre, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: virginis, id. Eun. 4, 4, 55; cf. vitium auctore redemit, Ov. H. 16 (17), 49.—**2.** In relig. lang., a defect in the auspices or auguries: si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit; quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 fin. Müll.; Ter. Hec. prol. 2; Liv. 8, 23, 16; 4, 7, 3: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf. vitio navigare, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: comitorium solum vitium est fulmen, id. ib. 2, 18, 43.—**3.** A fault of language: barbarismi ac solocismi foeditas absit... haec vitia, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 5.—**4.** In coinage, t. l., base metal, alloy: in aurum vitii aliquid addere, Dig. 48, 10, 9 praef.; cf. ignis vitium metallis Excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 785.

vito, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [for vicio; root vic-; Gr. *ῥικ* in *ῥικω*, to yield; cf. *ῥυος*, trace], to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade (class.; syn. fugio, effugio). **I.** Lit.: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: hastas, spicula, Hor. C. 1, 15, 18: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 fin.: rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: aequora, id. C. 1, 14, 20: forum, id. Epod. 2, 7: balnea, id. A. P. 298: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115: insidias, Phaedr. 1, 19, 2: periculum lucrum, id. 5, 4, 8: vitataque traxit in arma, Ov. M. 13, 39.—**II.** Trop. (a) With acc.: vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 10; Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: vituperationem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: omnes suspitiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 fin.: periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem fugā, id. B. G. 5, 20: proditorem celeritate, Sall. J. 76, 1: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, to shun one's self, be tired of one's own company, id. S. 2, 7, 113: impatientiam nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23.—(b) With dat. (Plautin.): infortunio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19; id. Poen. prol. 25: huius verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35: malo, Petr. 82.—(c) With ne: erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. Part. Or. 17, 60: ne experietur, Cels. 2, 17.—(d) With inf.: tangere vitet Scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vitior (less correctly, **viotor**), ōris, m. [vicio], a basket-maker, trunk-maker, cooper, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51; Inscr. Grut. 1178, 4; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Vannorum sirpiarumque vitiores, Arn. 2, 38; Dig. 9, 2, 27 fin.

vitreāmen, inis, n. [vitrum]; only in plur., glassware, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

* **vitrearius** **vitrar**, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 24, 5), ii, m. [id.], a glass-worker, glass-blower, Sen. Ep. 30, 31.

* **vitreolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [vitreus], of glass, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vitreus, a, um, adj. [vitrum], of glass, glass-, vitreous. **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj.: vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, a glass in the form of a Priapus, Juv. 2, 95: hostis, i. e. a glass chessman, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8: faba, Petr. 76.—**B.** Subst.: vitrea, ōrum, n., glass vessels, glassware, Mart. 1, 42, 5; Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: vitrea fracta, broken glass, as a designation for trifles, trumpery, Petr. 10.—**II.** Transf., like glass, glassy, in color or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Verg. A. 7, 759: antra, Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Verg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, i. e. sea-green, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Circe, brilliant, beautiful, Hor. C. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 28; 536, 32: turgescit vitrea bilis, i. e. transparent (transl. of Gr. *δαλῶνς χολή*), Pers. 3, 8.—**B.** Trop.: fama, brilliant, Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, brittle, fragile, P. Syr. Mim. (Sent. v. 189 Rib.).

vitriaria, ae, f. [id.], a plant, called also parietaria, wall-pellitory, App. Herb. 81.

vitricus, i, m., a step-father, Cic. Att. 15, 12, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135; id. Mur. 35, 73; id. Brut. 68, 240; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; Tac. A. 3, 29; Suet. Tib. 7.—Poet., of Vul-

can, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: vitricus, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vitrum, i, n. [root in video, to see, as transparent; cf. Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191], glass. **I.** Lit., Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 189; Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40; Sen. Q. N. 1, 6, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 37: O fons Bandusiae, splendor vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; 1, 18, 16: Bassa, bibis vitro, Mart. 1, 38, 2; Ov. H. 15, 157.—**II.** Wood, a plant used for dyeing blue: Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Vitr. 7, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 14; Mel. 3, 6, 5; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 87, 8, 37, § 117.

Vitruvius, ii, m. M. — Pollio, a contemporary of Caesar and Augustus; author of a work on architecture; cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 259.

vitta, ae, f. [vicio], a band, esp. a fillet or chaplet worn round the head; and, in relig. lang., a head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet, Ov. M. 2, 413; 4, 6, 5, 110; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; Verg. A. 2, 133; 10, 638; Luc. 5, 142; Val. Fl. 1, 480; Ov. M. 13, 643; Juv. 12, 118.—Represented as worn by poets, a symbol of their sacred office, or, acc. to Serv., in token of divine honors, Verg. A. 6, 665.—Also by brides and Vestal virgins, regarded as a symbol of chastity: capite compto crinis vittasque habeat, adsimuletque se Tuam esse uxorem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. F. 3, 3, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; cf. Ov. A. 1, 31; id. Tr. 2, 247; id. R. Am. 386.—Bound around the altar, Verg. E. 8, 64; id. A. 3, 64; or on sacred trees, Ov. M. 8, 744; borne by supplicants for protection or pardon, Verg. A. 7, 237; 8, 128; Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Ov. A. A. 2, 401 al.

vittatus, a, um, adj. [vitta], bound with a fillet or chaplet: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Luc. 1, 597: honos frontis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 28: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

1. vitula, ae, v. vitulus.

2. Vitula, ae, f., the goddess of Victory, of Exultation, Macr. S. 3, 2.

vitulamen, inis, n. [vitulor], a shoot, sucker, sprig, Ambros. Ep. 37, 57.—Trop., Vulg. Sap. 4, 3.

Vitulāria via, a road near Arpinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3.

vitulatio, ōnis, f. [vitulor], a public thanksgiving or other festival, Macr. S. 3, 2.

vitulinus, a, um, adj. [vitulus], of a calf. **I.** Adj.: caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, roast veal, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: medulla, Cels. 7, 26, 5; 5, 24, 3: jus, id. 5, 27, 3: sevim, id. 5, 19, 9 and 13.—**II.** Subst.: vitulina, ae, f. (caro), calf's-flesh, veal, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; Nep. Ages. 8, 4 (where vitulina, acc. plur. as subst., is the read. of some edd.).

vitulor, āri, v. dep. n., to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful (ante-class. for exultio, gestio): is habet coronam vitularum victoria, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll. (Trag. v. 75 Vahl): in venatu vitulantes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 14, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 9 Rib.): pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf. Jovi opulento, inluto... lubens vitulor, i. e. bring a thank-offering, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vitulus, i, m., and **vitula**, ae, f. [Gr. *ῑταλός*, bull; whence Italia; Sanscr. *vatsas*, calf], a calf. **I.** Lit. (a) Masc., a bull-calf, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; Quint. 1, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 624; 4, 755; 10, 227; Mart. 3, 58, 11; Verg. G. 4, 299 al.—(b) Fem., a cow-calf, Verg. E. 3, 29 and 77.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a calf, foal; of the horse, Verg. G. 3, 164; of the elephant, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2; of the whale, id. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**B.** In partic.: vitulus marinus, a sea-calf, seal, Juv. 3, 238; Suet. Aug. 90.—Called also simply vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56, § 146.

Vitumnus, i, m. [vita], the god that bestows life, the Life-god, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 fin.; Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 11.

vituperabilis, e, adj. [1. vituperor], blameworthy, blamable, censurable (very rare, but class.): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23 Moser N. cr.

vituperabiliter, adv. [vituperabilis], blamably: tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Var. 6, 11.

vituperatio, ōnis, *f.* [1. vitupero], a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation (either given or received) (freq. and class.): communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46; so (opp. laus) Quint. 2, 4, 33; 3, 4, 12; 8, 6, 55 al. — *Plur.*, Quint. 3, 4, 5: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem, id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laudi potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: et laudes et vituperationes scribebantur, Quint. 3, 4, 5; Cic. Brut. 12, 47. — *II.* Transf., blameworthiness, blameworthy conduct: vituperatio atque infamia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101.

vituperator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a blamer, censurer, vituperator: invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4: vituperatores mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6.

1. vitupero, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vituperari, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21), 1, v. a. [vitium-paro, qs. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.], to inflict censure, to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate (class.; syn.: culpo, objurgare, damno). *I.* In gen.: deos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142: an mavis vituperari falsam quam vero extolli? id. Most. 1, 3, 21: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multimodis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitia P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: mensae, quae a Platone graviter vituperantur, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: tuum consilium, id. Mur. 29, 60: (Rhodiiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — *Prov.*: qui caelum vituperant, who find fault with heaven itself, i. e. are satisfied with nothing, Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. — **II.* In relig. lang., to render defective, to spoil an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

2. vitupero, ōnis, *m.* [1. vitupero], a blamer, censurer, vituperator (post-class.), Tert. Res. Carn. 28 fin.; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vivacitas, ātis, *f.* [vivax]. *I.* Natural vigor, vital force, tenaciousness or length of life, vivaciousness (post-Aug.): tam angustis terminis tantae multitudinis vivacitas continetur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13; Col. 11, 3, 41; Plin. 8, 24, 41, § 101; Quint. 6, praef. 3; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4; Tert. Anim. 25. — *Plur.*, App. de Mundo, 58, 15. — *II.* Liveliness, vivacity: ingenii, Arn. 5, 179; cf. id. 2, 45: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vivaciter, adv., v. vivax fin.

vivarium, ii, v. vivarius, II.

vivarius, a, um, adj. [vivus], of or belonging to living creatures. *I.* Adj.: naves, fish-boats, i. e. in which live fish are conveyed, Macr. S. 2, 12 med. — More freq., *II.* Subst.: vivarium, ii, *n.*, an enclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive; a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 211; 8, 32, 50, § 115; Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 9, 55, 81, § 171; Juv. 4, 51; 3, 308. — Transf.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vivatus, a, um, adj. [id.], animated, lively, vivid (Lucretian); cf. Fest. p. 376 (Müll.): potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 558; 3, 680: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 409.

vivax, ācis, adj. [vivo]. *I.* Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious (poet.). *A.* Lit.: phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519: patrem, id. F. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Verg. E. 7, 30 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 3, 194; 7, 273: Sibylla, ancient, venerable, id. ib. 14, 104 (cf.: lux aeterna, id. ib. 14, 132). — *Comp.*: heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. — *B.* Transf., of things, concr. and abstr., lasting long, enduring, durable: apium (opp. breve lilium), Hor. C. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Verg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus expersque sepulcri, Ov. P. 4, 8, 47. —

II. Lively, vigorous, vivacious: sulfura, burning briskly, inflammable, Ov. M. 3, 374: solum, id. ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus, Gell. 5, 2, 4: discipuli paulo vivaciores, more lively, brisker, quick, eager, = alacriores, Quint. 2, 6, 3 Spald. — *Adv.*: vivaciter, with liveliness or spirit, vigorously: pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. med.; comp.: vivacius quaerere abditā, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

viverra, ae, *f.*, a ferret: Mustella furo, Linn.; Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261; 8, 55, 81, § 218; 30, 6, 16, § 47.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [vivo], to become alive, get life, spring forth. *I.* In gen., Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 17, 10, 10, § 59; Prud. Apoth. 970. — *II.* Pregn., to grow lively, strong, or vigorous, Lucr. 4, 1138: ulcus, id. 4, 1068: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, if they both grow, succeed, thrive, Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsis arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67.

vivicomburium, ii, *n.* [vividus + comburo], a burning of people alive, Tert. Anim. 1 fin.; 33 med.

vivide, adv., v. vividus fin.

vivido, āre, 1, v. a. [vividus], to make alive, produce: natos, Mart. Cap. poet. 9, § 912.

vividus, a, um, adj. [vivo], containing life, living, animated (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.). *I.* In gen. (very rare): tellus, Lucr. 1, 178. — *B.* Transf., of pictorial representations, true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid: signa, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468 (cf.: vivi de marmore vultus, Verg. A. 6, 848). — Far more freq., *II.* Pregn., full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid: corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 10: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Verg. A. 12, 753: dextra bello, id. ib. 10, 609: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 72; so, animi, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48, 3: pectus, id. 6, 22, 7: bello vivida virtus, Verg. A. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, id. ib. 13, 42: epigrammata, Mart. 11, 42, 1. — *Comp.*: merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 1. — *Adv.*: vivide, vigorously (acc. to II.); in comp., Gell. 7, 3, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 7.

vivificatio, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico], a making alive, quickening, vivification (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 28 fin.; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vivificator, ōris, *m.* [id.], he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 37 med.; id. adv. Marc. 2, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

vivificatorius, a, um, adj. [vivificator], life-giving, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, 9, 92.

vivifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vivifcus], to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify (eccl. Lat.). *I.* Lit.: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 14 fin.; Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. — *II.* Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carn. 26, 207; Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vivificus, a, um, adj. [vivus-facio], making alive, quickening, vivifying, vivifc (post-class.), App. Trism. init.: vigor, Amm. 21, 1, 8.

***viviparus**, a, um, adj. [vivus-pario], that brings forth its young alive, viviparous: vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Mag. p. 298, 24.

viviradix, icis, *f.* [vivus-radix], a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quickset; of the vine, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170; of the rose, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vivisco, ēre, v. vivesco.

vivo, vixi, victum, 3 (*pluperf. subj.* synop. vixet, Verg. A. 11, 118), v. n. [Sanscr. giv-, givami, live; Gr. βίος, life; Goth. quius, living; Germ. quicken; Engl. quick], to live, be alive, have life (syn. spiro). *I.* Lit.: *A.* In gen.: Ca. Eho, tua uxor quid agit? Me. Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 18: valet atque vivit (gnatus), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: nemo est hominum qui vivat minus, id. Eun. 4, 6, 19; id. Ad. 3, 2, 34: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: is demum mihi vivere atque frui animā videtur, qui, etc., Sall. C. 2, 9. — With acc. of time: et pueri annos octingentos vivunt... Quin mille annorum perpetuo vivunt ab saeculo ad saeculum, Plaut. Mil. 4,

2, 85; 4, 2, 87: Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: vixi Annos bis centum, Ov. M. 12, 187: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, Cic. Brut. 48, 179: ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 6, 19: ad vespertum, id. ib. 19, 67: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, live pleasantly unless we live virtuously, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 49. — *Subst.*: **viventes**, ium, the living (opp. mortui), Lact. 5, 19, 25; 5, 3, 25. — With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; id. Clu. 61, 170: tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34: Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3. — *Pass.*: nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. — *Transf.*, of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, lives, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. — *B.* In partic. *1.* To survive, be still alive (mostly in secondary tenses): quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret, would be still alive, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: is jam pridem mortuus est: si viveret, verba ejus audiretis, id. ib. 14, 42: Mustius dixisset, si viveret, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: si viveret Hortensius cetera fortasse desideraret, id. Brut. 2, 6: si viveret, mihi cum illo nulla contentio jam maneret, id. Att. 13, B, 4; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. Red. Quir. 4, 10: utinam L. Caesar valeret, Serv. Sulpicius viveret, id. Phil. 8, 7, 22: constitueram, neminem includere in dialogos eorum, qui viverent, id. Clu. 13, 19, 3: divinat enim, quae futura fuerint, si Philippus vixisset, Liv. 41, 24, 4; cf.: quid Philippus, si vixisset, facturus fuerit, id. 41, 24, 5: qui censor fuisset, vetustissimusque ex iis, qui viverent, censoris esset, id. 23, 22, 10; cf.: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: vivis; et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. ib. 1, 2, 4. — *2.* Euphemistically, vixit, he is done with life, he is dead: vixisse nimio satius est jam quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 10. — *3.* Ita vivam, as true as I live, as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; 2, 16, 20; id. Att. 5, 15, 2; Sen. Ep. 82, 11 al. — *4.* Ne vivam si, may I not live if, may I die if; as a form of asseveration: quid poteris, inquires, pro iis dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; id. Fam. 7, 23 fin. — *5.* Si vivo, if I live, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26; id. Cas. 1, 1, 27; Ter. And. 5, 2, 25; id. Eun. 5, 5, 20. — *6.* In the phrases, *a.* Alicui vivere, to live for a person: haec qui misit, non sibi soli postulat Te vivere et suā causā excludi ceteros, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 28; cf.: si tibi soli vives, Cic. Marcell. 8, 25; cf.: secum vivere, II. B. infra. — *b.* In diem vivere, from hand to mouth, for the present hour, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; id. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: hi, qui in horam vident, id. ib. 5, 9, 25. — *c.* De lucro vivere, a life that is clear gain, i. e. at the mercy of another, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1. — *C.* Pregn. *1.* To live well, live at ease, enjoy life: quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivere-mus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 12: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 11, 8; Varr. ib. p. 156, 13; Cat. 5, 1; Hor. C. 3, 29, 43; id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. — Hence, in bidding farewell: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110; id. Ep. 1, 6, 67 al.; cf.: vivite, silvae, fare ye well, Verg. E. 8, 58. — *2.* Like our to live, for to last, endure, remain, be remembered (mostly poet.): vivet extento Proculdeus aevo... Illum aget fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5: per omnia saecula famā vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: mea semper gloria vivet, Cic. poet. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 32, 3: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: scripta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amor, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441: mihi quidem Scipio, quamquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen

semperque vivet, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: vivit vivetque semper, atque etiam latius in memoria hominum et sermone versabitur, postquam ab oculis recessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11; Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To live on any thing or in any manner, i. e. to support life; to sustain or maintain one's self: stirpibus palmarum vivere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: piscibus atque ovibus vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 fin.: lacte atque pecore, id. ib. 4, 1; 5, 14: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49: coriis herbisque et radicibus vivere, Liv. 23, 30, 3: herbis Vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: siliquis et pane secundo, id. ib. 2, 1, 123: parvo, id. S. 2, 2, 1: raptio, Verg. A. 7, 749: de vestro, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61: misere, id. Aul. 2, 4, 36: parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: suaviter, id. Ep. 1, 8, 4: bene, id. ib. 1, 6, 56; 1, 11, 29: raptio, Liv. 7, 25, 13; 27, 12, 6: verbum vivere quidam putant ad cibum pertinere, Dig. 50, 16, 234.—**Impers. pass.**: vivitur ex raptio, Ov. M. 1, 144.—**Trop.**: (sunt) in eo studia illa nostra, quibus antea delectabamur, nunc etiam vivimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2.—**B.** To live, i. e. to pass one's life, to reside, dwell, be in any place or manner (cf.: vitam dego): Rhodi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 4: extra urbem, id. Brut. 74, 258: Cypri, Nep. Chabr. 3, 4: in litteris vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; id. Sen. 11, 38: in maxima celebrata atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: in paupertate, id. Part. Or. 18, 63: in humilitate, Lact. 7, 9, 17: cum timore, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus, Cic. Fl. 26, 63: e naturā, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: convenienter naturae, id. ib. 3, 7, 26; id. Off. 3, 13: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf.: Hirtius vivit habitaque cum Balbo, id. ib. 14, 20, 4: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, id. ib.: equis me vivit hodie fortunator? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: ego vivo miserimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5: viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157: illā sorte Contentus vivat, id. S. 1, 1, 3.—**Prov.**: secum vivere, to live for one's self, care only for one's self, Cic. Sen. 14, 49.—**Impers. pass.**: quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46.

vivus, a, um (*sup.* vivissimus, cited without example by Fest. p. 379 Müll.), *adj.* [vivo], *alive, living, that has life.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Of living beings: qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abiecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus evertarat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: adeo ut Cato vix virus effugeret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; 2, 4, 40, § 87: si Jugurtham vivum aut necatum sibi tradidisset, Sall. J. 61, 5: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19: quamquam ea Tatius sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, etc., in the *Life-time of Tatius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: tantum illo vivo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21 fin.: cum leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vellent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33; cf. also: Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2; so, me vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 15; id. Most. 1, 3, 73: vivā me, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17.—**So** the phrase *vivus* vidensque, *before his very eyes*: huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: ille Cyprius miser... vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sest. 27, 59; cf.: et prudens sciens, Vivos vidensque pereor, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 28.—**Subst.** **vivus**, i, m., *a living man*: cum is, cui forma mortui, fortunae vivi commendatae sunt, ignominia mortuum, inopia vivum adfecerit, is inter honestos homines atque adeo inter vivos numerabitur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113.—**2.** Of things concr. and abstr.: saepes, Col. 11, 3, 3: caespes, Ov. M. 4, 301: harundo, id. ib. 13, 891: virga, id. ib. 4, 744: radix, id. ib. 14, 713: aqua, *running*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; so, flumen, Liv. 1, 45; Verg. A. 2, 719: lacus, id. G. 2, 469: ros, *fresh*, Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, *burning*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 23: lapis, *flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138: sulphur, *native*, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175: linum, *asbestos-cloth*, id. 19, 1, 4, § 19; Cels. 5, 18,

13: calx, *unslacked*, Vitruv. 8, 7; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 51: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought*, Verg. A. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury*, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99: vultus, i. e. *alive with expression*, or, as we say, *speaking*, Verg. A. 6, 848.—**So** of statues and images: vidi artes veterumque manus varisque metalla viva modis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, *living*, i. e. *oral discourse*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 8; Sen. Ep. 6, 4; 33, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9 al.: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living*, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: animus, *lively*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17: pectus, Arn. 3, 6.—**B.** *Subst.* **vivum**, i, n., *lit., that which is alive*; hence, **1.** Ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep*: extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3 (cf. in the *adj.*: vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin. 28, 10, 43, § 156): calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv. 22, 17, 2.—**Trop.**: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum resecare, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. *I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense*, Cic. Lael. 5, 18.—**2.** De vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *to give or take away from the capital*: dat de lucro: nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut esset, unde, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118.—**II.** Transf. *lively, ardent* (only post-Aug. and very rare): vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17: vivi pectoris homo, Arn. 3, 103.—**Adv.**: **vive**, in a lively manner, *very*: vive sapis, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100 Jacob. (dub.).

vix, *adv.* [etym. dub.; perh. from root vic- of vinco], *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely.* **I.** In gen.: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: quae vix aut ne vix quidem appareant, id. Fin. 4, 13, 32: ut vix aut omnino non posset... infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23, 2; cf.: profusus amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: vix incedo inanis, ne, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: vix sum compos animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: vix me contineo, quin inivolem, etc., id. Eun. 5, 2, 20: Thr. Hic sunt tres minae. *Gn.* Vix, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Gabinius collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen, id. Pis. 12, 27: iter angustum et difficile, vix quā singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus... administrandis tempus daretur, id. ib. 3, 4; cf.: adeo, ut vix ulla possit causa reperiri, Quint. Inst. prooem. § 12: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, *to scarcely five hundred*, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19 et saep.: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2: vix est, ut id obtineat, Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7; so ib. 16, 1, 19 init.—**B.** Strengthened, **1.** By *aegre*: vix aegreque amatorios invenimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27: vix et aegre, App. M. 1, p. 111, 10: vix et aegerrime, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 40; v. aegre.—**2.** By *saltem*: illud vix saltem praecipendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15.—**3.** By repetition: corpus matri vix vixque remissum, Albin. 1, 167.—**II.** In partic., of time, *hardly, scarcely.* **A.** *Absol.*: assum atque advenio Acherunte vix via alta atque ardua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.): ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. And. 3, 1, 12: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 1; Cat. 62, 2: contingat vix deinde mori, Val. Fl. 7, 537.—**B.** With a foll. cum, and poet. also et, to denote the immediate succession of two events. **1.** With cum: vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 8: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, cum illum... videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae... caelo venere volantes, Verg. A. 6, 190; Ov. M. 1, 69.—**2.** With et: vix-primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et superincumbens... liquidas proiecit in undas Praecipitem, Verg. A. 5, 857; so, vix... et, id. ib. 6, 498; Stat. Th. 5, 263; cf.: vix... que, Verg. A. 2, 692.—**3.** With ellipsis of cum or et: vix proram attigerat, rumpit

Saturnia funem, Verg. A. 10, 659; 8, 337: vix bene desideram, rettulit illa mihi, Ov. F. 5, 278; Phaedr. 4, 24, 28 sq.; so, vix bene, Ov. M. 2, 47.—**C.** Strengthened by dum, and usually written in one word, **vixdum**, *hardly then, scarcely yet*: Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, cum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3, 2: vixdum serio adnuere, id. 39, 42, 12: progressus vixdum quatuor milia passuum, id. 44, 5, 1; 32, 28, 4; 10, 32, 7: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4, 1: vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 4: vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, cum, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 3.—**So** with et, Liv. 36, 12, 5; 43, 4, 10; Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7.

vixdum, *adv.*, v. vix, II. C.

vixet, v. vivo init.

vobis, *dat. and abl. of vos*; v. tu.

* **vocabilis**, e, *adj.* [voco], *vocal*: sonus vocabillior est visus, Gell. 30, 20, 14.

vocabulum, i, n. [id.], *an appellation, designation, name of any thing* (cf.: nomen, vox). **1.** In gen.: philosophorum habent disciplinae ex ipsis vocabula, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut pes in navi, etc., id. de Or. 3, 40, 159: neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostrā linguā, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38; cf.: ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 116; cf. Lucr. 5, 1042: Chaldaei non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. Pis. 37, 90: cui nomen neniae: quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24, 62: liberia, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12: artifex, vocabulo Locusta, *by name*, id. ib. 12, 66: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque, Quae nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: juncta vocabula sumere, Ov. F. 3, 511: ululatus, neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi theatris quoque indecora laudatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *a substantive*, both in gen. and as an appellative noun in partic. (in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name; v. nomen): Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, Varr. L. L. 8, §§ 11, 12, 45, 52 sq., 80 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 20; Sen. Ep. 53, 6.

vocalis, e, *adj.* [vox], *that utters a voice, sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 141: ranae (opp. mtae), id. 8, 58, 83, § 227: scarabaei nocturno stridore, id. 11, 28, 34, § 98: pisces, id. 9, 19, 34, § 70: ora (vatis), Ov. M. 5, 332; 11, 8: nymphe (of Echo), id. ib. 3, 357: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 7: chordae, Tib. 2, 5, 3: carmen, Ov. M. 11, 317: boves, *endowed with speech*, Tib. 2, 5, 78: genus instrumenti, i. e. *slaves* (opp. semivocales and mutum), Varr. R. 1, 1, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeterlisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf. Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 4: antra, *in which oracles were given*, Stat. Th. 1, 492: terra, Dodonis, Ov. M. 13, 716: genus signorum, Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—**Comp.**: vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29; cf.: sunt alijs alia (verba) jucundiora, vocaliora... verba e syllabis magis vocalia (corresp. to melius sonantes syllabae), *more vocal, clearer*, Quint. 8, 3, 16.—**Sup.**: eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i. e. *with the most powerful voice*, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2.—**B.** *Subst.*

1. vocalis, is, f. (littera), *a vowel*, Cic. Or. 23, 77; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 5, 20; 1, 7, 14; 1, 7, 26.—**2. vocales**, ium, m. (homines), *vocalists, singers* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 fin.—**II.** Transf.: causative, *making vocal, causing or inspiring speech or song* (rare and

poet.): Castaliae vocales undae, Stat. S. 5, 5, 2: de Pieris vocalis fontibus uada, id. ib. 1, 2, 6. — **Adv.** **vocaliter**, with a loud cry, loudly (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 112; Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

* **vocalitas**, ātis, f. [vocalis], open sound, euphony; as transl. of *εὐφωμία*, Quint. 1, 5, 4.

vocaliter, adv., v. vocalis fin.

vocāmen, inis, n. [voco], an appellation, designation, name (ante- and post-class. for the class. vocabulum), Lucr. 2, 657; Arn. 4, 128; 7, 251; Sol. 5 med.

Vocātes, ium, m., a people in Gallia Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27.

vocātio, ōnis, f. [voco, a calling; hence, in part.], 1. A citing before a court; a summons Varr. and Ate. Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6; Varr. ib. 13, 13, 3. — **II.** A bidding, invitation to dinner, etc., Cat. 47, 5. — **III.** In eccl. Lat., calling, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 26; id. Heb. 3, 1: in caelo, Hilar. in Matt. 4, 15.

vocative, adv. [vocativus], in the vocative: dicere, Gell. 13, 22, 4.

vocativus, a, um, adj. [voco], of or belonging to calling: casus, the vocative case, in gram., Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq. al. — As subst.: **vocativus**, i, m., the vocative case, Charis. p. 11 P.; Prisc. p. 671 ib. al.

vocātor, ōris, m. [id.] (post-Aug.). a caller. **I.** In gen.: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. *Scrap.* 2, 461; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 33. — **II.** In part., a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc., Sen. Ira. 3, 37, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Suet. Calig. 39; Mart. 7, 85, 11.

vocātōrius, a, um, adj. [vocator], of or belonging to calling or invoking, invocation (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.

vocātus, ūs, m. [voco], a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation (only abl. in prose). **I.** In gen.: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi u curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o numquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, my call, my invocation, Verg. A. 12, 95. — **II.** In part., an invitation to dinner, etc.: misit qui diceret, cenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Calig. 39.

vociferātiō, ōnis, f. [vociferor], a loud calling, clamor, outcry, vociferation, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 156; id. Clu. 10, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12; Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Petr. 14; Quint. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Claud. 36 al.

vociferātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator (post-class.): Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

* **vociferātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a loud cry, outcry, scream, vociferation, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

vociferō, āre, 1, v. a., rare collat. form of vociferor: crescere turba et vociferare ex omnibus locis, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 12, s. v. vociferor: qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5. — **Pass. impers.**: vociferatum ferociter, Liv. 24, 21, 2.

vociferor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. [vox-fero], to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate (class.; cf. clamo): vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: Canuleius pauca in senatu vociferatus, Liv. 4, 1, 6: talia, Verg. A. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, i. e. to call aloud, Suet. Vit. 17. — **With object clause**: quod vociferabare decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; so Liv. 2, 65, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*: 10, 29, 3; 10, 35, 13; Suet. Calig. 36; id. Claud. 40; cf.: vociferans, Q. Vare, legiones redde, id. Aug. 23: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fugā spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28, 12 (MSS. vociferare; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.). — **Of things conc. or abstr.**: aera, i. e. to sound, resound, Lucr. 2, 450: carmina, id. 1, 732: res ipsa per se vociferatur, proclaims it, id. 2, 1051; cf.: ratio naturam refert, id. 3, 14.

vocifico, āre, v. n. and a. [vox-facio], to cry aloud, utter a loud cry, proclaim (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*: (apes) a se eiciunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8. — **II.** *Act.*:

cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3, 1.

Vocio, ōnis, m., a king of the Norici, Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

vocito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. and n. [voco]. **I.** *Act.*, to be wont to call, to call, name (class.): igneus Vertex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: hanc (Matrem) variae geutes . . . Idaeam vocitaut matrem, etc., id. 2, 611: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 50: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, id. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarent, Nep. Dion. 10, 2: Lipara autem Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Tac. H. 5, 2. — **II.** *Neutr.*, to call loudly, call out (very rare). clamor accenturum, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vocivus, v. vacivus.

voco, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vocarier, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 27), 1, v. a. and n. [Sanscr. yak-, to say; Gr. root *ῥέω*, in *ῥέω*, word, *ῥέω*, said], to call; to call upon, summon, invoke; to call together, convoke, etc. (cf. appello, compello). **I.** *Lit. A.* In gen.: (patrem) blandā voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): quis vocat? quis nominat me? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He. Vin'* vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly. Voca*, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47, 7: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144; for which, contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: concilium, Verg. A. 10, 2; 6, 433; Ov. M. 1, 167: patribus vocatis, Verg. A. 5, 758: ipse vocat pugnas, id. ib. 7, 614: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170. — **With dat.** (post Aug. and rare): populumque ac senatum auxilio vocare, Tac. A. 4, 67 fin.; 12, 45. — **Absol.**: in senatum vocare (sc. patres), Liv. 23, 32, 3; 36, 21, 7. — **Impers.**: in contionem vocari placuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: cum in senatum vocari jussissent, id. 2, 55, 10. — **Poet.**: tum cornix plenā pluviam vocat improba voce, i. e. announces, Verg. G. 1, 388; so, ventos aurasque, Lucr. 5, 1086: voce vocans Hecaten caeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking*, Verg. A. 6, 247: patrios Voce deos, id. A. 4, 680; 12, 638; Tib. 2, 1, 83; Just. 38, 7, 8: ventis vocatis, Verg. A. 3, 253: numina magna, id. ib. 3, 264; 12, 181: auxilio deos, id. ib. 5, 686: divos in vota, id. ib. 5, 234; 7, 471: vos (deos) in verba, as witnesses, Ov. F. 5, 527: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 1, 14, 10; 1, 30, 2; 3, 22, 3; id. Epod. 5, 5: votis imbrem, to call down, Verg. G. 1, 157. — **Poet. with inf.**: hic (Charon) levare functum Pauperem laboribus Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. C. 2, 18, 40. — **B. In part. **I.** *To cite, summon into court, before a magistrate* (syn. cito): in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6. — **2.** *To bid, invite one as a guest, to dinner, etc.* (syn. invito): *Pa. Solus cenabo domi?* *Ge. Non enim solus: me vocato*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 20. si quis eum me vocat, id. ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad cenam, Ter. And. 2, 6, 22; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9: vulgo ad prandium, id. Mur. 34, 72: domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nos parasiti, quos numquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7: convivam, id. As. 4, 1, 23: spatium apparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: *Ge. Cenabis apud me. Ep. Vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. I have been already invited. I have an engagement*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 18; so, too, bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7: bene vocas; tum gratia est, id. Men. 2, 3, 36 Brix ad loc. — **3.** In gen., to call, invite, exhort, summon, urge, stimulate, etc.: quod me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2: haec nisi vides expediri, quam in spem me vocas? id. ib. 3, 15, 6: quarum rerum spe ad laudem me vocasti, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2. — **b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects, to invite, call, summon, incite, arouse: quo cibusque cibis vocat atque invitat aventes,**

Lucr. 5, 524: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Verg. A. 3, 70; cf.: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessarium quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15, 12: me ad studium (feriae), Phaedr. 3, prol. 9: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, Liv. 24, 36, 9; cf.: arrogantis offensas vocare, to provoke or excite hostility, Tac. H. 4, 80. — **Pass.**: cum ipso auni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 32. — **Poet.**, with *inf.*: sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 945. — **4.** *To challenge*: centuriones . . . nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: cum hinc Aetoli, haud dubie hostes, vocarent ad bellum, Liv. 34, 43, 5: vocare hostem et vulnera mereri, Tac. G. 14; Verg. G. 3, 194; 4, 76; id. A. 11, 375, 11, 442; Sil. 14, 139; Stat. Th. 6, 747; cf. Verg. A. 6, 172; 4, 223 Heyne ad loc. — **5.** *To call by name, to name, denominate* (freq. and class., syn. nomino): certabant urbem Romam Remorantem vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): quem Graeci vocant Aërem, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 8 Vahl.): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: comprehensio, quam κατὰ λῆψιν illi vocant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: urbem ex Antiochii patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4, 8: ad Spelaëum, quod vocat, biduum moratus, Liv. 45, 33, 8: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possideat multa vocaveris Recte beatum, id. C. 4, 9, 45. — **With de, to call after, to name after**: lapis, quem Magneta vocat patrio de nomine Graeci, Lucr. 6, 908: patrioque vocant de nomine mensem, Ov. F. 3, 77. — **Pass.**: ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49: *De. Qui vocare?* *Ge. Geta*, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3: jam lepidus vocor, id. ib. 5, 7, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 33: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur . . . se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iam-bus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. C. 1, 2, 43: sive tu Lucina probas vocari, id. C. S. 15. — **With de, to be named for, etc.**: Taurini vocantur de fluvio qui propter fuit, Cat. Orig. 3, fr. 1: ludi, qui de nomine Augusti fastis additi, Augustales vocarentur, Tac. A. 1, 15. — **6.** In eccl. Lat., to call to a knowledge of the gospel, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 2; id. Gal. 1, 6; id. 1 Thess. 2, 12. — **II.** *Transf.*, to call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in odium aut invidiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: cuiusdam familia in suspitionem est vocata conjunctionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7, 2: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, succeeded to a share, id. Caecin. 4, 12; so, aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portione muneris, Just. 5, 2, 9: me ad Democritum vocas, to refer, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56. — **With inanimate or abstract objects**: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in iudicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; so, aliquid in iudicium, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Balb. 28, 64 al.: singula verba sub iudicium, Ov. P. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; Liv. 5, 4, 7; Plin. Pan. 38, 3: nulla fere potest res in dicendi disceptationem aut controversium vocari, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291: aliquid in dubium, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

Vocōnius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens; so, Q. Vocōnius Saxa, a tribune of the people 580 A. U. C., author of the Lex Vocōnia, which restricted the right of women to inherit, Cic. Balb. 8, 21; id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107 sqq.; Liv. Epit. 21; Mart. 7, 28, 1. — **Hence**, Forum Vocōnii, a town in Gaul, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Sauppis ap. Orell. Ind. Legum, pp. 294-305, and the authorities there cited. — **Hence**, **Vocōnius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Vocōnius: Vocōnia pira, named after a Vocōnius, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.

Vocontii, ōrum, m., a people in Gallia Narbonensis, between the rivers Isara and

Druentius, now *Vaison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; Liv. 21, 31, 9; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2.—Hence, **Vō-**
contius, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Vocontii*, *Vocontian*: rura, Sil. 3, 467.

vōcūla, ae, f. *dim.* [vox], a small or feeble voice (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: recreandae voculae causa, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1; mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A soft note or tone: quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae quam certae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.—**B.** A little, petty speech; a little word, particle: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2; significatio hujus voculae (saltem), Gell. 12, 14, 5.

vōcūlatiō, ōnis, f. [vocula], the intonation, accentuation of words, accent (ante-class.), Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1; cf. Gell. 13, 25, 3, and 13, 6, 1.

Vogēsus, i, v. Vosegus.

† **voisgram**, *avem* quae se vellit. Augures hanc eandem fucillantem appellant, Fest. p. 371 Müll.

vōla, ae, f., the hollow of the hand, the palm, or (acc. to Fest. p. 370 Müll.), of the foot, the sole, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 204; Prud. Apoth. 927.—**P**ro v.: nec vōla nec vestigium apparet or exstat, i. e. not the slightest trace, Varr. ap. Non. p. 416, 19 and 22.

volaema pira, a kind of large pear, warden-pear, Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Verg. G. 2, 88.—**I**n sing.: primum volaemum, Arat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 fin.

Volana, ae, f., a town of the Samnites, Liv. 10, 44 and 45.

Volandum, i, n., a fortress of Armenia, Tac. A. 13, 39.

vōlans, antis, *Part. and P. a.* of 2. volo.

Volaterrae, ārum, f., an ancient town in Etruria, now *Volterra*, Liv. 10, 12; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20.—Hence, **Volaterrā-**

nus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Volaterrae*, *Volaterran*: Vada, a seaport belonging to the territories of *Volaterrae*, now *Torre di Vado*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. Quint. 6, 24.—**P**lur. subst.: **Volaterrāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Volaterrae*, the *Volaterrans*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Cic. Caecin. 7, 18; id. Att. 1, 19, 4; Liv. 28, 45 al.

volātica, ae, v. volaticus, II. C.

volāticus, a, um, *adj.* [2. volo], flying, winged. **I.** Lit.: homines, Plaut. Poen. 2, 27 sq.; Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory*: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illic! Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3; volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42, 5: Psyche (with fugitiva), App. M. 5, p. 172 fin.; gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae (with temporalia), id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.—**B.** *Fickle, turning from one to another*: suspicari illius fuentis et volaticos impetus in se ipsos posse converti, Cic. Har. Resp. 22, 46.—**C.** As subst.: **volātica**, ae, f. **1.** A *witch, sorceress*, acc. to Fest. s. v. strigem, p. 314 Müll.—**2.** *Witchcraft, sorcery*, Tert. Pall. 6.

volātīlis, e, *adj.* [id.], flying, winged (class.; cf. ales). **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; puer, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27.—**Subst.**: **volātīle**, is, n., a *fowl* (late Lat.): omnia volatilia caeli, Vulg. Ezek. 32, 4: omne volatile, id. Gen. 1, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Swift, rapid*: telum, i. e. *an arrow*, Lucr. 1, 970; Ov. A. A. 1, 169; id. M. 7, 841: ferrum, Verg. A. 4, 71: cervus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 559, 23, and 515, 20 (al. volabile).—**B.** *Fleeting, transitory*: aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraeque mobilis, Sen. Ep. 123, 15: lepra, *changing from one part to another*, Vulg. Lev. 13, 57.

vōlātūra, ae, f. [id.], a flight, Varr. R. 3, 5, 7; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 10, 5.

vōlātus, ūs, m. [id.], a flying, flight. **I.** Lit. (used alike in sing. and plur.): sing.: aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu, Ov. M. 8, 223; cf. id. ib. 12, 527: non si Pegaseo ferar volatu, Cat. 55, 24.—**P**lur.: Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 52, 129; id. Div. 1, 1, 2: dedit volatus avibus, the power of flight, App. Flor. 2, p. 348.—**II.** Transf. poet., of any swift motion, rapid course, swiftness, veloci-

ty, etc.: equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praecoeps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

Volcae, ārum, m., a numerous and powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis, divided into the *Volcae Arecomici* and the *Volcae Tectosages*, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 7, 64; id. B. C. 1, 35; id. B. G. 6, 24; the former had for their chief town Nemausus, the modern *Nismes*; the latter, Tolosa, the modern *Toulouse*, Liv. 21, 26; Mel. 2, 5, 6.

Volcānus (less correctly **Vulc-**), i, m. **I.** Lit., *Vulcan*, the fire-god, son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55 sq.; 1, 30, 83; Caes. B. G. 6, 21; Hor. C. 1, 4, 8; 3, 4, 59; id. S. 1, 5, 74; Ov. M. 7, 437.—Hence, **A. Volcānius** (**Vulc-**), a, um, *adj.*, of or relating to *Vulcan*, *Vulcanian*: vis, i. e. fire, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 528, 10; so, acies, a conflagration, Verg. A. 10, 408; and pestis, Sil. 14, 423: arma, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33; cf.: munera, currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: Lemnos, sacred to *Vulcan*, id. ib. 13, 313: insulae, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.—**B. Volcānalis** (**Vulc-**), e, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Vulcan*: flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.—As subst.: **Volcānalis**, ium, n. (sc. festa), the yearly festival of *Vulcan*, celebrated on the 23d of August, Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 47; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 489, 36; Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 260; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** Transf., fire: Vulcanum in cornu conclusum gerere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: totis Vulcanum spargere tectis, Verg. A. 7, 77; Ov. M. 7, 104; 9, 251.

Volcentes, ium, m., a people of *Lucania*, Liv. 27, 15; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Volcentini, ōrum, m., a people of *Is-tria*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

vōlens, entis, *Part. and P. a.* of 1. volo.

volenter, adv., v. 1. volo, P. a. fin.

volēntia, ae, f. [1. volo], will, inclination (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 259, 27; Sol. 36.

Vōlēsus, i, m., the name of a powerful Sabine, Ov. P. 3, 2, 105; Juv. 8, 182.

vulgāris, **vulgāritas**, **vulgārit-er**, **vulgātor**, etc., v. vulg-.

vulgīolus, i, m., an implement for levelling beds of earth, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 73.

volgo and **vulgus**, v. vulg-.

volitatus, ūs, m. [volito], a flying, flight (late Lat.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 223.

vōlito, āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. n. [2. volo], to fly to and fro, to fly or flit about, to flutter (class.). **I.** Lit.: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.—**B.** Transf., to fly, hasten, or hover about; to flutter, float about: volitans tota acie, Liv. 4, 19, 2: mediis in millibus duces, Verg. A. 12, 126: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; cf.: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regis filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor. C. 4, 5, 19: tribuni praefectique cum terrore et armorum catervis volitabant, Tac. H. 2, 88 fin.; cf. Cic. Sest. 1, 1.—Of things concr. and abstr.: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum Dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 32; cf. id. 4, 62: solidissima materia Corpora perpetuo volitare, hover, float about, id. 1, 952; so of atoms, id. 2, 380; 3, 33; Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Verg. A. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 38: circum litora, Verg. A. 6, 329: et tenues animae volitare silentum, Ov. M. 14, 411: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 221.—**II.** Trop., to fly, fly or flutter about, fly to and fro, etc.: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. id. Sen. 20, 73 (Epigr. v. 4, p. 162 Vahl.): speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: si nostri animi . . . gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui curā ac labore, to wander about, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, soaring, aspiring, id. Pis. 25, 59; cf.: cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11: nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, fly into a passion, Cic.

Fl. 16, 38: (Clodius) volitat, furit, id. Att. 2, 22, 1.

volnus, **vōlnēro**, etc., v. vuln-.

1. vōlo (2d pers. sing. vis, orig. veis, Prisc. 9, 1, 6, p. 847 P.; 1st pers. plur. volumus, but volumus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89 Speng.; 3d pers. sing. volt, and 2d pers. plur. voltis always in ante-class. writers; also volt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 5, 49, § 128; id. Sest. 42, 90; id. Phil. 8, 9, 26; id. Par. 5, 1, 34; id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: voltis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 122; 2, 3, 94, § 219; 2, 5, 5, § 11; 2, 3, 89, § 208; id. Clu. 30, 83; id. Rab. Perd. 12, 33; id. Sest. 30, 64; id. Par. 1, 2, 11 et saep.—**P**res. subj. velim, but sometimes volim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 44 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. 9, 1, 8, p. 848 P.; so volint, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 65 Ritschl), velle, volui (part. fut. voluturus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 712; contr. forms, vin for visne, freq. in Plaut. and Ter., also Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; Pers. 6, 63: sis for si vis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; id. Merc. 4, 4, 37; id. Pers. 3, 3, 8; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mil. 22, 60; Liv. 34, 32, 20: sultis for si voltis, only ante-class., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8; id. As. prol. 1; id. Capt. 2, 3, 96; 3, 5, 9; 4, 4, 11), v. irreg. a. [Sanscr. var.; Gr. βολῶ, βόλλωμαι; cf. the strengthened root φα- in ἐξέδομαι, ἐλπομαι; Germ. wollen; Engl. will], expressing any exercise of volition, and corresponding, in most cases, to the Germ. wollen; in Engl. mostly rendered, to wish, want, intend, purpose, propose, be willing, consent, mean, will, and, impersonally, it is my will, purpose, intention, plan, policy (syn.: cupio, opto; but volo properly implies a purpose). **I.** In gen. **A.** With object-infinitive. **1.** With pres. inf. **a.** To wish. (a) Exire ex urbe priusquam lusciscat volo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 35: potare ego hodie tecum volo, id. Aul. 3, 6, 33: ego quoque volo esse liber: nequiquam volo, id. Trin. 2, 4, 39; so id. ib. 2, 4, 164: ait rem seiam agere velle mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: natus enim debet quicunque est velle manere in vita, Lucr. 5, 177: video te alte spectare et velle in caelum migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: quid potaet? Nonne post mortem nobilitari voluit? id. ib. 1, 15, 34: si innocentes existimari volumus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28: quoniam opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, id. de Or. 1, 37, 172: quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 3, 8 fin.: dominari illi volo, vos liberi esse, Sall. J. 31, 23: si haec relinquere voltis, id. C. 58, 15: priusquam liberi estis, dominari jam in adversarios vultis, Liv. 3, 53, 7: si quis vestrum suos invisere volt, commeatum do, id. 21, 21, 5: non enim vincere tantum noluit, sed vinci voluit, id. 2, 59, 2: suspitionem Caesar quibusdam reliquit, neque voluisse se diutius vivere, neque curasse, Suet. Caes. 85: Eutrapelus cuiusque nocere volebat, Vestimenta dabat pretiosa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31.—(β) Idiomatically: quid arbitramini Rhegini merere velle ut ab his marmorea illa Venus auferatur? what do you think the Rhegini would take for, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135.—(γ) Transf., of things: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, a comedy which wishes (i. e. is meant) to be in demand, etc., Hor. A. P. 190: neque enim aut hiare semper vocalibus aut destitui temporibus volunt sermo atque epistula, Quint. 9, 4, 20; cf. id. 8, prooem. 23.—**b.** Of the wishes of those that have a right to command, the gods, masters, parents, commanders, etc., I want, wish, will, am resolved, it is my will: in aedibus quid tibi meis erat negoti . . . ? Volo scire, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 17; 3, 2, 18; 3, 6, 27; id. Cure. 4, 3, 11; id. Ep. 3, 4, 74; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74; 3, 1, 17; id. Stich. 1, 2, 56; Ter. And. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 17: maximā voce clamat populus, neque se uni, nec paucis velle parere, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55: conserue deos immortalis, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 13: hic experi vim virtutemque volo, Liv. 23, 45, 9.—**c.** —in animo habere, to intend, purpose, mean, design: ac volui incire tragulam in nostrum senem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 14: eadem quae illis voluisti facere tu, faciunt tibi, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11; so id. Most. 2, 2, 5: puerumque clam voluit extinguere, Ter. Hee. 5, 1, 23: necare eandem voluit, Cic. Cacl. 13, 31: quid enim ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum

tacentem te irretiat an loquentem? id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: hostis hostem occidere volui, Liv. 2, 12, 9; 7, 34, 11: volui interdiu eum... occidere; volui, cum ad cenam invitavi, veneno scilicet tollere; volui... ferro interficere (ironically), id. 40, 13, 2: tuum crimen erit, hospitem occidere voluisse, *the intention to kill your guest-friend*, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *fin.*; 6, 1, 8: non enim vult mori, sed invidiam filio facere, Quint. 9, 2, 85. — Pregn., opp. optare: non vult mori qui optat, Sen. Ep. 117, 24: sed eo die is, cui dare volueram (epistolam), non est profectus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: cum de senectute vellem aliquid scribere, id. Sen. 1, 2: ego te volui castigare, tu mihi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, id. Pers. 4, 3, 10: ego jam a principio amici filiam, Ita ut aequum fuerat, volui uxorem ducere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 46: at etiam eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, *it was their purpose*, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: eum (tumulum) non tam capere sine certamine volebat, quam causam certaminis cum Minucio contrahere, *his plan was*, Liv. 22, 28, 4. — Of things: cum lex venditionibus occurrere voluit, *when it was the purpose of the law*, Dig. 46, 1, 46: sed quid ea drachumā facere vis? Ca. Restim volo Mihi emere... qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: Ch. Revisionem ad terram facit vespri. Nī. Aurum hercle auferre volvere, id. Bacch. 2, 63: si iis qui haec omnia flammā ac ferro delere voluerunt... bellum indixi, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 24: (plebem) per caedem senatus vacuum rem publicam tradere Hannibali vellem, Liv. 23, 2, 7: rem Nolanam in ius ditionem dare voluerat Poeno, id. 23, 15, 9: qui (maiores nostri) tantā curā Siculos tueri ac retinere voluerunt ut, etc., *whose policy it was to protect*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 14: ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italici praeter Romanos videri vellet, etc., Liv. 23, 15, 4: idem istuc, si in villitate largiri voluisses, derisum tuum beneficium esset, *if you had offered to grant the same thing during low prices*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215. — **d.** = studere, conari, to try, endeavor, attempt: quas (i. e. magnas res) qui impedire vult, is et infirmus est mobilisque naturā, et, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 75: nam si quando id (exordium) primum invenire volui, nullum mihi occurrit, nisi aut exile, aut, etc., id. Or. 2, 77, 315: de Antonio dico, numquam illum... nonnullorum de ipso suspicionem infitendo tollere voluisse, *that he never attempted to remove*, id. Sest. 3, 8; id. Div. 1, 18, 35: audes Patidicum fallere velle dum? *do you dare attempt?* Ov. F. 2, 262. — **e.** To mean, of actions and expressions: hic respondere voluit, non lacerare, *the latter meant to answer, not to provoke*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19: non te iudices urbi sed carceri reservaverunt, neque te retinere in civitate, sed exilio privare voluerunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9. — So, volo dicere, *I mean* (lit. *I intend to say*): quid aliud volui dicere? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 51: volo autem dicere, illud homini longe optimum esse quod ipsum sit optandum per se, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46. — Often with the acc. illud or id, as a correction: Tr. Specta quam arcte dormiunt. Th. Dormiunt? Tr. Illud quidem ut conivent volui dicere, *I mean how they nod*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 145. — **Py.** Quid? brachium? Ar. Illud dicere volui femur, id. Mil. 1, 1, 27: adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21; id. Am. 1, 1, 233; 1, 1, 235; id. Cas. 2, 6, 14; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7; id. Ps. 3, 2, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 9. — **f.** To be going to: haec argumenta ego aedificis dixi; nunc etiam volo docere ut homines aedium esse similes arbitremini, *now I am going to show how*, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 37: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, *I am going to worship here*, etc., id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: nunc quod relicum restat volo persolvere, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: sustine hoc, Penicule, exuvias facere quas vovi volo, id. Men. 1, 3, 13: sinite me prospectare ne uspiam insidiae sint, consilium quod habere volumus, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3; id. As. 2, 2, 113; id. Cas. 4, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 61: si Prometheus, cum mortalibus ignem dividere vellet, ipse a vicinis carbunculis conrogaret, ridiculus videretur, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ait se velle de illis HS. LXXX. cognoscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, § 56: hinc se recipere cum vellet, rursus illi ex loco superiore nostros premabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

— **g.** To be about to, on the point of: quomittere signum Volt. Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 88 Vahl.): quotiens ire volo foras, retines me, rogatas ego eam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5: quae sese in ignem inicere voluit, prohibui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113: si scires aspitem latere uspiam, et velle aliquem imprudentem super eam adsidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quod cum facere vellet, intervenit M. Manilius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: qui cum opem ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ad Aegates insulas stare, Liv. 22, 56, 7: at Libys obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, in spatium resiliere manus breve vidit, Ov. M. 3, 676; 1, 635: P. Claudius cum proelium navale committere vellet, Val. Max. 1, 4, 3. — **h.** Will, and in oblique discourse and questions *would*, the auxiliaries of the future and potential: animus advortite: Comediai nomen dari vobis volo, *I will give you*, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 30: sed, nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comediai, id. Poen. prol. 50: vos ite intro. Interea ego ex hac statuā verberēa volo erogitare... quid sit factum, id. Capt. 5, 1, 30: i tu atque accessi illam: ego intus quod factum est opus volo adcurare, id. Cas. 3, 3, 35; id. Cist. 1, 1, 113; id. Most. 1, 1, 63; id. Poen. 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; id. Rud. 1, 2, 33: cum vero (gemitus) nihil imminuat doloris, cur frustra turpes esse volumus? *why will (would) we be disgraceful to no purpose?* Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: illa enim (ars) te, verum si loqui volumus, ornaverāt, id. ib. 1, 47, 112: ergo, si vere aestimare volumus, etc., Val. Max. 7, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas, qui tunc erant, volumus, Curt. 4, 16, 33: ejus me compotem facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5: visne igitur, dum dies ista venit... interea tu ipse congredi mecum ut, etc...? id. 8, 7, 7: volo tibi Chrysippi quoque distinctionem indicare, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: vis tu hominem urbemque feris praepondere silvis? *will you prefer*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 92; cf. velim and vellem, *would*, H. A. 2. — **k.** Sometimes volui = mihi placuit, *I resolved, concluded* (generally, in this meaning, followed by an infinitive clause, v. I. B. 4.): uti tamen tuo consilio volui, *still I concluded to follow your advice*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1. — **l.** To be willing, ready, to consent, *like to do something*: si sine bello velit rapta... tradere... se exercitum domum reducere, *if they were willing, would consent to, would deliver*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52: is dare vult, is se aliquid posci, *likes to give*, id. As. 1, 3, 29: hoc dixit, si hoc de cella concederetur, velle Siculos senatu polliceri frumentum in cellam gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200: ei laxiorem daturus, si venire ad causam dicendam vellet, Liv. 39, 17, 2; 5, 36, 4: nemo invenitur qui pecuniam suam dividere velit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 1: plerique concessam sibi sub conditione vitam si militare adversus eum vellet, recusarunt, Suet. Caes. 68: dedere etiam se volebant, si toleranda viris imperearentur, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12. — So with negatives, to be not willing, not to suffer, not to like, not to allow, refuse: heri nemo voluit Sostratam intro admittere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 49: cum alter verum audire non vult, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: a proximis quisque minime anteiri vult, *likes least to be surpassed*, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 7: nihil ex his praeter... accipere voluit, *refused to accept*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4. — **m.** To do something voluntarily or intentionally: volo facere = meā voluntate or sponte facio: si voluit accusare, pietati tribuo; si jussus est, necessitati, *if he accused of his own free will, I ascribe it to his filial love*, Cic. Cael. 1, 2: utrum statuas voluerint tibi statuere, an coacti sint, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: de risu quinque sunt quae quaerantur... sitne oratoris risum velle permovere, *on purpose*, id. Or. 2, 58, 235: laedere numquam velimus, Quint. 6, 3, 28. — So, non velle with *inf.*, to do something unwillingly, with reluctance: vivere noluit qui mori non vult, *who dies with reluctance*, Sen. Ep. 30, 10. — **n.** To be of opinion, think, mean, pretend (rare with *inf.*; usu. with acc. and *inf.*; v. B. 8.): haec tibi scripsi ut isto ipso in genere in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognosceres, *in which you imagine you have some influence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: in hoc homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, quod ita scribit, etc., *pretends, means to be*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: sed idem Aelius Stoicus

esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit unquam, nec fuit, id. Brut. 56, 206: Pythagoras, qui etiam ipse augur esse vellet, id. Div. 1, 3, 5. — **o.** To like, have no objection to, approve of (cf. E. I. sq.): magis eum delectat qui se ait philosophari velle sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *that he liked, had no objection to philosophizing*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; v. also II. A. — **2.** With *pres. inf.* understood. **a.** Supplied from a preceding or subsequent clause. (a) To wish, *it is his will*, etc. (cf. 1. a. and b. supra): nunc bene vivo et fortunata atque ut volo, i. e. vivere, *as I wish*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: quod diu vivendo multa quae non vult (i. e. videre) videt, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25: proinde licet quotvis vivendo condere saecula, Lucr. 3, 1090: nec tantum proficiebam quantum volebam, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: tot autem rationes attulit, ut velle (i. e. persuadere) ceteris, sibi certe persuasisse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed liceret, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considerare, Caes. B. G. 4, 81: quo praesidio senatus libere quae vellet decernere auderet, id. B. C. 1, 2. — Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348. — (b) To choose, be pleased (freq.): tum mihi faciat quod vult magnus Juppiter, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 50: id repetundi copia est, quando velis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 7: habuit aurum quamdiu voluit, Cic. Cael. 13, 31: rapiebat et asportabat quantum a quoque volebat Apronius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: provincias quae vellet, quibus vellet, venderet? id. Sest. 39, 84: quotiens ille tibi potestatem facturum sit ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: daret utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 14: senatus consultum factum est ut plebes praeficeret quaestioni quem vellet, id. 4, 51, 2: saxi materiaeque caedendae unde quisque vellet jus factum, id. 5, 55, 3; cf. id. 2, 13, 9; 5, 46, 10; 6, 25, 5; 22, 10, 23; 23, 6, 2; 23, 15, 15; 23, 45, 10; 23, 47, 2; 26, 21, 11: vicem suam conquestus, quod sibi soli non liceret amicis, quatenus vellet, irasci, Suet. Aug. 66: at tu quantum vis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16. — (γ) To intend, *it is my purpose*, etc. (v. 1. c. supra): sine me pervenire quo volo, *let me come to my point*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: scripsi igitur Aristoteli more, quemadmodum quidem volui, tres libros... de Oratore, *as I intended*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ut meliore conditione quam quā ipse vult imitetur homines eos qui, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 25: ego istos posse vincere scio, velle ne scirem ipsi fecerunt, Liv. 2, 45, 12. — (δ) To be willing, to consent, *I will* (v. 1. h. and l. supra): tu eum orato... St. Sane volo, *yes, I will*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 57: jubete me vinciri. Volo, dum istic itidem vinciar, id. Capt. 3, 4, 75: patri dic velle (i. e. uxorem ducere), *that you consent, are willing*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20 (cf. si vis, II. A. 2, and sis, supra *init.*). — (e) To do something voluntarily (v. 1. m. supra): tu seligere tantum, Me quoque velle velis, anne coactus anem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 50. — **b.** With ellipsis of *inf.* (v. 1. h. and l. supra): volo, with a designation of place, = ire volo: nos in Formiano morabamur, quocitius audiremus: deinde Arpinum volebamus, *I intended to go to Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: volo mensei Quintilii in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: hactenus Vitellius volebat (i. e. procedere), Tac. A. 12, 42 *fin.* — (f) With other omissions, supplied from context: volo Dolabellae valde desideranti, non reperio quid (i. e. to dedicate some writing to him), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 2. — (γ) In mal. part., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 7; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16; 2, 19, 2; Prop. 1, 13, 36. — **3.** With perfect infinitive active (rare). **a.** In negative imperative sentences dependent on ne velis, ne velit (in oblique discourse also ne vellet), where ne velis has the force of noli. The perfect infinitive emphatically represents the action as completed (ante-class. and poet.). (a) In ancient ordinances of the Senate and of the higher officers (not in laws proper): NEQUIVS EORVM RACANAL HABVISE VELET... BACAS VIR NEQVVS ADIESE VELET CEIVS ROMANVS... NEVE PEOVNIA QVIVSAM EORVM COMMOINE HABVISE VELET... NEVE... QVIVSAM FECISE VELET. NEVE INTER SED CONIOVRASE, NEVE COMVOVISE NEVE CONSPONDISE, etc., S. C. de Bacch. 4-13 ap. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172. — So, in quoting such ordinances: per totam Italiam edicta mitti ne quis qui Bacchis initiatus esset, coisse aut convenisse causā sacrorum velit,

neū quid talis rei divinae fecisse, Liv. 39, 14, 8: edixerunt ne quis quid fugae causa vendidisse neve emisse vellet, id. 39, 17, 3. — (β) In imitation of official edicts: (vilius) ne quid emisse vellet insciente domino, neu quid domino celasse vellet, *the overseer must not buy any thing*, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 4: interdico, ne extulisse extra aedis purum usquam velis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: oscula praecipue nulla dedisse velis (= noli dare), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38: ne quis humasse vellet Ajacem, Atride, vetas? Cur? Hor. S. 2, 3, 187. — **b.** In affirmative sentences, implying command (in any mood or tense; mostly poet.): neminem nota strenui aut ignavi militis notasse volui, *I have decided to mark no one*, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 11: quia pepercisse vobis voluit, committere vos cur pereatis non patiuntur, *because they have decided to spare you*, etc., id. 32, 21, 33: sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus (= volumus), *which should be pardoned*, Hor. A. P. 347. — **c.** To represent the will as referring to a completed action. (α) In optative sentences with vellem or velim, v. II. B. 5. b. α, and II. C. 1. b. — (β) In other sentences (poet. and post-class.): ex omnibus praediis ex quibus non hac mente recedimus ut omissem possessionem velimus, *with the will to abandon* (omittere would denote the purpose to give up at some future time), Dig. 43, 16, 1, § 25; so, an erit qui velle recuset Os populi meruisse? Pers. 1, 41: qui me volet incurvasse querela, id. 1, 91.

3. With *acc.* and *inf.* **1.** To wish' (v. A. 1. a.). **a.** With a different subject: hoc volo scire te: Perditus sum miser, *I wish you to know*, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 46: deos volo consilia vestra vobis recte vortere, id. Trin. 5, 2, 31: emere oportet quem tibi obedire velis, id. Pers. 2, 4, 2: scin' quid nunc te facere volo? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 85: si perpetuam vis esse adfinitatem hanc, id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: consul ille egit eas res quarum me participem esse voluit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: vim volumus extinguere: jus valeat necesse est, id. Sest. 42, 92: nec mihi hunc errorem extorqueri volo, id. Sen. 23, 85: hoc te scire volui, id. Att. 7, 13, 4: harum causarum fuit iustissima quod Germanos suis quoque rebus timere voluit, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ut equites qui salvam esse rempublicam vellent ex equis desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2: si me vivere vis recteque videre valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 3: si vis me flere, dolendum est Primum ipsi tibi, id. A. P. 102. — With *pass. inf. impers.*: regnari tamen omnes volebant, *that there should be a king*, Liv. 1, 17, 3: mihi volo ignosci, *I wish to be pardoned*, Cic. Or. 1, 28, 130: vult sibi quisque credi, Liv. 22, 22, 14. — **b.** With the same subject. (α) With *inf. act.*: quae mihi est spes quā me vivere velim, *what hope have I, that I should wish to live?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: volo me placere Philolachi, id. Most. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 47; id. Rud. 2, 6, 1: iudicem esse me, non doctorem volo, Cic. Or. 33, 117: vult, credo, se esse carum suis, id. Sen. 20, 73; so id. Off. 1, 31, 113; id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; 2, 23, 95. — (β) With *inf. pass.*: quod certiorum te vis fieri quo quisque in me animo sit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 1; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 18: qui se ex his minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. id. B. C. 2, 29: religionis se causa... Bacchis initiari velle, Liv. 39, 10, 2: Agrippae se nepotem neque credi neque dici volebat, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.* — **2.** Of the will of superiors, gods, etc. (cf. A. 1. b. supra), *I want, it is my will*: me absente neminem volo intramitti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 21: viros nostros quibus tu voluisti esse nos matres familias, id. Stich. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 1, 4, 2; id. Rud. 4, 5, 9; id. Trin. 1, 2, 1: pater illum alterum (filium) secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: (deus) quinque reliquis motibus orbem esse voluit expertem, id. Univ. 10; cf. id. Sest. 69, 147; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57; 1, 5, 14: causa mittendi fuit quod iter per Alpes... patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 9; id. B. C. 1, 4: quippe (senatus) foedum hominem a republica procul esse volebat, Sall. C. 19, 2: nec (di) patefieri (crimina) ut impunita essent, sed ut vindicarentur voluerunt, Liv. 39, 16, 11; cf. id. 1, 56, 3; 2, 28, 5; 25, 32, 6: senatus... Romano sanguini pudicitiam tutam esse voluit, Val. Max. 6, 1, 9; cf. id. 6, 9, 2. — So in the historians:

quid fieri vellet (velit), after a verbum imperandi or declarandi, *he gave his orders, explained his will*: quid fieri vellet praecipit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: ibi quid fieri vellet imperabat, id. ib. 7, 16: quid fieri vellet ostendit, id. ib. 7, 27: quae fieri vellet edocuit, id. B. C. 3, 108; cf. id. B. G. 7, 45; id. B. C. 3, 78; 3, 89: quid fieri vellet edixit, Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 13, 24; Val. Max. 7, 4, 2: Frequently majores voluerunt, *it was the will of our ancestors*, referring to ancient customs and institutions: sacra Cereris summā majores nostri religione confici caerimoniae voluerunt, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: majores vestri ne vos quidem temere coire voluerunt, cf. id. ib. 17, 39; 23, 54; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Fl. 7, 15; id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Div. 1, 45, 103; id. Font. 24, 30 (10, 20); id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. — Of testamentary dispositions: cum Titius, heres meus, mortuus erit, volo hereditatem meam ad P. Mervium pertinere, Gai. Inst. 2, 277. Except in the institution of the first heir: at illa (institutio) non est comprobata: Titum heredem esse volo, Gai. Inst. 2, 117. — **3.** Of the intention of a writer, etc., *to want, to mean, intend*: Asinariam volo esse (nomen fabulae) si per vos licet, Plaut. As. prol. 12: Plautus hanc mihi gnatam esse voluit Inopiam, *has wanted Poverty to be my daughter, made her my daughter*, id. Trin. prol. 9: primumdum huic esse nomen Diphilus Cyrenas voluit, id. Rud. prol. 33: quae ipsi qui scripserunt voluerunt vulgo intellegi, *meant to be understood by all*, Cic. Or. 2, 14, 60: si non hoc intellegi volumus, id. Fat. 18, 41: quale intellegi vult Cicero cum dicit orationem suam coepisse canescere, Quint. 11, 1, 31; so id. 9, 4, 82; 9, 3, 9: quamquam illi (Prometheo) quoque ferreum anulum dedit antiquitas vinculumque id, non gestamen, intellegi voluit, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 8. — **4.** To resolve: Siculi... me defensorem calamitatum suarum... esse voluerunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: si a me causam hanc vos (judices) agi volueritis, *if you resolve*, id. ib. 8, 25: senatus te voluit mihi munus, me tibi frumentum dare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: quā (statuā) abjectā, basim tamen in foro manere voluerunt, id. ib. 2, 2, 66, § 160: liberam debere esse Galliam quam (senatus) suis legibus uti voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: tu Macedonas tibi voluisti genua ponere, venerarique te ut deum, Curt. 8 (7), 13. — Hence, **5.** To order, command: erus meus tibi me salutem multam voluit dicere, *has ordered me*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 25: montem quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, *which he had ordered to be occupied*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ibi futuros esse Helvetios ubi eos Caesar... esse voluisset, id. ib. 1, 13 (for velitis jubeatis with *inf. clause*, v. II. B. 5. d.). — **6.** To consent, allow (cf. A. 1. l.): obtinere ut (tribuni) tribuniciae potestatis vires salubres vellent reipublicae esse, *they prevailed upon them to permit the tribunician power to be wholesome to the republic*, Liv. 2, 44, 5: Hiero tutores... puero reliquit quos precatus est moriens ut juvenum suis potissimum vestigiis insistere vellent, id. 24, 4, 5: petere ut eum... publicae etiam curae ac velut tutelae vellent esse (i. e. senatus), id. 42, 19, 5: orare tribunos ut uno animo cum consulibus bellum ab urbe ac moenibus propulsari vellent, id. 3, 69, 5: quam superesse causam Romanis cur non... incolumis Syracusas esse velit? id. 25, 28, 8: si alter ex heredibus voluerit rem a legatario possideri, alter non, ei qui noluit interdictum competet, Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 15. — So negatively = *not to let, not to suffer*: cum P. Attio agebant ne suā pertinaciā omnium fortunās perturbari vellet, Caes. B. C. 2, 36. — **7.** To be of opinion that something should be, to require, demand: voluisti enim in suo genere unumquemque... esse Roscium, Cic. Or. 1, 61, 258: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerant velle dimitti, *he demanded the disbanding of*, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 85: (Cicero) vult esse auctoritatem in verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 43: vult esse Celsus aliquam et superiore compositionem, id. 9, 4, 137: si tantum irasci vis sapientem quantum scelus indignitas exigit, Sen. Ira. 2, 9, 4. — **8.** To be of opinion that something is or was, = *censere, dicere*, but implying that the opinion is erroneous or doubtful, usu. in the *third pers.*, sometimes in the *second*.

(a) To imagine, consider: est genus hominum qui esse se primos omnium rerum volunt, Nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: semper augeat adsentator id quod est cuius ad voluntatem dicitur vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: si quis patricius, si quis... quod illi volunt invidiosius esse—Claudius diceret, Liv. 6, 40, 13. — (β) To be of opinion, to hold: vultis, opinor, nihil esse... in naturā praeter ignem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: volunt illi omnes... eadem conditione nasci, id. Div. 2, 44, 93: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. ib. 2, 9, 24: alteri censent, etc., alteri volunt a rebus fatum omne relegari, id. Fat. 19, 45: vultis a dis immortalibus hominibus dispartiri somnia, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. Fin. 3, 11, 36; id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: volunt quidam... iram in pectore moveri effervescente circa cor sanguine, Sen. Ira. 2, 19, 3. — (γ) To say, assert: si tam familiaris erat Clodiae quam tu esse vis, *as you say he is*, Cic. Cael. 21, 53: sit sane tanta quanta tu illam esse vis, id. Or. 1, 55, 23: ad pastum et ad procreandi voluptatem hoc divinum animal procreatum esse voluerunt: quo nihil mihi videtur esse absurdus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40; 2, 17, 55; 2, 42, 131; 2, 46, 142; id. Fat. 18, 41. — With *perf. inf.*: Rhodi ego non fui: me vult fuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 84. — (δ) To pretend, with *perf. inf.*, both subjects denoting the same person: unde homines dum se falso terrore coacti Effugisse volunt, etc., Lucr. 3, 69 (cf. A. 1. n. supra). (e) To mean, with *perf. inf.*: utrum scientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an inscientem? Cic. Balb. 5, 13. — With *pres. inf.*: quam primum istud, quod esse vis? *what do you mean by as soon as possible?* Sen. Ep. 117, 24. — (ζ) Rarely in the *first pers.*, implying that the opinion is open to discussion: ut et mihi, quae ego vellem non esse oratoris, concederes, *what according to my opinion is not the orator's province*, Cic. Or. 1, 17, 74. — **9.** In partic. **a.** With things as subjects. (α) Things personified: ne res publica quidem haec pro se suscipi volet, *would have such things done for it*, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 159: cui tacere grave sit, quod homini facillimum voluerit esse natura, *which nature willed should be easiest for man*, Curt. 4, 6, 6: fortuna Q. Metellum... nasci in urbe terrarum princeps voluit, *fate ordained that*, etc., Val. Max. 7, 1, 1: nihil rerum ipsa natura voluit magnum effici cito, *it is the law of nature that*, etc., Quint. 10, 3, 4: quid non ingenio voluit natura licere? *what license did nature refuse to genius?* Mart. 8, 68, 9: me sine, quem semper voluit fortuna jaceere, Prop. 1, 6, 25: hanc me militiam fata subire volunt, id. 1, 6, 30. — (β) Of laws, to provide: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem... interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: lex duodecim tabularum tignum aedibus junctum... solvi prohibuit, pretiumque ejus dari voluit, Dig. 46, 3, 98, § 8 *fin.* (cf. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21, b. α, infra). — **b.** With *perf. pass. inf.*, to represent a state or result wished for. (α) The *inf.* being in full, with esse expressed: si umquam quemquam di immortales voluere esse auxilio adiutum, tum me et Caclidum servatum volunt, *if it ever was the will of the gods that any one should be assisted*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 1: Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, extinctum esse voluerunt, *it was their will that Corinth should be (and remain) destroyed*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: nostri... leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. Or. 1, 59, 253: propter eam partem epistulae tuae per quam te et mores tuos purgatos et probatos esse voluisti, id. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Fin. 4, 27, 76; id. de Or. 1, 51, 221: daturum se operam ne cuius suorum popularium mutatum secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6: for velle redundant in this construction, v. II. A. 2. 3. infra. — With *pass. inf. impers.*: sociis maxime lex consultum esse vult, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21. — (β) With ellipsis of esse (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 9): perdis me tuis dictis. Cu. Imo, servo et servatum volo, *and mean that you should remain saved*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56: sunt qui volunt te conventam, *who want to see you*, id. Cist. 4, 2, 39: eidem homini, si quid recte curatum velis, mandes, *if you want to have any thing done well*, id. As. 1, 1, 106: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos vulerim, id. Capt. prol. 53: id nunc res indicium haec

facit, quo pacto factum volueris, *this shows now why you wished this to be done*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31 (cf. Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 5, 30, II. B. 1, β, and II. B. 3, b. infra): domesticā curā te levatum volo, *I wish to see you relieved*, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3: nulla sedes quo concurrant qui rem publicam defensam velint, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: rex celatum voluerat (i.e. donum), id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: Hannibal non Capuam neglectam, neque desertos volebat socios, Liv. 25, 20, 5; 2, 15, 2; 2, 44, 3; 3, 21, 4; 22, 7, 4; 26, 31, 6: contemptum hominis quem destructum volebat, Quint. 8, 3, 21: si te non emptam vellet, emendus erat, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 34 (so with velle redundat, v. II. A. 1, d., and II. A. 3, infra). — Both subjects denoting the same person: velle Pompeium se Caesaris purgatum, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. — Esp., with *pass. inf. impers.*: alicui consultum velle, *to take care for or advocate somebody's interests*: liberis consultum volumus propter ipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: obliviscere illum aliquando adversario tuo voluisse consultum, id. Att. 16, 16, C. 10: quibus tribuni plebis nunc consultum repente volunt, Liv. 5, 5, 3; so id. 25, 25, 17: quamquam senatus subventum voluit heredibus, Dig. 36, 1, 1, § 4; so with *dep. part.*, used passively: volo amori ejus obsecutum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63. — **c.** With *predic. adj.*, without copula. (a) The subjects being different (mostly aliquem salvum velle): si me vivum vis, pater, Ignosce, *if you wish me to live*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7: ille, si me alienum addnem volet, Tacebit, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: ut tu illam salvam magis velis quam ego, id. Hec. 2, 2, 17; 3, 5, 14: quoniam ex totā provinciā soli sunt qui te salvum velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 150: irent secum extemplo qui rempublicam salvam vellent, Liv. 22, 53, 7. — (b) Both subjects denoting the same person (virtually = object infinitive): in occulto iacebis quom te maxime clarum voles (= clarus esse voles), *when you will most wish to be famous*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 38: volo me patris mei similem, *I wish to be like my father*, id. As. 1, 1, 54: ut iste qui se vult dicacem et mehercule est, Appius, *who means to be witty*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 60, 246: qui vero se populares volunt, *who mean to be popular*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: ut integrum se salvumque velit, id. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ut (omne animal) se et salvum in suo genere incolumemque vellet, id. ib. 4, 8, 19. — **d.** With an *inf. clause* understood. (a) Velle, *to wish*: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Ad. Ita nos velle aequom est (ita = eum abire, etc.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 5: stulta es, soror, magis quam volo (i.e. te esse), id. Pers. 4, 4, 73; id. Trin. 1, 2, 8; 2, 4, 175; id. Stich. 1, 1, 13; id. Ps. 1, 5, 55: senatum non quod sentirent, sed quod ego vellem decernere, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: neque enim facile est ut irascatur cui tu velis iudex (= cui tu eum irasci velis), id. Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Sest. 83, 82. — (b) Referring to the will of superiors, etc.: deos credo voluisse, nam ni vellent, non fieret, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46: jamne abeo? St. Volo (sc. te abire), so *I will*, id. Cas. 2, 8, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 12; id. Merc. 2, 3, 33. — (c) *To mean, intend* (v. B. 3): acutum etiam illud est cum ex alterius oratione aliud atque ille vult (sc. te excipere), Cic. Or. 2, 67, 273. — (d) *To require, demand* (v. B. 7.): vererem quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17; and of things as subjects: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus (i. e. ea cadere), Hor. A. P. 71. — (e) *To be of opinion, will have* (v. B. 8.): ergo, ego, inimicus, si ita vultis, homini, amicus esse rei publicae debeo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: nam illi regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili, Cyro, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. Fin. 2, 27, 89; 3, 4, 12; id. Cael. 21, 53; Liv. 21, 10, 7; Quint. 2, 17, 41. — (f) With ellipsis of *predic. inf.* (v. A. 2, b.): cras de reliquiis nos volo (i.e. cenare), *it is my intention that we dine*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 40: volo Varro nem (i.e. hos libros habere), Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.

c. With *ut, ne*, or *ut ne*. **1.** With *ut*. *To wish*: volo ut quod jubebo facias, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 65: quia enim id maxime volo ut illi istac confugiant, id. Most. 5, 1, 49: ut mihi aedes aliquas conducat volo, id. Merc. 3, 2, 17: hoc prius volo meam rem agere. *Th.* Quid id est? *Ph.* Ut mihi hanc despondeas, id. Curc. 5, 2, 71: quid

vis, nisi ut maneat Phanium? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 8: velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 1: quare id quoque velim... ut sit qui utamur, id. Ib. 11, 11, 2: maxime vellem, iudices, ut P. Sulla... modestiae fructum aliquem percipere potuisset, id. Sull. 1, 1: equidem vellem uti pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: his ut sit digna puella volo, Mart. 11, 27, 14. — Both subjects denoting the same person: volueram, inquit, ut quam plurimum tecum essem, Brut. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1. — **b.** *It is the will of, to want, ordain* (v. B. 2.): at ego deos credo voluisse ut apud te me in nervo enicem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17: numquid me vis? *Le.* Ut valeas, id. Cist. 1, 1, 120: numquid vis? *Ps.* Dormitum ut abeas, id. Ps. 2, 2, 70: volo ut mihi respondeas, Cic. Vat. 6, 14; 7, 17; 7, 18; 9, 21; 12, 29: nuntia Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit, Liv. 1, 16, 7. — **c.** *To intend, it is the purpose, aim, etc.*, the two subjects being the same: id quaerunt, volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 9. — **d.** With other verbs: quod peto et volo parentes meos ut commonstres mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: quasi vero aut populus Romanus hoc voluerit, aut senatus tibi hoc mandaverit ut... privares, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 48; with opto, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48; with laboro, Liv. 42, 14, 3; with aequum censere, id. 39, 19, 7. — **e.** With *ne*: at ne videas velim, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23: quid nunc vis? ut opperieas hos sex dies saltem modo, ne illam vendas, neu me perdas, etc., id. Ps. 1, 3, 102: credibile est hoc voluisse legumlatorem, ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, *intended*, Quint. 7, 1, 56. — **f.** With *ut ne*: quid nunc tibi vis? *Mi.* Ut quae te cupit, eam ne spernas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60.

D. With subjunct. of dependent verb (mostly ante-class.; class. and freq. with velim and vellem; but in Cic. mostly epistolary and colloquial). **1.** *To wish*: ergo animum advortas volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 28; 2, 3, 70: volo amet me patrem, id. As. 1, 1, 63 dub.: hoc volo agatis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 83: ducas volo hodie uxorem, Ter. And. 2, 3, 14: quid vis faciam? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 49; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 24; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64; 2, 3, 65; 2, 6, 65; 3, 3, 3; id. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 2, 3, 56; id. Capt. 1, 2, 12; id. Poen. 3, 2, 16; id. Pers. 2, 4, 23; id. Rud. 5, 2, 45; 5, 3, 58; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 14: volo etiam exquisas quam diligentissime poteris quid Lentulus agat? Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6: Othonem vincas volo, id. ib. 13, 29, 2: eas litteras volo habes, id. ib. 13, 32, 3: visne igitur videamus quidnam sit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: visne igitur descendatur ad Lirim? id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: volo, inquis, sciat, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 2. — **2.** *To be of opinion that something should be, demand, require* (v. B. 7.): volo enim se effret in adolescentiā fecunditas, *I like to see*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 21, 88: volo hoc oratori contingat ut, etc., id. Brut. 84, 290. — **3.** With *subj. clause* understood: abi atque obsona, propra! sed lepide volo (i.e. obsones), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 55.

E. With object nouns, etc. **1.** With acc. of a thing. **a.** With a noun, *to want, wish for, like to have*: voltisne olivas, aut pulmentum, aut capparim? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90: animo male est: aquam velim, id. Am. 5, 1, 6: quia videt me suam amicitiam velle, id. Aul. 2, 3, 68; so, gratiam tuam, id. Curc. 2, 3, 52; 2, 3, 56: aquam, id. ib. 2, 3, 34: discidium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: nullam ego rem umquam in vitā meā Volui quin tu in eā re mihi advorsatrix fueris, *I never had any wish in my life*, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 3, 5: (dixit) velle Hispaniam, *he wanted Spain*, i.e. as a province, Cic. Att. 12, 7, 1: mihi frumento non opus est: nummos volo, *I want the money*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: non poterat scilicet negare se velle pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, a, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 32, 2 (v. II. C. 4, infra): si amplius obsidium (= plures obsides) vellet, dare pollicentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*: pacem etiam qui vincere possunt, volunt, Liv. 7, 40, 18: ferunt (eum)... honestum finem voluisse, Tac. A. 6, 26: cum Scipio veram vellet et sine exceptione victoriam, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 13), 12: mensae munera si voles secundae, Marcentes tibi porrigentur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 11. — **b.** *Neutr. adj.*, denoting things, substantively used: utrum vis opta, dum licet. *La.* Neutrum volo,

Plaut. Ps. 3, 6, 16: quorum isti neutrum volunt, *acknowledge neither*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: volumus quaedam, contendimus... Obtentā non sunt, *we aspired to certain things*, id. Balb. 27, 61: restat ut omnes unum velint, *hold one opinion*, id. Marcell. 10, 32: si plura velim, *if I wished for more*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 38: per quod probemus aliud legislatorum voluisse, *that the law-giver intended something different*, Quint. 7, 6, 8: ut putent, aliud quosdam dicere, aliud velle, *that they say one thing and mean another*, id. 9, 2, 85: utrum is qui scripsit... voluerit, *which of the two was meant by the author*, id. 7, 9, 15: ut nemo contra id quod vult dicit, ita potest melius aliquid velle quam dicit, *mean better than he speaks*, id. 9, 2, 89: quis enim pudor omnia velle? *to desire every thing*, Mart. 12, 94, 11. — **c.** With *neutr. demonstr.*, expressed or understood, *to want, intend, aim at, like, will*: immo faenus: id primum volo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 64: proximum quod sit bono... id volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 22: nisi ea quae tu vis volo, *unless my purpose is the same as yours*, id. Ep. 2, 82: siquidem id sapere'st, velle te id quod non potest contingere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 83: hoc (i.e. otium cum dignitate) qui volunt omnes optimates putantur, *who aim at this*, Cic. Sest. 45, 98: privatum oportet in re publica ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: quid est sapientia? Semper idem velle atque idem nolle, Sen. Ep. 20, 5: pudebit eadem velle quae volueras puer, id. ib. 27, 2: nec volo quod cruciat, nec volo quod satiat, Mart. 1, 57, 4. — With *demonstr.* in place of *inf. clause*: hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae (sc. poenas in me sumi), Verg. A. 2, 104: hoc velit Eurystheus, velit hoc germana Tonantis (sc. verum esse, Herculem, etc.), Ov. H. 9, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 88. — **d.** With *neutr. of interrog. pron.*: quid nunc vis? *Am.* Scelste, at etiam quid velin, id tu me rogas? *what do you want now?* Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 5: eloquere quid velis, id. Cas. 2, 4, 2: heus tu! *St.* Quid vis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 21; so Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: sed plane quid velis nescio, *what his intentions are*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, a, 5; id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: mittunt etiam ad dominos qui quaerant quid velint, *to ask for their orders*, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quid? Si haec... ipsius amici iudicant? Quid amplius vultis? *what more do you require, will you have?* id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: spectatur quid voluerit scriptor, *we find out the author's intention*, Quint. 7, 10, 1. — Sometimes quid vult = quid sibi vult (v. 4, b.), *to mean, signify*: capram illam suspicor jam invenisse... quid voluerit, *what it signified*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 30: sed tamen intellego quid velit, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid autem volunt ea di immortales significantes quae sine interpretibus non possumus intellegere? etc., id. Div. 2, 25, 54. — Of things as subjects: hunc ensem mittit tibi... Et jubet ex merito scire quid iste velit, Ov. H. 11, 96. — **e.** With *rel. pron.*: atque volui, ut volui, impetravi... a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: ut quod frons velit oculi sciant, *that the eyes know what the forehead wants*, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13: illi quae volo concedere, *to yield to him my wishes*, id. Cas. 2, 3, 49: si illud quod volumus dicitur, *what we like*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: multa eveniunt homini quae vult, quae nevolt, id. Trin. 2, 2, 84; id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: quamquam (litterae tuae) semper aliquid adferunt quod velim, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 1: quae vellem quaeque sentirem dicendi, id. Marcell. 1, 1: uti ea quae vellent impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: satis animi ad id quod tam diu vellet, *to carry out what they had desired so long*, Liv. 4, 54, 5: sed quod volebant non... expeditabant, *their purpose*, id. 24, 23, 9. — Idiomatically: quod volo = quod demonstrare volo, *what I intend to prove*: illud quod volumus expressum est, ut vaticinari furor vera solet, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: bis sumpsit quod voluit, *he has twice begged the question*, id. ib. 2, 52, 107. — With indef. relations: cornucopia ubi inest quidquid volo, *whatever I wish for*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5: Caesar de Bruto solitus est dicere: magni refert hic quid velit, sed quidquid vult, valde vult, *whatever he wills he wills strongly*, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2. — **f.** With *indef. pronn.* (a) Si quid vis, *if you want any thing*: illo praesente mecum agito si quid voles,

Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 72: *Py. Adeat si quid volt. Pa. Si quid vis, adi, mulier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 47: eumque Alexander cum rogaret, si quid vellet, ut diceret, id. Or. 2, 66, 266; Caes. B. G. 1, 7 fin. — (β) Nisi quid vis, unless you wish to give some order, to make some remark, etc.: ego eo ad forum nisi quid vis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 94: nunc de ratione videamus, nisi quid vis ad haec, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. — (γ) Numquid vis or equid vis? have you any orders to give? a formula used by inferiors before leaving their superiors: cf. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 39: visunt, quid agam, equid velim, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113: numquid vis aliud? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 111: 1, 2, 106; id. Ad. 2, 2, 39; 3, 3, 78; id. Hec. 2, 2, 30: numquid vellem rogavit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: frequentia rogantium num quid vellet, Liv. 6, 34, 7: rogavit num quid in Sardiniam vellet. Te puto saepe habere qui num quid Romam velis quaerant, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1. — 2. With acc. of the person: aliquem velle. (a) To want somebody, i.e. in order to see him, to speak with him (ante-class. and colloq.): Demenaetum volebam, I wanted, wished to see, Demenaeus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 12: bona femina et malus masculus volunt te, id. Cist. 4, 2, 40: solus te solum volo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 70: quia non est intus quem ego volo, id. Mil. 4, 6, 40: hae oves volunt vos, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 24: quis me volt? Perii, pater est, Ter. And. 5, 3, 1: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridis, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4. — With paucis verbis or paucis, for a few words (moments): volo te verbis paucis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 28: sed paucis verbis te volo, Palaestrio, id. Mil. 2, 4, 22: Sosia, Adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2. — (β) To love, like somebody, to be fond of somebody (ante-class. and poet.): hanc volo (= amo), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18: sine me amare unum Argyprium... quem volo, id. ib. 3, 2, 38: quom quae te volt, eandem tu vis, id. Mil. 4, 2, 80: aut quae (vitia) corpori sunt ejus siquam petis ac vis, Lucr. 4, 1152: quom volo nota fit arte mea, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: nolo virum, facili redimit qui sanguine famam: hunc volo, laudari qui sine morte potest, I like the one who, etc., Mart. 1, 8, 6. — (γ) To wish to have: roga, velint ne non uxorem, whether he wishes to have his wife or not, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 43: ut sapiens velit gerere rem publicam, atque... uxorem adjungere, et velle ex ea liberos (anacoluth.), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68. — With two accusatives: (narrato) illam te amare et velle uxorem, that you wish to have her as your wife, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 25; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 65. — 3. With two accusatives, of the person and the thing: aliquem aliquid velle, to want something of somebody (cf.: aliquem aliquid rogare; mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.): numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: face certorem me quid meus vir me velit, id. Cas. 2, 6, 1: num quidpiam me vis aliud? id. Truc. 2, 4, 81: nunc verba in pauca conferam quid te velim, id. As. 1, 1, 74: narrabit ultro quid sese velis, id. Ps. 2, 4, 60: quid me voluisti? id. Mil. 4, 2, 35: numquid aliud me vis? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101: quin tu uno verbo dic quid est quod me velis, id. And. 1, 1, 18; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 85; id. Cist. 2, 3, 49; id. As. 2, 3, 12; id. Merc. 5, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 6, 11; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 18; id. Eun. 2, 3, 47; id. Hec. 3, 4, 15: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cum mirabundus quidnam (Taurea) sese vellet, resedisset Flaccus, Me quoque, inquit, etc., Liv. 26, 15, 11; also, I want to speak with somebody (v. 2. a. a): paucis, Euclio, est quod te volo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 22: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 33. — 4. With acc. of thing and dat. of the person: aliquid alicui velle, to wish something to somebody (= cupio aliquid alicui; v. cupio; rare): quamquam vobis volo quae vultis, mulieres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 1: si ex me illa liberos vellet sibi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 33: praesidium velle se senectuti suae, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: nihil est mali quod illa non initio filio voluerit, optaverit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: rem Romanam huc provecatam ad externis quoque gentibus quietem velit, Tac. A. 12, 11: cui ego omnia meritissimo volo et debeo, to whom I give and owe my best wishes, Quint. 9, 2, 35. — E sp., in the phrase quid vis (vult) with reflex. dat. of interest. lit. what do you want for yourself? a. Quid tibi vis = quid*

vis, the dat. being redundant (rare): quid aliud tibi vis? what else do you want? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90. — With quisque: haud ita vitam agerent ut nunc plerumque videmus Quid sibi quisque velit nescire, be ignorant as to their own aims and purposes, Lucr. 3, 1058. — b. What do you mean? what do you drive at? what is your scope, object, drift (rare in post-Aug. writers; Don. ad Ter. Eun. prol. 45, declares it an archaism). (a) In 1st pers. (rare): nunc quid processerim huc, et quid mihi vulerim dicam, and what I meant thereby, what was the purpose of my coming, Plaut. As. prol. 6: quid mihi volui? quid mihi nunc prodest bona voluntas? Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6. — (β) In 2d pers.: quid nunc tibi vis, mulier, memora, what is the drift of your talk? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60: sed quid nunc tibi vis? what do you want to come at (i.e. by your preamble)? id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: quid tu tibi vis? Ego non tangam meam? what do you mean? i.e. what is your purpose? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28: quid tibi vis? quid cum illa rei tibi est? id. ib. 4, 7, 34: quid est quod sic gestis? quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? Quid est quod laetus sis? quid tibi vis? what do you mean by all this? id. ib. 3, 5, 11: quid est, inepta? quid vis tibi? quid rides? id. ib. 5, 6, 6: quid vis tibi? Quid quaeris? id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9: Ph. Fabulae! Ch. Quid vis tibi? id. Phorm. 5, 8, 53: roganti ut se in Asiam praefectum duceret, Quid tibi vis, inquit, insane, Cic. Or. 2, 67, 269; so in 2d pers. plur.: pro deum fidem, quid vobis vultis? Liv. 3, 67, 7. — (γ) In 3d pers.: quid igitur sibi volt pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid hic volt veterator sibi? id. ib. 2, 6, 26: proinde desinant aliquando me isdem inflare verbis: quid sibi iste vult? ... Cur ornat eum a quo desertus est? Cic. Dom. 11, 29: quid sibi vellet (Caesar)? cur in suas possessiones veniret? Caes. B. G. 1, 44 med.: conicere in eum oculos, mirantes quid sibi vellet (i.e. by courting the plebeians), Liv. 3, 35, 5: qui quaerent quid sibi vellent qui armati Aventinum obsedissent, id. 3, 50, 15: quid sibi vult providentia quae Aridaem regno imposuit? Sen. Ben. 4, 31, 1: volt, non volt dare Galla mihi, nec dicere possum quod volt et non volt, quid sibi Galla velit, Mart. 3, 90, 2. — (δ) Transf. of things as subjects, what means, what signifies? quid volt sibi, Syre, haec oratio? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2: ut pernoscat quid sibi Eunuchus velit, id. Eun. prol. 45: quid ergo illae sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: quid haec sibi horum civium Romanorum dona vulerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 80, § 186: avaritia senilis quid sibi velit, non intellego, what is the meaning of the phrase, id. Sen. 18, 66: quid ergo illa sibi vult pars altera orationis quā Romanos a me cultos ait? Liv. 40, 12, 14: tacitae quid vult sibi noctis imago? Ov. M. 9, 473. — 5. Bene or male alicui velle, to wish one well or ill, to like or dislike one (ante-class. and poet.): Ph. Bene volt tibi. St. Nequam est illud verbum bene volt, nisi qui bene facit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37 sq.: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, id. Ps. 1, 3, 4: ut tibi, dum vivam, bene velim plus quam mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 30: egone illi ut non bene vellem? id. Truc. 2, 4, 90; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 95; id. Merc. 2, 1, 21; id. Ps. 4, 3, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 9: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: quo tibi male volt maleque faciet, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 44: atque isti etiam parum male volo, id. Truc. 5, 7; cf. id. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam sic sient qui mihi male volunt, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13: non sibi male vult, he does not dislike himself, Petr. 38; so, melius or optime alicui velle, to like one better or best: nec est quisquam mihi aequo melius quod vellem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42; id. Merc. 5, 2, 57: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, id. Most. 1, 4, 24. — And bene velle = velle: bene vuleris in precatone augurali Messalla augur ait, significare vuleris, Fest. s. v. bene sponsis, p. 351. — 6. With abl.: alicuius causā velle, to like one for his own sake, i.e. personally, a Ciceronian phrase, probably inst. of omnia alicuius causā velle; lit. to wish every thing (i.e. good) in somebody's behalf. (a) With omnia expressed: etsi mihi videor intellexisse cum tecum de re M. Annaei locutus sum, te ipsius causā vehementer omnia velle, tamen, etc. ... ut non dubitem quin magnus cumulus accedat commenda-

tionis meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1: repente coepit dicere, se omnia Verris causā velle, that he had the most friendly disposition towards Verres, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: accedit eo quod Varro magnopere ejus causā vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22, 1. — (β) Without omnia: per eos qui nostra causā volunt, valentque apud illum, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1: sed et Phameae causā volebam, id. ib. 13, 49, 1: etsi te ipsius Attici causā velle intellexeram, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 6: valde enim ejus causā volo, id. Fam. 16, 17, 2 fin.: illud non perficis quo minus tuā causā velim, id. ib. 3, 7, 6; 12, 7, 1: si me velle tuā causā putas, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: regis causa si qui sunt qui velint, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: credo tuā causā velle Lentulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. (v. C. 1. b. supra), where the phrase has its literal meaning; cf. also: alicuius causā (omnia) cupere; v. cupio. — 7. With acc. and subjunct. per ecchesin (ante-class.): nunc ego illum meum virum veniat velim (by mixture of constructions: meum virum velim; and: meus vir veniat velim), Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 29: nunc ego Simonidem mi obviā veniat velim, id. Ps. 4, 5, 10: nimis hercle ego illum corvum ad me veniat velim, id. Aul. 4, 6, 4: saltem aliquem velim qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 35: patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 106; cf. id. Merc. 2, 1, 30 (v. E. 1. d. supra).

F. Velle used absolutely, variously rendered to will, have a will, wish, consent, assent: quod vos, malum... me sic ludificamini? Nolo volo, volo nolo rursus, I will I will, I will I will again, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 57: novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, they will not where you will, etc., id. Eun. 4, 7, 43: quis est cui velle non liceat? who is not free to wish? Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: in magnis et voluisse sat est, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 6: tarde velle nolentis est, slowness in consenting betrays the desire to refuse, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: quae (animalia) nullam injuriam nobis faciunt, quia velle non possunt, id. Ira, 2, 26, 4: ejus est nolle qui potest velle, the power to assent implies the power to dissent, Dig. 50, 17, 3. — So velle substantively: sed ego hoc ipsum velle mihi serius duco quam in crucem tolli, that very wishing, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: inest enim velle in carendo, the word carere implies the notion of a wish, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: velle ac posse in aequo positum erat, his will and power were balanced, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: velle tuum nolo, Didyme, nolle volo, Mart. 5, 83, 2: velle suum cuique est, each has his own likings, Pers. 5, 53.

II. In partic. A. Redundant, when the will to do is identified with the act itself. 1. In imperative sentences. a. In independent sentences introduced by noli velle, where noli has lost the idea of volition: nolite, judices, hunc velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, do not resolve, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: nolite igitur id velle quod fieri non potest, id. Phil. 7, 8, 25: qui timor bonis omnibus injectus sit... nolite a me commoneri velle, do not wish, expect, to be reminded by me, etc., id. Mur. 25, 50: nolite hunc illi acerbum nuntium velle perferri, let it not be your decision that, etc., id. Balb. 28, 64: cuius auspica pro vobis experti nolite adversus vos velle experiri, do not desire, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 16: noli adversum eos me velle ducere, etc., Nep. Att. 4, 2. — b. Ne velis or ne velit fecisse = ne feceris, or ne facito (v. I. A. 3. a. supra). — So ne velis with pres. inf.: neve, revertenti liber, abesse velis (= neve abfueris), Ov. H. 1, 80. — c. In affirmative imperative sentences (velim esse = esto; rare): tu tantum fida sorori Esse velis (= fida esto or sis), Ov. M. 2, 745; and in 3d pers.: di procul a cunctis... Hujus notitiam gentis habere velint (= habeant), id. P. 1, 7, 8: credere modo qui discet velit (= credat qui discet), Quint. 8, proem. 12. — d. In clauses dependent on verbs of commanding and wishing: aut quia significant divam praedicere ut armis Ac virtute velint patriam defendere terram (= ut defendant), Lucr. 2, 641: precor quaeque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia infanda velis (= facias et patiaris), Liv. 23, 9, 2: monentes ne experiri vellet imperium cuius vis, etc., id. 2, 59, 4; 39, 13, 2: et mea... opto Vulnera qui fecit facta levare vellet, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 18: nos contra (oravimus)

... ne vertere secum Cuncta pater fatoque
urgenti incumbere vellet, Verg. A. 2, 653.
— With *pass. perf. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. β): le-
gati Sullam orant ut filii innocentis for-
tunas conservatas velit (virtually = for-
tunas conservet), Cie. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: a te
peto ut utilitatem sociorum per te quam
maxime defensam et auctam velis (= de-
fendas et augeas), id. Fam. 13, 9, 3. — So
after *utinam* or *ut*: utinam illi qui prius
eum viderint me apud eum velint adjutum
tantum quantum ego vellem si quid pos-
sem (= utinam illi me adjuvent quantum
ego adjuvarem, etc.), id. Att. 11, 7, 7: cau-
tius ut saevo velles te credere Marti (= uti-
nam te credidisses), Verg. A. 11, 153: edite-
tum praemittit ad quam diem magistratus
... sibi esse praesto Cordubae vellet (= sibi
praesto essent), Caes. B. C. 1, 19 (cf. also I.
B. 9. b. β, and I. B. 2. fin. supra). — 2. In
conditional clauses, si facere velim = si fa-
ciam, often rendered by the potential or
future auxiliaries *would* or *will*: non tu
seis, Bacchae bacehanti si velis advorsari,
ex insanā insanio rem facies? (= si advor-
seris), Plaut. Am. 2, 80: si meum Impe-
rium exsequi voluisset, interemptum opor-
tuit (= si exsequi esset), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1,
22: si id confiteri velim, tamen istum eon-
demnetis neesse est (= si id confitear), *if I*
would acknowledge, Cie. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45:
si quis velit ita dicere ... nihil dicit (= si
quis dicat), id. Fat. 14, 32: dies deficiat si
velim numerare, etc., id. N. D. 3, 32, 81; so,
id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52:
quā in sententiā si constare voluissent,
suam auctoritatem ... recuperassent, id.
Fam. 1, 9, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id.
Lael. 20, 75: conicere potestis, si recordari
volueritis quanta, etc., *if you will remem-
ber*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; so id. Or. 1, 44,
197; id. Brut. 1, 2, 5: quod si audire voletis
externa, maximas res publicas ab adule-
scentibus labefactatas reperietis, id. Sen. 6,
20; so id. Or. 1, 60, 256; 2, 23, 95: ejus me
comptem voti vos facere potestis, si me-
minisse vultis, non vos in Samnio, etc.,
Liv. 7, 40, 5; 23, 13, 6; 23, 15, 4: eum olera
Diogeni lavanti Aristippus dixisset: si Di-
onysium adulare velles, ista non esses;
Imo, inquit, si tu ista esse velles, non adu-
lares Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4: ut si
his (legibus) perpetuo uti voluissent, sem-
piternum habituri fuerint imperium, id. 5,
3, ext. 3: quid enim si mirari velit, non in
silvestribus dumis poma pendere, Sen. Ira,
2, 10, 6; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 1; 3, 5, 6; Ov. H. 17 (18),
43. — With *perf. pass. inf.*: nisi ea (opera)
certi auctores monumentis suis testata esse
voluissent, Val. Max. 3, 2, 24. — 3. In de-
clarative sentences. *a.* Volo in 1st pers.
with *perf. pass. inf.* or *part.* (volo oratum
esse or oratum = oro; v. I. B. 9. b. α and β):
vos omnes opere magno esse oratos volo
benigne ut operam detis, etc., Plaut. Cas.
prol. 21: iustam rem et facilem esse ora-
tam a vobis volo, id. Am. prol. 33: illud ta-
men te esse admonitum volo, etc., Cie.
Cael. 3, 8: sed etiam est paucis vos quod
monitos voluerim, Plaut. Capt. prol. 53: il-
lud te, Tulli, monitum velim etc., Liv. 1, 23,
8: quamobrem omnes eos oratos volo Ne,
etc., Ter. Heaut. prol. 26; so, factum volo =
faciam: serva tibi sodalem, et mihi filium.
Mne. Factum volo, *I will*, Plaut. Bacch. 3,
3, 91: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ae,
etc. *Nau.* Faetum volo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 4;
so Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 10. — In 3d pers.: esse
salutatum vult te mea littera primum, Ov.
P. 2, 7, 1. — *b.* With *pres. inf.*: propterea te
vocari ad cenam volo (= voo te), Plaut.
Capt. 1, 2, 72: sed nunc rogare hoc ego vi-
cissim te volo: quid fuit, etc. (= nunc te
rogo), id. Tru. 1, 2, 136. — *c.* With *perf. act.*
inf.: pace tuā dixisse velim (= pace tuā
dixerim), Ov. P. 3, 1, 9. — *d.* In other con-
nections, when the will or purpose is made
more prominent than the action: eorum
alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Sici-
liam facere voluit (= fecit), Cie. Verr. 2, 4,
27, § 61: si suscipere eam (religionem) nol-
letis, tamen in eo qui violasset sancire vos
velle oporteret (= sancire vos oporteret),
id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 114: ut insequentibus die-
bus nemo eorum forum aut publicum ad-
spicere vellet (= adspiceret), Liv. 9, 7, 11:
talentis mille percussorem in me emere vo-
luisti (= emisti), Curt. 3, 5, 6: quin etiam
senatus gratias ei agentem quod redire vo-
luisse ante portas eduxit (= quod redi-

set), Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: utri prius gratule-
mur, qui hoc dicere voluit, an cui audire
contigit? (= qui hoc dixit), id. 4, 7, ext. 2:
sic tua non paucae carpere facta volent
(= carpent), Ov. P. 3, 1, 64.

B. Velim, as potential subjunctive (most-
ly in 1st pers. sing., as subjunctive of mod-
est statement), = volo, *I wish, I should like*.

1. With verb in the second person. *a.*
With *pres. subj.*, so most frequently in Cie.
(a) As a modest imperative of the depend-
ent verb: velim facias = fac, *I wish you*
would do it, please do it: ego quae in rem
tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Phorm. 2,
4, 9: eas (litteras) in eundem fasciculum
velim addas, Cie. Att. 12, 53: eum salvare
jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: velim me fa-
cias certiore, etc., id. ib. 1, 19, 9: tu ve-
lim saepe ad nos scribas, id. ib. 1, 12, 4:
velim mihi ignoscas, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: tu
velim animum a me parumper avertas, id.
Lael. 1, 5; cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 3; 7, 3, 11; 8,
12, 5; id. Fam. 15, 3, 2 et saep.: haec pro
causā meā dicta recipias velim, Liv. 42,
34, 13: velim, inquit, hoc mihi probes, Aug.
ap. Suet. Aug. 51: Musa velim memores,
etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 53. — (b) Expressing a wish
without a command (v. vellem): vera dicas
velim, *I wish you told the truth*, Plaut. Cas.
2, 3, 18: quam velim Bruto persuadeas ut
Asturae sit, Cie. Att. 14, 15, 4: ipse velim
poenas experiri meas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 74; so
in asseverations: ita velim me promeren-
tem ames, dum vivas, mi pater, ut ... id
mihi vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 47.

b. With infinitive clause. (a) With the
force of a modest imperative: sed qui istae
credam ita esse, mihi dici velim (i. e. a te),
Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: extremum illud est
quod mihi abs te responderi velim, Cie. Vat.
17, 41 (may be a dependent subjunctive):
itaque vos ego, milites, non eo solum animo
... pugnare velim, etc., Liv. 21, 41, 10.

(b) As a mere wish: velim te arbitrari, frater,
etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 1: primum te ar-
bitrari id quod res est velim, Ter. Eun. 5,
5, 9. — With *perf. act.*: hanc te quoque ad
eeteras tuas eximias virtutes, Masinissa
adiecisse velim, Liv. 30, 14, 6. — With *perf.*
pass., Liv. 1, 23, 8 (v. II. A. 3. a. supra).

c. With *ut* (rare): de tuis velim ut eo sis
animo, quo debes esse, Cie. Fam. 4, 14, 4.

d. With *ne* (rare), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23
(v. I. C. 2. supra). — 2. With dependent verb
in the third person, expressing a wish. *a.*

With *pres. subj.*: ita se defatigant velim
Ut, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: de Cicerone quae
mihi scribis, jecunda mihi sunt: velim
sint prospera, Cie. Att. 14, 11, 2: velim seu
Himileo, seu Mago respondeat, Liv. 23, 12,
15: sint haec vera velim, Verg. Cir. 306:
nulla me velim syllaba effugiat, Quint. 11,
2, 45. — With *final clause*: tu velim mihi
ad urbem praesto sis, ut tuis consiliis utar,
Cie. Att. 9, 16, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, 11, 2 (v. I. C.
2. supra). — With ellipsis of *pres. subj.*: ve-
lim mehereule Asturae Brutus (i. e. sit),
Cie. Att. 14, 11, 1. — *b.* With *perf. subj.* (a
wish referring to the past): nimis velim
improbissimum homini malas edentaverint,
Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48. — *c.* With *inf. clause*:
ne ego nunc mihi modum mille esse ar-
genti velim! Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 9: di me
perdant! Me. Quodcumque optes, velim tibi
contingere, id. Cist. 2, 1, 30: velim eum
tibi placere quam maxime, Cie. Brut. 71,
249: idque primum ita esse velim; deinde
etiam, si non sit, mihi persuaderi tamen ve-
lim, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: quod faxitis, deos
velim fortunare, Liv. 6, 41, 12. — With *perf.*
pass. inf. (v. I. B. 9. b. β, supra): edepol te
hodie lapide percussum velim, Plaut. Stich.
4, 2, 33: moribus praeceptum mulierum
hunc factum velim, id. Aul. 3, 5, 30. — With
inf. clause understood: nimium plus quam
velim nostrorum ingenia sunt mobilia, Liv.
2, 37, 4. — 3. With verb in the first person.

a. With *inf. pres.* (so most freq.): atque
hoc velim probare omnibus, etc., Cie. Prov.
Cons. 20, 47: velim scire equid de te re-
cordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: quare te, ut pol-
liceris, videre plane velim, id. Att. 11, 9, 3:
nec vero velim ... a calce ad careeres revo-
cari, id. Sen. 23, 83: sed multitudo ea quid
animorum ... habeat scire velim, Liv. 23,
12, 7: interrogare tamen velim, an Isocrates
Attiae dixerit, Quint. 12, 10, 22. — With
perf. inf. act., Ov. P. 3, 1, 9 (v. II. A. 3. c.).

b. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quod velis, modo id
velim me scire, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 8. — So with

perf. pass. inf.: ego praeterquam quod ni-
hil haustum ex vano velim, Fabium ... po-
tissimum auctorem habui, Liv. 22, 7, 4.

c. With *subj. pres.*: eo velim tam facili uti
possim et tam bono in me quam Curione,
Cie. Att. 10, 8, 10 B. and K. ex conj. Müll.
(Lachm., Hoffm. posse; al. possem). — 4.

Velim in the principal sentence of condi-
tional clauses, *I would, I should be will-
ing*: aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut
(= si) conveniam modo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 8:
velim, si fieri possit, id. True. 2, 4, 12: si
quid tibi compendi facere possim, factum
edepol velim (redundant), id. ib. 2, 4, 26: si
possim, velim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 9: nec velim
(imitari) orationes Thucydidis si possim,
Cie. Brut. 83, 287: si liceat, nulli cognitius
esse velim, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 42. — 5. The other
persons of velim in potential use (rare).

a. Velis. (a) Imperatively = cupito: quo-
niam non potest fieri quod vis, Id. velis quod
possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 6: atque aliquos ta-
men esse velis tibi, alumna, penates, Verg. A.
7, 558: nemo enim mihi velis id in quo max-
imus fuit, *would like that to be diminished*
in which, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A.
2, 104, and Ov. H. 9, 7 (v. I. E. 1. c. supra). —
So, poet., instead of vellet with *perf. inf.*:
ut fiat, quid non illa dedisse velit? Ov. Am.
2, 17, 30. — (b) = imperative of third person:
arma velit, poseatque simul rapiatque ju-
ventus, Verg. A. 7, 340. — Redundantly, giv-
ing to the dependent verb the force of an
imperative, Quint. 8, proem. 12 (v. II. A. 1.
c. supra; v. also I. A. 3. a. supra). — *c.* Vel-
mus. (a) In the optative sense of velim:
sed scire velimus quod tibi nomen siet,
Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 18. — (b) With imperative
sense (= let us, we should, etc.), Quint. 6, 3,
28 (v. I. A. 2. d. supra). — *d.* Velitis = velim
velitis (i. e. jubeatis, jubete): novos consu-
les ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis
ut omnia ante nos bella gesta sunt, Liv. 9,
8, 10. — So especially in velitis jubeatis, a
formula in submitting a law to the votes
of the people in the comitia centuriata or
tributa, *let it be resolved and ordered by*
you: rogatus in haec verba populus: velitis
jubeatisne haec sic fieri, si respublica
populi Romani Quiritium, etc., Liv. 22, 10,
2: velitis jubeatis, Quirites ... uti de ea re
Ser. Sulpicius praetor urbanus ad senatum
referat, etc., id. 38, 54, 3. — And parodied by
Cie.: velitis jubeatis ut quod Cicero versum
fecerit, Cie. Pis. 29, 72. — So in oblique dis-
course, vellent juberent: rogationem pro-
mulgavit, vellent juberent Philippo ... bel-
lum indicit, Liv. 31, 6, 1: vellent juberentne
se regnare, id. 1, 46, 1; cf. in the resolution
of the people: plebis sic jussit: quod sena-
tus ... censuit, id. volumus jubemusque, id.
26, 33, 14. — *e.* Velint, optative and redun-
dant, Cie. Att. 11, 7, 7 (v. II. A. 1. d.); Ov. P.
1, 7, 8 (v. II. A. 1. c.).

b. Velit. (a) Mod-
estly for vult: te super aetheris licentius
auras Hand pater ille velit, etc., Verg. A. 7,
558: nemo enim mihi velit id in quo max-
imus fuit, *would like that to be diminished*
in which, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A.
2, 104, and Ov. H. 9, 7 (v. I. E. 1. c. supra). —
So, poet., instead of vellet with *perf. inf.*:
ut fiat, quid non illa dedisse velit? Ov. Am.
2, 17, 30. — (b) = imperative of third person:
arma velit, poseatque simul rapiatque ju-
ventus, Verg. A. 7, 340. — Redundantly, giv-
ing to the dependent verb the force of an
imperative, Quint. 8, proem. 12 (v. II. A. 1.
c. supra; v. also I. A. 3. a. supra). — *c.* Vel-
mus. (a) In the optative sense of velim:
sed scire velimus quod tibi nomen siet,
Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 18. — (b) With imperative
sense (= let us, we should, etc.), Quint. 6, 3,
28 (v. I. A. 2. d. supra). — *d.* Velitis = velim
velitis (i. e. jubeatis, jubete): novos consu-
les ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis
ut omnia ante nos bella gesta sunt, Liv. 9,
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jubeatisne haec sic fieri, si respublica
populi Romani Quiritium, etc., Liv. 22, 10,
2: velitis jubeatis, Quirites ... uti de ea re
Ser. Sulpicius praetor urbanus ad senatum
referat, etc., id. 38, 54, 3. — And parodied by
Cie.: velitis jubeatis ut quod Cicero versum
fecerit, Cie. Pis. 29, 72. — So in oblique dis-
course, vellent juberent: rogationem pro-
mulgavit, vellent juberent Philippo ... bel-
lum indicit, Liv. 31, 6, 1: vellent juberentne
se regnare, id. 1, 46, 1; cf. in the resolution
of the people: plebis sic jussit: quod sena-
tus ... censuit, id. volumus jubemusque, id.
26, 33, 14. — *e.* Velint, optative and redun-
dant, Cie. Att. 11, 7, 7 (v. II. A. 1. d.); Ov. P.
1, 7, 8 (v. II. A. 1. c.).

c. Vellet, as potential subjunctive, *I*
wish, should like, should have liked, repre-
senting the wish as contrary to fact, while
velim refers to a wish which may be real-
ized: de Menedemo vellem verum fuisset,
de reginā velim verum sit, Cie. Att. 15, 4,
4. It is not used with imperative force;
cf.: quod scribis, putare te ... vellem
scriberes, cur ita putares ... tu tamen
velim scribas, Cie. Att. 11, 24, 5. — Of-
ten quam vellem, *how I wish*, i. e. *I wish*
very much; and in the same sense: nim-
ium vellem, v. infra. 1. With verb in
first person. *a.* With *inf. pres.*, *I wish,*
would like, referring to present or future
actions: videre equidem vos vellem, eum
huic aurum darem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 68:
vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod
Cyrus, Cie. Sen. 10, 32: vellem equidem
vobis placere, Quirites, sed, etc., Liv. 3, 68,
9: quam fieri vellem meus libellus! Mart.
8, 72, 9. — With cupere and optare: nunc
ego Triptolemi cupere concedere cur-
sus ... Nunc ego Medae vellem frenare
dracones ... Nunc ego jactandas optarem
sumere pennas, etc., Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1 sqq. —

Rarely, *I should have liked*: tum equidem istuc os tuum impudens videre nimium vellem! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49.—And in conditional sense: maerorem minui: dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem (i. e. minuire), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2: certe ego, si sineres, titulum tibi reddere vellem, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 13: sic nec amari quidem vellem (i. e. if I were in his place), Sen. Ira. 1, 20, 4.—**b.** With *perf. inf.*, *I wish I had*: abiit, vahl! Rogasse vellem, *I wish I had asked him*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: maxime vellem semper tecum fuisse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 5: quam vellem petisse ab eo quod audio Philippum impetrasse, id. ib. 10, 4, 10: non equidem vellem, quoniam nocitura fuerunt, Pieridum sacris imposuisse manum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 27: ante equidem summā de re statuisset, Latini, Et vellem, et fuerat melius, Verg. A. 11, 303.—**c.** With *inf. clause*, the predicate being a *perf. part.* (v. I. B. 9, b. β, supra): virum me natam vellem, *would I had been born a man*! Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 9.—**d.** With *subj. imperf.* (rare): quam vellem, Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15.—**2.** The subject of the dependent verb in the second person. **a.** With *subj. imperf.* (the regular construction): hodie igitur me videbit, ac vellem tum tu ades- ses, *I wish you could be present*, Cic. Att. 13, 7, 2: quam vellem de his etiam oratoribus tibi dicere luberet, *I wish you would please*, id. Brut. 71, 248.—**b.** With *subj. pluperf.*, *I wish you had*: vellem Iduibus Martiis me ad cenam invitasses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: quam vellem te ad Stoicos inclinavisses, id. Fin. 3, 3, 10: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, id. Att. 10, 6, 2: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses, id. ib. 15, 4, 5.—**c.** With *ne* and *pluperf. subj.*: tu vellem ne veritus esses ne parum libenter legerem tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.—**d.** With ellipsis of verb: vera cantas, vana vellem (i. e. cantares), Plaut. Most. 3, 4, 41.—**3.** With verb in third person. **a.** With *imperf. subj.* (the regular construction): patrem atque matrem virent vellem tibi (per ethesisin, v. I. E. b.), Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 106: vellem addeset Antonius, modo sine advocatis, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16: vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: vellem adesse posset Panaetius, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: vellem hoc es- set laborare, id. Or. 2, 71, 287.—**b.** With *pluperf. subj.*: vellem aliqui ex vobis robustioribus hunc male dicendi locum suscepissent, Cic. Cael. 3, 7: vellem dictum esset ab eodem etiam de Dione, id. ib. 10, 23; so id. ib. 31, 74; id. Brut. 44, 163: quam vellem Dareus aliquid ex hac indole hausisset! Curt. 3, 32 (12), 26.—**c.** With *inf. clause*. (a) With *inf. pres.*, *I wish he were*: quam non abesse ab huius iudicio L. Vulsionem vellem! Cic. Clu. 70, 198: nunc mihi... Vellem, Maeonide, pectus inesse tuum, Ov. F. 2, 120.—(β) With *perf. inf. or part.*, *I wish he had, had been*: quam vellem Menedemum invitatum! Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: epistulas, quas quidem vellem mihi nunquam redditas, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.—With ellipsis of predicate: illud quoque vellem antea (i. e. factum, or factum esse), Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3.—**d.** With *ut*, Cic. Sull. 1, 1; id. Fam. 7, 33, 2 (v. I. C. 1. a. supra).—**4.** With *acc.* of a neuter pronoun or of a noun: aliquando sentiamus nihil nobis nisi, id quod minime vellem, spiritum reliquum esse, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 2: tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem: apti essent ad id quod cogito, *I would like to have* (cf. I. E. 1. a.), id. ib. 13, 22, 2.—**5.** In the other persons of vellem (mostly poet.). **a.** Velles. (a) In optative sentences—redundant, Verg. A. 11, 153 (v. II. A. 1. d.).—(β) Of an indefinite subject: velles eum (Senecam) suo ingenio dixisse, alieno iudicio, Quint. 10, 1, 130.—**b.** Vellet. (a) In the potential sense of vellem: vellet abesse quidem; sed adest. Velletque videre, Non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum, Ov. M. 3, 247.—(β) Conditionally: quis vellet tanti nuntius esse mali (i. e. if in this situation)? Ov. H. 12, 146.—**c.** Vellent. (a) In the potential sense of vellem: quam vellet aethere in alto Nunc de pauperiem et duros perferre labores! Verg. A. 6, 436.—(β) Conditionally: nec superi vellet hoc licuisse sibi, *would wish*, i. e. if in this situation, Mart. 4, 44, 8.

D. Volam and voluero: **1.** In gen.: respiciendus erit sermo stipulationis, utrum-

ne talis sit: quem voluero, an quem volam. Nam si talis fuerit quem voluero, cum semel elegerit, mutare voluntatem non poterit; si vero... quem volam, donec iudicium dicet, mutandi potestatem habebit, Dig. 45, 1, 112.—**2.** Volam in principal sentences. (a) = Engl. future, *I shall wish*, etc.: et commemorasse hoc ego volam te, *I shall require you to recollect this*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 7: cum omnia habueris, tunc habere et sapientiam voles? *will you also wish to have wisdom when?* etc., Sen. Ep. 17, 8.—(β) Denoting present probability: et scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare, ut, etc., *you doubtless wish me*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 27.—**3.** In clauses dependent on predicates implying a future, generally rendered by an English present: quid si sors aliter quam voles evenit? *otherwise than as you wish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 35: tum te, si voles, cum patriae quod debes solveris, satis diu vixisse dicito, *then if you choose, if you will*, Cic. Marcell. 9, 27: decedes cum voles, id. Att. 6, 3, 2: qui magis effugies eos qui volent fingere? *those who are bent upon inventing, who will invent, falsehoods*, id. ib. 8, 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 55; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 24: quod voles gratum esse, rarum effice, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; cf. id. Brev. Vit. 7, 9: si di volent, *the gods permitting*, August. ap. Suet. Calig. 8: invenies, vere si reperire voles, Ov. P. 3, 1, 34; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 78; Tib. 1, 4, 45.—So, voluero: quem (locum) si qui vitare voluerit, sex milium circuitu in oppidum pervenit, *who wishes to avoid this spot*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24.

E. Si vis, parenthetically. **1.** If you please (cf. sis, supra init.): paulum opperiri. Si vis, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 52: audi, si vis, nunc jam, id. Ad. 2, 1, 30: dic, si vis, de quo disputari velis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** If you wish, choose, insist upon it: hanc quoque iucunditatem, si vis, transfer in animum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: addam, si vis, animi, etc., id. ib. 2, 27, 89: concede hanc ipsum, si vis, etc., id. Div. 2, 15, 34.

F. Quam, with any person of the pres. indic. or subj., or imperf. subj. or future, = quamvis, in a concessive sense, virtually, however, however much. **1.** 3d pers. sing.: quod illa, quam velit sit potens, numquam impetravisset (= quamvis sit potens), *however powerful she may be*, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: C. Gracchus dixit, sibi in somnis Ti. fratrem visum esse dicere, quam vellet cunctaretur, tamen eodem sibi leto... esse pereundum, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: quam volet jocetur, id. N. D. 2, 17, 46.—**2.** 1st pers. plur.: quam volumus licet ipsi nos amemus, tamen, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 19.—**3.** 2d pers. plur.: expectate fcinus quam vultis improbum, vincam tamen, etc., *expect a crime, however wicked (ever so wicked)*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11; but: hac actione quam vultis multi dicent, *as many as you choose*, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102.—**4.** 3d pers. plur.: quam volent illi cedant, tamen a re publicā revocabunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: quam volent in conviviis faceti, dicaces, etc., sint, alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, id. Cael. 28, 67; but: et ceteri quam volent magnas pecunias capere possint, *as much money as they choose*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 142.

G. Volo = malo, to prefer, with a comparative clause (rare): quodsi in ceteris quoque studiis a multis eligere homines commodissimum quodque, quam sese uni alicui certo vellent addicere, = si se eligere mallet quam se uni addicere, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: malae rei quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv. 3, 68, 11: famaene credi velis quanta urbs a te capta sit, quam posteris quoque eam spectandum esse? id. 25, 29, 6.

H. With *magis* and *maxime*. **1.** Magis velle: ut tu illam salvam magis velles quam ego, *you wish more than I*, etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 17.—**2.** With *maxime*, to wish above all, *more than any thing or any one else, to be most agreeable to one, to like best, to prefer* (among more than two alternatives): quia id maxime volo ut illi istoc confugiant, *wish above all*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 49; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 38: maxime vellem, iudices, ut P. Sulla, etc., Cic. Sull. 1, 1: caritate nos capiunt reges, consilio optimates, libertate populi, ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, *which you prefer, like best*, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55; so, quem-

admodum ego maxime vellem, id. Att. 13, 1, 1: tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem, *above all others*, id. ib. 13, 32, 2: alia excusanti juveni, alia recipienti futura, ita ut maxime vellet senatus responderi placuit, *as it was most agreeable to him*, Liv. 39, 47: si di tibi permisissent quo modo maxime velles experiri animum meum, *in the manner most convenient to yourself*, Curt. 3, 6, 12.

K. In disjunctive co-ordination. **1.** With *sive... sive*: tu nunc, sive ego volo, seu nolo, sola me ut vivam facis, *whether I choose or not*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: itaque Campanos sive velint, sive nolint, quieturos, Liv. 8, 2, 13.—**2.** Without connectives. **a.** Vis tu... vis: congreddi cum hoste liceat... vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus expugnandis experiri virtutem? Liv. 25, 6, 22.—**b.** Velim nolim. (a) Interrogatively, = *utrum velim nec ne*: velit nolit scire, difficile est, *it is difficult to know whether he intends it or not*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4.—(β) = seu velim seu nolim: ut mihi, velim nolim, sit certa quaedam tuenda sententia, *whether I will or not*, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: velim nolim, in cognomine Scipionum haeream necesse est, Val. Max. 3, 7, 3: mors interim adest, cui velis nolis vacandum est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 5: hunc ita fundatum necesse est, velit nolit, sequatur hilaritas continua, id. Vit. Beat. 4, 4: velit nolint, respondendum est... beate vivere bonum non esse, id. Ep. 117, 4: praeterea futuri principes, velit nolint, sciant, etc., Plin. Pan. 20 fin.

Part. and P. a.: volens, entis. **A.** As a part. proper, retaining the meaning and construction of velle, with the force of a relative or adverbial clause. **1.** Agreeing with some member of the sentence (poet. and in post-class. prose; rare): neque illum... multa volentem Dicere praeterea vidit (= qui multa voluit dicere), Verg. G. 4, 501; id. A. 2, 790: nec me vis ulla volentem Avertet (i. e. si adhaerere foederi volo), id. ib. 12, 203: decemviri, minuire volentes hujuscemodi violentiam... putaverunt, etc., *intending (who intended) to diminish such a violence*, etc., Gell. 20, 1, 34: Milo. experiri etiam tunc volens, an ullae sibi reliquae vires adessent... rescindere quercum conatus est, id. 15, 16, 3: scio quosdam testatores, efficere volentes ne servi sui umquam ad libertatem venirent, etc., hactenus scribere solitos, Dig. 40, 4, 61: si te volentem ad prohibendum venire, deterruerit aliquis, etc., ib. 43, 24, 1, § 10.—**2.** Abl. absol. (not ante-Aug.): ne cuius militis scripti nomen nisi ipso volente deleteretur, *except with his consent*, Liv. 7, 41, 4; so, Teum ex medio cursu classem repente avertit, aut volentibus iis usus com meatu parato hostibus, aut ipsos pro hostibus habiturus, *with their consent*, id. 37, 27, 3: ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, volente deo, *since the god willed it*, Verg. A. 1, 303: Thrasippo supplicium a se voluntaria morte exigere volente, *while he was about to inflict punishment on himself*, etc., Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2: scire volentibus immortalibus dis an Romana virtus imperium orbis mereretur, *it being the will of the gods to know*, etc., Flor. 1, 13, 3 (1, 7, 3): qui sciente aut volente eo ad quem res pertinet, possessionem nanciscitur, *with the knowledge and consent of the person who*, etc., Dig. 41, 2, 6.

3. As adj., *willing, voluntary*, and hence, *favorably disposed* (opp. invitus). **1.** Attributively. **a.** In the phrase cum dis volentibus, lit. *with the willing or favoring gods*, i. e. *with the will, permission, or favor of the gods*: dono ducite doque volentibus cum magnis dis, Eunn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl): sequere hac mea gnata, me cum dis volentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 4: cum dis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi Mani uti illa ac suovetaurilia, etc., Cato, R. R. 141 (142).—And without cum, *abl. absol.*: virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14, 19.—**b.** Volenti animo. (a) = cupide, *eagerly*: Romae plebes litteris quae de Metello ac Mario missae erant, volenti animo de ambobus acceperant, Sall. J. 73, 3.—(β) On purpose, *intentionally*: consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem Adferimus, Verg. A. 7, 216.—**2.** Predicatively. **a.** Agreeing with the subject-nom. or subject-acc. (a) *Voluntarily, willingly*,

gladly (class.); (hi) divini generis appellentur . . . vobisque jure et lege volentes pareant, Cic. Univ. 11 fin.: quas victi ab hostibus poenas metuerant, eas ipsi volentes pendere, Sall. J. 76, 6: quia volentes in amicitiam non veniebant, Liv. 21, 39, 4: si volentes ac non coacti mansissent in amicitia, id. 24, 37, 7: quocunque loco seu volens seu invitatus constitisti, id. 7, 40, 13: itaque se nunquam volentem parte quā posset rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum, id. 22, 27, 9: (virtus), quidquid eveniret, ferret, non patiens tantum, sed etiam volens, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: non est referre gratiam quod volens acceperis nolenti reddere, id. Ben. 4, 40, 4: volens vos Turnus adoro, Verg. A. 10, 677; 3, 457; 6, 146; 12, 833: date vina volentes, id. ib. 8, 275: ipsa autem macie tenant armenta volentes (on purpose), id. G. 3, 129.—And referring to subjects denoting things: quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura Sponte tulere suā, carpsit (spontaneously and willingly), Verg. G. 2, 500.—(β) Favorably; with propitius, favorably and kindly, referring to the gods: precantes Jovem ut volens propitius praebeat sacra arma pro patriā, Liv. 24, 21, 10: precantibus ut volens propitiūque urbem Romanam iniret, id. 29, 14, 13: in eā arce (Victorian) sacram, volentem propitiūque, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano, id. 22, 37, 12; 1, 16, 3; 7, 26, 3; 24, 38, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2489 sq.—Parodied by Plautus: agite, bibite, festivaes fores! fite mihi volentes propitiā, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 89.—Abl. absol.: omnia diis propitiis volentibusque ea faciemus, with the favor and help of the gods, Liv. 39, 16, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: si (Jovem) invocem ut dexter ac volens assit, Quint. 4, proem. 5.—b. Agreeing with other terms of the sentence (rare): volenti consuli causa in Pamphylia devetendi oblata est, a welcome cause was offered to the consul, etc., Liv. 38, 15, 3: quod nobis volentibus facile contingeret, if we wish, Quint. 6, 2, 30: is Ariobarzanem volentibus Armeniis praefecit, to their satisfaction, Tac. A. 2, 4: gemis . . . hominem, Urse, tuum, cui dulce volenti servitium . . . erat, to whom his servitude was sweet, since he liked it, Stat. S. 2, 6, 15: me mea virtus, etc., satis egere volentem, Verg. A. 8, 133: saepe ille volentem castigabat eum, administered kindly received rebukes, Stat. S. 2, 6, 50.—c. In the phrase aliquid mihi volenti est or putatur, etc., something is welcome, acceptable to me, pleases me (= volens habeo or accipio aliquid; cf. the Gr. ἡμῖν ταῦτα βουλομένοις ἐστίν, and, mihi aliquid cupienti est; v. cupio; rare but class.): uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, that the equalization of labor was acceptable to the soldier, Sall. J. 100, 4: quia neque plebei militia volenti putabatur, id. ib. 84, 3 Dietsch: grande periculum maritum civitatibus esse, et quibusdam volentibus novas res fore, that to some a change of the government would be welcome, Liv. 21, 50, 10: quibus bellum volentibus erat, probare exemplum, Tac. Agr. 18.—Impers. with subject-inf.: ceterisque remanere et in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit, to the rest it was acceptable to remain, etc., Tac. H. 3, 43.—With subject-inf. understood: si volentibus vobis erit, in medium profero quae . . . legisse memini, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11: si volentibus vobis erit, diem fabulis et epulis exiguam, id. ib. 1, 7; 2, 3 fin.; 6, 6 init.—3. As subst. (mostly post Aug.). a. volens, entis, m., = is qui vult, in the different meanings, and often with the construction of the verb. (a) One who wishes: nunc cis Hiberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam perfugiumque novas volentibus res, Liv. 22, 22, 11: consulere se volentibus vacuas aures accommodavit, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3: quid opus liberate si volentibus luxu perire non licet, id. 2, 9, 5: discernere meliora volentibus promptum est, i. e. it depends on our own will to learn better things, Quint. 11, 12: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa volentibus discere appareat, to the students, id. 8, 4, 15: mori volentibus vis adhibita vivendi, Suet. Tib. 61.—(β) One who intends, is about: juris ignorantia non prodest acquirere volentibus, i. e. in the acquisition of property, Dig. 22, 6, 7: si quis volentem incipere uti frui prohibuit, one who is about to enter upon a usufruct, ib. 43, 16, 3, § 14.

—(γ) One who is willing: non refert quid sit quod datur, nisi a volente volenti datur, unless it is both willingly given and received, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, those willing to follow, id. Ep. 107, 11.—(δ) One who consents: tutiusque rati volentibus quam coactis imperitare, to rule men with their consent, Sall. J. 102, 6: quippe rempublicam si a volentibus nequeat ab invitis jus expetitum, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must, Liv. 3, 40, 4: si quis aliam rem pro alia volenti solverit, if one pays with the consent of the receiver, Dig. 46, 3, 46: nulla injuria est quae in volentem fiat, ib. 47, 10, 1, § 5.—(e) One who does a thing voluntarily: pecuniam etiam a volentibus acceperant, the contributions of money were voluntary, Vell. 2, 62, 3: parce, puer, stimulis . . . (solis equi) Sponte sua propterant. Labor est inhibere volentis (i. e. properare), Ov. M. 2, 128.—(ζ) Volens = bene volens: munificus nemo habebatur nisi pariter volens, unless he was just as kindly disposed, sc. as he was liberal, Sall. J. 103, 6.—Often referring to a previously mentioned noun: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, and unite with him, since he wishes it, Verg. A. 5, 712; so may be taken Ov. M. 2, 128 (v. e).—b. In the neutr. plur. (volentia) rare, always with dat., things pleasing, acceptable: Pompeius multis susceptionibus volentia plebi facturus habebatur, that he would do what pleased the common people, Sall. H. 4, 31 Dietsch: haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, Tac. A. 15, 36 Draeg. ad loc. al.: hique Muciano volentia rescripsere, id. H. 3, 52.—Hence, adv.: volenter, willingly, App. M. 6, p. 178, 4.

2. volo, avi, atum (part. gen. plur. volantum, Verg. A. 6, 728; Lucr. 2, 1083), 1, v. n. [Sanscr. val-, to turn one's self, etc.; cf. volucer, velox, and vol- in velivolus, to fly. I. Lit.: ex alto . . . laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 95 Vahl.): aves, Lucr. 6, 742: accipitres, id. 4, 1010: corvi, id. 2, 822: altam supra volat ardea nubem, Verg. G. 1, 364: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, id. A. 1, 300: columbae venere volantes, id. ib. 6, 191; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 30; Juv. 8, 251: apes, Ov. A. 1, 96; cf. Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceret, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11.—Prov.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49.—2. P. a. as subst.: volantes, eum, comm., the birds (poet.), Lucr. 2, 1083; Verg. A. 6, 239; 6, 728.—II. Transf., to fly, i. e. to move swiftly like one flying, to fleet, speed, hasten along: i sane . . . vola curriculo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; cf. per summa levis volat aequora curru, Verg. A. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes Vectus equo spumante Saces, id. ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: currus, Verg. G. 3, 181: axis, id. ib. 3, 107: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: fulmina, id. 2, 213: tempestates, id. 6, 612: tellus, id. 1, 971; cf. Sall. J. 60, 2; Verg. A. 9, 698; Liv. 26, 44, 7 al.: litterae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141: fama, Verg. A. 3, 121: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71.—Poet., with inf.: ast Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphis Praecipere et Phariā venientem pellere terrā, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

3. volo, ōnis, m. [1. volo], a volunteer, first applied to the slaves who, after the battle at Cannae, were enrolled upon their own expressed desire to serve (cf. Liv. 22, 57, 11; Val. Max. 7, 6, 1): volones dicti sunt milites, qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad octo milia, cum essent servi, voluntarie se ad militiam obtulerunt, Paul. Diac. p. 370: volones, quia sponte hoc voluerunt, appellati, Macr. S. 1, 11, 30: vetus miles tironi, liber volenti sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35, 6; 23, 32, 1; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 21, 6; Macr. S. 1, 11, 30.

Vologessia, ae, f., a town of Babylonia, now Kufa, Amm. 23, 6, 23; called also Vologesocerta, ae, f., Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122.

Vologēsus, i, and Vologēsēs, is or i, m., the name of several kings of Parthia, of the house of the Arsacidae; form Vologēsus, Suet. Ner. 57, 1; id. Vesp. 6; id.

Dom. 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 123; form Vologēsēs, Tac. A. 12, 14, 12, 44; 12, 50.

volones, v. 3. volo.

volpes, volpinor, etc., v. vulp-.

Volscē, v. Volsci fin.

Volscens, entis, m., an officer of the Latins, Verg. A. 9, 420 al.

Volsci, ōrum, m., the most considerable people in Latium, the Volsci, Volscians, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 22 sq.; 3, 6 sq.; Cic. Brut. 10, 41; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Verg. G. 2, 168 al.—Hence, Volscus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Volsci, Volscian: ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: gens, Cic. Rep. 3, 4; Verg. A. 7, 803.—*Adv.: Volscē, after the manner of the Volsci: qui Obsce et Volscē fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. obscurum, p. 189 Mill.

Volsciū, i, m., the name of a Roman gens: Volsciū Fictor, Liv. 3, 13; 3, 24; 3, 29.

volcella (vuls-) or volsilla, ae, f., a kind of pincers for pulling out hairs, tweezers. I. Lit., Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Mart. 9, 28, 5.—As a surgical instrument, forceps, Cels. 7, 12, 1; 6, 18, 3.—II. Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, i. e. so as to do but little damage, Varr. L. L. 9, § 33 Müll.

Volstinii (Vulsinii), ōrum, m., a town in Etruria, now Bolsena, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139; Liv. 10, 37, 1; 27, 23, 3; Juv. 3, 191.—Hence, A. Volstinus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Volstinii: foci, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 4.—B. Volsiniensis (Vuls-), e, adj., of or belonging to Volstinii, Volsinian: ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4: provincia, id. 5, 32, 4, § 2: lacus, a lake lying south of the town, now Lago di Bolsena, Col. 8, 16, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168.—Plur. subst.: Volsinenses (Vuls-), ium, m., the inhabitants of Volstinii, Volsinians, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Liv. 5, 31 sq.; 7, 3 al.

Volso, ōnis, v. Vulso.

volstura, ae, v. vulstura.

volsus, a, um, Part. of vello.

volt, voltis, old forms for vult, vultis, from volo, q. v.

Volta, the Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

volticulus, i, v. vulticulus.

Volturnia tribus, one of the Roman tribes, of unknown locality, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 17, 43; Inscr. Grut. 418, 3; 48, 11.—Hence, Volturnenses, ium, m., the people of the Volturnian tribe, Cic. Planc. 17, 43.

Volturna, ae, f., the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan Confederation, in whose temple their general assemblies were held, Liv. 4, 23; 4, 25; 4, 61; 5, 17.

volturnosus, voltur, etc., v. vult-.

Volturnus, i, v. Vulturinus.

voltus, ūs, v. vultus.

volubilis, e, adj. [volvo], that is turned round or (more freq.) that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving. I. Lit.: buxum, i. e. a top, Verg. A. 7, 382: caelum, Cic. Univ. 6 fin.: sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef.: nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 190: procursus, id. 2, 455: aquae, Hor. C. 4, 1, 40; cf.: labitur (sc. amnis), et labetur in omne volubilis aevum, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: aurum, i. e. the golden apple, Ov. M. 10, 667; cf. id. H. 20, 209: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42: pila, App. M. 2, p. 116.—II. Trop.

A. Of speech, rapid, fluent, voluble (the figure taken from rolling waters): vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4.—Transf., of the speaker: homo volubilis quādam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; id. Brut. 27, 105; id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.—B. Of fate, changeable, mutable: vaga volubilisque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69; cf.: cum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6: fortunae volubiles casus, Amm. 22, 1, 1: volubiliu casuum diritas, id. 26, 1, 3.—Adv.: volubiliter. 1. Swiftly rolling, spinning, Amm. 20, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 4, 1.—2. Trop., of speech, rapidly, fluently, volubly: funditur numerosae et volubiler oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

volūbilis, ātis, f. [volubilis], a rapid

whirling motion. **I.** Lit.: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; id. Fat. 19, 43; id. Univ. 10; Ov. F. 6, 271; App. Asclep. p. 100, 41.—**II.** Transf., *roundness, round form*: fracta capitis latissima, Ov. M. 12, 434.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility*: linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen alius verborum volubilitas: quae cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53; id. de Or. 1, 5, 17: nimia vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 52 (opp. tarditas); 10, 1, 8; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4.—**B.** Of fate, *changeableness, mutability*: quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 3.

volūcris, ūcris, ūcre (*gen. plur.* volucrium, Cic. ap. Charis. p. 119 P.; *masc.* volucris, Tib. 4, 1, 209; Sil. 10, 471; *fem.* volucria, Petr. poet. 123, 210; cf. acer; on the quantity of the *u* in volucris, v. Quint. 1, 5, 28), *adj.* [cf. 2. volo], *flying, winged* (class.: syn.: ales, volatilis). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Adj.*: bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; id. Lael. 21, 81: angues, id. N. D. 1, 36, 101: dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, id. ib. 9, 482: natus, i. e. *Cupid*, id. ib. 5, 364: deus, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 55; cf. pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88; and: o nuntium volucrum! Cic. Quint. 25, 80.—**2.** *Subst.*: **volūcris**, is, f. (sc. avis, once *masc.*, sc. ales: teneros volucres, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64), *a bird, a flying creature*, Lucr. 1, 12; 2, 145; 2, 344; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81: marinae, Prop. 3, 4, 6, 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 35; id. H. 10, 123: Junonis, i. e. *the peacock*, id. M. 15, 385; cf. Junonia, id. Med. Fac. 33; of the cock: volucres cecinere diem, Coripp. 1, 199; cf. Sil. 14, 22; the eagle, Luc. 6, 129: obscaenae, Verg. A. 3, 241: Tityi volucres, *vultures*, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 31; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6; of the sirens, Stat. S. 5, 3, 87; Quint. 10, 3, 24; 12, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 13: pictae, Verg. A. 4, 525; Ov. M. 1, 303: volucris parvula, *the fly*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 3.—**B.** Transf., of anything that moves rapidly, *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.; syn. *velox*): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173; cf.: ritu flammaram, id. 1, 1102: fumi, Verg. G. 2, 217: aurae, id. A. 11, 795; Ov. M. 13, 807: nebulae, id. ib. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33: sagitta, Verg. A. 5, 242; Ov. M. 9, 102; called also *ferum*, id. Tr. 3, 10, 64: harundo, Verg. A. 5, 544: equi, Ov. M. 2, 153; 2, 234; 4, 245: currus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 8: volucris freta classe pererrant, Ov. M. 7, 460: jam volucrum sequor Te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 38 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *fleet, swift, rapid*: nihil est tam volucrum quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: aliud genus (dicendi) est... verbis volucres atque incitatum, id. Brut. 95, 325: volucris spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: somnus, Verg. A. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 24.—**B.** In partic., *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory*: o volucrum fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: dies, Hor. C. 3, 28, 6; 4, 13, 16: fama, Ov. H. 17, 207; Petr. 123: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.—**Adv.**: **volūcritē**, *swiftly, rapidly* (post-class.): congregati, Amm. 17, 1, 12: perurgebat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1, 18.

volūcra, ae, f. [volvo], *a kind of worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves* (called also *convolvulus*), Col. Arb. 15.—It is also called **volūcre**, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265; and *plur.* volucres, Col. 10, 333.

volūcre and **volūcres**, v. volucra. **volūcri-pēs**, edis, *adj.* [volucris], *swift-footed, swift*, Aus. Ep. 21, 14; Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15.

volūcris, is, v. volucer, I. 2. **volūcritas**, atis, f. [volucris], *swiftness of flight* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 9.

volūcritē, *adv.*, v. volucer fin.

volūmen, inis, n. [volvo; a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence], **I.** A roll of writing, a roll, book, volume (the predom. signif. of the word; cf.: codex, liber): volumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, id. Div. 2, 56, 115: volumen explicare, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: caeleste Epicuri de regulā et iudicio, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: evolvere volumen, id. Att. 9, 10, 4: hic plura persequi, magnitudo voluminis prohibet, Nep. praef. § 8: illa uberius volumine amplecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1.—

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Plur.: evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: volumina ἀνοφθymάσαν, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatium, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26: signata volumina, id. ib. 1, 13, 2; Dig. 32, 1, 52.—**B.** In partic., like *liber*, of a separate portion of a work, a part, book: quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: sedecim volumina epistularum ad Atticum missarum, Nep. Att. 16, 3; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 171; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5; Col. 3, 21, 11; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19 al.—**II.** A roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf. id. ib. 5, 85; 11, 753; Ov. M. 4, 599; 15, 721: crurum (equi), bendings, joints, Verg. G. 3, 192: fumi, wreath, whirl, Ov. M. 13, 601; Luc. 3, 505: undae, id. 5, 565: siderum, revolution, Ov. M. 2, 71.—**B.** Trop., revolution, alteration, change: sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 147.

volūminosus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen, II.], *full of windings, bendings, or folds* (late Lat.): corpora anguium, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

Volumnius, i, m.; **Volumnia**, ae, f., the name of a Roman gens. **1.** P. Volumnius, a Roman consul, Liv. 3, 10.—**2.** L. Volumnius, a consul, who conquered the Samnites, Liv. 9, 42; 10, 18 sq.—**II.** Volumnia. **1.** The wife of Coriolanus, Liv. 2, 40.—**2.** A freed-woman, mistress of M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; otherwise called Cytheris, v. Cytheris.—Hence, **Volumnianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or named from Volumnius: exercitus, Liv. 19, 12.

Volumnus, i, m., and **Volumna**, ae, f. [1. volo], the Well-wishers, tutelary deities of new-born infants, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

volūtariē, *adv.*, v. voluntarius fin.

volūtarius, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas], *willing, of his or its own free-will, voluntary*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: milites, volunteers, Caes. B. C. 3, 91 fin.; Liv. 28, 45, 13: ferocissimus quisque juvenum, id. 1, 59, 5: auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17: est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28.—**B.** *Subst.*: **volūtarii**, ōrum, m. (milites), volunteers, Caes. B. G. 5, 66; Liv. 1, 30, 7; 5, 16, 5; 25, 19, 13; Capitol. M. Aur. 21; Inscr. Orell. 244 and 512.—**II.** Transf., of things: mors, suicide, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: discessus voluntarius sine ulla spe redditus, id. Att. 9, 13, 4: nam hoc ipsum ita iustum est, quod recte fit, si est voluntarium, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: verbera, Just. 2, 8, 7: servitus, Tac. G. 24: deditio, id. H. 2, 45: lex, Petr. 107: accusationes, Tac. Or. 41: Junonis transitus in urbem nostram, Val. Max. 1, 8, 35: herba, growing of itself, spontaneous, Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245.—**Adv.**: **volūtariē**, *voluntarily*, Arn. 2, 74; Hyg. Fab. 41.

voluntas, atis, f. [1. volo], *will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: simul objecta species cuiuspiam est, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura: id cum constanter prouidentur fit, ejusmodi appetitionem Stoici βούλησιν appellant, nos appellamus voluntatem: eam illi putant in solo esse sapiente, quam sic definiunt: Voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat: quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id. ib. 1, 31, 47: iudicium voluntasque multitudinis, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas, Juv. 13, 208: sit pro ratione voluntas, id. 6, 223.—**Plur.**: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48.—**2.** Adverbial phrases. **a.** Suā (alicujus) voluntate, or simply voluntate, of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily (cf.: sponte, ultro), Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 2: ut verum esset, suā voluntate sapientem descendere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11: suā voluntate, nullā vi coactus, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: dictus filius tuos vo-

strā voluntate, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2: tu coactus es tuā voluntate, id. And. 4, 1, 33: istuc, quod expetis, meā voluntate concedam, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: redditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2.—Alone: nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: quod jus vos cogit, id. voluntate impetret, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: aequius erat id voluntate fieri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: aliae civitates voluntate in ditio-nem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38, 1.—**b.** Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, according to the will, with the consent, at the desire of any one: ad voluntatem loqui, at the will of another, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; id. Par. 5, 2, 39: vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 42: vix tamen sibi de meā voluntate concessum est, id. Att. 4, 2, 4: illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: praeter legem et sui voluntatem patris studeat, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Disposition* towards a person or thing, good or bad: erratis, si senatum probare ea... putatis, populum autem esse in alia voluntate, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: offensā in eum militum voluntate, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: celans, quā voluntate esset in regem, id. Dat. 5, 5: legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorant, id. Hann. 2, 2.—And with bona: neque bonae voluntatis ullum signum erga nos tyranni habemus, Liv. 38, 14, 7: quid nunc mihi prodest bona voluntas, Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6; 5, 3, 2; 5, 4, 1; id. Ep. 81, 8: non nudum cum bonā voluntate, sed cum facultatibus accedere ad patriae auxilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2.—**2.** More freq. voluntas alone = bona voluntas, good-will, favor, affection (syn. benignitas): voluntas erga Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 20; Caes. B. C. 2, 17: summa in se (with summum studium), id. B. G. 1, 19: mutua, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 1: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad potam accesserit, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, etc., id. Rep. 1, 41, 64.—**3.** A last will, testament: defensus testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 2; 4, 10, 3; 5, 7, 2; Tac. H. 1, 48; Amm. 21, 15, 5; 28, 1, 35; 28, 4, 22; called also ultima, Dig. 35, 1, 6; cf.: per testamentum aut per aliam quamlibet ultimam voluntatem, other expression of his will, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.—**4.** An object, purpose: cum sint in dicendo variae voluntates, Cic. Brut. 21, 83; cf.: quantam voluntatem habent ad hunc opprimendum, id. Font. 18, 40 (14, 30).

II. Transf. (acc. to 1. volo, I. E. 4. b.), of speech, meaning, sense, signification, import (only post-Aug.; freq. in Quint.; syn. vis): verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6; so (opp. verba) id. 7, 1, 49; 7, 5, 4; cf.: quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 2, 19; 6, 2, 9: verborum vi aut voluntate, id. 8, praef. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1.

volūp (incorrectly **volūpe** in some edd.; cf. Opusc. Phil. 2, p. 450 sqq. Ritschl), *adv.* [shortened for volupis; Gr. ἡδύς; cf. voluptas], agreeably, delightfully, satisfactorily, to one's satisfaction, etc. (opp. aegre; ante-class.): si illis aegre est mihi quod volup est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152: si quid clam uxorem suo animo fecit volup, id. As. grex. 1: scio, ut tibi ex me sit volup, id. Men. 4, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 2, 74: gaudeo et volup est mihi, id. Am. 3, 3, 3: volup est (like aegre est), id. Poen. 5, 5, 47; id. Mil. 2, 3, 6; 4, 5, 12; id. Poen. 5, 4, 20; id. Rud. 4, 1, 1; 4, 4, 132; id. Stich. 4, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 5 Don.; id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

Volūpia, ae, f. [volup], the goddess of Pleasure, Varr. L. L. 5, 34, 45; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Macr. S. 1, 10.

voluptabilis, e, *adj.* [voluptas], that causes pleasure or satisfaction, pleasant, agreeable (ante-class. and late Lat.): nuntius, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 19; Cypr. Ep. 75, 1.

voluptariē, *adv.*, v. voluptarius fin.

voluptarius, Capitol. Ver. 2; Mart. Cap. 2, § 144; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], of or belonging

to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous: quamquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονήν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gentis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: res (with amoenae), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 45: locus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, susceptible of enjoyment, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, a man devoted to pleasure, a voluptuary, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: homines, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: quem mollem, quem voluptarium dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54.—As subst.: voluptarii atque potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34; cf.: voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: disputationes, concerning sensual enjoyment, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: secta, Sen. Ot. Sap. 7, 3.—*Adv.: **vōluptariē**, voluptuously: transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

vōluptas, ātis (gen. plur. voluptatum and -tium), f. [Gr. ἡλπω, to hope; root *Feλπ-*; cf. volo, satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight (whether sensual or spiritual; syn. oblectamentum). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf.: huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suam jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13 sq.: voluptas quae percipitur ex libidine et cupiditate (syn. jucunditas), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis literis cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam. 5, 7, 1: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historiā, non modo voluptatem. Quid? cum fictas fabulas... cum voluptate legimus? id. Fin. 5, 19, 51: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84 et saep.: novum denique officium instituit a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, master of the revels, Suet. Tib. 42 fin.—**B.** Personified, Voluptas, as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my joy, my charmer, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2: care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg. A. 8, 581.—**B.** Voluptates, sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: ne minimo quidem temporis voluptates intermissae, Tac. H. 3, 83; Vop. Aur. 34; id. Prob. 19; Treb. Gall. 9 al.—**C.** The desire for pleasure, bent, passion: suam voluptatem explere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 19; cf. Gell. praef. § 14.—**D.** The male semen, Arn. 5, 158; Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

***vōluptātivus**, a, um, adj. [voluptas], of or belonging to enjoyment, Fronto Ep. 2, 6 fin.

***vōluptificus**, a, um, adj. [voluptas-facio], that causes enjoyment, gives delight: stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348, 11.

vōluptārius, a, um, v. voluptarius init.

vōluptuōse, adv., v. voluptuosus fin.
vōluptuosus, a, um, adj. [voluptas], full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, or delight; agreeable, pleasant, delightful (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2; Quint. Decl. 260.—Sup.: contionator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4: tempus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—Adv.: **vōluptuōse**, with pleasure or delight, Sid. Ep. 5, 20.—Comp., Sid. Ep. 1, 9 med.

Vōlusēnus, i, m.: C. Volusenus Quadratus, a tribune of the soldiers, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 21.

Volusius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. **1.** M. Volusius, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.—**2.** Volusius, an old poet, who wrote Annales, Cat. 36, 1; 95, 7.—**3.** Volusius Maecianus, a celebrated lawyer, the tutor of Marcus Antoninus, Jul. Capit. in Ant. Pio, 12 al.

Volustana, ōrum, n., a name of the Montes Cambunii in Thessaly, Liv. 44, 2.

vōlūta, ae, f. [volvo], a volute or spiral scroll, as an ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr. 4, 1; 3, 3; 7, 5.

vōlūtābrum, i, n. [voluto], a wallowing-place for swine, a hog-pool, slough, Verg. G. 3, 411; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, p. 37; Arn. 7, 224; Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 22.

***vōlūtābundus**, a, um, adj. [voluto], wallowing or rolling about: libidinosus et volutabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41, 68).

vōlūtatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a rolling about, wallowing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: totis volutationibus corporis aliquid persequi, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: pulverea athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: caeca quādam volutatione contrahi undas, Sen. Prov. 1, 4: lapidis, Pall. Jun. 1.—**B.** In partic., in mal. part., Petr. 95; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 med.—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.). ***A.** Restlessness, disquiet: nusquam residentis animi, Sen. Tranq. 2, 8.—***B.** Instability: tantarum humanarum, Sen. Ep. 99, 9.

vōlūtātus, ūs, m. [id.], a rolling about, wallowing (post-Aug.): pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 17.—Plur.: volutatus pulvereis, App. M. 4, p. 144, 39.

†**vōlūtū**, adi. [volvo], = volubiler, acc. to Non. p. 4, 1.

Vōlūtina, ae, f. [id.], the goddess who presides over the husks of corn-ears, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 med.

vōlūtō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. and n. [id.], to roll, turn, twist, or tumble about. **I.** Act. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **A.** With acc.: amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Luc. 1, 412: pilas e fimo pedibus, i. e. to form by rolling together, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98; cf. volvo, I.—With se: se in pulvere, to roll about, wallow, Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 143.—**B.** More freq., mid.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, roll themselves, roll, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: sus caenos lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6: super aureorum acervos... toto corpore volutatus est, Suet. Calig. 42 fin.: volutati supra jacentia poma (irenaei), Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; cf. in allusion to the lit. signif. of the name Verres: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; so in part.: genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg. A. 3, 607: (amnis) per cava saxa volutans, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 45: in sacco et cinere volutantes, Tert. Apol. 40 fin.—**2.** In partic., in mal. part., Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Petr. 79; Just. 12, 16, 2; Tert. ad Uxor. 9.—**B.** Trop., to roll, roll about, roll along, etc.; to roll, wallow. **1.** In gen.: vocem per ampla atria, to roll, spread, Verg. A. 1, 725; so, vocem, id. ib. 5, 149: murmura, id. ib. 10, 98: confusa verba, Ov. M. 12, 55.—Mid.: cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, wallow, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1: in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 4.—**2.** In partic. (a) To busy, occupy (of the mind): animum saepe tacitis cogitationibus, Liv. 9, 17, 2: in veteribus scriptis studiosae et multum volutatum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 39; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.—(β) To turn over or revolve in the mind; to consider, weigh, ponder: rem in pectore, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 1: gladios in comisationem praeparatos volutabam in animo, Liv. 40, 13, 4: haec secum volutantem in animo, id. 42, 11, 5: hoc eum jam pridem volutare in animo, id. 28, 18, 11: haec in animo voluta, Sen. Ep. 24, 15; cf.: in pectore volutare, Lact. 7, 16, 4: ipse quid intra animum volutaverim... omitam referre, Tac. A. 4, 40: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: aliud atque aliud consilium animo, Curt. 5, 12, 10; Tac. H. 2, 49; Sen. Cons. Marc. 11, 5: aliquid mente, Lucr. 3, 240: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Verg. E. 9, 37: inter seque, Ov. M. 1, 389: multa secum animo volutans, Liv. 40, 8, 5: haec secum volutans, id. 30, 14, 3; 26, 7, 3: secum corde, Verg. A. 4, 533: suo cum corde, id. ib. 6, 185: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, to consider, discuss, Liv. 34, 36, 4: consilia de Romano bello, id. 34, 60, 2: quibus suā sponte volutantibus res inter se repugnantes obtorperant animi, id. 32, 20, 2.—**II.** Neutr., to roll or tumble one's self (very rare): leone obvio suppliciter volutante, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 56; so id. 35, 11, 40, § 140 (cf. I. A. 1. b. fin. supra).

1. vōlūtus, a, um, Part. of volvo.

***2. vōlūtus**, ūs, m. [volvo], a rolling, the power of rolling, twisting, or turning

about: dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, etc., App. Flor. p. 348, 16.

volva or **vulva**, ae, f. [volvo], a wrapper, covering, integument. **I.** In gen.: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: pomorum, i. e. the seed-covering, Scrib. Comp. 104 fin.—**II.** In partic., the womb, matrix of women and she-animals (syn. uterus), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Cels. 4, 1; 4, 20; 5, 21; 5, 25 et saep.; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; Juv. 6, 128; Mart. 11, 61, 11; Pers. 4, 35 al.—A sow's matrix, as a very favorite dish, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210; Naev. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 (inf. pass. volvier, Lucr. 5, 714), v. a. [Sanscr. varas, circumference; Gr. ἔλω, to wrap; root *Feλ-*], to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (amnis) volvit sub undis Grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 288; Verg. A. 11, 529; Ov. Ib. 173: flumen lapides volvens, Hor. C. 3, 29, 38: beluas cum fluctibus (procellae), Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 5: vortices (flumen), Hor. C. 2, 9, 22: fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 691: oculos huc illic, Verg. A. 4, 363: oculos per singula, id. ib. 8, 618: flum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll. volvendi sunt libri, to unroll, i. e. open, Cic. Brut. 87, 298: Tyrrhena carmina retro, Lucr. 6, 381 (hence, volumen, in the signif. of roll, book, volume, v. h. v. 1): semineces volvit multos, rolls in the dust, falls to the ground, Verg. A. 12, 329 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To roll up or together, form by rolling: pilas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99; cf.: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, etc., forming a circle, Liv. 22, 29, 5: jam orbem volventes suos increpans, id. 4, 28, 3.—**2.** To breathe, exhale, etc. (poet.): vitalis aëris auras Volvere in ore, Lucr. 6, 1225: (equus) Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg. G. 3, 85.—**3.** Mid., to turn or roll itself round about, to turn or roll along: nobis caenum tetterima quom sit Spurcitius, eadem subus haec jucunda videtur, Insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 978: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus Volvitur, Verg. A. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvantur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, rolls, Verg. A. 10, 590: volvi humi, id. ib. 11, 640: volvitur Euryalus leto, id. ib. 9, 433: lacrimae volvantur inanes, roll, flow, id. ib. 4, 449.—Part.: volventia plaustra, Verg. G. 1, 163.—**II.** Trop., to roll, roll along, roll off or on-wards, etc. **A.** In gen.: volvere curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: magnos fluctus irarum, id. 6, 74: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv. 35, 18, 6: tot volvere casus Insignem pietate virum, i. e. to undergo so many misfortunes, Verg. A. 1, 9; cf.: satis diu saxum hoc volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 55: (lunam) celerem pronos Volvere menses, in rolling on, Hor. C. 4, 6, 40; cf.: volvendis mensibus, Verg. A. 1, 269: has omnis (animas) ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, i. e. completed the cycle, id. ib. 6, 748; and neutr.: volventibus annis, with revolving years, after the lapse of years, id. ib. 1, 234; cf.: volventia lustra, Lucr. 5, 928: volvens annus, Ov. M. 5, 565: sic fata deum rex Sortitur volvitque vices, fixes the series of revolving events, Verg. A. 3, 376; cf.: sic volvere Parcas, id. ib. 1, 22: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, rolling off, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: sententias facile verbis, id. ib. 81, 280: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: ne verba traicimus aperte, quo melius aut cadat aut volvatur oratio, be rounded, form periods, id. Or. 69, 229.—**B.** In partic., to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate, or reflect upon, consider (cf. verso): multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6, 2; 108, 3: multa secum, id. C. 32, 1; id. J. 113, 1; Liv. 26, 7, 3: immensa omnia animo, id. 2, 49, 5; Tac. H. 1, 30; Suet. Vesp. 5: bellum in animo, Liv. 42, 5, 1: in pectore, id. 35, 18, 6: has inanium rerum inanes ipsas volventes cogitationes, id. 6, 28, 7; 34, 60, 2; 32, 20, 2; Curt. 10, 5, 15: incerta consilia, id. 10, 8, 7; 5, 9, 3: bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sub pectore sortem, Verg. A. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna

reipublicae, Sall. C. 41, 3: subinde hoc in animo volve, Sen. Ep. 13, 13: secretas cogitationes intra se, Curt. 10, 8, 9: adeo ut plerumque intra me ipsum volvam, Tac. A. 14, 53: regna tecum volvis, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: mente aliquid, Lact. Epit. 60, 13.

volvōla, ae. f., the plant convolvulus, Hier. in Naum. 1, 10.

* **volvula** (vulv-), ae. f. dim. [volva], a little womb or matrix of an animal, Apic. 2, 3.

* **vōmax**, ācis, adj. [vomo], given to vomiting: nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vomer, ēris (collat. form of the nom. sing. **vōmis**, Cato, R. R. 135, 2; Verg. G. 1, 162; Col. 2, 2, 26; v. Heins. ad Ov. F. 4, 927; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 292), m., a ploughshare. **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Col. 2, 2, 23; Verg. G. 1, 46; Hor. C. 3, 13, 11; id. Epod. 2, 63; id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; Ov. F. 4, 927; id. A. A. 2, 671; Tib. 2, 1, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** = membrum virile, Lucr. 4, 1269. — **B.** A style for writing with, Atta ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

vōmica, (o scanned long, Ser. Samm. 40, 743), ae. f. [vomo], a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumor. **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 8; 4, 8 fin.; Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 27; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11; Juv. 13, 95. — **II.** Transf. of stones, a bunch or knob filled with fluid, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99; 37, 2, 10, § 28. — **III.** Trop., an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse (very rare, and censured as low by Quint.; v. the foll.): hostis, Romani, si expellere vultis, vomica quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui, et, an old prophecy ap. Liv. 25, 12, 9; and Macr. S. 1, 17: sunt quaedam et humiles translationes et sordidae: non enim si Cicero recte Sentinam reipublicae dixit, foeditatem hominum significans, idcirco probem illud quoque veteris oratoris, Perseuisti reipublicae vomicas, Quint. 8, 6, 15: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julius, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carciomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65.

vōmicōsus, a, um, adj. [vomica], full of sores or tumors, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 102; id. Tard. 5, 10, 93.

* **vōmicus**, a, um, adj. [id.], ulcerous; trop., foul, filthy, noisome: morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 med.

vōmificus, a, um, adj. [vomo-facio], that causes vomiting, emetic: medicamentum, an emetic, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17; 3, 4, 32: succus, App. Herb. 108.

vōmifluus, a, um, adj. [vomica-fluo], flowing with pus or matter: passio (i. e. morbus), a discharge of matter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 200.

vōmis, ēris, v. vomer.

vōmītio, ōnis, f. [vomo], a spewing, vomiting. **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Plin. 11, 53, 117, § 282; 21, 20, 83, § 144; 22, 25, 64, § 132; 26, 7, 25, § 41 al. — Collat. form **vōmītium**, Mart. Cap. 2, § 136. — **II.** Transf., concr., that which is vomited, a vomit: varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 57.

vōmīto, āre, v. freq. n. [id.], to vomit often, Col. 7, 10, 5; Sen. Ep. 18, 4; 83, 24; 108, 37: consuetudo vomitandi, Suet. Vit. 13.

* **vōmītor**, ēris, m. [id.], one who vomits, a vomiter: jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88, 19.

vōmītōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], that provokes vomiting, vomitive, vomitory, emetic. **I.** Adj.: bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 21, 19, 75, § 123. — **II.** Transf., subst.: **vōmītōria**, ōrum, n., the entrances to the theatres or amphitheatres, vomitories (which led to the places where the people sat), Macr. S. 6, 4.

vōmītus, ūs, m. [id.], a throwing up, vomiting. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: pulmonem vomitu vomere, to spit up the lungs, id. Rud. 2, 6, 27: aquam vomitu egerere, Curt. 7, 5, 8; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; 20, 6, 23, § 50; Sen. Ep. 68, 6; Suet. Ner. 20 al. — **II.** Transf., concr., that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158; 29, 4, 27, § 86. — **Plur.**: virides et nigri vomitus, Cels. 7, 23, 2. — To denote a disgust-

ing fellow, a puke, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 30; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vōmo, ūi, itum, 3, v. n. and a. [Sanscr. vān-ami, vomit; Gr. ἐμέω; root *Fep*]. **I.** Neutr., to puke, spew, throw up, vomit (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite). **A.** Lit.: cum vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Cels. 1, 3; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Claud. 21: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. — With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27. — *Impers. pass.*: ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104. — **B.** Transf., in gen., to pour forth, empty: quā largius vomit (Padus), discharges itself into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119. — **II.** Act., to throw up or discharge by vomiting; to vomit up or forth (cf.: eructo, nauseo). **A.** Lit.: sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136: pacne intestina sua, Petr. 66. — **B.** Transf., in gen., to vomit forth, i. e. to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge (poet): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: undam, Verg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. A. 5, 682: geminas flammās, id. ib. 8, 681: mel (apcs), Petr. 56: vitam, to breathe out, Lucr. 6, 828; so, animam, Verg. A. 9, 349: argumentum, to give up, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: armataeque vomunt stridentia tela fenestras, Stat. Th. 10, 536: pinguem ncbulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181.

Vonōnes, is, m., the name of a king of Parthia, Tac. A. 2, 1; 2, 58; 2, 68; cf. Suet. ap. Aus. Ep. 19. — **II.** Another king of the same name, Tac. A. 12, 14.

I. vōpiscus, i, m., one of a pair of twins, born alive after the premature birth and death of the other: vopiscos appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu, Plin. 7, 10, 8, § 47; Non. p. 557, 3; Sol. 1 med.; Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

2. Vōpiscus, i, m. [I. vopiscus], a Roman surname. **I.** L. Julius Vopiscus, Liv. 2, 54, 3. — **II.** Flavius Vopiscus, an historian in the time of Constantine the Great, who wrote the lives of several Roman emperors.

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vōrācitas, ātis, f. [vorax], greediness, ravenousness, voracity (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ingluvie et voracitate notabilis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini, App. M. 7, p. 200. — **II.** Transf., of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239.

vōrāciter, adv., v. vorax fin.

vōraginōsus, a, um, adj. [vorago], full of pits, chasms, or abysses, voraginous: solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: amnis, Amm. 24, 6, 7.

vōrāgo, ūis, f. [voror], an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm. **I.** Lit., of watery depths: summus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: vastaque voragine gurgis Aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296, Cat. 17, 26; Curt. 8, 14, 8: explicit se Cotta, si potest, ex hac voragine, Lact. 2, 8, 55. — Of a gulf or chasm in the earth, Liv. 7, 6, 1; Curt. 8, 14, 2. — Poet., of a devouring maw or stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 843. — **II.** Transf.: vos geminae voragine scopulique rei publicae, i. e. gulfs, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: gurgis et vorago patrimonii, devourer, squanderer, spendthrift, id. Sest. 52, 111: vorago aut gurgis vitiorum, abyss, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, abyss, gulf, Val. Max. 9, 4 init.

vōrātor, ōris, m. [id.], a devourer (late Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8 fin.; id. Jejun. 2 med.; Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vōrātrina, ae. f. [id.]. * **I.** An eating-house, Tert. Apol. 39. — **II.** A gulf, abyss, chasm: terrarum, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

vōrātus, ūs, m. [id.]. **I.** The devouring, destruction (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 4. — **II.** A chasm, Facund. Def. 12, 3.

vōrax, ācis, adj. [id.], swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: venter, Ov. M. 15, 94. — **II.** Trop., devouring, destroying, consuming, destructive, ruinous: pontus, Luc. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687: impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 fin.: usura, Luc. 1, 181. — **Comp.**: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839. — In mal. part.: culus, lecher-

ous, lustful, Cat. 33, 4. — Adv.: **vōrāciter**, greedily, voraciously, Macr. S. 6, 5 med.

vōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [Sanscr. root gar-, to swallow; Gr. root βορ- in βιβίσκω, to devour; cf. also gramen], to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour (cf. absorbeo). **I.** Lit.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: vitulum (balae-na), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: Lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, salvum feceris, swallow or gulp down, take, as medicine, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31; so of medicine, Mart. 1, 88, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24. — **Prov.**: meus hic est: hamum vorat, swallows, takes, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61; id. Truc. 1, 1, 21; cf.: hamum voras, Ambros. Tob. n. 7. — **II.** Transf. **1.** Of things, to devour, swallow up, overwhelm, destroy, etc.: vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: navem (rapidus vortex), Verg. A. 1, 117; cf. poet.: agmina (vortex pugnae), Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, to finish or perform quickly, Cat. 35, 7: Thracia quinque radis Istrum vorat Amphitrite, takes in, swallows up, Claud. B. Gct. 337. — **2.** Of property, to use up, consume, squander: idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19. — **III.** Trop., to devour, i. e. to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately (rare but class.): litteras, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2. — In mal. part., Cat. 80, 6; Mart. 2, 51, 6; 7, 67, 15. — **B.** To consume, waste: amor vorat tectas penitus medullas, Sen. Hippol. 282; 642.

vorsipellis, v. versipellis.

vorso, **versōrius**, **vorsum**, etc., v. vers-.

vortex, **vorticōsus**, **vorto**, etc., v. vert-.

vos, pron., v. tu.

Vōseus (**Vōsāgus**, and, less correctly, **Vōgesus**), i, m., a chain of mountains in Gaul, the modern Vosges, Caes. R. G. 4, 10; Luc. 1, 397; Inscr. Orell. 2072.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [votum-fero], vow-bearing, votive: arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92; Anthol. Lat. 6, 87, 15.

vōtīvitas, ātis, f. [votivus], a solemn promise, a vow, Inscr. Orell. 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, adj. [votum]. **I.** Of or belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, green in consequence of a vow, votive (class.): ludi, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158: tabula, Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205: legatio, which was undertaken (often as a mere pretext) to fulfil a vow in a province, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; 15, 11, 4: noctes, Prop. 2, 28, 62 (3, 26, 16). — **II.** Conformable to one's wish, wished for, longed for, desired (post-class.): conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193, 9: hospitium, id. ib. 8, p. 216, 24: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, p. 167, 32: mors, Prud. στέφ. 10, 330: constabat, votivum, illi fuisse, quod, etc., Treb. Gall. 3.

vōto, archaic form of veto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 56.

vōtum, i, n. [voveo]. **A.** (Acc. to voveo, I.) A solemn promise made to some deity, a vow (freq. and class.; esp. in plur.): qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nefaria vota, id. Clu. 68, 194: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: obstructum esse religione voti, id. ib. 12, 43, 2: obligari voti sponse deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: cum de illo aegrotō vota faciebant, id. Att. 8, 16, 1: vota facere, id. Fam. 7, 2, 4; id. Mil. 15, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2 al.: nuncupare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594; Liv. 5, 25, 7: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: Jovi reddere, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 46: suscipere et solvere, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44): persolvere, id. ib. 10, 100 (101): voto se exsolvere, Petr. 85: exsequi, Verg. A. 5, 53: voti dam-nari, i. e. to obtain one's prayer or wish

Liv. 5, 25, 4; 7, 28, 4; 27, 45, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 447 fin.: voti reus, Verg. A. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28, 1. — **2.** Transf. **a.** A thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed or devoted, a votive offering (mostly poet.): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, with burnt-offerings, Verg. A. 3, 279: Danaï in voto (i. e. equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89; cf. iste . . . de bonis illius in aede Veneris argenteum Cupidinem posuit. Sic etiam fortunis hominum abutebatur ad nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142. — **b.** Vota, a day on which vows were made for the good of the State (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 6; Vop. Tac. 9; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 233, § 1. — **B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to voveo, II.) A wish, desire, longing, prayer (perh. nota ante Aug.): ea esse vota, eam esse voluntatem omnium, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 15, 3: ejus me compotem voti facere vos potestis, id. 7, 40, 6: quoniam res Romana contra spem votaue ejus velut resurgeret, id. 24, 45, 3; 35, 42, 5: quod omnibus votis pctendum erat, id. 32, 21, 35: magnarum cogitationum, Petr. 115: audire de mea vota, Hor. C. 4, 13, 1: haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90; id. Tr. 1, 2, 1: votum in amante novum, id. M. 3, 468: voti potens, id. ib. 8, 80: quod omnium sit votum paratum, ut, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 82: vota parentum, id. 1, 2, 25: id enim voto meo sufficit; illud supra votum, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 3: Darius votum meum implevit, Curt. 4, 13, 24; 4, 13, 8; Sen. Polyb. 10, 6: cunctis super vota fluentibus, Tac. H. 3, 48; Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 1: votum aliquem confidendi, Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. ib. 58: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: esse in voto, Pers. 3, 48; cf. sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, is rather a thing to be wished, Quint. 12, 5, 6 Spald.; so, votum est, ut, etc., it is to be wished that, etc., Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalici ex urbis una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. S. 2, 6, 59. — Of inanimate things: alioquin vota arborum frugumque communia sunt nivis diutinas sedere, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14. — **2.** A marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage (post-class.): ad tertia vota migrare, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 4; 5, 5, 24; 5, 1, 2: nuptialia, App. M. 4, p. 154, 18; id. Flor. p. 342, 27.

vōtus, a, um, Part. of voveo.

vōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2, v. a. and n. [etym. dub.], to vow, i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity (syn.: promitto, recipio, dico, dedico). **I.** Lit.: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: Tullius in re tropidā decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27, 7: tibi hinc decimam partem praedae vovco, id. 5, 21, 2: templum Janoni, id. 5, 22, 7: vota vovero, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 66: vota puer solvit, quae femina voverat, Ov. M. 9, 794: votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19, 28. — With acc. and inf.: cum sues puer pasceret, unā ex iis amissā vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123; id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturus vovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72: dictator ludos magnos vovit Vejic capitis se facturum, Liv. 5, 19, 6: ludos donaque facturum vovit, id. 31, 9, 10; 42, 28, 9. — With ut and subj., Just. 21, 3, 2. — Part. perf.: at carum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43: ludi, Liv. 4, 12, 2: pro redivit victimā, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 46: Tyrrheno vindemia regi (Mezêncio), i. e. solemnly promised, id. F. 4, 893. — Absol.: manus leviter pandatā, qualis voventium est, Quint. 11, 3, 100. — **II.** Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), to wish, wish for a thing (in the verb. finit. rare, and only poet.; syn. opto): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, id. ib. 11, 128: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8. — With ut: ut tua sim voveo, Ov. M. 14, 35: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore, etc., id. ib. 9, 675.

vox, vōcis, f. [voco], a voice, sound, tone,

cry, call. **I.** Lit.: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco . . . Exerce vocem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 13: set comprimunda vox mihi atque oratio, i. e. I must hold my peace, id. Ps. 1, 4, 16: humana, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via saepia coibat, Lucr. 6, 1148; cf.: quorum (faucium) vitio et frangitur et obscuratur et exasperatur et scinditur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: cum (eloquentia) constet e voce atque motu, id. ib. 17, 55: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: inclinata ululanteque voce canere, id. ib. 8, 27: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. Sen. 5, 14; so, magnā, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31; 1, 9, 76: summa, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: tremebunda, id. ib. 3, 14, 25: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: vocem late memora alta remittunt, echo, Verg. A. 12, 929: ut nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, cries, shouts, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; cf.: enimvero voce est opus: Nausistrata, exi, I must exert my voice, must call out, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 92. — Of inanimate things (poet.): ad sonitum vocis (i. e. remorum) vestigia torsit, Verg. A. 3, 669: fractae voces (maris), id. ib. 3, 556; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 519; Lucr. 4, 524 sqq. — **II.** Transf. **A.** That which is uttered by the voice, i. e. a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim (syn.: vocabulum, verbum); sing.: dico, Epicurum non intellegere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: illa Platonis vera et tibi certe non inaudita vox, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: hanc sententiam significare videtur Lacois illa vox, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; so, vōna, quā voce omnis intellectus accipi potest, Quint. 8, 5, 12: is verbi sensus, vis ca vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42; id. Fl. 3, 6: vocem exprimere, id. Att. 2, 21, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 32; cf.: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: quod est positum in voce simpliciter, Quint. 1, 9, 4: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 168; id. Lael. 15, 59; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 9: ego cum Graecos facerem . . . Versiculos, vovuit tali me voce Quirinus: In silvam non ligna frax, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: sidera excantata voce Thesalā, incantation, id. Epod. 5, 45: consulum voci atque imperio non obocdire, command, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 23; Val. Max. 2, 2, 4: unā voce, unanimously, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46. — **Plur.**: cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuisent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sayings, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ex peruncatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39: voces per vinum, somnum, etc. . . emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris Vocibus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, abusive expressions, abuse, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, sayings, maxims, doctrines, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34; cf.: populum falsis Dedocet ut Vocibus, id. C. 2, 2, 21: deripere lunam vocibus, with charms, incantations, id. Epod. 17, 78; so, sacrae, id. ib. 17, 6: Marsae, id. ib. 5, 76. — **B.** Speech, language, in gen., = sermo (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cultus hominum recentum Voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. C. 1, 10, 3: Graiā scierit sive Latinā Voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: cum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15. — **C.** Accent, tone: ipsa natura . . . in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58; cf.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, pronunciation, accent, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42.

Vulcanus, v. Volcanus.

vulgāris (volg-), e (ante- and post-class. collat. form **vulgārius**, a, um, Afran. Nov., and Turp. ap. Non. p. 488, 26 sq.; Gell. 1, 22, 2; 3, 16, 18; 12, 10, 6; 16, 5, 1), adj. [vulgus], of or belonging to the great mass or multitude, general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, commonplace, vulgar (freq. and class.): in omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris communisque non

sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: in communi vitā et vulgari hominum consuetudine, id. de Or. 1, 58, 248: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, i. e. extended to all, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: vulgaria et obsoleta sunt, id. Quint. 18, 56: vulgari et pervagatā declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf.: ut pervagatum et vulgare videatur, id. Or. 57, 195: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cuius, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: commendatio, id. Fam. 1, 3, 2: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria tenet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: coetus vulgares spernere, id. C. 3, 2, 23: prostratas arbores restitui . . . vulgare est, is a common thing, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; 14, 19, 24, § 120: vocabula, Quint. 1, 1, 34: verba, id. 10, 1, 9. — No comp. or sup. — **Adv.** **vulgārīter**, after the ordinary or common manner, commonly, vulgarly (very rare): non vulgariter nec ambiliose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1 (dub.); Plin. 8, 5, 5, §§ 13 and 25; 28, 14, 58, § 204.

vulgāritas (volg-), ātis, m. [vulgaris], the great mass, the multitude (post-class.), Arn. 3, 123 and 155.

vulgārīter (volg-), adv., v. vulgaris fin.

vulgārīus, a, um, v. vulgaris init.

vulgātē (volg-), adv., v. 2. vulgo, P. a. fin.

* **vulgātor** (volg-), ōris, m. [2. vulgo], one that makes a thing generally known, a publisher, divulger: taciti, i. e. Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

1. vulgātus (volg-), a, um, Part. and P. a. of 2. vulgo.

2. vulgātus, ūs, m. [2. vulgo], a making generally known, a publishing, divulging (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgivāgus (volg-), a, um, adj. [vulgus-vagor], that wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant; inconstant (Lucretian): mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 932: Venus, id. 4, 1071.

1. vulgō (volg-), adv., v. vulgus fin.

2. vulgo (volg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vulgus], to spread among the multitude; to make general, common, or universal; to put forth to the world, publish (cf. publico). **I.** In gen.: morbos, Liv. 3, 6, 8: contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10, 1: rem, i. e. to let all share in, Liv. 2, 29, 7: librum, to publish, Quint. 1, proem. § 7; Suet. Gram. 8. — **Mid.**: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. to confound one's self with, put one's self on a level with, Liv. 3, 35, 6. — **II.** In partic. **A.** To make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge (cf. promulgo): jurgare coepit dicens, quae facis atque in vulgus vulgat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27, 10: vulgatur rumor duas deesse tabulas, id. 3, 34, 7: dolorem verbis, Verg. A. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7. — **B.** In mal. part., to make common, mingle, confound, to prostitute: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgatur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2, 6: vulgato corpore, id. 1, 4, 7: pretio corpus, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21. — **C.** To name, call (poet.): Bosphoron hinc veteres errantis nomine divae vulgaverat, Val. Fl. 4, 420. — Hence, **vulgātus** (volg-), a, um, P. a., general, ordinary, usual, common.

A. In gen.: vulgatissimū sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Commonly or generally known, notorious: vulgatio fama est, Liv. 1, 7, 2: amores, Ov. M. 4, 276: αὐλητικὴ illa vulgata, Quint. 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, etc., id. 5, 10, 70; cf. id. 1, 5, 11. — **2.** In mal. part., common, public: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22; cf.: quis navis umquam in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus quam istius actas fuit? Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 59. — **vulgātē** (volg-), notoriously; comp., Amm. 15, 3, 6, and id. 31, 3, 2 init.

vulgus (volg-), i, n. (masc., Att., Sienn., and Varr. ap. Non. p. 230, 27 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 99; Phaedr. 4, 14; Liv. 6, 34, 5; 24, 32, 1; Lucr. 2, 920 et saep.) [Sanscr. vārga, a group], the great mass, the multitude, the people, public (class.; cf.: plebs, turba). **I.** In

gen.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic. Planc. 4, 9; Sall. J. 66, 2; Verg. A. 2, 39: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the people, with the public, generally*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 3: in vulgus notus, id. ib. 9, 5; Liv. 22, 3, 14; Tac. H. 1, 71; 2, 26 fin.; 2, 93 al.: apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 112.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A mass, crowd, throng, multitude* of persons or animals: vulgus servorum, Ter. And. 3, 4, 4: mulierum, id. Hec. 4, 2, 24: patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: insipientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: densum (umbrarum), Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: inane (animarum), Ov. F. 2, 554: femineum, Luc. 7, 39: incautum (ovium), Verg. G. 3, 469: aequoreum, *of sea-monsters*, Sen. Hippol. 957.—**B.** With an accessory idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20, 7: gratiam ad vulgum quaesierat, Liv. 6, 34, 5: quid oportet Nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. C. 3, 1, 1: malignum Spemere vulgus, id. ib. 2, 16, 40: infidum, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: mobile, Stat. S. 2, 123: fani pulchritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustri- utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: spargere voces in vulgum ambigua, Verg. A. 2, 99: alio pane procerum, alio volgi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53: vulgus proceresque gemunt, Ov. M. 8, 526.—**C.** *Militari gratiora vulgo, the common soldiery*, Curt. 3, 6, 19: vulgo militum acceptior, id. 7, 2, 33.—Hence, **vulgō (volg-)**, *abl. adv.*, prop. among the multitude; hence, in gen., *before every body, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, all over, commonly, openly, publicly* (syn.: palam, publice, aperte): nūm locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, id. ib. 5, 33: vulgo nascetur amomum, *everywhere*, Verg. E. 4, 25: vituli vulgo moriuntur in herbis, id. G. 3, 494: vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world, openly*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; cf.: quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Omnes, etc., *usually*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf.: ut vulgo uti soleamus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: hoc quod vulgo sententias vocamus, id. 12, 10, 48: victim vulgo quaerere, i. e. *by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38; so, vulgo concepti, Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulnerabilis (voln-), *e. adj.* [vulnero], *wounding, injuring* (late Lat.): materia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, § 171.

vulnerarius (voln-), *a. um, adj.* [vulnero], *of or belonging to wounds*. **I.** *Adj.*: emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 81; 34, 11, 27, § 114.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vulnerarius**, *ii, m., a surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13.

vulneratio (voln-), *ōnis, f.* [vulnero], *a wounding, wound*. **I.** *Lit.*, Cic. Caecin. 16, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 27.—**II.** *Trop.*, *an injuring, injury*: famae, salutis, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.

vulnerator (voln-), *ōris, m.* [id.], *a wounder; trop., an injurer* (late Lat.): gentium, Hier. in Isa. 14, 12.

vulnero (voln-), *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [vulnero], *to wound, to hurt, or injure* by a wound (syn.: saucio, ferio). **I.** *Lit.*: neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum videret, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundā vulneratur, id. ib. 5, 35 fin.: plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57, 6: acie ipsā et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sect. 10, 24: corpus vulneratum ferro, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 7: (aper) vulnerat armentum, Ov. M. 11, 372.—With acc. of part affected: ipse vulneratus umerum, femur, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103.—**B.** *Transf.*, of things: Romanorum duae naves fractae sunt, vulne-

ratae aliquot, Liv. 37, 30, 9: multis ictibus vulnerata navis erat, id. 37, 24, 8: Scythiorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut non queant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 64.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to wound, hurt, injure, pain, etc.*: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30: gravior nuntius aures Vulneret, Verg. A. 8, 583; cf.: vulnerant aures eorum praecepta continentiae, Lact. 7, 1, 14: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu Pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: fortunae vulneror ictu, id. P. 2, 7, 41: crimine vulnerari, id. H. 18 (19), 105.

vulnifer (voln-), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [vulnero-fero], *wound-bringing* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 173; Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnifico, *āre, 1, v. a.* [id.], *to wound* (late Lat.); Ven. Fort. Misc. 10, 2.

vulnificus (voln-), *a. um, adj.* [vulnero-facio], *wound-making, wound-inflicting, wounding* (poet.): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, id. ib. 2, 504: chalybs, Verg. A. 8, 446: plumbum (i. e. caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420: Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, § 13.

vulnus (voln-), *ēris, n.* [root vul-; cf. vultur; akin to vello], *a wound* (cf.: ictus, cicatrix). **I.** *Lit.*: cave faxit vulnus tibi jam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 51: qui abstergerem vulnera? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; so, inferre, id. B. C. 2, 6: accipere, id. B. G. 1, 48: claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: excipere, Cic. Sect. 10, 23: alicui infligere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: gravi vulnere ictus, Liv. 2, 47, 2: vulneribus confectus, id. 24, 26, 14: ego factum modo vulnus habeo, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30: facile ex vulnere est recreatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—**B.** *Transf.*, of things, *a wound, i. e. a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum Congemuit, Verg. A. 2, 630; cf. Ov. M. 9, 383; 14, 392; Juv. 6, 247; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142: aratri, Ov. M. 2, 286.—**II.** *Trop.*, *a wound, blow, misfortune, calamity, defeat*: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 4; Luc. 8, 72: hoc tam gravi vulnere intus illa, quae consenuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: vulnera imposita provinciae sanare, id. Att. 5, 17, 6: inusta rei publicae (with scelera), id. Sect. 7, 17: non vulnus super vulnus, sed multiplex clades, Liv. 22, 54, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—Esp., in the phrase vulnus accipere, *to be defeated, to suffer great loss*, Just. 1, 8, 10; 2, 11, 19; cf. id. 42, 4, 10.—Of pain, grief, sorrow, Lucr. 2, 639; Verg. A. 12, 160; Ov. M. 5, 426.—Of the wounds of love, Lucr. 1, 34; Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 7; 2, 25 (3, 20), 46; Verg. A. 4, 2; Hor. C. 1, 27, 12; id. Epod. 11, 17: dulcia vulnera sagittae, App. M. 4, p. 156, 29.

vulnuscum (voln-), *i. n. dim.* [vulnero], *a little or slight wound*, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8; Hier. Ep. 112, 13.

vulpēcula, *ae, f. dim.* [vulpes], *a little fox*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; id. Off. 1, 13, 41; Auct. Carm. Phil. 59: tum vulpēcula evasit puteo, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10.

vulpes (volp-), *is* (collat. form, nom. **vulpis**, Petr. 58; Avien. 40, 7), *f.* [cf. Gr. λύπηξ], *a fox*. **I.** *Lit.*, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 165; Hor. S. 2, 3, 186; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. C. 3, 27, 4 al.—**II.** *Trop.*, *cunning, craftiness*: animi sub vulpe latentes, Hqr. A. P. 437; Pers. 5, 117.—Prov. **a.** Jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Verg. E. 3, 91.—**b.** Vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16.—**c.** Tam facile, quam pium vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32.—**III.** *Transf.*: vulpes marina, *a kind of shark*: Squalus alopecia, Linn.; Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

vulpiner (volp-), *ari, v. dep. n.* [vulpinus], *to play the fox, be sly as a fox* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 26; App. M. 3, p. 139, 5.

vulpinus (volp-), *a. um, adj.* [vulpes], *of or belonging to a fox*: lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: jecur, id. 28, 13, 55, § 197: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16, § 44.

* **vulpio (volp-)**, *ōnis, m.* [id.], *one*

cunning as a fox, a sly fox, App. Mag. p. 328, 32.

vulpis, *is, v. vulpes init.*

vulsella, *ae, v. volsella.*

Vulsinii and **Vulsinienses**, *v. Volsinii*.

vulsio, *ōnis, f.* [vello], *a plucking*, Veg. 3, 65.

Vulso (Vols-), *ōnis, m., a cognomen in the Manlian gens*: Manlius Vulso, Liv. 22, 35; 40, 59.

* **vulsura (vols-)**, *ae, f.* [vello], *a plucking, putting*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, *a. um, Part. and P. a. of vello.*

* **vulticulus (volt-)**, *i. m. dim.* [vultus], *a look, mien, air*: non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab istā oratione deterret? i. e. *severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

vultum, *i. v. vultus init.*

vultuosus (volt-), *a. um, adj.* [vultus], *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected*: homo, Prud. στέφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135, 9: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60; cf. pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

1. vultur (volt-), *ūris* (ante-class. collat. form of the nom. sing. **vulturis** (volt-), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 120 P.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 683 ib.; and id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 597, or Ann. v. 141 Vahl.), *m., a vulture*. **I.** *Lit.*, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19; Liv. 41, 21; Verg. A. 6, 597.—As a bird of omen, Liv. 1, 7, 1.—Prov.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** *Transf.*, *a designation of a grasping, avaricious person*, Sen. Ep. 95, 43; Mart. 6, 62, 4.

2. Vultur (Volt-), *ūris, m., a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Vulture*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 9; Luc. 9, 185.—Hence, **Vulturinus (Volt-)**, *a. um, adj.*, *of or belonging to Vultur*: ventus, *a southeast-by-one-third-south wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 3; Col. 5, 5, 15; 11, 2, 65; Gell. 2, 22, 11; App. de Mundo, p. 63, 14.

Vulturcius (Volt-), *i. m., one of the fellow-conspirators of Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2 sq.; Sall. C. 44, 4.

vulturinus (volt-), *a. um, adj.* [1. vultur], *of or belonging to a vulture, vulture-like, vulturine*: fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 123: sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10, § 30: collum, Mart. 9, 23, 2: species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

vulturius (volt-), *ii, m.* [id.], *a vulture, bird of prey*. **I.** *Lit.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; id. Most. 3, 2, 146 sqq.; Lucr. 4, 680; Liv. 27, 23, 3; 27, 11, 4; 41, 21, 7.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *A vulture*; a designation for a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner, and the like: sunt alii qui te vulturius vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38; Cat. 68, 124.—**B.** *An unlucky throw at dice*: jactis vulturiis quattuor. Talos arripio: jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

Vulturnalis (Volt-), *e. adj.*, *of or belonging to the god Vulturnus* (perh. the same as Vertumnus). **I.** *Adj.*: flamen, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll. (Ann. v. 125 Vahl.).—**II.** *Subst.*: **Vulturnalia**, *ium, n., the festival of Vulturnus*, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

Vulturnum (Volt-), *i. n., a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus, now Castel Volturno*, Liv. 25, 20; 34, 45.

1. Vulturnus (Volt-), *i. m., a river in Campania, the mod. Volturno*, Liv. 8, 11; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.—Hence, **Vulturnus (Volt-)**, *a. um, adj.*, *of or belonging to the Vulturnus, Vulturnian*: vada, Sil. 12, 521: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194: oppidum, id. 3, 5, 9, § 61.

2. Vulturnus ventus, *v. 2. Vultur.*

3. Vulturnus, *i. m., the god Vulturnus*; v. Vulturnalis.

vultūrus (volt-), *v. 1. vultur init.*

vultus (volt-), *ūs, m.* (neutr. collat. form, plur. volta, Enn. ap. Non. p. 230, 15, or Ann. v. 536 Vahl.; Lucr. 4, 1213) [etym. dub.; cf. Goth. vultus, glory], *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage, as to features and expression*; hence, often to be translated by *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect* (syn. aspectus). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In gen., sing.: nam et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vul-

tus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cuius vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, id. ib. 1, 28, 127: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus atque nutus, id. Lael. 25, 93: acer in hostem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: maestus, id. A. P. 106: tali vultu gemens, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 37: qui spiritus illi, Qui vultus, Verg. A. 5, 649; cf. vultus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1.—*Plur.*: vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 3: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Clu. 26, 72: non modo severitatem illorum, sed ne vultus quidem ferre possemus, id. Planc. 18, 45: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: super omnia vultus Accessere boni, kindly, Ov. M. 8, 677: vultus modo sumit acerbos, id. Tr. 5, 8, 17.—*B.* In partic., an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (iustum virum) Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solidā, Hor. C. 3, 3, 3; id. S. 1, 6, 121; 2, 7, 44; Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Ps. 20, 10; 33, 17.—*II.* Transf. 1. In gen., the face (syn.: facies, os): simiae vultum subire, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: brachia et vultum teretesque furas laudo, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93; so in the plur., Ov. M. 5, 59; 5, 217; 5, 292; 6, 630; Mart. 1, 32, 5; Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2 al.—2. In partic., a painted face, portrait, likeness: vultus Epicuri pro cubiculo gestant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5; Vop. Prob. 23; Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—3. The face, look, appearance (poet.): vultus capit illa priores, Ov. M. 1, 738: inque nitentem Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille iuvencom, id. ib. 1, 611.—Of things: unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Verg. A. 5, 848.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

vulvula, ae, v. volvula.

X.

X, x, a character probably derived from the Greek Ξ (this form of that letter being found in some few Greek inscriptions). Though not introduced instead of the characters for the two separate sounds till after the adoption of the alphabet, the letter x is certainly older than the Latin inscriptions known to us; for we find in the Columna rostr., EXEMET MAXIMOS, EXFOCIONT; in the fifth Epitaph of the Scipios, SAXVM; and in the S. C. de Bacch., EXDEICENDVM, EXDEICATIS, EXTRAD, etc.

The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. ks, although etymologically it represented not only cs (as in lux, from luc-s, and dixi, from dic-si), but also gs (as in lex, from leg-s; rex, from reg-si); hs (as in traxi, from trah-si; vexi, from veh-si); and chs (as in the word onyx, from onych-s, borrowed from the Greek). The hardening of a softer final (g, h, ch) before s into the c-sound, which occurs in the last-mentioned cases, is found also in several roots ending in v and u: nix for niv-s, vixi for viv-si, connixi for conniv-si, fluxi for fluv-si, from fluo (root FLUV; cf. fluvi-us), struxi for stru-si. Less frequently x has arisen from the combinations ps and ts: proximus for prop-simus (from prope), nixus for nit-sus (from nitor), the latter being used along with the collateral form nixus, as also connixi with connixi, and mistus (from misceo) with mixtus. An exchange of the sounds ss, or s and x, took place in axis for assis, laxis for lassus; cf. also Ulises, from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης, Etruscan Uluxe for 'Οδυσσεύς; so, too, Sextius, Exquillae=Sestius, Esquillae; cf. also Ajax=Aías. In the later language of the vulgar, the guttural sound in x disappeared, and s or ss was often written for it; as vis for vix, vixit for visit, unsit for unxit, confississet for conflixisset, in late Inscr. (v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 297 sq.); hence regularly in Italian, and frequently in the

other Romance tongues, the Lat. x is represented by s or ss. Respecting the nature of x in composition, v. ex.

By a mere graphic variation, one of the constituent sounds of x is often expressed in inscriptions (but not the earliest, v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 296) by an additional c or s; as SAXCO or SAXSO for saxo; VXCOR or VXCOR for uxor; CONVXCX or CONVXCX for conjux; even both sounds are sometimes thus expressed, VXCXIT for vixit.

As an abbreviation X stands for decem, ten; it was stamped upon the silver denarius, so called because it was valued at ten asses.

Xanthicus, a, um, adj. (sc. mensis), the Macedonian name of a month which corresponded to the Roman Aprilis, Cassiod. Hist. Ecol. 9, 38.

Xanthippe, ēs, f., = Ξανθίπη, the wife of Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; Gell. 1, 17, 1.

Xanthippus, i, m., = Ξάνθιππος. I. The father of Pericles, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.—II. A Lacedaemonian, who took Regulus prisoner, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99.

Xantho, ūs, f., = Ξανθή, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Verg. G. 4, 336.

xanthos, i, m., = Ξάνθος, a precious stone of a golden color, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

Xanthus, i, m., = Ξάνθος, the name of several rivers. I. A river of Troas, confounded by many with the Scamander, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; 2, 103, 106, § 230; Verg. A. 1, 473; 5, 634 al.; Ov. M. 2, 245; 9, 646; Virg. 8, 3 med.—II. A river in Lycia, near a town of the same name, now Esenide, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Verg. A. 4, 143; id. Cul. 14; Hor. C. 4, 6, 26; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100; 6, 34, 39, § 214.—III. A small stream in Epirus, Verg. A. 3, 350.

Xeniades, is, m., = Ξενιάδης, a Corinthian who purchased and liberated Diogenes the Cynic, Gell. 2, 18, 9.

xeniolum, i, n. dim. [xenium], a small gift or present, App. M. 2, p. 119, 24; Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xenium, ii, n., = Ξένιον, a gift or present made to a guest (pure Lat. lautia). I. Lit., Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 14; Virg. 6, 10.—Hence, Xenia, the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests, Mart. 13, 3, 1.—II. Transf., in gen., a gift, present, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8; Dig. 1, 16, 6; Vulg. Eccles. 20, 31.

Xeno, ōnis, m., = Ξένων, an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; 5, 11, 6; 7, 1, 1; 13, 37, 1.

Xenocles, is, m., = Ξενοκλῆς, a rhetorician of Adramytteum, Cic. Brut. 91, 316.

Xenocrates, is, m., = Ξενοκράτης, a disciple of Plato, born at Chalcedon in the 95th Olympiad, B. C. 400, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off. 1, 30, 109; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3.—II. A sculptor, a pupil of Tisicrates, and author of works on sculpture, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.—III. A writer on the art of painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

xenodochium or **-eum**, i, n., = Ξενοδοχείον, a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital (syn. deversorium), Hier. Ep. 66, 11; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17; 1, 3, 33; 1, 3, 35.—Called also **xenon**, ōnis, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 al.

xenodochus, i, m., = Ξενοδόχος, one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital, Cod. Just. 1, 8, 33 fin. **xenon**, v. xenodochium.

xenoparochus, i, m., = Ξενοπάροχος, one who attends to or provides for strangers, Dig. 5, 4, 18.

Xenophanes, is, m., = Ξενοφάνης, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, born about B. C. 556, a disciple of Archelaus, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; 1, 39, 87; Lact. 3, 23, 11.

Xenophilus, i, m., = Ξενοφίλος, a Pythagorean philosopher and musician, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.

Xenophon, ōntis, m., = Ξενοφών, a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, born B. C. 445, a pupil of Socrates and a leader of the Greeks in the army of Cyrus

the younger, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Sen. 9, 30; id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8.—Hence, **Xenophonteus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., = Ξενοφόντειος, of or belonging to Xenophon, Xenophontian: genus sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: Hercules, i. e. mentioned in his writings, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3.

xerampelinae, ārum, f. (sc. vestes), = Ξερμπελίνας (of the color of dry vine-leaves), dark-red or dark-colored clothes, Juv. 6, 519.

xeranticus, a, um, adj., = Ξεραντικός, drying: decoctio, Macer, 1, 88; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

xerocollyrium, ii, n., = Ξεροκόλλιον, a dry salve, Marc. Emp. 8, 3.

Xerolophus, i, m., = Ξερολόφος (prop. Dry Hill), the name of a place in Byzantium, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 5; Prisc. p. 347 P.

xeromyrrha, ae, f. (Ξερός-μύρρα), dry myrrh, Sedul. Hymn. 2, 81.

xerophagia, ae, f., = Ξεροφαγία, the eating of dry food: xerophagias observare, Tert. adv. Psych. 1 fin.

xerophthalmia, ae, f., = Ξεροφθαλμία, a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes, Marc. Emp. 8, 3 (in Cels. 6, 6, 29, written as Greek).

Xerxes (Xerses), Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 26), is (i. Nep. Reg. 1), m., = Ξέρξης, the celebrated king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspis, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. N. D. 1, 41, 115.

xiphias, ae, m., = Ξιφίας (sword-shaped). I. A sword-fish: Xiphias gladius, Linn.; Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15; Ov. Hal. 97.—II. A sword-shaped comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

xiphion, ii, n., = Ξιφίον, sword-flag, gladiole, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137.

Xuthus, i, m., = Ξούθος, a son of Helen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of a branch of the Hellenic nation, T. Mam. Syll. 884.

Xyline, ēs, f. (Ξυλίνη): Xylene come, a village in Pamphylia, Liv. 38, 15.

xylinum, i, n., = Ξύλινον, cotton, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

xylobalsamum, i, n., = Ξυλοβάλασμον, balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 13, 1, 2, §§ 13, 15; 29, 3, 13, § 56.

xylocassia, ae, f., = Ξυλοκασσία, the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

xylocinnamomum, i, n., = Ξυλοκιννάμωμον, the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 91; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—Also contracted, **xylocinnamum**, i, n., Scrib. Comp. 271.

xylon, i, n., = Ξύλον (wood; in partic.), the cotton-tree, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

xylophytum (-on), i, n., = Ξυλόφυτον, a kind of herb, comfrey, App. Herb. 59.

Xyniae, ārum, f., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13, 14; 33, 3, 8; 39, 26, 2.

xyris, idis, f., = Ξυρίς, wild iris, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 143.

xystarches, ae, m., = Ξυστάρχης, the master, director, or manager of a xystus, Amm. 21, 1, 4; Tert. ad Mart. 3.

Xystiani, ōrum, m., a people of Caria, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109.

xysticus, a, um, adj., = Ξυστικός, of or belonging to a xystus. I. Adj.: vanitas, i. e. of the athletes, Tert. Pud. 7 med.—II. Subst.: xystici, ōrum, m., athletes, Suet. Aug. 45; Dig. 3, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

Xystilis, is, f., the name of a woman, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, m., or **zystum**, i, n., = Ξυστός or Ξυστόν. I. Among the Greeks, a covered portico or gallery, where the athletes exercised in winter, Vitruv. 5, 11, 4; 6, 10, 5; Tert. Apol. 38.—II. Among the Romans, an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. Brut. 3, 10; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; Sen. Ira. 3, 18, 3; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17; 5, 6, 19; 9, 7, 4; 9, 36, 3; Suet. Aug. 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter introduced at a late period for words borrowed from the Greek, the place of the Greek χ being previously filled by ψ (i. e. ν , which graphically originated from χ ; v. the letters U and V). Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and so the words which were identical in Greek and Latin in the oldest period of the language have either preserved ψ where the Greek has χ , as bucina and $\beta\upsilon\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$, cubus and $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fuga and $\phi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, mus and $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$ et saep.; or this ψ has given place to χ , as in lacrima, formerly lacruma, = $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\alpha$. Sometimes, also, σ took the place of the ψ ; cf. mola and $\mu\acute{\omicron}\lambda\eta$, sorex and $\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, folium and $\phi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, and, shortening a long vowel, ancūra and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\kappa\upsilon\rho\alpha$, like lacrima and $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\alpha$. In Cicero's time y seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, was perhaps a letter of the original Latin alphabet, since it is found in the Carmen Saliare, Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; and in a Latin record of an Oscan law of the time of the Gracchi, C. I. L. 1, 197; but it had long disappeared, when, in Cicero's time, it again came into use, but only in transcribing Greek names, to represent the Greek ζ , χ , which had previously been represented, when initial, by σ , as in Saguntum for $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, Sethus, sona, etc.; and by ss when medial, as in Atticisso, badissas, etc., in Plautus. It seems to have been sounded like the Engl. z (Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 295; but cf. Roby, Gr. 1, § 195). In late Latin writings z is very frequent in place of s , and in the words Zmyrna for Smyrna, zmaragdus for smaragdus, is found in the best MSS. In writings of the third and fourth Christian centuries z often stands for initial δ before a vowel, as zaconus, zabulus, etc.; cf. the Æolic $\zeta\alpha$ for $\delta\alpha$.

Zabulon, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\varsigma$, $m.$, = Zαβουλών , one of the tribes of Israel, Juven. 1, 441; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 7, 8.

Zabulus or **Zabulus**, $i, m.$, = Zάβουλος (collat. form of $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$; cf. the letter D init.), the Devil, Lact. Mort. Pers. 16.

Zacharias, $ae, m.$ (f. short, Juven. 1, 29; Paul. Nol. 5, 27; Sid. Carm. 16, 36), = Ζαχαρίας , Zacharias, the father of St. John the Baptist, Vulg. Luc. 1, 5; 1, 12; 1, 13; 3, 2; Lact. 4, 14, 6.

Zacynthus, $a, um, v.$ Zacynthus. **Zacynthus** or **-ōs**, $i, f.$, = Zάκυνθος , an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante or Zacintho, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Liv. 21, 7; 26, 24; Verg. A. 3, 270; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Ov. H. 1, 87 al. — Hence, **Zacynthus**, $a, um, adj.$, of or belonging to Zacynthus, Zacynthian: Calchas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 104; bitumen, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Zaleucus, $i, m.$, = Zάλευκος , a lawgiver of the Locrians, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; id. Leg. 1, 22, 57; 2, 6, 14; Sen. Ep. 90, 5.

Zama, $ae, f.$, = Ζάμια . **I.** A small town in Numidia (now Zamra), celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal, Liv. 30, 29; Sil. 3, 261 al. — **II.** Another town in Numidia, also, with the addition regia, the residence of Juba, now Jama, Sall. J. 57 sq.; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Inscr. Grut. 364, 1. — Hence, **Zamensis**, $e, adj.$, of or belonging to Zama: oppidum, i. e. Zama, Plin. 5, 4, § 30 (al. Ziamensis). — As subst.: **Zamenses**, $i, m.$, the inhabitants of Zama, Auct. B. Afr. 92.

zamia (**samia**), $cf.$ Fleck. Ep. Crit. 12), $ae, f.$, = ζημία , hurt, damage, loss (cf. detrimentum), Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

Zamolxis, $i\varsigma, m.$, = Ζάμολξίς , a Thracian philosopher, App. Mag. p. 290, 9.

zancha, **zanca**, or **zanga**, $ae, f.$,

a kind of soft Parthian shoe, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2.

Zancle, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma, f.$, = Ζάκκλη , an older name of the city of Messina (Messina), in Sicily, Ov. M. 14, 5; 15, 290; Sil. 1, 662. — Hence, **A. Zanciacus**, $a, um, adj.$, of or belonging to Zancle, Zanclean: laarena, i. e. Sicily, Ov. M. 13, 729. — **B. Zancleus**, $a, um, adj.$, of Zancle, Zanclean: moenia, i. e. Messina, Sil. 14, 48: saxa, Ov. M. 14, 47.

zanthenes, $i\varsigma, m.$, a yellow gem, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

zapiūtus, $a, um, adj.$, = ζάπλουτος , very rich, Petr. 37.

zēa, $ae, f.$, = ζεά . **I.** A kind of grain, spell: Triticum spelta, Linn. (pure Lat. alic); Plin. 13, 8, 19, § 81 sq.; Hier. in Isa. 9, 23, 25; id. in Ezech. 4, 9. — **II.** A kind of rosemary, App. Herb. 97.

zēlanter, $adv.$ [zelo], zealously (late Lat.). Ven. Fort. Vit. Patern. 3.

zēlātor, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\varsigma, m.$ [id.], a zealous person, a zealot, Ven. Carm. 5, 6, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 51, 15.

(**zelivira**, $ae, f.$, a false read. for cae libi, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.)

zēlo, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon, v. a.$, = ζηλώω . **I.** To love with zeal or ardently (eccl. Lat.): populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36; Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — **II.** To be jealous of: non zeles mulierem sinus tui, Vulg. Eccles. 9, 1. — **III.** To be zealous for: zelat zelum legis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 58. — Also in dep. form: zelatus est legem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 26. — **Absol.**: zelatus est pro Deo suo, Vulg. Num. 25, 13.

zēlōtes, $ae, m.$, = ζηλωτής , one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous (eccl. Lat.); of God, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28; 4, 25; Vulg. Exod. 20, 5 al.

zēlotypa, $ae, v.$ zelotypus, 2.

zēlotypia, $ae, f.$, = ζηλοτυπία , jealousy, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; Vulg. Num. 5, 14 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, and Att. 10, 8, A, 1, written as Greek).

zēlotypus, $a, um, adj.$, = ζηλότυπος , jealous: larba, Jur. 5, 45; moechae, id. 6, 278. — As subst. **1.** zēlotypus, $i, m.$, a jealous man, Petr. 45; Quint. 4, 2, 30; Mart. 1, 93, 13. — **2.** zēlotypa, $ae, f.$, a jealous woman, Petr. 69.

zēlus, $i, m.$, = ζήλος , zeal, emulation; jealousy, Vitr. 7 praef.; Prud. Ham. 188; Aus. Epigr. 77; Hier. in Gal. 2, 4, vv. 17, 18; Vulg. Num. 25, 11.

zēma or **zūma**, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\varsigma, n.$, = ζήμα , a cooking utensil, a saucepan, Apic. 8, 1 fin.; Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 456.

Zeno or **Zēnon**, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\varsigma, m.$, = Ζήνων , the name of several Greek philosophers. **I.** The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium in Cyprus; form Zeno, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; 3, 4, 15; id. N. D. 2, 22, 57; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 7; form Zenon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27 B. and K.; Sen. Ep. 33, 7. — **II.** An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Graecia, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82. — **III.** An Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 21, 59; 1, 33, 93 sq.; id. Tusc. 3, 17, 33. — **IV.** A Greek emperor in the fifth Christian century. — Hence, **Zenonianus**, $a, um, adj.$, of or pertaining to the emperor Zeno, Zenonian: lex, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 3.

Zenobia, $ae, f.$, = Ζηνοβία , a queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus, conquered by Aurelian, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyrann. 14, 23; 14, 29; Vop. Aurel. 22 sq.; Eutr. 9, 9. — **II.** Daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia, Tac. A. 12, 44; 13, 6; 13, 37.

Zephyrē, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma, f.$, an island near Crete, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Zephyritis, $i\delta\iota\varsigma, f.$, = Ζεφυρίς , the Zephyritide, an appellation of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honored as a goddess, Cat. 66, 57 (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148).

zephyrius, $a, um, adj.$, = ζεφύριος , of or belonging to a zephyr or to the west wind: ova, i. e. wind-eggs, addle-eggs, Plin. 10, 63, 80, § 167.

Zephyrus, $i, m.$, = Ζέφυρος , a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr (pure Lat. Favonius); personified, son of Astræus

and Aurora. **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337; Hor. C. 3, 1, 24; 4, 7, 9; id. Ep. 1, 7, 13; Verg. G. 1, 44; id. A. 4, 223; Ov. M. 1, 64; 1, 108; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5. — **II.** Poet., in gen., wind, Verg. A. 4, 562.

zēros, $i, m.$, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 9, 53, § 133 (al. le-ros).

Zērynthius, $a, um, adj.$, = Ζηρύνθιος , of or belonging to the Thracian town of Zērynthus, Zērynthian: litora, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 19; Apollo, Liv. 38, 41.

1. zēta, $ae, f.$, v. diaeta init.

2. zēta, indecl. $n.$, = ζήτα , the Greek letter zeta, Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

zētārius, a, um , = diaetarius, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

Zētes, $ae, m.$, = Ζήτης , a brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts, Ov. M. 6, 716; Prop. 1, 20, 26. — Collat. form **Zētus**, $i, m.$, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 350.

Zēthus, $i, m.$, = Ζήθος , a son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; Hyg. Fab. 76 and 155.

Zeugitāna rēgio = ἡ Ζευγίτανή , a very fruitful district in Africa, now the northern part of Tunis, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; Mart. Cap. 6, § 669. — Called **Zeugis**, Isid. 14, 5, 8.

zēugites, $ae, m.$, = ζευγίτης , a kind of reed, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169.

1. zeugma, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\varsigma, n.$, = ζεύγμα , a grammatical figure, according to which two nouns or two infinitives are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

2. Zeugma, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\varsigma, n.$, = Ζεύγμα , a town in Syria, on the Euphrates, now Rumkaleh, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; 5, 24, 21, § 86; 34, 15, 43, § 150; Tac. A. 12, 12; Luc. 8, 237; Stat. S. 3, 2, 137.

zēus, $i, m.$, = Ζαῖός , a kind of fish (pure Lat. faber), Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68.

Zeuxis, $i\varsigma$ and $i\delta\iota\varsigma$ (acc. -im or -in), $m.$, = Ζεύξις . **I.** A famous Greek painter of Heraclea, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 65 sq.; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; acc. Zeuxin, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1. — **II.** Zeuxis Blandenius (a native of Blandos, a city of Phrygia), a matricide, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 sq.

zingiberi or **zimpiberi**, indecl. $n.$, = ζιγγίβερι , ginger: Amomum zingiber, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27. — Also **zingiber**, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\varsigma, n.$, Cels. 5, 23 fin.; Pall. Oct. 20, 2; Apic. 2, 2.

zinzāla, $ae, f.$, a kind of gnat (rustic Lat.; cf. Span. zenzalo; Ital. zanzara), Casiod. in Psa. 104, 31.

zinzilūlo, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon, v. n.$, the natural cry of certain birds, to chirp (of the regulus, merops, and progne), Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zīrbus, $i, m.$, = omentum, the caul, omentum, Apic. 8, 6 fin.

zizānia, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\varsigma, n.$, = ζιζάνια , darnel, cockle, tares (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 6, 8; Vulg. Matt. 13, 25; 13, 26 sq.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 49.

zizyphum or **ziziphum**, $i, n.$, = ζιζύφον , the jujube. Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; 17, 10, 14, § 74; 21, 9, 27, § 51.

zizyphus, $i, m.$, = ζιζύφος , the jujube-tree, Col. 9, 4, 3; Pall. 5, 4.

zmaragdachates, $v.$ smarag.

zmaragdus, $i, v.$ smaragdus init.

zmaris, $i\delta\iota\varsigma, v.$ smaris.

zmecticus, $v.$ smecticus.

zmegma, $v.$ smegma.

zmilampis, $i\varsigma, m.$, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

zmilax, $v.$ smilax.

zmintha, $ae, f.$, an aromatic plant, a kind of mint, Plin. 13, 10, 57, § 176.

Zmyrna and **Zmyrnaeus**, $a, um, v.$ Smyrn.

zmyrus, $i, v.$ smyrus.

zōdiacus, $i, m.$, = ζωδιακός , the zodiac (pure Lat. orbis signifer), Cic. Arat. 317; Gell. 13, 9, 6. — Hence, **zōdiacus**, $a, um, adj.$, of the zodiac: zodiacum diastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 44: zodiaca hospitia, id. ib. 1, § 5.

ZONA

Zoë, *ēs. f.* = ζωή (life), one of the *Eons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

Zoilus, *i. m.* = Ζώϊλος, a severe critic in the time of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, a censurer of Homer (hence called 'Οἰνομάστιξ, Homeromastix), Vitr. 7 praef. — Transf., of a censorious person, Ov. R. Am. 366; Mart. 11, 37, 1.

† **zomōtēgānītē**, *ēs. f.* [ζωμός-τήγανον], a dish of fish stewed in their own liquor, Apic. 4, 2, § 147 dub.

† **zōna** (**sōna**, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 85 Ritschl), *ae. f.* = ζώνη, a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by women (cf. cingulum). **I.** Lit., Cat. 2, 13; Ov. F. 2, 320; id. H. 2, 116; id. M. 5, 470; 10, 379; id. R. Am. 602; id. Am. 1, 7, 48 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A girdle worn by men for containing money, a money-belt (cf. crumena), C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 fin.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. — **B.** The girdle or belt of Orion, a constellation, Ov. F. 6, 787. — **C.** A line running around the edge of a gem, a girdle, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90. — **D.** One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone, Verg. G. 1, 233; Ov. M. 1, 46; 2, 131; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172; Mel. 1, 1, 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 13; 2, 5, 20; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602. — **E.** A kind of herpes or erysipelas, which spreads about the body like a girdle, and destroys life, the shingles; called also zoster, Scrib. Comp. 63.

zōnālīs, *e. adj.* [zona, II. D.], of or belonging to a zone (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 med.

zōnārius (**sōnārius**), *a. um, adj.* [zona], of or belonging to a belt or girdle. **I.** Adj.: sector, a cutpurse, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. — **II.** Subst.: **zōnārius**, *ii. m.*, a maker of girdles, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 379 (Sat. Fr. 30, 16).

ZOST

* **zōnātim**, *adv.* [zona], round about, in a circle, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 189, 33.

Zōne, *ēs. f.*, a promontory of Thrace, opposite to Thasos, Mel. 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

zōnūla, *ae. f. dim.* [zona], a little girdle, Cat. 61, 53; Seren. ap. Non. p. 539, 19; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

† **zōophōrus**, *i. m.* = ζωοφόρος, the frieze of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis), Vitr. 3, 5, 10; 4, 1, 2.

† **zōcephthalmos**, *i. m.* = ζωόφθαλμος, great houseleek, called also aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **zōpissa**, *ae. f.* = ζώπισσα, pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off from ships, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 56; 24, 7, 26, § 41.

† **zōpyrōn**, *i. n.* = ζωπυρόν, a plant, called also clinopodium, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

Zōpyrus, *i. m.* = Ζώπυρος. **I.** A celebrated physiognomist, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. — **II.** A Persian noble, who mutilated himself and thereby helped to conquer Babylon, Just. 1, 10, 15. — **III.** A rhetorician, Quint. 3, 6, 3. — Hence, perh., **1.** **Zopyrion**, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 210, 28. — **2.** **Zōpyriatim**, *adv.*, in the manner of Zopyrus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 455, 17.

zorānisceos, *i. m.*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

Zorōastres, *is. m.*, Zoroaster, a lawgiver of the Medes, Just. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 3; App. Mag. p. 291. — Hence, **Zorōastreus**, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Zoroaster, Zoroastrian: susurri, i. e. magical, Prud. Apoth. 494 (where Zōr-, by solecism).

† **1. zoster**, *ēris. m.* = ζωστήρ (a girdle).

ZYTH

I. A kind of herpes, the shingles (cf. zona, II. E.), Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121. — **II.** A kind of sea-shrub (called also prason), Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135.

2. Zoster, *ēris. m.*, a promontory, town, and harbor of Attica; the promontory is now called C. Lombarda; Cic. Att. 5, 12 init.

† **zotheca**, *ae. f.* = ζωθήκη. **I.** A little private chamber, closet, or cabinet, for reposing in by day (cf. conclave), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21; cf. zothecula. — **II.** A recess, niche, for religious purposes, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 2006; 3889.

zōthēcūla, *ae. f. dim.* [zotheca, I.], a little closet or cabinet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 33; Sid. Ep. 8, 16; 9, 11.

†† **zura**, *ae. f.* [African], the seed of the Christ's-thorn (paliurus), Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

† **1. zygia**, *ae. f.* = ζυγία (prop. an adj. from ζυγίος, belonging to or fit for yokes). **I.** A tree, called also carpinus, horn-beam: Carpinus betulus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67. — **II.** Zygia tibia, a nuptial or marriage flute, App. M. 4, p. 157, 37.

2. Zygia, *ae. f.*, a name of Juno, as the goddess of marriage, App. M. 6, p. 174, 38.

† **zygis**, *īdis. f.* = ζυγίς, wild thyme, App. Herb. 99.

† **zygostāsium**, *ii. n.* = ζυγόστασις, the office of a weigh-master, Cod. Th. 15, 26, 1.

† **zygostātes**, *ae. m.* = ζυγοστάτης, a master of the weights, weigh-master, Cod. Th. 12, 7, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 71, 2.

† **zythum**, *i. n.* = ζυθος, a kind of malt-liquor among the Egyptians, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Col. 10, 116; Dig. 33, 6, 9 praef.

